Negro Deputy Charged in Bullock Killing

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS—Willie G. King, and Richard Lee Harris were dug up at a joke as they left the Golden Horseshoe Club in Union Springs last Sunday morning.

As the two young Negro men were started toward their car, the way was blocked by Bullock County's only Negro deputy, Sheriff Tom "Dreadhead" Tulliver, who was laughing at a joke as they passed.

"Why didn't you get your law book, Conner?" he said.

A moment later, King, a 33-year-old day laborer, and Harris, a 23-year-old barber, were shot to death in the county seat.

James Alexander, one of the bystanders, said that Tulliver walked over to the men and shot them in the stomach.

Then Tulliver said "By God, I shot them." Then he started to laugh and talk, and walked off toward the back of the car.

"The bullet was in the head," said Mrs. Fannie W. Clark, mother of Willie G. King, as she pointed to the spot where the deputy shot the two men.

Tulliver is a 29-year-old Negro serving as deputy sheriff of Bullock County.

Dr. B. Britton, chairman of the Negro Commission, said that Tulliver's attitude towards Negro leaders was "laughing and joking as usual."

"I never thought that Sheriff Tulliver would be caught in such an act," said the Negro leader said. "But you may have opened a Pandora's box."
Students Defend Free Speech

Newspaper Ad Causes Uproar

By JOHN CLIMATE

A newspaper advertisement opposing Governor Barlo, S. Wallace on school integration has been removed by The Anniston Times newspaper.

The ad appeared in the local newspaper on April 4. It was placed in the Anniston Times in response to a series of editorials published by the paper in support of the governor's position on school integration.

The ad stated: “Governor Barlow is a true friend of the American people. His stand on school integration is based on sound principles of justice and fairness. We urge all people to support Governor Barlow and his policies.”

The advertisement was removed after a public outcry and protests from the local community. The paper stated that it had made the decision to remove the advertisement to avoid further divisiveness.

The incident highlights the ongoing debate over free speech and the role of the media in shaping public opinion. The newspaper’s decision to remove the ad has sparked controversy and debate among the local community, with some praising the paper’s action and others critical of its decision.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

We are deeply concerned about the recent removal of the advertisement in support of Governor Barlow. As citizens of this community, we believe in the importance of free speech and the role of the media in promoting a balanced and informed public discourse.

We urge The Anniston Times to reconsider its decision and allow the advertisement to be published. We believe that by doing so, the paper will be able to fulfill its role as a news outlet and promote a healthy dialogue on important issues.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[City, State]
U.S. SENATORS MEET THE PEOPLE

Anti-poverty program hearings in the Heidelberg Hotel, Jackson, Miss. (Story on Page One)

Photographs by Jim Peppler
HUNDREDS OF NOVELS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT SLAVERY, THE CIVIL WAR, AND RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH, BUT WHITE MARRIAGE WOMEN ARE THE HEROINES AND HEROINES OF MOST OF THESE BOOKS.

"Jubilee," by Margaret Walker Jackson of Jackson, Miss., is a different story. The novel, published last fall, tells about black men during that historic time.

The heroine of "Jubilee," Vyry, was born a slave on a plantation in Perry County, Ga. Everybody and Vyry lived just like the rest of the black people in Georgia.

Almost everyone knew the reason. "Mary Ellen," the author of the book, said, "Vyry's mother was a slave. She meant that Vyry's mother was born a slave. The little girl often asked her mother, Vyry was so curious. The white people were never kind to her, so she looked to her mother for comfort and love. Vyry had an older sister. The family lived in a small house near the plantation where Vyry was born.

In those days slaves were not allowed to marry tree men, any longer. White men refused to marry black women, so those poor blacks had to make do with each other.

Vyry's father, a slave named Ware, was a different story. The black men during that historic time.

By the time Vyry's mother was born, Ware could not walk. By the time Vyry was born, her father had gone, or if he would come back. She didn't know.

Vyry stayed with her children on the plantation after her father. The white plantation owners would not allow them to go to school. They meant that blonde, gray-eyed Vyry was a slave as well. But Vyry never complained. She never imagined she could do anything better.

Margaret Walker, now Mrs. Alexander, taught me about真皮's recollections. Mrs. Alexander found papers giving the price he paid for staying with the family. "That man would not willingly have been with them. He was such a comfortable slave," she said. Vyry's father was "He asked Vyry and her children to join the Union Army. She worked In the kitchen during the Civil War, but her research turned up a Georgia plantation slave woman who was allowed to be free.

"Well, I'm a Negro woman," the author said. "I have no place to farm, but I have a dream. Mrs. Alexander married me. She married me because I was a good worker. She married me because I was a good woman.

"I have no place to farm," Vyry said. But the music of真皮's recollections was heard In the kitchen. Then, she turned to Vyry. "You have a dream. Mrs. Alexander married me because I was a good worker. She married me because I was a good woman.

"I have no place to farm," Vyry said. But the music of真皮's recollections was heard In the kitchen. Then, she turned to Vyry. "You have a dream. Mrs. Alexander married me. She married me because I was a good worker. She married me because I was a good woman.

But Vyry was caught before she left the plantation. The story of真皮's recollections is a different story. The black men during that historic time.

The hundred years have passed, and真皮's recollections have been forgotten. The story of真皮's recollections is a different story. The black men during that historic time.

The author of真皮's recollections, Mrs. Alexander, is a different story. The black men during that historic time.

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APRIL 16-17, 1967

The SOUTHERN COURIER

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Witnises Describe Killing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The Negro who had his hand on the neck with his pistol. When the shot tired, that boy club, looked up when he heard Harris (King) tell."

The back of the neck with his pistol. When the shot tired, that boy club, looked up when he heard Harris (King) tell."

white students since September.

area, Enterprise High School has been

students, the fights have completely

she said, fights often broke out.

ed three Negro boys (all juniors) on

"a fight's the last thing they wanted.

started when a gang of white boys jump-

were constantly coming up just had to

Simpson, who was talking with friends

around and reached up his hand to

LUZI ANN E COFFEe gives you

Feel good with a GOODY'S HEADACHE

Deacon McLain Says :

Ruben Hughes Says:

Wat son Dial

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Ruben Hughes Says:

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DON'T CONFUSE HER WITH ANY OTHERS

LOCATED AT 933 Madison Ave.

T.M. 5, P.M. - ALL DAY SUNDAYS

MADAM DONNA Is here to cure all those who are suffering from
evil Influence, bad luck, and the like. All are welcome, white or
job, and call your enemies by name.

This is my sickness natural?

Have you got the devil following you? Are you possessed by bad
hands, and lucky hands,

BAHA IS -- "Equality

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Negroes to Play For U. of Ala.?

By RICHARD TUSCALOOSA — A veteran mem-
ber of the University of Alabama's track team
said he had been separated from his group
the past few days and had heard nothing of
his whereabouts. He was last seen near the
tracks on the campus.