

## Shooting, Fire Follow Gains By Miss. Negro Candidates

### Fayette Whites May Leave

BY KERRY GRUSON  
FAYETTE, Miss.--"There's not the first damn racist in this town," said William Scott, a prominent Fayette citizen, after last week's election.

But Scott and many other white people will not be staying in Fayette much longer. "There is a mass movement out of this town," Scott said. "All decent folks--those what can afford to and those what can't--are moving East to get away from this junk by the (Mississippi) river."

Scott said he has sold his 1,400-acre plantation outside Fayette, and will be moving to Franklin County, which is mostly white. When the Scotts go, there will be one more dark and empty building on Main St.--the furniture store they have run for the past 12 years.

"Anybody with any sense, with any dollar sense, is getting out," Scott explained. He said business at the furniture store has been bad for more than a year now.

"We were boycotted for eight months and two days last year. Niggers buy here now, but it's only ole niggers. And 90% of my business is welfare checks."

"I'm not leaving on account of the niggers," he insisted. "They love me and I love them. I play with them." Rather, he said, he's leaving because "I don't like their program."

"You ever heard of Mound Bayou?" Scott asked. (Mound Bayou is an all-Negro town in Bolivar County). "Well, it's going to be just like that here."

"Don't you think we can live together here?" a Negro lady wondered. "I don't think that all the whites are going to move out, and we don't want them to. They have all the money in the county."

Some white people aren't leaving. "We're in for a spot that ain't too tasty," said a gray-haired lady who also owns a store on Main St. "But I own a house, a store, and a lot in the graveyard. I ain't moving."

"People will be a little sore just after the election," said Richard Vandevender, brother-in-law of R.T. Pritchard, a white candidate for sheriff. "But pretty soon things will cool down. There won't be much change."

But not long after Vandevender made this prediction, a white man was accused of killing a Negro, and a white business burned down.

"This town is a powder-keg now," said J. B. (Micky) Phillips, a white man, after those incidents. "The shooting got the colored mad at the whites, and the fire got the whites mad at colored."

Still, Phillips said, he's not moving away, and he doesn't think most whites will. "But you just can't tell what will happen here now," he warned. "One spark and this town will go off."



FIRE IN FAYETTE

## 1,000 in March Of Poor People

BY PATRICIA JAMES  
JACKSON, Miss.--"When you pray tonight, most of you (white folks) ask your God if you are a true American. He'll knock your brains out giving you an answer."

Charles Evers was speaking to more than 1,000 people, Negro and white, on the grounds of the state Capitol last Monday, at the end of the poor people's march.

The purpose of the march, its leaders said, was to show Governor Paul B. Johnson that there are starving people in Mississippi. Crowds of Negroes from all over the state came to Jackson, and marched from the Masonic Temple on Lynch St. to the Capitol grounds.

As they marched, they sang freedom songs and chanted anti-poverty slogans, like "We want jobs." The march attracted dozens of onlookers, many of whom peeped out the windows of their office buildings. Some bystanders decided to join the demonstration.

Evers and Aaron Henry, both of the NAACP, were leading the march when it was halted at the Capitol driveway.

Evers told a patrolman he wanted to see the governor. The patrolman said the governor was not in. After a few words with the officers, Evers and Henry returned to the sidewalk and led the marchers around to the Mississippi St. entrance.

At the entrance, the NAACP leaders spoke to the marchers. "Governor Johnson says that all Negroes he sees are 'big, black, fat, and greasy,'" said Henry. "If he would look out his window, he could see different now."

Evers said Johnson ran third in the Aug. 8 race for lieutenant governor because "the white folks don't trust him either."

"We want Paul Johnson to know in no uncertain terms that the Negroes didn't do it," Evers said. "It was the whites that sent you back to Hattiesburg."

Negroes will soon be in the Capitol in an official capacity, Evers said. "It won't be long before the state won't have an all-white government. And when we get in, we're going to treat the poor, sick white people like humans. The sooner you ignorant white folks learn to listen to us intelligent Negroes, the better off you'll be."

Evers continued, "There are rumors going around that we're going to burn Jackson down. Well, those are white rumors. We're not going to burn Jackson down, we're not going to burn the Capitol down, and we're not going to throw bricks."

"You (white people) are the greatest murderers in the world," he said. "We've got something better. We've got the ballot and the dollar."

Only one small incident occurred during the march. A white man appeared carrying a sign that said, "Fight Poverty, Go to Work," and a couple of Negroes grabbed the sign and ripped it.

When the man refused to move on, he was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.



STOPPED AT THE CAPITOL

## High Bond In Macon

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The 16-year-old Negro girl sat quietly in her chair next to the battered table in a hearing room at the Macon County courthouse.

In a soft, slurred voice, she testified that the white man sitting across the table from her--James "Harry" Holman, a Montgomery insurance salesman--entered the house where she was staying last July 25, threw her on the bed, and raped her.

"I couldn't get loose from him," she said. "I kicked him about six times . . . I hollered, hollered as loud as I could."

The hearing took about two hours, but Holman, a wiry young man with one brown eye and one green eye, never said a word. His attorney, B.M. Waller, did the talking for him.

Under questioning by Waller, the girl contradicted herself about the time of day the incident took place. But she didn't waver from her accusation that Holman was the man who raped her.

In later testimony, Robert Perry, the 70-year-old man in whose house the girl was staying on July 25, offered an explanation for her confusion.

"She's mentally disturbed," he said, "but not enough not to know what he did to her that day."

And at the end of the hearing, Macon County Judge Richard H. Powell ruled that there was enough evidence against Holman to send the case to the Macon County grand jury when it meets in October.

Despite protests from Holman's attorney, Powell set bond at \$25,000. "That's the highest bond I ever set in Macon County in ten years," the judge said later.

Holman paid the bond and was released last Friday, the day after the hearing.

When the case comes up this fall, it (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 2)

BY MERTIS RUBIN  
FAYETTE, Miss.-- "This is not the first time this has happened," said Will T. Turner, Negro candidate for sheriff of Jefferson County. "Now the people should see the need for voting black."

Turner was talking about the Aug. 10 killing of Samuel Neal Carroll, a 57-year-old Negro. Cecil Kling, a white man, has been charged with murder in the case, and is being held without bond.

Carroll's death came one day after four Negroes won Democratic nominations for county offices. In the same election, Turner won a place in the Aug. 29 run-off against the present chief deputy sheriff, R.T. Pritchard. And another Negro candidate, Claude Bailey, made the run-off for supervisor of beat 2, where the killing took place.

"You people that voted for those white candidates had a hand in pulling that trigger," Charles Evers of the NAACP told 500 Negroes at the courthouse the evening of Aug. 10. "I hope by Aug. 29, you've learned to vote for Negroes."

Later the same night, fire struck the Farmers Gin and Supply Company, almost totally destroying the white-owned business. The cause of the fire was not known.

Ben Carroll Jr., grandson of Samuel Neal Carroll, described the events that led to his grandfather's death. "We were working on this catch-pen when Mr. Cecil (Kling) came up," the youth recalled.

"He said to my grand-daddy, 'Neal, you know I am still the boss, don't you?' My grand-daddy said, 'Yes sir, I know you're still the boss.'"

Then, said the boy, Kling started talking about politics. Ben Carroll Jr. said the white man told the victim, "I've been talking to your Uncle Willie about this voting. If you all elect a nigger for supervisor, you'll never get a road in here."

The boy said his grandfather replied, "I don't care," and then asked, "Why?"

According to Ben Carroll Jr., Kling said, "Cause a Negro don't have sense enough to get his money," and the grandfather answered, "Some Negroes here got just as much sense as the whites."

At that, said the boy, Kling left, remarking, "I am going to learn you niggers how to run something."

"About an hour later," Ben Carroll Jr. continued, "Mr. Cecil came back with a shotgun, and said again, 'I am going to learn you niggers how to run something.' Then he told us all to get in line, he was going to kill all of us, and pointed the gun at my grand-daddy . . ."

"Grand-daddy was sitting on one of the wheels of a truck. Then he got in the floor-board of the truck on his all-fours. Mr. Cecil sort of stepped up on the fender of the truck, and shot through the window."

The victim backed out of the truck holding his arm, said the boy. "He told my daddy (Ben Carroll Sr.) to go get a doctor. I put my hand over his arm to try to stop the bleeding, but it didn't stop."

"While Mr. Cecil was still on the other side of the truck, he said, 'You damn black niggers aren't coming in here and take over our country. I'll kill all you niggers around here, and some more if they mess with me.'"

Then, said Ben Carroll Jr., "I called my grand-daddy and tried to hear his heart beat, but it didn't. I didn't see his stomach moving. I knew he was dead."



CHARLES EVERS



AT THE SCLC CONVENTION

## 'A New Man In An Old World'

BY BARBARA H. FLOWERS  
ATLANTA, Ga.--"Twenty-four years ago, at the age of 16, I stood in a bus station in Atlanta and wondered, 'Where do I go from here?'" said Sidney Poitier, Oscar-winning actor and guest speaker for SCLC's convention banquet.

Poitier was voicing the theme of the civil rights group's tenth annual convention--"Where Do We Go From Here?" In his own case, he said, he chose to go out into the world, instead 'They Won't Do Right'

## School Out In Newville

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
NEWVILLE, Ala.--Last year Newville had two small high schools. This year it won't have any. But Negro parents and white school officials disagree about the reason why.

"They're trying to keep it segregated any way they can," said Ulysses Stanford, a Negro leader.

But according to Henry County officials, the high school sections of the Newville School (mostly white) and the Newville Rosenwald School (all Negro) are being closed to comply with federal court's state-wide school-desegregation order.

County Schools Superintendent W. J. McLain refused to discuss the decision to close the high schools. "We have a newspaper here," he said. "We put in it anything we want them (the Negro parents) to know."

Last month, the Abbeville Herald reported the school closing, and said that McLain was meeting with local parents to explain the reasons.

"Every nigger parent, teacher, and principal" could have learned everything they wanted to know at that time, McLain said.

But James Malone, one of the few Negro parents whose children attend the mostly-white Newville School, said he didn't hear about the meeting until it was over.

Malone said he wasn't surprised: "We went to a school board meeting last spring to ask them to consolidate the Newville schools," he said. "We wanted them to make one of them a high school and the other an elementary school. But the superintendent said there wasn't enough money to equip the schools."

"Their idea of consolidation is to put the Negro schools together and the white schools together," charged another Negro parent. "They just don't want to do right."

Malone said that Negro parents have been suspicious of the school board's intentions ever since the meeting last spring.

"We asked the superintendent to come out and explain the freedom-of-choice plan to the Negro parents," Malone said. "He told us, 'I'm not about to do that, I don't have time.'"

McLain said that the freedom-of-choice plan had been explained in the local newspaper. But Malone said he didn't remember seeing any explanation.

When school opens this fall, he predicted, the 70 Negro high school students from Newville Rosenwald will be sent to another Negro school, and the 70 white high school students from Newville will be sent to another white school.

of back home to Florida. "The world is in bad shape because men, individually, are in bad shape," said Poitier. National and international leaders, he said, are not ready for the changes that will be required to better the world.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Poitier said, "is a new man in an old world." He said of the SCLC pres-



KING MRS. HADNOTT  
ident, "The courage of this man has made a better man of me."

During the first three days of the convention, delegates from as far away as California, Texas, and New York have been attending workshops on "Crisis in American Cities," "Business and Economic Development," and other contemporary issues. Some workshops seem to be helpful--and some do not. "I couldn't understand anything that speaker said," said a delegate from Birmingham, Ala., after listening to a talk on "Approaches to Poverty."

Another lady explained that you would have to be a political science major to get anything out of the speech, by economist Robert Theobald.

In the workshop on "Crisis in American Cities," Dr. King said that "riots are easier, just because they need no organization. . . . But if we set to the task, I am convinced civil disobedience can curtail riots."

Dr. King placed the blame for the recent rebellions squarely on a sick society. "The policy-makers of white society have caused the darkness," he said. "They created discrimination. They created slums. They perpetuate unemployment, ignorance, and poverty."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col. 4)

## 'Cities in the Sky'



ASH CREEK, Ala.--"By 1970, man will have gone to the moon and successfully come back. It won't be long till we'll have cities in the sky itself." That's what John Parks of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) told nearly 100 participants in the Lowndes County anti-poverty program last Wednesday. Using models of actual spacecraft, Parks explained the history of space flight.

The talk by Parks was "part of our informal education program," said D. Robert Smith, director of the anti-poverty program.

After the program, one lady commented: "I think it's great, and I sure am glad to be a part of this. I never had a chance to see anything like this space talk before."

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Editorial Opinion

Justice on Trial

The case of James "Harry" Holman, a white man accused of raping a Negro girl in Macon County last month, once again puts justice on trial in Alabama. Even if the October grand jury indicts Holman for the crime, the case may never reach a trial jury in Macon County.

The judge's decision then was clearly based on racism, and little else. But if a judge is faced with a similar decision in the Holman case, the problem is going to be more complicated.

Holman deserves as fair a trial as any man can get in this imperfect world. He should go on trial as an individual—not as a stand-in for all the white people who have committed crimes against Negroes.

But that does not mean that he has the right to a white jury. The history of white juries in Alabama has been a tragic one, whenever a member of one race was charged with a crime against a member of the other.

A jury drawn largely from independent and intelligent Negroes—the kind of jury Holman would be likely to get in Macon County—could do justice in this case. An all-white jury probably could not.

No one, however, ought to expect Holman's case to stay in Macon County if public opinion is inflamed against him. The victim's family and friends will make justice in Macon County impossible if they reach a large number of prospective jurors with their opinion about Holman's guilt.

Whatever happens, any judge should think long and hard before moving Holman's trial to another county. Negroes already know that white men who commit crimes against them in Alabama are almost certain to go free.

Miss. Picketers Lose

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—After picketers were arrested in Hattiesburg last month, the local NAACP went to court, saying the city was violating the demonstrators' constitutional rights.

Cox granted an injunction this week, but his order put more restrictions on the picketers than it did on the police.

In court last week, Hattiesburg police officers told Cox they had been under orders not to arrest picketers for disorderly conduct since a city-wide Negro boycott began. Several policemen said they had not arrested picketers even though they thought the Negroes were disturbing the peace by blocking cars, chanting, or making obscene comments.

From now on, Cox said in his order, police should arrest any picketer guilty of disorderly conduct.

Sunflower County Group Gets Poverty Money

A Long-Awaited Letter

INDIANOLA, Miss.—Last Saturday, Mrs. Cora Fleming got a long-awaited big brown envelope by registered mail.

Mrs. Fleming is director of the Associated Communities of Sunflower County (ACSC), an organization of black people who don't like the way Sunflower County's anti-poverty program has been run.

Since October, 1965, ACSC members have been running volunteer Head Start centers, because they didn't want to send their children to centers run by Sunflower County Progress, Inc., the local anti-poverty agency.

The envelope Mrs. Fleming got last Saturday contained a contract from Sunflower County Progress, Inc., giving ACSC the money and authority to run its own Head Start centers.

The agreement came after the independent Negro group had tried for two years to get federal funds for its own centers.

He went on to say that picketers would be considered disorderly if they had more than six people in line, if they made any sound (including clapping or singing), and if they blocked any pedestrians or cars.

Cox also told the city of Hattiesburg to go ahead and try all the people the police have arrested so far.

Dr. C.E. Smith, president of the Hattiesburg NAACP, said this week that he was "disgusted" with the ruling. He claimed that Cox's ruling was based on "misrepresented facts," and said the decision will be appealed.

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

Meanwhile, ACSC struggled to keep its centers open. Then, in April, "out of a clear blue sky," Mrs. Fleming got a phone call from William Zierden in OEO's regional office in Atlanta, Ga.

The next day, OEO officials advised Sunflower County Progress to fund ACSC. Otherwise, said the officials, they would fund the group as an independent single-purpose agency.

Holland explained this week that OEO had decided this was the best way to "resolve the basic difference" between ACSC and the local anti-poverty agency.

R.J. Allen, president of the board of Sunflower County Progress, said only that his board had agreed to terms "acceptable" to ACSC.

In Talladega Run-Off Negro Vote Is an Issue

TALLADEGA, Ala.—The Negro vote in last Tuesday's city election is already becoming a campaign issue for the run-off.

At a meeting last Monday night—sponsored by the Talladega Improvement Association (TIA)—more than 150 Negroes decided to support a slate of white candidates for mayor, finance commissioner, and streets and parks commissioner.

The people pledged to vote for these men, and to spread the word to the rest of the Negro community.

The mayoral candidate endorsed by the group, Jack Seals, won a place in the Sept. 5 run-off, although he was far behind Dr. J.L. Hardwick, the present mayor.

The ballots in box 17—where most Talladega Negroes vote—were almost evenly split between Hardwick and Seals.

On Tuesday night, Hardwick remarked that "after box 17 came in, I knew Jack would be my opponent." He added, "When I heard the TIA endorsed somebody else, I thought I would be skinned worse than I was."

Seals' supporters claimed that Hardwick is trying to "pin the Negro vote" on their candidate, and cause a backlash among white voters.

Seals, generally considered to be the reform candidate, has promised to change the city's government from the commission to mayor-council. But Hardwick has argued in the past that such a change means Negroes would be elected to the city council.

U.S. Moore, president of the TIA, said he is going to ask Hardwick to retract his statement about box 17. "I would like to see the voters in box 17 distributed around the other boxes, so there can be no way to talk about the Negro voting pattern," Moore said.

\$35,000 Study May Mean Health Facility in Decatur

DECATUR, Ala.—A tri-county health commission has been granted \$35,000, to study the medical needs of the people in Morgan, Limestone, and Lawrence counties.

The study—conducted by the University of Alabama Medical School—will find out what the people need in the way of health care. It is also expected to come up with ideas on how to meet the people's needs.

The tri-county commission was set up in June, a few weeks after about 70 leaders from this area attended a meeting with officials of the Appalachian Regional Commission. At the time, it was estimated that a complete health-care program for the area would cost \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

If the tri-county study is approved by the regional commission, the federal government will pay most of the cost of such a program.

Burrett C. Shelton, Decatur newspaper publisher and president of the

Kids Ask Desegregation Of Deaf-Blind Institute

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Three Negro students have asked a federal court to end segregation at the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind in Talladega.

The institute students -- Miss Christine Archie, 13, Miss Mary Valentine, 12, and Miss Benita Adams, 8--filed a suit here earlier this month.

"Although all deaf and blind children who are residents of the state of Alabama are permitted to enroll at the institute," said the suit, "they are assigned by race to either of four separate school plants."

The facilities for the white children are "vastly superior" to those for the Negro students, the suit charged. It said the institute has "refused" to hire and assign Negro teachers on the same basis as whites.

E.H. Gentry, head of the school, said he has already submitted a desegregation plan to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"The court just does not have any business telling us how to run the school," he said. "It is crucial to the child's development that we have the authority to say where a child is placed, not a court."

"We don't care about Negro and white," Gentry said. "We just think of the needs of the individual child."

Officials Come at Night To 'Arrest' a Car--Why?

PITTSVIEW, Ala.—"They come last Friday night at 10:35," said Mrs. Leola Johnson.

"Up on the porch, knocking and banging on the door. They peek through the crack and say, 'We're the sheriff,'" Mrs. Johnson said she and her husband, Elijah Johnson, "never were so scared."

"Daddy went to the door," she said, and the three white men on the porch told him "they had the car under arrest."

Mrs. Johnson said her husband tried to tell the men that the car wasn't theirs: "A man left it about 18 months ago when he was going overseas."

The family had learned that the man stopped making payments on the car two months ago, Mrs. Johnson said, so they weren't objecting to the company's right to take it back.

But when Johnson tried to explain, Mrs. Johnson said, the men wouldn't listen. Instead, she recalled, one of them snarled, "Go on, man, get the keys."

"Hegive 'em the keys," Mrs. Johnson said. "He tried to tell them we ain't resisting or anything." But, she said, the sheriff's men just grabbed the keys, "left some kind of a paper," and took the car away.

Mrs. Johnson wondered why the men "waited till so late" to come get the car from the Johnson farm in this small community in southern Russell County. And she also wanted to know why they couldn't have been polite to her and her husband.

Elijah Walker, a Negro, won the first annual Green Acres Open Golf Tournament last week at the Decatur course. Walker, manager of the pro shop at the Redstone Arsenal golf course, shot rounds of 73 and 75 for a winning total of 148.

Walker, manager of the pro shop at the Redstone Arsenal golf course, shot rounds of 73 and 75 for a winning total of 148. This put him four strokes ahead of second-place finisher Otis Malone of Decatur. "I was four over (par) going to the ninth hole," said Walker, "but I got an eagle to put me just two over. Then I birdied the second hole on the return trip, parred the third and fourth, bogeyed the seventh, and parred the eighth and ninth to win."

"We can't know yet what we are going to do," Shelton said last week. "We may be talking about \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, and we may be talking about \$50,000,000," he said. "Who knows at this point?"

He then pointed out that a similar study conducted in Ohio had asked for \$40,000,000 to build the needed medical facilities.

One objective of the proposed program is to make Morgan, Limestone, and Lawrence counties medically self-sufficient. With a comprehensive medical complex in or near Decatur, people in this North Alabama area would no longer have to travel great distances to get treatment in other cities.



MRS. LEOLA JOHNSON



Decatur, Ala.

Elijah Walker, a Negro, won the first annual Green Acres Open Golf Tournament last week at the Decatur course.

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"We've got to have some successes," A. G. Gaston told the Young Men's Business Club here last week.

"The Negro needs to see some success symbols among his own people." This, he said, would help in "eliminating riot climates."



A.G. GASTON

He also suggested fair employment, equal law enforcement, and support of agencies "trying to ease poverty and social unrest." One of the club's white members asked Gaston how he managed to succeed. Gaston said he had just been talking about that with Demopolis Mayor Edward B. Bailey--whose grandparents owned Gaston's grandparents. "I just broke out," Gaston said. "I wasn't supposed to break out."

Yazoo City, Miss.

About 50 teen-agers integrated the Yazoo theater last month. It was the

how they runs over people in the middle of the night."

When Russell County Sheriff M. Lamar Murphy heard about the complaint this week, he said he wished Mrs. Johnson had come to him right away. "I'd be glad to talk to her about it," he added.

The sheriff said he didn't know whether the three men who went to the Johnson home were deputies or constables. But he promised to find out. "I want to know who the people are so I could talk to them, too," he said.

"We have 600 and some square miles to cover in this county," he continued. "And right now we've been busy working on dope arrests--we have 91 or 92 people in jail.

"So it's going to be late when we serve some of the papers. And maybe they couldn't find the family at home earlier." But, he said, "I'm sure nobody meant any offense."

Montgomery, Ala. Miss Johnella P. Hardy, a 1967 graduate of Howard University law school in Washington, D.C., was the guest speaker at Youth Day services last Sunday at Hall St. Baptist Church.

Montgomery, Ala. Miss Johnella P. Hardy, a 1967 graduate of Howard University law school in Washington, D.C., was the guest speaker at Youth Day services last Sunday at Hall St. Baptist Church, Curtis Thomas, a student at Tennessee A&I, offered a prayer and sang a solo. Arlam Carr Jr. was chairman of the youth program, assisted by Miss Claire Sams, co-chairman, and Miss Mary A. Walker, secretary.

Huntsville, Ala.

Miss Patricia Ann McCalep of Huntsville was in a group of Episcopalian college students who appeared on NBC's "Today" show Aug. 8. It was the day after the group returned from a six-week tour of Europe.

Troy, Ala.

The First Missionary Baptist Church celebrated its annual Youth Day program on Aug. 6. Guest speaker Brady Daniels, president of the junior class at Tuskegee Institute, spoke on "Youth Alternatives and Responsibilities."

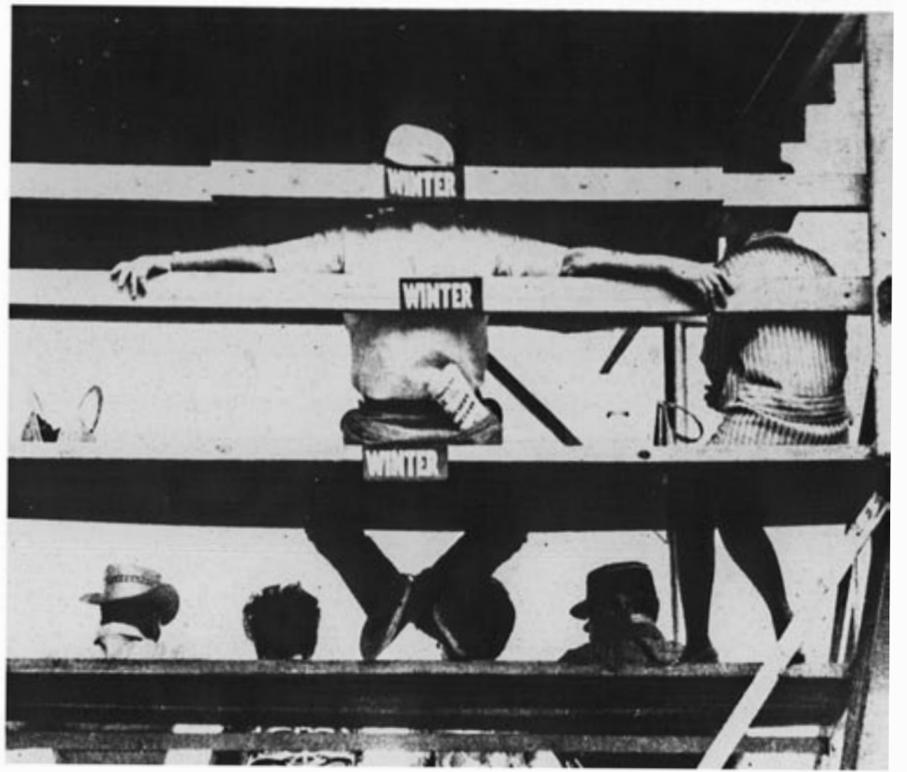
Abbeville, Ala.

The Head Start class in Abbeville this summer has visited the city police department, the fire department, the new courthouse, the swimming pool, and Dothan's Sanitary Dairy, Coca-Cola bottling plant, and train station. The reason for these field trips was to show the children the places to go for various services.



ABBEVILLE HEAD START CLASS

# POLITICS at a MISSISSIPPI FAIR



PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--  
Everyone goes to the Neshoba County Fair.

Political candidates save their friendliest handshakes and most rousing speeches for the week-long affair--the traditional high point of Mississippi campaigns.

Farmers bring their prize cows. Farm wives bring their best cooking. Families come and spend the week in summer cottages.

Old friends meet. New friends are made.

Everyone goes--everyone who's white, that is.



*Photos and Text by Tony Ganz*



*In Three Alabama Counties*

# Summer Is School Time

## People in Crenshaw Study Civics, Get Help With Welfare Problems



ADULT CLASS IN CRENSHAW COUNTY

BY PATRICIA M. GORENCE  
 LUYERNE, Ala.--"I got to tell it like it is. I really enjoy the classes, especially Negro history--but then I'm real interested in that."

"The teaching is real good. I haven't missed a time."

"Any time they say so, I be right there. I think they done a good job."

These are some comments from the people who have been attending summer classes sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

Eleven young people from all parts of the United States have been teaching the sessions in reading, Negro history, and civics.

The AFSC summer project came to Crenshaw County at the invitation of James Kolb and the Crenshaw County Civic Club. "It was his (Kolb's) idea that we come here, and he has been most helpful in helping us set up the program," said Mrs. Peggy Cronin.

"Our basic purpose," said Tom Cronin, leader of the group, "was to teach these classes and somehow try to develop bridges of understanding and communication between the Negro and white community. But I don't know how successful we've been with the white community."

The AFSC workers spent their first week in Crenshaw County "talking to a lot of white people in town," said Mrs. Cronin. "We wanted to let them know what our project was all about and to get any help from them that we could."

But the teachers "didn't get as many of the white community involved as we had hoped," said Cronin.

Although many Negro children and adults came to the AFSC classes, only a scattering of white people ever showed up.

The attendance at the classes varies from five to 50, Cronin said. The sessions are held Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights in Luyerne, Tuesdays in Helicon, and Thursdays in Mulberry.

When the AFSC group arrived, Cronin told the people in Luyerne, "We are here at your request. We will teach what you want, when you want."

As a result, in the civics classes, the teachers talk about governmental agencies, and give practical advice on how to get social security, welfare, and agricultural payments.

In order to give their classes the correct information, the teachers sometimes had to go out and get it.

"Questions came up in class and we went to the welfare department to try to get some answers," said Miss Marianne Goldstein. "Some of the people wanted to know if they were eligible for welfare payments. Others wanted to know if they were getting as much as they should."

When some teachers went to see Mrs. Betty King, director of the county Department of Pensions and Security, they ran into a problem.

"We asked Mrs. King if we could come in with people if they wanted us to," said Fred Alfred. "Mrs. King told us, 'No, the policy is that this is confidential information.'"

"Well, I wasn't too sure about that," Alfred said, "so I told her I was going to check. The next day either she checked or had a change of heart, because she drove out to our house just to tell us we could go in with the people."

"Now we are typing out simple welfare rules

to distribute to the people in the community. Maybe this will help them too when we are gone," Alfred said.

In their classes, the AFSC workers have shown a few films, including one made by G.T. Miller, a white resident of Luyerne. "We had an integrated meeting that time," Mrs. Cronin said.

"The High Wall," a short movie on prejudice, drew a crowd of over 85 people. "That movie couldn't be beat," said William Caffey, one of the adult students.

After the movie, the people discussed what they had seen. "We can learn a lot from that picture," said one man. "Ain't any of you here that can say you ain't prejudiced. We've been taught not to like the white man just as they've been taught about us."

The AFSC teachers made friends with their students. The five-room house where they live is always full of people. Neighborhood children often come looking for Miss Kathy Hudson to play baseball or other games with them. She calls herself the "unofficial recreation director."

The teachers also took time off from the classes to work on voter registration. "We've canvassed the neighborhood about three times and plan to take people down to register," said Jack Cann. "But actually there aren't too many who are not registered in Luyerne--about 10 to 15 people, that's all."

Nearly all the teachers said they benefited as much or more than their students did. "We've learned a lot about Southerners and a lot about ourselves," said one AFSC worker.

And Kolb, president of the Crenshaw County Civic Club, said he thought the AFSC project was a success. "We enjoyed having these young people here," he said. "They've done a mighty fine job."



TEACHER AND STUDENT IN MACON COUNTY



AT PLAY IN SHORTER



IN CLASS

# 'Black Power' in Macon And a Computer in Lee

BY BETH WILCOX

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--A group of teenagers from Tuskegee wrote a play about black power. A group of children from Shorter began learning to swim. And a group of young people from Auburn studied "new math" and watched a computer at work.

Those were just some of the things that happened when the American Ethical Union brought its summer play-school and tutorial sessions to southeast Alabama for the fourth year.

The children in the Tuskegee classes read several books and then wrote their own stories and poetry. The Tuskegee play-school made blue-prints of leaves, and visited the mayor's office.

The tutorial classes in Auburn studied geometry, new math, and singing--and took time off to make art works out of seaweed and shells. The students visited Auburn University, where they saw the computer department, a play, and a live television show.

The play-school in Shorter took nature walks and went fishing. George Carter, the art teacher, helped the boys make fishing poles out of bamboo rods. He showed the art classes how to make sculpture out of bits of junk and hand-

fuls of clay.

The children at Shorter, aged six to 11, also had a chance to use the gym equipment at the Prairie Farms Elementary School, where the classes were held.

Miss Helen Stein, one of the Northern volunteers who taught in the summer program, said that swimming was the highlight.

"Almost none of the kids from Shorter had been to Tuskegee to swim," she said. "They were all scared to death of the water when we started."

"Not a great number learned to swim--but they all learned how not to be afraid of the water."

Miss Stein said one of the problems in Shorter was that "we never could get some very poor kids to come to play-school. They lived right next door, and never would come over to play, although staff, residents of the community, and kids asked them several times."

"We even played games beside the house to coax them into coming," Miss Stein said regretfully.

At Auburn, said Mrs. Georgia Wyatt,

the program director, there was a different problem. The students did not want to do any writing in English class because they knew they couldn't spell the words they wanted to use.

"I finally said I didn't care about the spelling--just write," Mrs. Wyatt said.

The American Ethical Union (AEU) sponsored the summer program with the help of three local groups--the East Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Federation of Women's Clubs of Tuskegee, and the West Macon Chapter of the National Council for Negro Women.

Besides the local and Northern volunteers, the AEU teachers included a girl from Finland, two girls from France, and a woman from England.

The AEU also sponsors an interracial vacation program. This year the program sent 35 Southern camp counselors and children to camps in the North. Among them was Miss Sarah Collins, who was injured in the bombing of Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church in May, 1963. With the help of the AEU, Miss Collins attended a camp for blind children for the fourth year in a row.



ON A FIELD TRIP TO AUBURN UNIVERSITY



TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Nearly 4,000 people joined hands and sang "We Shall Overcome" last Saturday at the Second People's Conference sponsored by the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP).

During the day-long session, several speakers evaluated TICEP's work and urged everyone to take an active interest in the South East Alabama Self Help Association (SEASHA), the new 12-county organization set up by TICEP workers and local people.

While the adults attended workshops on topics ranging from credit unions to personal grooming, the children asked themselves questions such as "Is television helpful or harmful?" and "What makes adults tick?"

At the end of the conference, several people said that although there was a lot of talking, they had a good time.

## Free Speech Not For 'Peaceniks' -- Turner

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTEVALLO, Ala.--The right of free speech does not extend to "peaceniks and revolutionaries," said State Senator Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County.

"They are not exercising responsible dissent," he said. "They are guilty of disloyalty, and their actions constitute treason."

Turner spoke about free speech last Friday night at Alabama College. He reminded 95 graduates that ancient Greek philosophers like Socrates and past American statesmen like Thomas Jefferson believed in free speech and free inquiry.

But today, Turner said, "these freedoms are being outrightly abused."

While some young men are "fighting and dying in Viet Nam," said Turner, "others back home parade and demonstrate . . . burn draft cards . . . flee to Canada and Mexico (to avoid being drafted) . . . and collect food and clothes and give blood to the Viet Cong."

"Some rant and rave and have said in this very state, 'To hell with the law,'" the senator continued, apparently referring to speeches by SNCC leaders Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael.

"How long will we (Americans) tolerate this?" Turner asked.

The senator praised the Alabama College students for having "remained aloof from strife and conflict." But he also urged them to be "willing to lock horns with every theorist, bureaucrat, and politician" who does not provide "responsible leadership."

Turner--who has opposed increased state spending to expand the University of Alabama--told the students they were lucky to attend a smaller state college where "they don't run you through the

### Huntsville Grant

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.--The People For People anti-poverty program has been funded, according to William Davoren, chairman of the local Community Action Committee (CAC). The program had previously been held up by vetoes from Huntsville Mayor Glenn Hearn and Governor Lurleen B. Wallace.

Mayor Hearn objected to the program last April, because under one part of the proposal, the Sisters of Concern Club would have trained maids and organized them to get higher wages.

"I'm not against unions, but this is government money they're using," Hearn said at the time.

Recently, said CAC administrator Charles Ray, "we dropped the wording which made the proposal objectionable to the mayor." But, he added, "training of maids is still a part of the program."

## Negroes Protest In Florence

BY BOB DINWIDDIE

FLORENCE, Ala.--Four representatives of Florence's Negro community appeared before the City Commission last week to voice their grievances.

Allen Black, James Cobb, the Rev. M.C. Griffin, and the Rev. David Tolbert protested alleged police brutality, lack of Negro representation on city boards, the small number of Negroes employed by the city, and the lack of communication between the city and the Negro community.

The delegation also complained about a Ku Klux Klan rally held in Florence the first week in June. "We've done our best to keep the community quiet," the group told the commission, "We kept out Carmichael, Martin Luther King, and Shuttlesworth, but then you turn around and let the KKK come in here."

The commissioners said they tried to keep the Klan from meeting in the city, but were unsuccessful. However, they said they did keep the rally from being held on the courthouse steps.

When the Negro leaders asked for better jobs with the city, the commissioners replied that Negroes are welcome in any department, so long as they are qualified.

The charge of police brutality stemmed from an incident on S. Wood Ave. last Feb. 26th.

Commissioner L.L. Whitten, who is responsible for the police force, admitted that the situation was "mishandled." He said the officer was reprimanded and suspended without pay for 10 days.

## Choice Is Not Enough, CR Lawyers Contend

BY KERRY GRUSON

OXFORD, Miss.--Two weeks before the beginning of classes, U.S. District Judge Claude Clayton has been hearing evidence about desegregation in the Clay County, Western Line Consolidated, Bolivar County, and Quitman County school districts.

In these cases, NAACP Legal Defense Fund lawyers have tried to convince the court that freedom-of-choice plans will not produce enough integration.

Arguing the Western Line case, attorney Paul Brest agreed that Schools Superintendent William Morris had conducted a freedom-of-choice period

# Poverty Elections in Lee Are Called 'Hornets' Nest'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala.--"I feel like I'm steppin' into a hornets' nest," said Claude Young, director of the Chambers-Tallapoosa Community Action Committee.

The committee had voted to accept Lee County as a third partner in the anti-poverty program, Young continued, "but from the looks of things I've seen here, I don't think this group will fit in."

"With all this bickering, I don't see how it can work."

Young had come to Lee County last Tuesday for three public meetings called to elect 24 representatives to a county-wide community action committee.

All three meetings went on as scheduled, despite protests from the Alabama Council on Human Relations, the Auburn League of Women Voters, and a few other citizens.

At a mid-afternoon meeting, 35 white people and five Negroes elected eight representatives (five whites, three Negroes) from the city of Opelika.

But Henry Jones, one of two unsuccessful Negro nominees, charged that the defeated Negroes' names had been placed at the bottom of the ballot, when they should have been in the middle.

The second meeting, held a little later in the afternoon, lasted just 15 minutes. A group of 30 white people nominated



CLAUDE YOUNG

only eight representatives (five whites, three Negroes) from rural Lee County, and then promptly elected them all.

Were the nominees chosen ahead of time? Probate Judge Ira H. Weissinger, who conducted the meeting, said all the names came "from the floor."

"Of course," he added, looking down at the typed list of nominees he had held in his hand throughout the election, "we had some names from the (county) commissioners' meeting. But this is no snow job. We're just trying to get intelligent people."

The third meeting--Tuesday night in the Auburn City Council chambers--exploded into an angry debate.

"If this thing is going to be successful," Young told the 40 white people and six Negroes present, "you're going to have to have a meeting of the minds. . . . You need objectors as much as you need people with ideas. That way you work out the problems."

Moments later, after the meeting had nominated six Negroes and five white people, Young announced that "we are overloaded on minority people. . . . I cannot carry this list of names to Atlanta (the regional Office of Economic Opportunity)."

William H. Harrison, a Negro, ob-

jected that Young was classifying all the Negro nominees as "minority" representatives. Harrison said that several Negroes could just as well be counted as "professional" or "poverty" representatives.

"The nigger race is in the minority," Young shot back.

Young and Mrs. Kenneth B. Roy, president of the Auburn City Council, then agreed that the council had the right to name two of the eight representatives, leaving only six to be elected.

"If the city council is choosing its own representatives," asked Bob Valder, executive director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, "why are we choosing the representatives for the poverty or the minority group?" He pointed out that few people in the room were either Negro or poor.

"There hasn't been time for folks to get together and decide who they want to represent them," Valder said. He noted that all three public meetings were announced suddenly, only a few days ahead of time.

"Do you want community action in Lee County or not?" demanded Matt Colley, who sat in on the meeting as deputy director of Alabama's state anti-poverty office.

When Valder said he did, Colley asked, "Why don't you let us structure it?"

Eventually, the meeting elected four Negroes and two white people to join the two white city councilmen as Auburn's representatives.

But, said Young, "I still sense a bitterness here that shouldn't be for people trying to do something for the poor."

And later, one of the newly-elected Negro representatives sharply criticized Young. "I don't know about Tallapoosa County," the representative said, "but in Lee County we don't think we can get much help from people who call us 'niggers.'"

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ALTON L. TURNER production line."

Although many people are "lazy, inept, or lack ambition," said Turner, many Alabamians "have missed these advantages (of higher education) because they were unavailable." He said the state must improve its educational system to reach "all our people."

## Macon Rape Case

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

will be the second time in two years that a Macon County grand jury has had to decide whether to indict a white man for a serious crime against a Negro.

Last fall's grand jury indicted a white service station attendant for the killing of a young Negro civil rights worker. The trial was later removed from Macon County (where juries are mostly Negro), and an all-white jury in Lee County set the accused man free.

At last week's hearing, Holman's attorney began paving the way for a similar maneuver. He got Perry to testify that he had "told everybody I see" that Holman raped the girl.

"You don't feel you need a trial?" Waller asked.

"Ought not to be," replied Perry angrily, waving an arm. "But Alabama say you have to prove the man guilty."

Waller also questioned Perry and the girl about their relationship. But Perry testified that the girl was living alone in a room in his house. He said he took her in after her stepfather threw her out of the family's home.

The attorney then tried to weaken Perry's testimony by asking why he waited a week after the incident before reporting it to Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson, "Wasn't that rather strange?" Waller asked.

"Not as strange as him coming out there and raping her," snapped Perry. The girl testified that she was alone

in the house when the incident occurred. Perry said that when he returned, she told him a white man had raped her, and showed him \$2 she said the man had left for her.

"I took the money, carried it outdoors, put gasoline on it, and burnt that \$2 up," said Perry.

Waller chose not to present any defense witnesses at the hearing. Besides Perry and the girl, the only other prosecution witnesses were Mrs. Jeanette W. Higgins--a neighbor of Perry--and Sheriff Amerson.

Mrs. Higgins testified that Holman came to her store in rural Chehaw on July 25, and "asked me did I know where Robert Perry lived." Amerson testified that the girl identified Holman while he was in the Macon County jail.

Then the sheriff remarked, "What go on in this case is going to have a whole lot to do with what happens in Macon County in the future. We ought to think about that before we get started."

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# Macon Board Considers Stamps, Deputies' Pay

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Members of the Macon County Board of Revenue asked some sharp questions when a state "food stamp representative" came to their monthly meeting last Monday.

The state employee, J.S. Macpherson, told the revenue commissioners that they would help the "entire community" by changing over from surplus food distribution to food stamps.

The board didn't make any final decision. But after Macpherson had left the meeting, board chairman Harry D. Raymon remarked, "I'm kind of inclined to leave it like it is."

And W.R. Godfrey, one of two white men on the bi-racial board, added, "I'm not interested in the merchants--I'm interested in the people."

Last month, several white merchants told the board they thought the county should switch from surplus food to food stamps. Macpherson showed up at this month's meeting at the request of the commissioners.

"This (food stamp) program is somewhat more expensive," he said, "but it is a share program, not a give-away program." The advantage of food stamps is that "the money is fed back into circulation," he said. "In the commodity (surplus food) program, you eat your groceries and that's it."

When Raymon asked how food stamps would help hungry people, Macpherson explained that "in the commodity program, you're bound by what is surplus," and there is no choice.

"With food stamps, you're not limited," he said. "You go into the store and buy anything you want. If the store gives green stamps, you get green stamps."

The commissioners all laughed. But then the Rev. V.A. Edwards, a Negro board member, wanted to know if it was true that the food stamp program ordinarily reaches fewer people than does surplus food distribution.

"Yes," Macpherson said, "But the reason is they (poor people) have to turn in that cash money."

Godfrey said he thought some people didn't buy the stamps because they didn't have the cash. But Macpherson replied, "We've found that usually they do."

Macpherson said that participation in the food stamp program was "optional" for each family. Didn't that mean "buy (stamps) on a regular basis or do without?" Godfrey asked.

"That's the option," Macpherson answered.

After Macpherson left the meeting, a Negro commissioner, Harold W. Webb, joined in the criticism of the food stamp program. He said he had heard that sometimes "the merchants cheat, and the poverty people don't get the benefit."

The commissioners finally agreed to talk with Fred Rowe, the man in charge of Macon County's 18-month-old surplus food program. After that, Raymon said, they might be ready to make a decision.

But even if the board voted for food stamps, the county would not necessarily get them. The Tuskegee City Council--which pays half the cost of distributing the surplus food--has already gone on record against changing to the food stamp program.

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LUCIUS D. AMERSON

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"I've already lost one of my deputies because of long hours and low pay," said Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson.

"I haven't been able to get another, because the applicants are either too young or have some kind of a criminal record in the past."

Then Amerson--Alabama's only Negro sheriff--leaned over and handed a neatly typed list of requests to Harry D. Raymon, chairman of the Macon County Board of Revenue.

The paper reminded the revenue commissioners that Amerson had already asked them--several times--to raise the salaries of his deputies. Amerson said the board had told him the salaries could be raised only by the state Legislature. So, he said, he was asking the commissioners to talk to the county's senator and representatives, to see what could be done.

The sheriff specifically asked the board to raise his chief deputy's salary

from \$300 to \$400 a month, and his regular deputies' salaries from \$250-\$275 to \$370 a month. He presented a chart showing that deputies' salaries are that high--or higher--in five of the six counties bordering Macon.

Amerson also requested the county to add three deputies to his force, making a total of six when the current vacancy is filled. His chart showed that the five neighboring counties each have five or more deputies already.

The sheriff suggested a way to help pay the new deputies. He recommended that some fines "now paid to the state be shared with the county."

Although the board took no action on Amerson's requests, Raymon said later that the commissioners "will be in touch with our legislators"--State Senator Tom Radney and Representatives James L. Paulk and Bill Neville Jr.

Does the county really plan to present a new piece of local legislation this late in the regular session of the Legislature? Raymon wouldn't say. But another commissioner said the board knows that Macon County needs to spend more money on law enforcement. "We're working on it," he promised.

Meanwhile, Joseph Merriwether, the deputy who left the Macon County sheriff's department, began work at his new job--two blocks away. He joined the Tuskegee police force because, Amerson said, "they get \$25 or \$30 more over there."

## CR Worker Loses Gas Pumps

# 'Just An Act of Ignorance'

BY PATRICIA M. GORENCE

HELICON, Ala.--"Mr. Turner didn't tell me why he took out the tanks. He don't like for anybody, I guess, to play no parts with civil rights."

That's the only reason Collins Harris could give for the fact that the pumps and tanks were removed from his gas station Aug. 2 by Standard Oil dealer E. L. Turner of Luverne. He said he never did find out from Turner why the tanks were taken out.

But his wife said, "The boss man (Turner) came out about a week ago and said, 'Where's Collins, I ain't seen him in a long time. I hear he's a big civil rights worker now.'"

Every Monday morning, said Harris, a man would come to fill the tanks and collect the money. But on the morning of July 31, no one came. Then, Harris

said, "they locked the tanks."

"I called Mr. Turner but he wasn't in," Harris continued. "I told his secretary to tell him to either unlock the tanks or come and get 'em out of the ground. The next day, they came and started taking them out."

"I have no comment on the subject," Turner said this week, when asked why the tanks were taken out.

"I think the whole thing is just him playing his part to keep me depressed," said Harris. "It's just an act of ignorance and misunderstanding."

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## WANT ADS

**ARKANSAS**--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

**FEDERAL JOBS**--The Interagency Board of Civil Service Examiners is holding examinations for the positions of cook, commissary worker, and meat cutter. The jobs are located in South Alabama and Northwest Florida. Information and application forms can be obtained from Alex Culver, Examiner in Charge, 413-A Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

**HELP DAN HOUSER**--Dan Houser needs money for medical expenses, after being beaten in Prattville. Contributions can be sent to him in care of WRMA, 135 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or in care of The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. Checks should be made payable to Dan Houser.

**VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**--The Montgomery Community Action Committee needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in Head Start class rooms. Men, women, and teen-agers (minimum age 16) can all be of use. Volunteers will assist as teacher's aides and cook's helpers, and will take children on field trips in the area. A volunteer can choose his or her own hours between 8 and 11:30 a.m. on a convenient day Monday through Friday. Transportation and lunch will be furnished. If you are available, apply to the Rev. E. W. McKinney (volunteer director) or Mrs. Zenobia Johnson at 429 S. Decatur St., phone 262-6622. Or you can offer your services to St. Jude's Center, 2048 W. Fairview Ave., or Resurrection Center, 2815 Forbes Dr. If it is more convenient, go directly to the neighborhood Head Start location nearest you.

**MISSISSIPPI JOB OPENINGS**--Project MARK, a new anti-poverty program run by the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, Inc., has started hiring staff. Positions are open for a director, at \$11,000 per year; job developer, \$7,800 per year; recruiter-counselor, \$6,000 per year; secretary-bookkeeper, \$80 a week; clerk-typist, \$65 a week. The project will contact 1,000 students in deprived areas and select 100 for training in "paramedical" fields, such as medical technician, lab assistant, doctor's secretary. Contact R. Hunter Morey, chief recruiter and acting director, Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, Inc.--Project MARK, Room 6, Masonic Temple, 1072 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. 39203, or phone 353-3594.

**SOCIAL SECURITY**--A formal claim must be filed before a worker 65 or older can qualify for payments under the hospital insurance, medical insurance, and nursing home (extended care) programs. Workers will not receive benefits from Medicare and other programs unless they formally notify their Social Security office. Every month they postpone making their claim, they lose. The Social Security office for the Montgomery area is at 474 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. The telephone number is 263-7521, ext. 42L.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS**--"Mind" is the subject of the lesson sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches throughout the world this Sunday, Aug. 20. The Golden Text is from II Timothy: "God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

**TV SHOW**--A show called "Getting to Know Them" will be shown from 12:30 to 1 p.m. Sunday, Aug. 20, on Channel 12, WSPA-TV in Montgomery. The program, produced by the League of Women Voters of Auburn, explains the functions of certain elected officials at the state and local level, so that voters can learn the qualifications required for these offices.

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

**ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN**--I am now studying electronics and radio from the National Technical Schools in Los Angeles, California. I am now at the stage of my training to start doing radio repair work. For more information about this radio service, contact Arthur Hofffield Jr., Rt. 1, Box 259-A, Marion, Ala. 36754.

**POST OFFICE JOBS**--The Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for the U. S. Post Office, announces an open competitive examination for positions of substitute postal clerk and substitute city letter-carrier for all first, second and third-class post offices in Autauga, Chilton, Elmore, Lowndes, and Montgomery counties. Rate of pay for these positions is \$2.26 or \$2.64 per hour. In addition, postal employees receive vacation, sick leave, low-cost life insurance, health benefits, maximum job security, and good retirement benefits. No formal education or special training is required, and applicants who pass the Civil Service examination have their names placed on a register in the order of their scores for future consideration, without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting their local postmaster or Alex Culver, Examiner-in-Charge, Room 406, Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.

**ATTENTION NURSES**--Serve in the Air Force Reserve. There are vacancies available in the 542nd Medical Service Flight for qualified nurses. Previous service not required. As a nurse in the Air Force Reserve, you continue in your present civilian occupation, and train one weekend per month. In addition, you will serve 15 active duty days each year in a well-equipped Air Force hospital. If you are between the ages of 20 and 35, with no dependents under 18 years of age, and you are currently registered as a nurse in any state, you may qualify as a nurse in the United States Air Force Reserve Nurse Corps. If you have a desire to serve with a dedicated team to help safeguard the health of America's airmen, call Maxwell AFB, 265-5621, Ext. 5818, or write to MSGT G. K. Flowers, 3800 ABW (BPMQRP), Maxwell AFB, Ala., 36112.

**ATTENTION PHYSICIANS**--Serve in the Air Force Reserve. There are vacancies available in the 542nd and 523rd Medical Service Flights for qualified physicians. As a physician in the Air Force Reserve, you continue your present civilian practice, and train one weekend per month. In addition, you will serve 15 active-duty days each year in a well-equipped Air Force hospital. If you have the desire to serve with a dedicated team to help safeguard the health of America's airmen, call Maxwell AFB, 265-5621, Ext. 5818, or write to MSGT G. K. Flowers, 3800 ABW (BPMQRP), Maxwell AFB, Ala. 36112.

**BIRMINGHAM SERVICES**--Worship with the New St. James Baptist Church, 600 N. Fourth Ave. Birmingham--the church with a program, the minister with a message. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., morning worship 10:45 a.m., Baptist Training Union 5:30 p.m. The Rev. L. Clyde Fisher, pastor.

**WETUMPKA FRIENDS**--I wish to thank all our many friends and neighbors who helped us through the illness and death of my late husband, Mr. Luther Nolen, who passed July 28, 1967. Thank you for the flowers and everything. Mrs. Mary Nolen.

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# Remarks Start Fuss in Jasper

BY ROBIN REISIG

JASPER, Ala.--Do Negroes like living in slums? A Jasper educator has started a fuss here by saying that they do.

"This is their life and what they love," W. Clarence White, principal of Walker County Training School, said last month. "They're satisfied, so you're not going to get them out. They're happy."

White's words were carried across the country by national news services. They were news because White is a Negro.

As he toured slums in Columbia, S.C., as part of a federal seminar on adult education, he also said that wealthy Negroes suffer most from the slum problem.

In Jasper, he said, rich whites live in a subdivision, but well-to-do Negroes must build their homes right next to \$15-a-month shotgun houses. "The better class of Negroes has nowhere to go," he said.

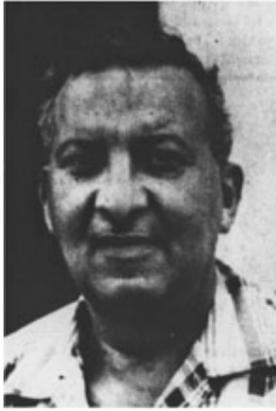
When White's words got back to Jasper, he said last week, "I was on the hot spot."

An angry group of Negroes, including teachers, reacted to White's statements by writing to the local newspaper. "Low-income jobs, unequal job opportunities, and indoctrination from others have caused (Negroes who live in slums) to feel that they do not deserve or need anything better," said the letter.

"They are not happy, because happiness does not explode into violence. Even though there has been no violence in Jasper, there is dissatisfaction and tension. Who's satisfied with lack of sewage facilities? Who's satisfied when children's lives are endangered because of commercial vehicles making freeways of streets in residential areas and near schools?"

White said he was misunderstood. He said his remarks referred to some, not all, Negroes.

"I didn't consider it derogatory," he added. "Maybe I'm just as much a part of this as anyone else. I wasn't trying to elevate myself above the class of people I teach every day. I'm a Negro. I cannot rise above this community. If I'm to come up, the whole must come up."



W. CLARENCE WHITE

## Four Are Nominated In Marshall County

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.--Final returns from last week's Democratic primary showed that four Negro candidates were nominated in Marshall County.

Osborne Bell was nominated for coroner in a county-wide race. The other three Negro winners--McEwen Walker for constable, and James Malone and Robert Jones for justice of the peace--all ran in beat 4.

Three more Negroes will face white opponents in the Aug. 29 run-off. They are Alfred Robinson, running for sheriff; Oscar L. Fant, running for circuit clerk, and the Rev. James Murdock, running for beat 1 supervisor.

On Aug. 8, Robinson got several hundred more votes than his run-off opponent, Johnny Taylor. But in the run-off, Taylor is expected to get most of the 5,000 votes that were split among 11 other white men in the first primary.

### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m., Monday, Aug. 21, in Jackson St. Baptist Church, 230 S. 63rd St., the Rev. J.C. Parker. This will be Youth Night.

# Anniston Wrecker Says Police Favor Rivals

BY ALAN BOLES

ANN TON, Ala.--"Before the civil rights bill in '64, they used to throw me some business every once in a while," said Lovett Thornton, a Negro garage owner who runs a wrecker service. "But now, if the drivers are asking for me, the police don't tell me."

Under an agreement between the city police department and Anniston's four wrecker services, the man who reaches the scene of an accident first gets to do the towing and collect the fee--unless the driver of the disabled car requests another wrecker.

But Thornton charged that the police are giving drivers only the names of his competitors. "The police seem to be working as much for Haynes and Auto Beauty (two rival wreckers) as for the city," he said.

There are about 150 auto accidents a month in Anniston, according to police records, and about one-third of these require a tow job. But Thornton said last week that the police have called him just four times since Jan. 1.

Even when Thornton reaches an accident before all the other wreckers, he said, the police ignore him and radio for one of his competitors.

And, he said, he has never been asked to tow cars for the city--cars parked in the street for 24 hours, cars whose drivers are criminally negligent, and so on.

Thornton said he has complained to Police Chief Cecil Montgomery, but the

chief "just told me I was wasting my time."

"We're trying to give everybody a fair deal," the chief replied. "And this (the present system) seems to be the best way."

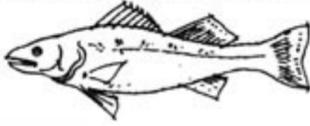
City Attorney Robert Field--to whom Thornton has also complained--said, "I can see how Thornton might be the last one a police officer would call. Thornton's a conscientious guy and he tries hard, and I don't see why he shouldn't be doing better than he says he does."

"The wreckers have been in the city's hair for a long time," said Field. "No matter what you do, someone seems to be dissatisfied. But I think some plan that would be fairer and better-administered than the current scheme is needed."

## FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

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