Segregated Justice on Trial in Alabama

All across Alabama this week, the issue of segregated justice kept coming up.

In some places, all-white juries were still being used to try black men for allegedly consorting with whites, and trying white men for killing Negroes and civil rights workers.

In other places, the issue was whether the state's new grand jury system was constitutional for equal administration of the law.

And in at least one county—Lee—there was a sign of change.

An all-white jury in Anniston tried a white man for killing a Negro, in what was supposed to be a clear case of Alabama justice.

As a matter of fact, the jury was made up of the same four men who had tried a white man for allegedly raping a white woman, yesterday.

The white juror was Frank Crossfield, and the Negro defendant's name was Charles S. Cogburn.

The jury acquitted Cogburn.

Meanwhile, an all-white federal jury was trying three Negro men for allegedly conspiring to violate people's civil rights and harassing Negroes and civil rights workers.

The three men are now on trial in federal court here this week (under a new Civil Rights Act).

In Montgomery, the federal government had said the three defendants had conspired to violate the right of Negroes to vote.

The trial is scheduled to start March 17.

In fact, the government contends that the defendants also conspired to harass and intimidate civil rights workers from Detroit, Miss.

Mrs. Leader, a Negro national states rights worker from Detroit, Miss., was one of the defendants.

It is being built over the objections of those who argued for the expansion of the federal courthouse over the southeast of Montgomery.

The courthouse is going to be all-white.

Some Montgomery residents argue the series to expand the Patternson school to accommodate a larger enrollment, both Negro and white.

The series to modernize the school would make an all-white school.

Negroes are not the only ones opposed to the series.

The school board itself is all-white, and only those eligible among the alumni at the Patternson school are to be assigned vocational schools.

In order to improve Patternson's enrollment, Ingram said, "you shouldn't add that many new shop and duplicating other facilities."

He said that the building is a separate building, and that the new school should be in the same area.

And finally, some people believe that the series would be acceptable to the students.

Smith, a Negro national states rights worker, said that "you have to work the people to make them understand what you're doing."
SOUTHERN COURIER
Roosa 622, Frank Lee Building
Montgomery, Ala. 36104

President: Robert L. Davis
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No. 1, Vol. 41
Dec. 4-5, 1965

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Only their consciences or society
The Equal Employment Committee, a group that had called for a boycott of four mem­
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‘I Want a Bicycle for Christmas’

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

Long before Christmas comes, nowadays, Santa Claus comes. He sits in department stores to find out what all the children want for Christmas.

Grownups think he is there just to make them spend more money. But the children, who climb on his lap and whisper secret things in his ear, know that’s not true. They know he comes early because he wants to have time to talk to everybody.

And children are the only ones who really know about Santa Claus.

"I want a VA ROOM. And I want a VA ROOM for my sister Michele when she grows up."

"... and Santa, if you can, when you come please bring a pair of bedroom slippers. Mine is wore out."

"I don't wanna sit on Santa Claus's lap!"

"Don't you like Santa Claus?"

"Yes, I'll just stand here and throw him kisses."

A little boy asked for a Barbie doll, a girl asked for a highchair.

And Santa told them all, "Say your prayers, mind your parents, and be sure to go to Sunday School."
Talladega Students Meet Their Neighbors

BY MAROJO LEED LIND

BIRMINGHAM—In 1960 the Alabama Supreme Court granted a Bessemer widow full accident insurance benefits for her husband, who was killed in a work accident. The decision was a landmark case in the treatment of Bessemer widows, as it established the right of widows to receive insurance benefits for the death of their husbands.

Talladega County has a unique history of labor disputes and social movements. It was in Talladega County that the Civil Rights Movement gained momentum, as it was in Talladega that the first sit-in at a segregated lunch counter took place. The county is also known for its diverse population, with a large Black majority and a significant Hispanic community.

The Supreme Court of Alabama ruled that Bessemer Widows, who were denied benefits by their insurance company, were entitled to receive benefits under the terms of the insurance policy. The decision was a significant victory for Bessemer widows, who had been fighting for years to receive benefits for the death of their husbands.

State Senator John B. Moore, who sponsored the bill that created the Bessemer widow insurance program, said, "This is a day of great celebration for Bessemer widows. We have fought for years to receive benefits for the death of our husbands, and we are finally successful.

The Bessemer widow insurance program was established in 1939 to provide benefits to widows whose husbands died while they were working in Bessemer. The program was established by the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, which owned the Bessemer steel plant.

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Rights Committee Chairman Leaves State

BY GAIL FALX

MOBILE, Jan. 15—(UPI)—James E. Jones, the architect who served as chairman of the State Rights Committee for the last 14 years, has announced his resignation from the committee to start a new career in Montgomery.

He said he has been working on a project for 18 months in order to develop a plan for the city's downtown area, and that he intended to leave the committee with a clean slate.

Some of Jones' friends said he felt, however, that he was forced out because he disagreed with the direction of the committee.

Other friends said he had no intention of leaving the committee or any other organization, that he had made a career decision, but that he had not made a decision to leave the committee.

"We are going through a shift in Alabama that is difficult for people who want to speak out and be conservative."

Jones, a strong supporter of the state's new constitution, said he was not sure what he would do next, but that he would continue to work for the state's rights movement.

"I have some ideas about how to move things along, and I am sure that I will be able to pursue them," he said.

Union Springs Charge

Riles Rights Leaders

BY MARY ELLA GALE

UNION SPRINGS--A scintillating scene of pueda's, porciones of B.B. King, and a Federal judge on the jury list, was the setting for the occasion when the State Rights Committee met in 1925.

Several days were spent discussing the plans for the new trial, and the committee decided to proceed with the trial without delay.

Several members of the committee were appointed to the jury list, and the trial was set for the following Monday.

The trial was conducted in a spirit of cooperation, and the committee decided to proceed with the trial without delay.

"I don't know that we have the best system of selecting the jury," said one of the committee members.

"But I do know that we have a better system than the one used in the past," he said.

"We are going to try to make sure that the new jury list is as fair and as representative as possible," he added.

"And we are going to make sure that the new system is as fair and as representative as possible," he said.

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At First, Only Poor Whites Went Off to Battle in the Civil War

By Frank and Bobbi Cicchitoo

The Civil War was caused by the different needs of the North and the South. The laws that helped industry hurt agriculture. The South felt that the North was picking on it. The North thought the South was being old-fashioned and holding up progress; this went on until finally the two started fighting. But only a few people in the South owned more than a few slaves. So the only group that had a chance to lose was the Black men. But the 200,000 Black men had answered the call to join the army. By the end of the war, almost all of them had served in the Black regiments. They were called "X-regos" by the Union army. Without the help of X-regos, the Union army would have lost.

...they would make good soldiers. But the X-regos were fighting for their freedom, not for the Union army. They were fighting for their lives. They were fighting for their future. They were fighting for their families. They were fighting for their country. They were fighting for their rights.

Wallace Warns Viet Protesters

SELMA — Gen. George C. Marshall came up with two starting announcements Thursday in the annual meeting of the Dallas County Citizens Council. The generally restrained Marshall said he hoped Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, would make the South, not the North, the scene of real progress in racial relations.

He said he had heard Marshall Paper Co., already building a large plant, would be opening its doors in the autumn. He said the Marshall plant would be the largest in the South and it would create 1,000 jobs. He also said the Marshall plant would be located in the Negro section of the city.

The general warned students who might engage in any type of activity that the war was a test for all Americans. He said the Marshall plant would be a test for all Americans. He said he had heard that the Marshall plant would be the largest in the South and it would create 1,000 jobs. He also said the Marshall plant would be located in the Negro section of the city.

...he was trying to make a new start by going to a new country and buying a new station near his home. It will take him a while to make his life successful. He is trying to make a new start by going to a new country and buying a new station near his home. It will take him a while to make his life successful.

ACTION

The Montogomey Bus Boycott

Next week in THE SOUTHERN COURIER

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

The southern city of Montgomery, Alabama, was the site of a major civil rights protest in the 1950s and 1960s. The Montgomery bus boycott was a demonstration of black economic power and a challenge to the racial segregation of public transportation. The boycott was sparked by the arrest of Rosa Parks, a civil rights activist, who refused to give up her seat on a city bus to a white passenger. The boycott lasted for more than a year, and it ultimately led to the desegregation of the Montgomery bus system. The Montgomery bus boycott was a major victory for the civil rights movement and a significant event in the struggle for racial equality in the United States.

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