

Russell County Has a Negro Deputy--Or Does It?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

PHENIX CITY--Garner Lee Johnson sometimes wears a uniform and a badge saying he's a member of the Russell County Sheriff Department. But is he the county's first Negro deputy sheriff? Sheriff M. Lamar Murphy says yes, Johnson says no.

And civil rights activist Nathaniel Gosha--who put the pressure on Murphy to hire a Negro officer in the first place--says he isn't sure.

"Johnson's been up there about two months now," Gosha said this week. "He's full-time all right, but he never seem to wear that uniform. He got no gun. He got a badge, but it's not the right type. Look like they made it just for him."

Johnson didn't want to talk about his new job. At first, he said he didn't even have it. Then he explained he didn't count it as his main occupation because he also works for a car dealer.

"I'm not a deputy," Johnson said. "I just do some work for him (the sheriff) up there some time."

"He's got five, six guys in competition for the deputy job. He won't say when he's going to hire one of us. Maybe he won't hire none of us."

But Sheriff Murphy said that Johnson and Gosha are both wrong. "Johnson is a deputy," Murphy said. "But he can't be officially a deputy--there's no opening. We got the five the county allows us."

Murphy explained that he hired Johnson to fill another, empty job in the sheriff's office, and is now training him as a deputy.

"He works with me most of the time," Murphy said. "He's in civilian clothes days, but he has a uniform otherwise, when he's on the night shift. He has everything he needs, including a badge and a gun if he needs one. I don't believe in carrying a gun unless you need it."

The sheriff wouldn't say what Johnson gets paid, but he admitted it wasn't as much as the official deputy sheriffs get. "It goes by seniority," Murphy said. "He's under the six-month merit system--he'll get a raise then if he's doing all right."

When Gosha asked Sheriff Murphy to hire a Negro deputy three months ago, one request was that the new officer be assigned to work all over the county--not just where Negroes live.

Murphy said Johnson goes almost everywhere, with one exception: "I don't think he's worked in the nigger area at

all."

"He has the authority to arrest anyone anywhere who's breaking the law," the sheriff said about Johnson. But he hasn't used his authority much.

"He's arrested people, but only with me. You don't put a new man on his own right away. It's dangerous. He could get himself killed."

Murphy said he didn't know when he could hire more official deputies. "The state has to pass a law," he explained. "We're hoping for three new men." Will Johnson be one of them?

"It's not an easy job, being a deputy," Sheriff Murphy replied. "A deputy has to be a peacemaker. He has to know some law. And he has to know how to be firm."

"This boy's a real good boy. He works hard, he's loyal, but I don't know yet if he'll make it."

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TEN CENTS

Vanity Fair May Build Plant, Looks for People to Work in It

Eight Negro Jurors, But Same Verdict in Lowndes

BY VIOLA BRADFORD AND ROBERTA REISIG

MILLBROOK -- Vanity Fair Mills conducted a "job survey" last Tuesday in seven towns near here.

Vanity Fair, makers of lingerie and other ladies' wear, is interested in building a new plant in Elmore County, possibly near Millbrook. The company took the survey to see if enough people would be available to work at the plant.

Company officials said they would need about 700 people, most of them to operate sewing machines. They said about 90% of the workers at the proposed plant would probably be women.

People who wanted to work at the plant were asked to register Tuesday at centers in Wetumpka, Millbrook, Montgomery, Prattville, Holtville, Eclectic, and Tallassee. "If you are truly interested in employment," said a leaflet advertising the survey, "come in and register."

In all 2,130 people did come in--about as many Negroes as whites. But the company had hoped as many as 4,000 people would turn out.

"We've been advertising it on the TV and radio," said a woman giving out registration forms at the Millbrook Community Center.

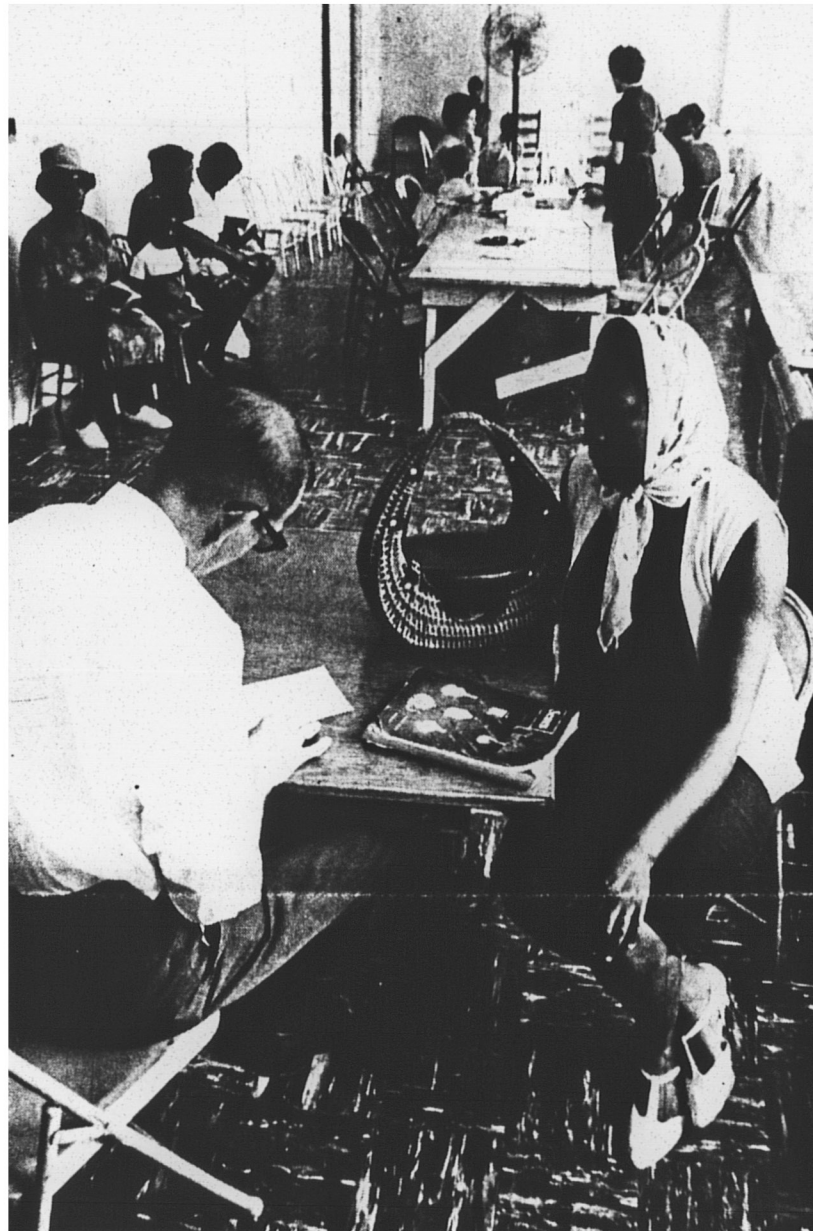
But, said one of the men standing with her, "it hasn't turned out like we expected." Near mid-day, only about 150 people had come to fill out the preliminary interview blanks in Millbrook, though 300 or more were expected.

Each applicant at Millbrook was interviewed personally by Enoch Northcutt, vice president of Vanity Fair. Northcutt greeted each person with a warm and friendly smile.

Two car-loads of Negro students (the youngest about 15) came to apply. Northcutt told them they could fill out the blanks, but because of their age and the fact that they were in school, he suggested that they wait and finish high school. Then, he told the group, if the plant were built in the area, they could try to be hired after graduation.

Company officials said they made a real effort to find Negro workers. "I've been to Sandtown (the Negro neighborhood)," said an official at Millbrook. "One woman told me, 'Ah, they won't hire me.' But see, she has an attitude of defeat at the beginning."

"Some of them think they won't be hired, but they will be," he said. "This



JOB INTERVIEW IN PRATTVILLE

is going to put the maid service out of business. And if they get some of these jobs, they will be able to get a maid themselves."

If Vanity Fair, an Alabama-based company, builds a plant in the area, how will it decide which of the many applicants to hire?

Reliability is a very important factor, said Prattville interviewer Jack Avery. If the plant is built, he said, all applicants will be given dexterity tests, written tests, and a physical examination.

They will also be asked for references. For the women at least, experience is not necessary. "We don't care if they've never seen a sewing machine in their lives," said Avery.

In a totally different industry, the McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham last week announced plans for building a \$15,000,000 pig-iron plant in Mobile.

The plant, to be finished in two years, will employ about 100 people when it opens.

HAYNEVILLE--Jury integration came to Lowndes County in a big way this week, but nothing else seemed to change. Eight Negroes and four white men tried Eugene Thomas for the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker. They acquitted the 43-year-old steel-worker, just as an earlier all-white jury had freed Thomas' companion, Collie Leroy Wilkins.

The Thomas case was the first criminal trial held in the county since a federal court ordered a new jury list drawn up last February. Forty-two Negroes were among the 75 men called for possible jury duty.

When the potential jurors arrived last Monday, the white men were seated in one section of the courtroom and the Negroes in another.

The 12 jurors were finally picked Tuesday from a group of 21 Negroes and 11 whites. These 32 were the men found legally eligible to serve on the case. The 32 were boiled down to 12 by the process known as "striking" a jury, in which the prosecution and the defense take turns dismissing the men they don't want.

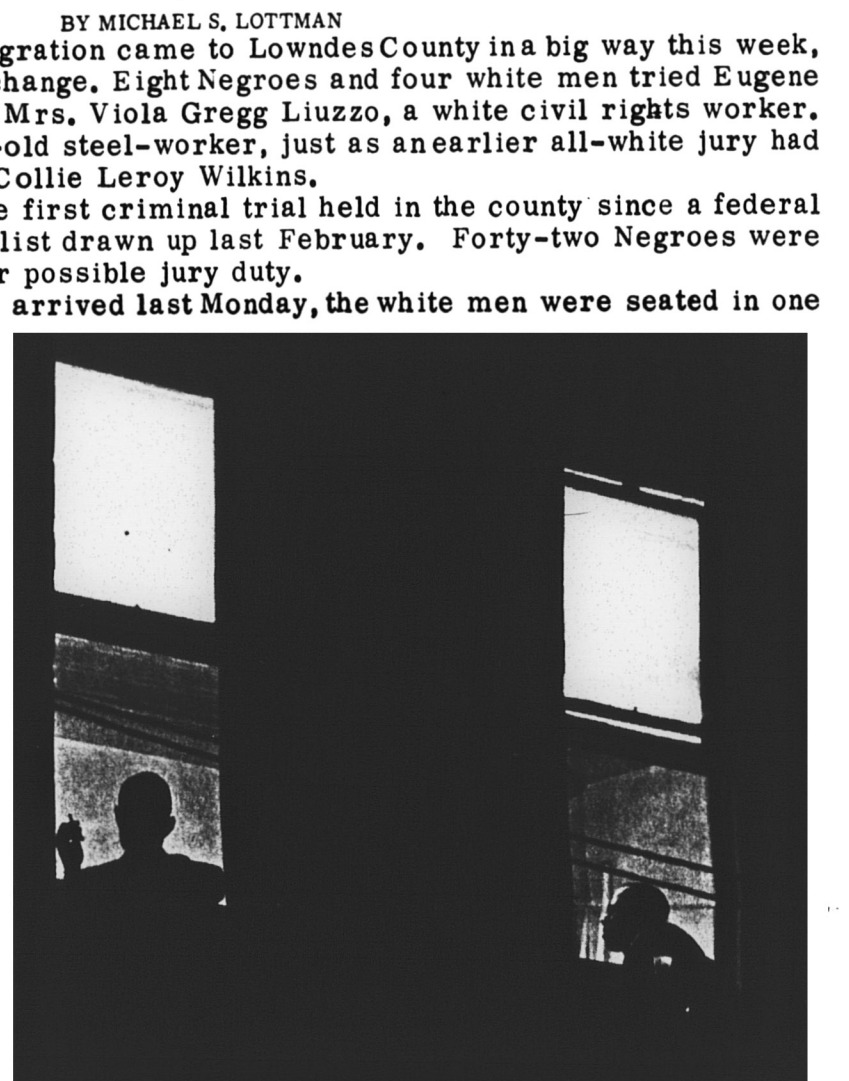
Two Negroes--John Hulett and Frank Miles Jr.--had said they were members of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, the black panther political group. They were the first two men dismissed by Thomas' lawyer, Art Hanes of Birmingham. Hanes then dismissed 12 more Negroes.

Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers and his chief prosecutor, Joe Breck Gantt, first dismissed S. D. Payne, who had said he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan "ten or 15 years ago." Then they struck six more white men.

As the 12 jurors were called to take their places in the jury box, four white men sat in the front row and the first six Negroes filled up the back row. The last two Negroes also tried to sit in the back row, even though there were no more seats, until court officials told them they could sit in front.

The trial itself was a re-play of the Wilkins trial--with a few important exceptions. The state did not use the two men who were star witnesses last time--Leroy Moton, the young Negro who was with Mrs. Liuzzo when she was killed, and Gary Thomas Rowe, the Klan member turned FBI informer. Flowers said they had done the state's case more harm than good.

An hour and a half after the jurors got the case, they returned with a not-



JURORS (IN WINDOWS) DISCUSS THOMAS CASE

... And Thomas Coleman Goes Free Without a Trial

HAYNEVILLE -- There apparently will be no state-court prosecution of Thomas L. Coleman for the near-fatal shooting of the Rev. Richard Morrisroe, Coleman, who was acquitted last fall in the death of civil rights worker Jonathan Daniels, had been scheduled to go on trial this week on charges of assault and battery.

But when the case was called here last Monday, Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers asked to have a

conference with Judge T. Werth Thagard and Coleman's lawyer, State Senator Vaughn Hill Robison.

Earlier, Flowers had tried to raise the charge against Coleman to the more serious crime of assault with intent to murder. But a Lowndes County grand jury of 11 Negroes and seven whites refused to return a stronger indictment.

When the conference was over, Flowers looked grim and Robison appeared jubilant. The state senator led Coleman and a group of friends from the courtroom, and he told them:

"It was dismissed with prejudice. It can't be brought up any more. We're through."

Flowers said he had asked the judge to dismiss the case, because the assault charge didn't match the seriousness of the crime. But Flowers said another grand jury could still indict Coleman on a more serious charge.

"No judge in the world can stop a grand jury from indicting for any crime," said the attorney general. Judge Thagard, who ordered the case dismissed, said Robison was right, not Flowers. "I told the attorney general very frankly," he said, "that if a subsequent indictment is based on these facts, I will dismiss it on my own motion. The state has had due process and its day in court."

But even if Coleman could be re-indicted, the Lowndes County grand jury will not meet again during Flowers' term of office. And neither of the candidates for Flowers' job--Democrat MacDonald Gallion or Republican Don Collins--has shown interest in the case.

MADDOX WINS

ATLANTA, Ga.--Segregationist Lester Maddox upset former Governor Ellis Arnall in Wednesday's race for the Democratic nomination for governor. With nearly all votes counted, Maddox had 412,930 votes to 350,301 for Arnall.

Maddox, who closed his Atlanta restaurant in 1964 rather than serve Negroes, swept Georgia's rural counties with his platform of "God, country, states rights, and free enterprise."

Despite Federal Court Ruling

BULLOCK JP's STILL COLLECT FINES

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--It's "unconstitutional" for justices of the peace to get paid if they convict someone, and not get paid if they set him free.

That was what a federal judge told Bullock County's three justices of the peace two months ago.

But all three justices--Paul Adams, E. O. Hickman, and L. L. Reeder--are still collecting fees along with fines. "They've gone right back like they were before," said H. O. Williams, a Negro leader who helped organize the lawsuit that brought the justices into federal court.

The suit was filed by 38 Negroes who received tickets when state troopers swarmed into Bullock County early in June. The Negroes charged that it was wrong for the justices to be paid out of the fines they collected. The system gave the justices a financial interest in convicting people, the suit said.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. agreed. He ordered the three justices never to try the people arrested by the state troopers June 2, 3, and 4.

"We wanted a blanket order--one that would apply to everyone who came before the justices of the peace," Solomon

S. Sedy Jr., the Negroes' attorney, said this week. "We didn't get it. We only got a specific order."

"But the principle is clear. All these people the J. P.'s have been fining since the trial Aug. 2--they probably didn't need to pay."

If people refused to pay and took their cases to federal court instead, Sedy said, "we'd have to try them one by one, but we'd win."

"But we can't do anything about it if they plead guilty and pay the fine," he added.

So far, that's what most of the people in Bullock County have been doing. Some of them have paid huge fines, like the three men from Perote who went fishing in a private pond recently. Hickman fined them \$100, \$79, and \$112.50.

Some have paid smaller fines, like Andrew Tarver, who ran a stop sign. It cost him \$12. "I just didn't want to have no dealings with 'em no more, so I went on and paid it," Tarver said.

Only a few haven't paid at all. James Russell, a farmer from Mount Zion, is one of them.

"I was arrested in June," he said. "About two weeks ago Mr. Reeder stopped me to come up to his office. When I got there he showed me a list of the people who went to court, and said he could try anybody whose name wasn't on that list."

"I wasn't on the list, but I should be. My ticket's on file in Montgomery with the rest. So I give him to know I turned it over to the court and I wasn't gonna pay it."

"Now I want to be fair--he wasn't altogether trying to make me pay it. He's kinda scared to. He just thought I might go on and pay it if he asked me to," Russell said.

"Well, I want to do what's right, but I don't mean for the law to intrude on me. I'm not gonna be intimidated," Reeder denied the whole incident. "I didn't do nothing to him," he said. "I'm trying to do my duty as I see it as a justice of the peace."

That was all Reeder had to say about the situation. But Hickman and Adams were more outspoken.

| RECEIPT | | No. 24069 | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----|
| (Criminal Cases Only) | | | |
| Date | 8/19 1966 | Case No. | 24 |
| Offense | [Signature] | | |
| STATE OF ALABAMA | COUNTY | | |
| Justice of the Peace Court, Beat No. 3 | RECEIVED OF [Signature] | | |
| the sum of | Dollars | | |
| State Fine | \$ 500 | | |
| State Dept. Public Safety Fees | \$ 500 | | |
| Sheriff Fees | | | |
| County Fine | | | |
| Constable Fees | | | |
| Justice of the Peace Fees | \$ 250 | | |
| Witness Fees | | | |
| [Signature] | \$ 100 | | |
| [Signature] | \$ 100 | | |
| Total | \$ 1450 | | |
| Justice of the Peace | | | |

RECEIPT FROM J. P. CASE: \$2.50 FOR "JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FEES"

On Sunday, Sept. 4, thousands of Negroes marched into Cicero, Illinois, an all-white suburb of Chicago, to demand an end to segregated housing. The march was different from the non-violent demonstrations that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and SCLC had been leading all summer in the Chicago Freedom Movement. This time, the marchers were prepared to fight back, if attacked. Fewer whites, and fewer women and children, were marching. Marchers often shouted "Black power."

The Cicero march first had been planned by Dr. King. He called it off when Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley and the Chicago Real Estate Board promised to work toward ending the housing discrimination that has kept many Negroes living in ghettos. But some Negroes were not satisfied with this agreement, and CORE decided to hold the march anyway.

Cicero residents greeted the Negroes by waving swastika flags and shouting Nazi slogans.

Expecting trouble, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner had called out 2,500 National Guard troops. These troops, and hundreds of state, county, and city police, helped keep violence to a minimum.

But a few rocks, bottles, and cherry bombs were thrown, and there were a few scuffles. Whatever else it may have done, Dr. King's agreement had not greatly changed the mood of the white residents of Cicero.



Special Feature:

A DEMONSTRATION in the NORTH



Photographs by John Phillips
Grinnell College 'Scarlet & Black'





SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT CHARITY CHAPEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD, ONE OF MANY CAJUN CHURCHES



THE CAJUNS' LITTLE STORES DON'T MAKE MUCH MONEY

Cajuns in Washington County: 'They Stay to Themselves'

BY DON GREGG

McINTOSH--To most people, segregation means separation of Negroes and whites. In Washington County, it means a lot more. This southwest Alabama county has a third group of people segregated from both the Negro and the white communities.

The people are known as Cajuns. They are a mixture of Indian, white, and Negro. No one knows where they came from, and no one knows why they are called Cajuns. The name is usually applied to an all-white group of French descendants living in the bayou country of southern Louisiana, but the Washington County Cajuns have no trace of a French accent, and their speech lacks the sing-song whine that is the trademark of the Louisiana Cajun.

Washington County Probate Judge Tom W. Turner says that there are about 350 to 400 families of Cajuns in the southern section. All of them live west of Highway 43 in a 100-square-mile area from McIntosh and Calvert to Topton and Charity Chapel. A smaller group lives on the same network of back roads in the bordering part of Mobile County, from Citronelle to Mt. Vernon.

The Cajuns live in clusters of houses, as if banding together against poverty and isolation. In most yards there is an old car or a pickup truck, but it is parked in front of a shack. Occasionally you see a bright red or shiny black motorcycle, and even the smallest shacks can first be spotted by television antennas sticking up above the trees, but there are few middle-class houses.

The average Cajun home has two rooms. One is a small kitchen dominated by a black, wood-burning stove. The other room, set off by a thin partition, holds the beds and the TV for the five-member family. Vegetables grow in a small garden beside the 10-by-25-foot house, and one or two sleepy dogs lie in the yard.

The Cajuns' proudest buildings are their schools and churches, which are brick, concrete block, or neat frame structures. Like the Negroes and whites of Washington County, the Cajuns have their own schools, four of them in all. The churches, usually Baptist or Assembly of God, are so numerous that most Cajuns are within walking distance of them.

Most of the Cajuns make a living by hauling pulp wood for paper companies. "They live in family groups of about 25," said Judge Turner, "and in this group there might be one paper-wood truck. During the harvest season, some of them help farmers take in their crops; and some of them have little stores, but they don't make much money from them. Since jobs are scarce, some take off for Mobile to work on the docks."

The Hi-Way 43 Drive-in Theater is the only place that Cajuns go for entertainment. Otherwise, they pass the time by working, hunting, fishing, or just sitting around talking.

Like many poor people, the Cajuns marry young and have lots of children. Mrs. Louella Snow, 69, spoke proudly of her large number of grandchildren and great-grand children. But she said her 29-year-old daughter, with six children aged two to 11, is "kinda checked up now. She says she ain't raisin' no more."

Everywhere in this 100 square miles you hear the same names: Snow, Reed, Weaver, Orso, Chestang, Rivers. Asked about her name, Mrs. Snow said, "There's another Louella Snow, but she'll change her name pretty soon. She'll be getting married. She's 12 and, Lo-o-ord, she's a big old girl."

The small number of names indicates a problem of the Cajun way of life. According to a Justice Department official who has worked some with them, they often marry within their own family. This causes a high rate of mental problems, and physical defects like poor eyesight, crippled limbs, and misshapen heads.

Cajuns seldom marry outside their own group, but when they do it can cause a different kind of problem. In one family, Turner said, a man married a white girl from Oklahoma,

and, like most Cajuns, he calls himself white. His brother married a Negro, so he calls himself Negro.

And when a Cajun girl married a Negro in Washington County, the Cajuns wouldn't let the child go to the Cajun schools. The couple sent their child to live with its grandparents and attend an all-Negro school.

Some Cajuns call themselves Indians, instead of white. They don't use the word Cajun, but, as a young waitress in Wagarville put it, "If you say 'Hey, Cajun!' they know who you're talking to."

"They live down there around McIntosh and they're part nigger and part white, but some of the girls are real pretty. Especially those that live up near the white folks," she said. "They stay to themselves and don't nobody mess with 'em. If they like you, they like you; if they don't, they don't."

Judge Turner is one of the few people in Washington County that doesn't call them Cajuns. Instead, he calls them "friend," or he simply calls them by name. That's because he has known them all his life. Since he became probate judge in January of 1965, he has used his power to help them. One of his first official acts was to take his four man court of commissioners, the county governing body, to two of the area's big businesses: Geigy and Olin chemical companies. "Since that meeting," Turner said, "the companies have begun to hire them. Olin might have had one working there before, but the officials at Geigy said they just didn't know about them."

Finding jobs for them is important, but Judge Turner thinks of the Cajuns as people, not just as a problem. In 1962 he began taking Christmas presents to the poorest of them. "I still carry presents around to the old folks and the cripples," he said.

He also tries to help the Cajuns in other ways. When he visited George Snow and his family in the dead of winter, Turner said, the Snows' unsealed, one-room house was "freezing cold." Snow and the children were sick, so Turner explained to Mrs. Snow how she could buy old or rejected plywood and seal her home. "After she did it, she called me to come look at it. She said it made all the difference in the world."

But the biggest thing Turner has tried to do for them, and for all of the poor people of his county, has been a failure. Nearly two years ago he helped set up the Tombigbee Community Action Program. "That's as far as we've gotten," Turner said. The program has not yet qualified for the initial grant needed to get things under way.

According to Turner, the Tombigbee program (for Washington, Clarke, and Choctaw counties) has met the general requirements set out by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. He said that whites, Negroes, and representatives of labor, education, the county governments, agriculture, and industry, are all on the planning committee.

He blamed the long delay partly on federal officials. Three requests for funds have been submitted to OEO, but all of them have been rejected. Turner said the latest one was turned down two weeks ago because it needed to be updated.

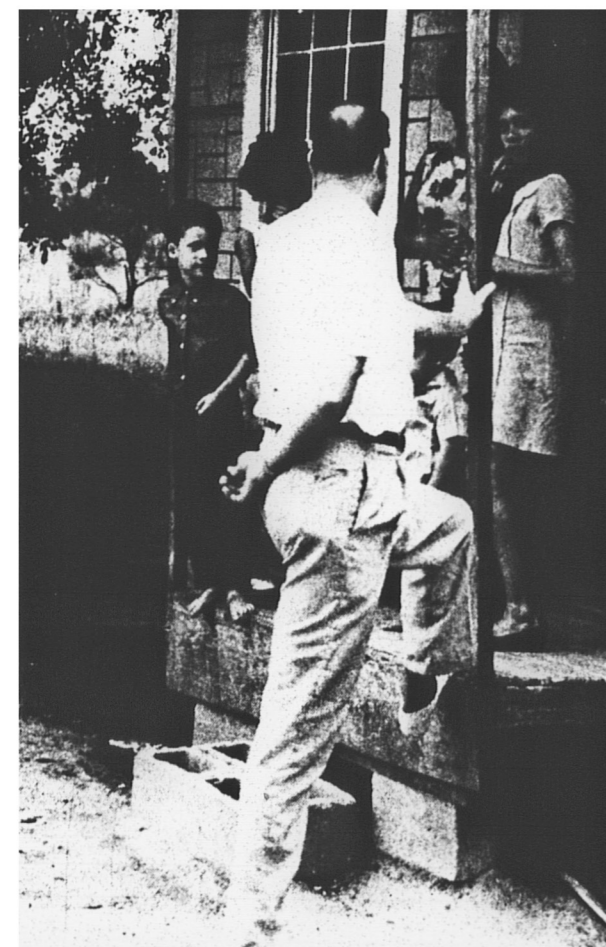
He said the refusal was particularly frustrating because an OEO official had come from Atlanta to show him how to fill (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



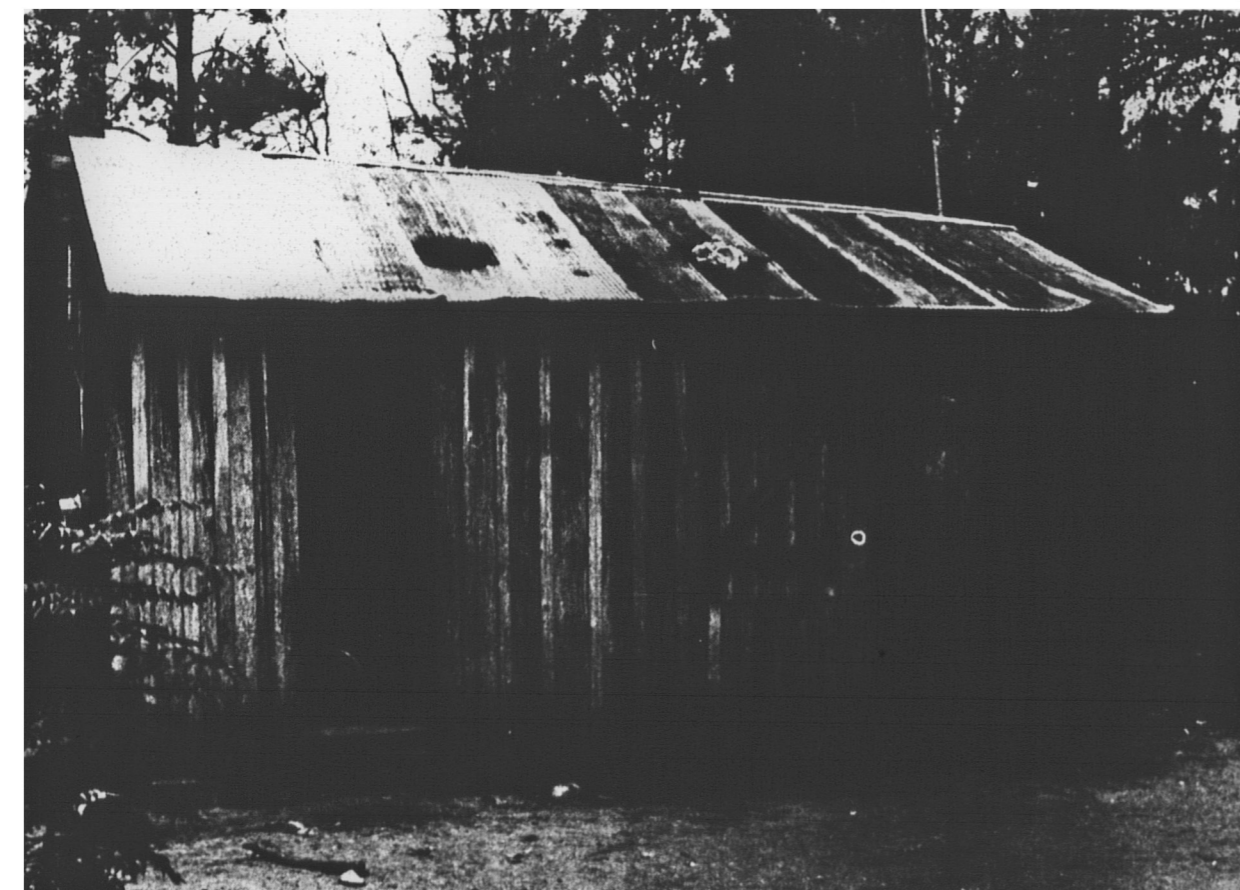
JUDGE TURNER



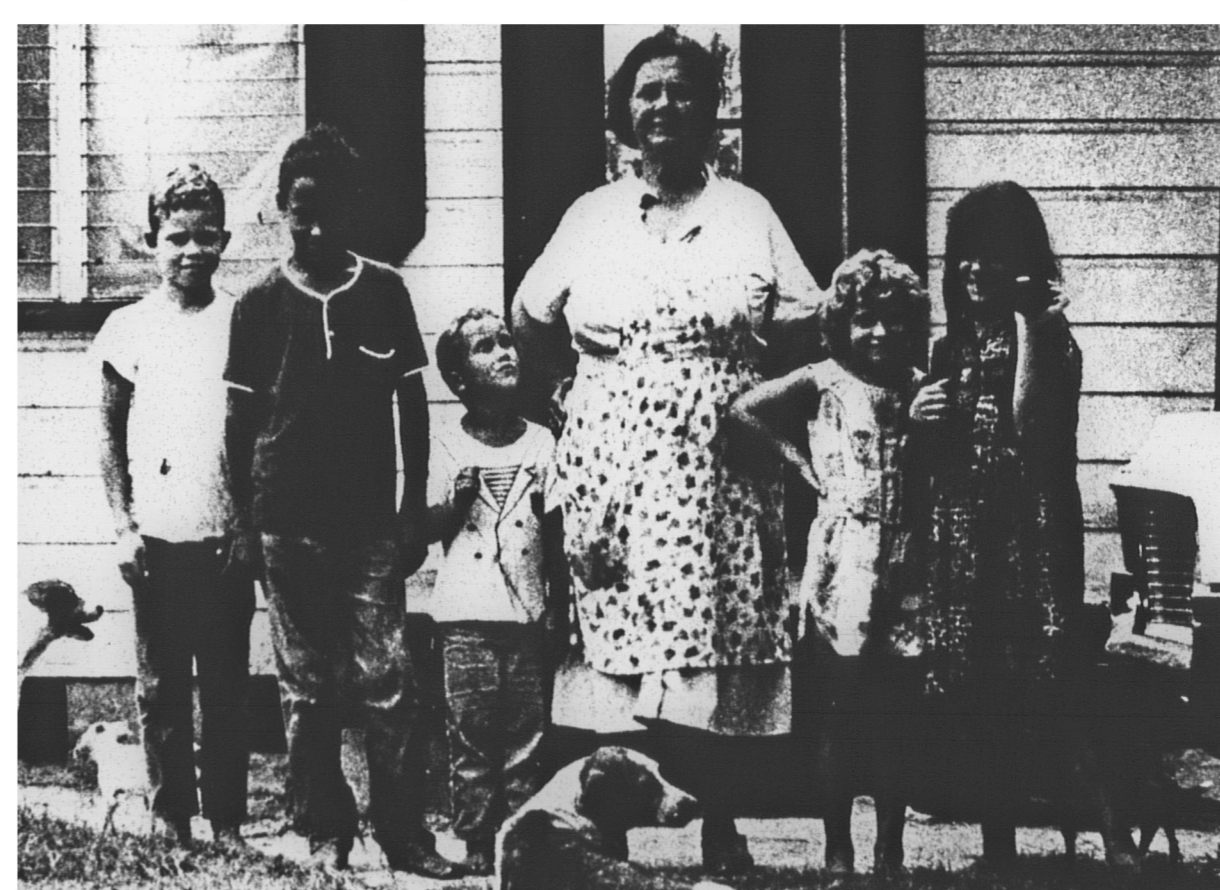
MRS. LOUELLA SNOW



TURNER CALLS THE CAJUNS 'FRIEND'



THE AVERAGE CAJUN HOUSE HAS TWO ROOMS



THE AVERAGE CAJUN FAMILY HAS MANY CHILDREN

In Greene County Case U.S. Judge Blocks Grand Jury Action

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY -- "In any county where we find Negroes are improperly kept off the juries, we can stop the court from functioning," a civil rights lawyer claimed last week.

The attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), had done just that--temporarily, at least. Last Thursday, Federal Judge H.H. Grooms of Birmingham stopped the Greene County grand jury from hearing evidence against Jelinek's client, civil rights worker Paul M. Bokulich, until a three-judge panel could look into the county's entire jury system.

Jelinek had charged that there were not enough Negroes on the grand jury, and that the whole jury system was unconstitutional. He said his suit was unusual in many ways.

Jelinek said this is the first time a judge has kept a grand jury from hearing evidence because of its racial makeup. (In the past, convictions have been thrown out for racial reasons--but only after the defendant had been indicted, tried, and convicted.)

Furthermore, he said, his suit doesn't make the usual claims--that Negroes were completely excluded from jury service, or that only a few "token" Negroes were included. The suit admits that the Greene County jury list is 30% Negro.

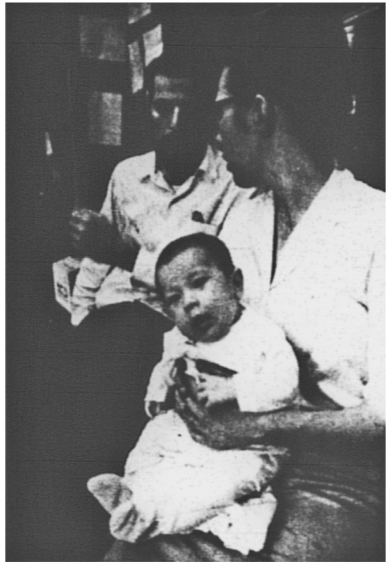
And, said Jelinek, the suit is the first direct challenge to the constitutionality of Alabama's jury laws.

Bokulich, 28, from Detroit, Michigan, spent last winter and spring working on voter registration for SCLC in Greene County. In the May Democratic primary, one Negro--the Rev. Peter Kirksey--won nomination to county office. Then on June 20, Bokulich was arrested for grand larceny. Greene County Sheriff Bill Lee accused him of "flim-flaming" two local Negroes, Mrs. Julia Watson and Hank Belton, by posing as a government employee and stealing their welfare checks.

Normally, the case would have gone before a grand jury, which would decide whether or not Bokulich should stand trial. But Jelinek filed a federal suit claiming that the grand jury itself was illegally made up.

The suit said the grand jury was illegal in three ways. First, it said that Negroes were "systematically excluded" from jury duty. About 65% of Greene County's eligible jurors are Negro, the suit said, but of the 65 names on the September jury list, only 19--or 30%--are Negro. This is "under-representation by as much as 35%," Jelinek charged.

Second, the suit said, two Alabama jury laws are "unconstitutional on their face." According to these laws, the jury commission in a county can reject anyone who is not of high moral character, or who appears "unfit." This is so vague that it can be used against



PAUL M. BOKULICH AND FAMILY many "fit" people, "permitting wholesale, purposeful discrimination at the whim and caprice" of the jury commission, the suit said.

Third, it said, the Greene County Jury Commission, which chooses jurors, is unconstitutionally made up. Appointed by Governor George C. Wallace (a defendant in Jelinek's suit), the jury commission has never included a Negro.

Before Judge Grooms' order became permanent, Jelinek must prove his case to the three-judge panel. Meanwhile, the lawyer celebrated the first-round victory by buying a dog. He named it "Bokulich."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 3, at the 17th St. AOH Church of God, Bishop Jasper Robey, pastor. Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will be our freedom speaker.

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School Elections in Rural Miss.

BY PATRICIA JAMES
MERIDIAN, Miss.--Beat 5 in almost every county in Mississippi will have a board of education election Nov. 8. Almost all county boards of education have five members--each one elected by the people living in his beat. This year's election concerns Beat 5 in every Mississippi county except Washington, Coahoma, and Leflore. In these three counties, the members are elected at large, which means that everybody in the whole county can vote. These counties will hold elections in 1967.

Two Negroes running in Beat 5 elections this fall are Mrs. Mary Inez Batts

of Neshoba County and Otis C. Millsap of Jasper County.

"I am running because I think we can ask for what we want," said Mrs. Batts. "Speak out and let them know what we want. My people can tell me what they want, and when the board has its meetings, I can tell the board what my people and I want."

Now, said Millsap, "we have no voice in matters. We don't know anything about what's going on in our state. We want to know what's happening. We are human beings, just as the other race. This is why I am running--because I want my people to get what they want."

This election is for school boards in rural areas. Towns and cities usually have separate school boards.

Candidates for the board of education must be registered voters who have lived in their beats for one year. To get on this year's ballot, they must get 10% of the registered voters in Beat 5, or 50 people--whichever is less--to sign a petition nominating them for the school board. They must hand in the petitions before Oct. 9.

Board members are elected for six years. People elected to represent Beat 5 will be on the board until 1972. What does a member do in six years? The main job is to pay all bills. Among the responsibilities of the board of education are:

1. Paying teachers' salaries;

2. Running school buses and sometimes buying new ones;
3. Buying books for all schools in the county system;
4. Purchasing supplies and equipment;
5. Approving or disapproving of students transferring from one school to another;
6. Changing boundaries of school districts; and
7. Paying the salary and expenses of the county superintendent of education.

NOLEN'S GROCERY
Groceries, Notions, School Supplies
735 E. Academy St.
Troy, Ala.

Thomas Cleared

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
guilty verdict. Then all 12 sat back in their seats in the jury box, laughing, eating sandwiches, and drinking Cokes. After that, they collected their pay for jury duty--\$16 for two days--and hurried out of the courthouse.

One Negro juror said afterward that jury duty was "all right." At first, he said, the jurors "couldn't get together" on the verdict, but then they did. Would he want to serve again? "Well," he said doubtfully, "it's a pretty big job."

Another Negro juror said he didn't think Thomas was innocent and he didn't think he was guilty. "I couldn't understand... about the pistols and stuff," he said. He added that he wouldn't want to serve again, because "it's too hard."

As the last of the participants in the last of Lowndes County's civil rights trials drove off, County Solicitor Carlton Perdue stood out in the darkness, telling anyone who wanted to hear:

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TWIN COVERLETS WANTED --Wanted, two hand-made quilted coverlets for a pair of twin beds, suitable for a girl's room. Write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N.Y.

WE NEED tables, chairs, and books for the new Community Center on Ardmore Highway in Indian Creek. Help the Community Center by giving items which you don't need. Call Arthur Jacobs Jr., 752-4989, in Huntsville.

CLOTHES WANTED--The La Ritz Social & Savings Club is sponsoring a charity drive for the Boys Town. The club is soliciting clothing and linen. If you want to contribute to the drive, call Mrs. Nellie Hardy, at 263-0948 in Montgomery, or drop off your donation at her house, 628 Colony St.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in peace action, academic freedom, civil rights, or poverty? Students for a Democratic Society is forming chapters in Birmingham and elsewhere. Write to P. R. Bailey, Miles College, Birmingham.

MONTGOMERY NAACP -- Kick-off for the NAACP membership drive will be at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 4, in Bethel Baptist Church. The public is invited. J. E. Williams, assistant director of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be the keynote speaker. The goal of the membership drive is 3,000 members.

RECEPTIONIST--Glamorous position for African-oriented young lady in AFRICAN cultural center. Requirements: typing, high-school diploma, willingness to pursue further business training. Write M. B. Olatunji, 875 West End Ave., New York, N.Y. 10025.

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If you want to know how to set up a Commission or how an existing one can be more effective, write for the Community Relations Service booklet "How To Turn Talk Into Action." Address: ACTION, Washington, D.C. 20537.

Face the problem, face to face. Talk, plan, act.

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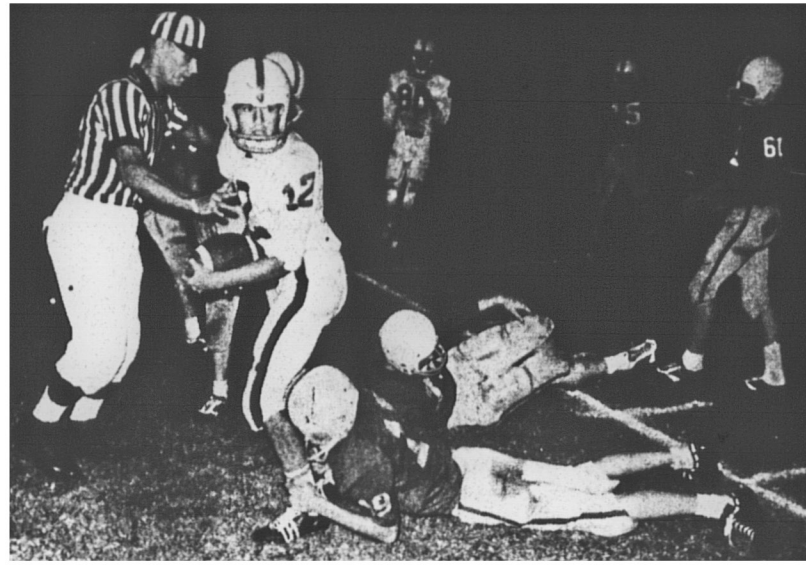
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR) out his request. She is no longer with OEO, Turner said. "People keep disappearing," he said. "As soon as you find out what one person wants in Montgomery or Atlanta, he moves to another department and you have to start over with somebody else." But Turner thinks the poverty money is desperately needed, and he is angry

about the long wait. "A kid doesn't know anything about Montgomery," he said. "A kid doesn't know what OEO means. All he knows is he's cold as hell, and he's hungry." Meanwhile, he will keep on working with the Cajuns, not because they are a "problem," but because they are his friends.

Games of the Week

Two Big Wins for Tuskegee Teams

BY J. A. ROSS



NOTASULGA TACKLER HANGS ON TO QB COHN

TUSKEGEE--The winless, fired-up, red-jerseyed Tigers of Tuskegee Institute High shellacked visiting Booker T. Washington of Montgomery last week, 20 to 0.

Both offenses see-sawed back and forth between the 20-yard markers for the entire first half, probing their opponents' defense. Neither team showed much punch.

But the Tigers came out at the opening of the second half and completely dominated the Yellow Jackets with a "razzle-dazzle" offense. Their first score came within two minutes.

Tuskegee Institute High received the second-half kick-off, and then picked up 15 yards on a penalty. On the next play, fleet-footed Tiger halfback Robert Thompson sprinted through the Yellow Jackets' left tackle for 55 yards and a touchdown. Vincent Hepbern passed to Wilbert Sutton for the extra point.

Another penalty set up the Tigers' second TD. After a 15-yard step-off put the ball on the BTW 21, Tiger quarterback Leon Moore threw a pass to Sutton, who shook off or side-stepped five attempted tackles and went in for the score.

In the final seconds of the game, Jonas Bowns of Tuskegee Institute picked up a Yellow Jacket fumble and ran 20 yards for the final TD.

The Tigers received only one penalty, five yards for offside, during the entire game.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- The Tuskegee High School Indians scalped the Blue Devils of Notasulga last week to win their first football game in nearly four years. The score was a lopsided 26 to 6.

The Notasulga squad was big, tough, experienced, and all-white. Just about everybody thought it was going to whip Tuskegee's small, desegregated team in the Indians' second battle of their first football season since 1962.

But Indian quarterback Jimmy Cohn proved that it's more important to out-think your opponents than to out-number or out-weigh them. After a first quarter in which neither team could shake the ball loose, Cohn unveiled a

passing attack that left the Blue Devils floundering around in mid-field.

Time after time, Cohn whipped the ball under, over, around, or through the Blue Devil defense to end Joe Peterson. But as Tuskegee came within one yard of a touchdown, Notasulga fought back by knocking Cohn out of the game.

With their quarterback missing, the Indians lost the ball and 60 yards in quick succession. They didn't recover until Cohn returned to the lineup. Then they took the ball back down the field and scored on a long pass to Peterson. He kicked the extra point with only seconds left in the half.

After half-time music from Tuskegee's two-week-old band, it was the Indians' game all the way. Peterson, Cohn, and halfback Dean Hornsby each scored once, and Hornsby ran another extra point. The best Notasulga could do was a lone tally by fullback Jimmy May near the end of the game.

Trial Set For Rights Worker In Draft Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--Simuel B. Schutz Jr., a civil rights worker charged with draft-dodging, pleaded not guilty at a hearing this week in U. S. District Court.

A federal grand jury had indicted Schutz for failing to report to his local draft board in Tuskegee last May "to submit to induction into the Armed Forces."

After the pre-trial hearing was over, Schutz' attorney admitted that Schutz didn't show up on the date ordered by the Macon County draft board.

But the attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, said Schutz had a good reason. He said the all-white draft board had no right to draft Schutz, a Negro.

"Any act performed by a segregated body in this country is illegal," Jelinek said. "It cannot and should not be obeyed. As long as the draft board is discriminating, they do not act in the name of the U. S. government."

Jelinek said he would argue the question at Schutz' trial, scheduled for the week of Oct. 17.

Schutz, 19, faces a sentence of up to five years in a federal prison and a fine of up to \$10,000 if he is convicted. A native of Tuskegee, he was formerly a student at Tuskegee Institute and a leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League.

Reward Offered

MONTGOMERY--A reward of \$500--the highest amount the law allows--has been posted for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers of Jimmie Lee Smith Jr., whose body was found Sept. 4 in a ravine near the Alabama River. Governor George C. Wallace posted the reward Sept. 16 at the request of District Attorney Dave Crosland, one day after an eight-member committee from the Montgomery Improvement Association asked Crosland to act.

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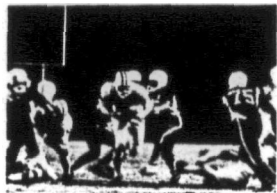
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Poor People Travel to Washington To Fight for Anti-Poverty Bill

BY LAURA GODOFKY

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Poor people from Mississippi, California, Michigan, Kentucky, New York, Missouri, Ohio, and New Jersey came to Washington this week. They all came for the same reason--they wanted the U. S. Congress to pass a strong anti-poverty bill, and to spend more money on the War on Poverty.

The poor people were Negro and white, Spanish-speaking and English-speaking. Money from churches, labor unions, friends, and their own pockets helped them get to Washington.

They arrived Monday on a chilly and rainy day. But before they left, they

had received some warm and sunny welcomes. About 600 people marched to the Capitol building, where two senators and three representatives talked to them.

The 1996 anti-poverty bill came to the floor of the House Monday. It was expected to pass and go to the Senate soon. No one thought Congress would end the War on Poverty, but the marchers wanted the war to be expanded.

The march was coordinated by the Poverty Rights Action Center, a Washington group. The new center hopes to help civil rights and anti-poverty groups to work together.

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