

18 Men Tried for Neshoba Killings

Informers Key to CR Case

BY MERTIS RUBIN

MERIDIAN, Miss.--The U. S. government was put on trial here this week. The government was charged with using informers in its attempt to convict 18 men of conspiracy in the deaths of three civil rights workers.

In almost four hours of final arguments to the jury, 12 defense attorneys tried to make the government's use of paid informers the basic issue in the nine-day trial.

Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, Deputy Cecil Ray Price, incoming Sheriff E. G. "Hop" Barnette, and 15 other men were accused of plotting the deaths of Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman, and James E. Chaney during the Freedom Summer of 1964.

Five of the government's 31 witnesses were former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and four of the five had been paid by the FBI to give information.

Defense attorney Mike Watkins called the government's key witness, informer James E. Jordan, a "scapegoat." "He's used to bring all the other innocent animals into the pen," Watkins explained. "Then they let him go."

Jordan is also charged with conspiracy, but he has been granted a separate trial, to be held later in Atlanta, Ga.

"All of you probably have an initial resentment of informers," John Doar, head of the U. S. Justice Department's civil rights division, told the 12 white jurors. But, said Doar, the \$8,000 paid to Jordan is "a small sum, considering the risk and expense."

"Rarely in the history of law enforcement was information so hard to obtain," Doar said about the case against the 18 defendants. "But this was a thing that could not be forgotten. There was no other way but to pay."

Jordan--a stocky, 41-year-old former Meridian resident--said he met with defendant Edgar Ray "Preacher" Killen and others on June 21, 1964, the day the three rights workers were killed. According to Jordan, Killen "said he had two or three of those civil rights workers locked up, and they needed their rear ends torn up."

After Schwerner, Goodman, and Chaney were released from the Neshoba County Jail, Jordan testified, Deputy Price stopped their station wagon on Highway 19. Jordan said he was posted as a lookout while a group of men took the rights workers down an unpaved road.

"I heard car doors slam, some loud talk. . . and then I heard several shots," Jordan said. "Then I walked up the road, and someone said, 'You better pick up the shells.'"

The government later introduced a confession from defendant Horace Doyle Barnette, that supported Jordan's testimony, except for one major point. According to the statement, Jordan stepped forward after Schwerner and Goodman were shot, and said, "Save one for me."

Jordan shot and killed Chaney, the statement said, and then he remarked, "You didn't leave me anything but a nigger, but at least I killed me a nigger."

The defense produced witnesses who

testified that Jordan had boasted about a killing. Mrs. Beatrice Rawlings of Meridian said Jordan once told her, "I'd just as soon kill another nigger as not."

Another former Klansman put on by the government was the Rev. Delmar Dennis of Meridian.

Dennis said defendant Sam Holloway Bowers Jr.--identified as the Imperial Wizard of the White Knights--had observed that the killings marked "the first time that Christians had planned and carried out the execution of a Jew."

Cross-examining Dennis, defense attorney Laurel Weir emphasized that the minister was an informer. "Instead of 30 pieces of silver," Weir told the witness, "you got \$15,000."

The defense put on 115 witnesses, including two Negroes and dozens of Neshoba County whites.

Most of the defense witnesses vouched for the character and reputation of the men on trial. Mrs. Amy Coleman of Laurel--a Negro lady who sold popcorn at Bowers' movie theater for seven years--was asked if she knew his reputation in the community. "Yeah, it's good," she said.

Some witnesses sought to provide alibis for the defendants. Mrs. Janet Jordan, mother-in-law of defendant Jimmy Arledge, testified that Arledge and his wife came to her home at 5 p.m. the night of the killings.

She said she saw Arledge until about

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col.1)



CROWD LEAVES MERIDIAN TRIAL--RAINEY AND PRICE IN WHITE HATS

Judge Rives Raps Newville Ruling, Says State Court Risks U.S. Action

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--If the Circuit Court of Henry County tries to enforce its order to re-open two high schools in



RICHARD T. RIVES

Newville, the state court may wind up in federal court.

That was the warning given by U.S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives last week, at a federal-court hearing on the state-court order.

Hugh Maddox, legal adviser to Governor Lurleen B. Wallace, defended the state court's action. He said the Henry County Board of Education violated an Alabama law by closing grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 at the two schools.

"I've read that statute," snapped Rives. "It has no application in this case."

The state court "could have had no inspiration other than to cause confusion in the operation of the schools," the judge continued. "I can see no other purpose."

Rives observed that the three-judge federal panel--which issued a state-wide school-desegregation order last March--has not brought the Alabama courts directly under the ruling.

"We didn't want to cause confusion in the state courts," explained Rives. "But if any other court finds a defendant (school board) in contempt for obeying this court's order, we will not hesitate to make (the state courts) parties to this suit."

"This court is not going to tolerate any non-compliance with its order."

The Newville schools case began its journey through the courts last month, when Henry County parents filed two

segregated suits. White parents asked for the re-opening of the mostly-white Newville high school. Negro parents asked for the re-opening of the all-Negro Newville Rosenwald high school.

School officials said the four grades were closed to meet the federal court's desegregation requirements. But state Circuit Judge Forrest L. Adams ruled in favor of the parents.

The U. S. Justice Department then asked the federal court to block the state-court decree.

At last week's hearing, Judge Rives said that any complaint about the school closing should have been brought to the federal judges in the first place.

"Any lawyer worth his license knew

this was the proper court to present it in," Rives told Maddox. (At the state-court hearing last month, a parent testified that the state-court suits were Maddox' idea.)

During the federal-court hearing, Henry County school board attorney T. R. Ward spoke only once. He said the school officials "don't want to be in a position to be under the injunction of this court not to obey the injunction of another court--or to be punished in another court for obeying this court."

But Rives said the school board members don't have to worry about that. "We will protect them," he promised.

Maddox then took over the defense, arguing that state law required the

school board to hold a public meeting before closing the Newville schools.

But Henry County Schools Superintendent Willie J. McLain said no meetings were held on eight other school closings in the last 14 years.

Justice Department attorney Frank D. Allen Jr. asked how many parents had sued the school board in the past. "None of 'em," replied McLain.

Maddox said the Newville transfer students are "overcrowding" other schools in the county. But McLain testified that there is plenty of room for them--and that their teachers were transferred along with them.

McLain also said that both Newville schools are too small to meet state standards for 12-grade schools. And, he said, Rosenwald is the county's only unaccredited school.

Last week's hearing covered only the state-court order to re-open the white high school. The order to re-open the Negro high school was issued after the Justice Department asked the federal court to intervene.

But in taking the case under consideration, Rives commented that a second hearing would probably be "a waste of time."

"I don't think we should have to keep on having these hearings any time anyone brings a disruptive action in state court," he said. "But if we have to, we will."

LDF Challenges Rule Barring CR Lawyers

BY ESTELLE FINE

JACKSON, Miss.--The NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF) this week moved to challenge a rule that would bar most of its lawyers from appearing in federal civil rights cases.

Last month, the judges of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi handed down a "rule as to non-resident attorneys."

The ruling, issued by U. S. District Judges Harold Cox and Dan Russell, limits out-of-state attorneys to one case per year in the district. Lawyers who have not been practicing for at least five years in their home state are not allowed to appear at all.

In several motions filed this week, Miss Marian Wright of the LDF said the rule means she will have to handle nine school-desegregation cases and a number of other suits without any help. Miss Wright, a Negro, is licensed to practice in Mississippi.

Miss Wright asked the judges to let LDF lawyers Paul Brest, Mrs. Iris Brest, Jack Greenberg, and Melvyn Zarr help her in the school cases. She also asked the judges to throw out their new rule.

"There is a pronounced shortage of attorneys in Mississippi willing and able to handle civil rights cases in federal court for no fee," Miss Wright told Cox and Russell. Because of this, she said, she has had to get help from out-of-state lawyers in preparing and presenting civil rights cases.

Miss Wright noted that the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) also rely on "public-spirited attorneys from other jurisdictions."

If the new rule is used to bar the LDF lawyers, said Miss Wright, it is "offensive to the Constitution and laws of the United States." If the rule is applied, she said, the Negro plaintiffs in

the school cases "will be severely handicapped in the effective assertion of their federal civil rights."

A spokesman for the LDF said it is not clear whether the ruling applies to future cases only, or to cases that have already been filed.

Of all the civil rights legal groups, LCDC will be affected least by the ruling. Alvin J. Bronstein--the only lawyer who appears in court here for LCDC--became a member of the Mississippi bar last Sept. 6, and was admitted to practice in Cox's and Russell's court on Sept. 22.

Bronstein came from the North to work for LCDC, and has been in Mississippi more than two years.

Judge Claude F. Clayton--the Northern District federal judge who was appointed to the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals last week--admitted Bronstein to practice in his court in 1965.

Holman Indicted

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--The Macon County grand jury this week indicted James "Harry" Holman, a white insurance salesman from Montgomery, for the rape of a 16-year-old Negro girl last July 25.

The case is scheduled to go before a trial jury during the criminal-court term which begins Oct. 31. Holman could be sentenced to death--or to life imprisonment--if he is convicted.

Smiles Before the Slaughter



BY SANDRA COLVIN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--A colorful parade was part of the festivities last weekend, as Booker T. Washington High School celebrated its homecoming.

Bands from BTW and other schools in and around Montgomery marched in Saturday's parade.

But the stars of the parade were Miss Washington High and her attendants. The reigning queen was Miss Barbara Sanders, and her attendants were Miss Regina Jordan, Miss Ethel Burch, and Miss Rochelle Stephens.

Things got a little more serious

Saturday night, when BTW's title-bound football team faced Hale County Training School. In the homecoming climax, the undefeated Yellow Jackets trampled the Hale County Trojans, 34 to 0.

Nathaniel Hamilton put BTW in front with a first-period touchdown. Then Frank Vickers of BTW ran 40 yards for a touchdown, and another score by L. D. Oliver made it 21 to 0 at halftime.

The BTW band's halftime performance drew loud applause from the large homecoming crowd. The band mem-

bers arranged themselves in the shape of a bridge, and played the popular hit, "Ode to Billie Joe."

By the time Miss Sanders and her attendants had been escorted off the field at the end of the halftime show, the queen was able to look up at the scoreboard and see a 28-0 lead for her team. Oliver had scored again, with a 90-yard return of the second-half kickoff.

"The boys are great," said Miss Sanders. "We'll win this year. We're going all the way."

What's Going on Here?



See Page Three

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

The Easy Way Out

The U. S. Community Relations Service--which is supposed to be finding ways to solve racial problems before they flare up into riots--this week blamed the press for starting most of the trouble. A CRS report said the news media are "the single most important factor helping to build tensions in some communities."

The CRS said newspapers, radio, and television have misled people into believing there has been more progress in civil rights than there really has been. Then the CRS attacked the press for giving too much coverage to militant civil rights leaders.

It's probably true that most newspapers don't pay enough attention to the stories behind the riots. If problems were aired before they become insoluble--instead of after--everyone would benefit.

But ignoring the new militancy of angry black leaders wouldn't help at all. It would be just another way of hilling the white majority into thinking that the whole civil rights question can be answered without basic changes in the attitudes and behavior of many Americans.

And the CRS is taking the easy way out in trying to blame the press for increasing community tensions. People may stage demonstrations for the television camera, but it is doubtful that they riot just for the pleasure of watching their own arrest on a jail TV set.

Too many white Americans--including the members of Congress who plan to investigate the press' effect on race riots--would be glad to use the news media as a scapegoat. Instead of encouraging this attitude, the CRS should be leading the way toward a re-evaluation of community responsibilities. If the CRS can pinpoint the causes of the riots--and suggest solutions--most newspapers will be glad to print that story.

NAACP Is Branching Out

BY SARAH HEGGIE
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The charter of the original Montgomery branch of the NAACP has been revoked, to make way for four new branches in the area.

Gloster B. Current of New York City, director of branches and field administration for the NAACP, said a new charter has been issued in the name of West Montgomery. A charter for an East Montgomery branch will soon be submitted to the NAACP executive board, Current said.

NAACP officials said two more branches will also be established--one for North Montgomery, and another for the rural area around Mt. Meigs, Cecil, Neshoba Trail

and Waugh.

Why is Montgomery getting so many branches? "These (multiple) branches have been established in Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, and other metropolitan areas," Current explained.

The Rev. K. L. Buford, state NAACP field secretary, said a study was recently made of the NAACP, from the national office to the local branch level.

"One of the recommendations was to decentralize local branch operations in cities that have a population of 25,000 or where potential membership is separated geographically," he said.

"Organization of branches on an area or neighborhood level will provide means of having more direct contact with members, and will afford each area with an organization to deal with problems peculiar to that area."

Buford also said that a metropolitan council, made up of officers from each Montgomery branch, will be established to deal with matters of city- or county-wide interest.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

11 p.m., when he went to bed, and she saw him when he and his wife left at about 4 a.m. the next morning.

Throughout the trial, the crowd in the courtroom was mostly white. "I just couldn't bear to hear it," said one elderly Negro lady, explaining why she didn't go.

Says Birmingham Lawyer

Incorporation Can Help Negroes

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Attorney Orzell Billingsley Jr. says he has found a way for citizens of small Negro communities to help themselves. These citizens, he says, should incorporate.

At least 150 such Negro communities in Alabama could form their own legal city governments by incorporating, Billingsley said earlier this month.



ORZELL BILLINGSLEY JR., Jefferson County. And, he said, he is working on another town, to be called Airport City, near the Birmingham airport.

In this way, he said, people could get the benefit of sales taxes, traffic fines, and other money they now pay to other governmental bodies. Even more important, he said, these communities could apply for federal aid--"like other cities do."

So far, Billingsley has concentrated on the mostly-Negro communities in Jefferson County, outside the limits of big cities like Birmingham, Bessemer, and Fairfield.

Last month, residents of the Cairo, Roosevelt, and Brewer Field communities voted 525 to 60 in favor of incorporation. Their new town is to be called Roosevelt City.

Billingsley has also filed incorporation papers for Mason City, which would be carved out of the southern section of

But Governor Lurleen B. Wallace signed a law last month that might interfere with these plans. The law said that in counties with more than 600,000 population (Jefferson is the only one), no

Bond Praises Black Candidates At Big Rally in Bolivar County

BY ESTELLE FINE
MOUND BAYOU, Miss. --"I am a poet and a politician," Julian Bond told 250 people last Sunday at the John F. Kennedy High School.

At the meeting--a political rally



JULIAN BOND sponsored by the Bolivar County Educational Association--Bond recited one of his poems:

"Look at that girl
"Shake that thing!
"We can't all be
"Martin Luther King."
Bond--a Negro member of the Georgia House of Representatives--referred to charges that Negroes are not qualified to hold public office.

"If the Governor of Georgia can be

governor with only six years of school, I can be in the Georgia legislature with my two years of college," he said.

Bond explained why he thinks Bolivar County's independent Negro candidates are qualified.

In the early 1960's, he said, people thought "the most important thing in the world" was sitting-in at lunch counters --"but that's no good, if people can't afford to pay." Then, he said, the most important thing was registering and turning out to vote.

"But people soon learned that as important as registering was and voting was, it was not the most important thing in the world, if there's no choice but bad people--if both sides are enemies," said Bond.

"People don't always have a chance to vote for candidates as good as these (in Bolivar County)," he said. "You've got to choose between graveled every four years, or paved roads every day of every year."

All of the county's independent candidates spoke at the rally. "In Mississippi and Bolivar County we labor under a cloud of fear," said Thomas H. Moore, candidate for the state Senate.

"It's a big nightmare in America--the Negro problem, the economic problem, the educational problem," he said. "I plan to do something about this. . . . I am going to work in the interests of people who are down."

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

The Rev. Sammy Rash, running for the state House of Representatives, was recently removed from the Nov. 7 ballot because his petitions allegedly didn't specify the office he is seeking. But Rash--hoping the federal court will put him back on the ballot--is continuing to campaign.

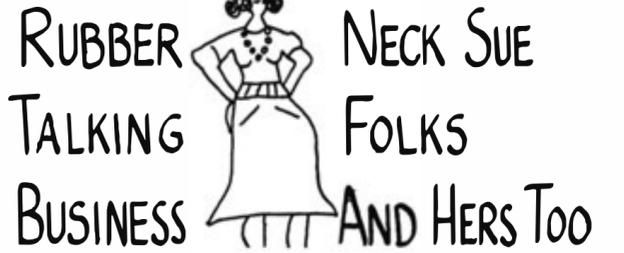
Last Sunday, he compared the Negro struggle to the Jews' crossing of the Red Sea. God gave Moses a rod to cross the sea, Rash said: "Salvation is at hand. Deliver yourself. You have the power--you have the vote. Just let us (the candidates) be your rod."

Frank Davis, independent candidate for beat 2 supervisor, emphasized the need for unity. "Whether you're Baptist, Methodist, or whatever, as long as you're black, you better get together," he told the crowd.

To people who are afraid to vote black--or to vote at all--Davis said, "You would be doing yourself a favor if you stay black."

Come election day, he said, "the 'man' is going to put a lot of men on a tractor and send them to Memphis. He's going to say, 'I don't want any of my niggers voting.' And a lot of people are not going to vote until Mr. Charlie picks them up. We've got to help these people."

Other speakers included Mrs. Ethel Lee Gaddison, running for beat 1 supervisor; Kermit Earl Stanton, running for beat 3 supervisor; and special guest Robert G. Clark, running for state representative in Holmes County.



Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Ruby Doris Smith Robinson, former executive secretary of SNCC, died on Oct. 7, after ten months of serious illness. She was 25 years old, and had been involved in the civil rights movement for seven years. She joined the movement in 1960, during her freshman year at Spelman College here. Along with Julian Bond--now a Georgia state representative--and others, she helped organize the Atlanta Movement. Also in 1960, Mrs. Robinson attended

Women's Day program. The chairman was Mrs. Lois Stokes, aided by co-chairman Mrs. Mable Hill. The Rev. G. W. Williams is pastor at St. Stephen. (From Mrs. Mattie Sank)

Shelton, Miss.

Cooperative buying clubs will soon be in business in Leake and Madison counties. These clubs buy goods at wholesale prices, and sell them to members at a very small profit. To join the buying club, each member pays \$10 --or less, if he can't afford that. Andrew Lee Green of Shelton, in Madison County, is chiefly responsible for organizing these clubs.

Birmingham, Ala.

The A. G. Gaston Boys' Club was officially opened Oct. 1 with a dedication ceremony and open house. The new building, at 1400 Seventh Ave. N., was constructed with the aid of \$360,000 raised in the Birmingham area. The club provides recreation, health education, and guidance for boys from seven to 19. Speakers at the dedication included Birmingham Mayor Albert Boutwell, Birmingham Schools Superintendent Raymond Christian, Jefferson County Schools Superintendent Kermit Johnson, and police Captain Glenn Evans. Boys' Club officials taking part in the ceremony were A. G. Gaston, president and founder; Leon Kennedy, first vice-president; M. L. Fornias, treasurer; Frank A. Clayton, executive director; and Mrs. A. G. Gaston, board member.

Montgomery, Ala.

Daniel T. Stallworth, assistant professor of mathematics, and Wallace Maryland Jr., instructor in mathematics, were honored Oct. 9 at Alabama State College. Stallworth and Maryland recently published a book entitled "Basic Mathematics, A Research Oriented Program."

Marks, Miss.

L. W. Smith, a freshman at Marks High School, was suspended Oct. 5, without any time limit on the suspension. Smith was accused of taking a watch belonging to a white girl. He said he had picked it up off the floor, and intended to turn it in to the proper authorities. Last week, Smith was waiting to hear from the Quitman County school board. "If I don't hear from them soon," he said, "I'm going to give up the whole business." (From Presley Franklin)

Montgomery, Ala.

The Head Start classes at the St. Jude center went to Madison Park for a picnic last Friday. The kids played games and rode on the swings. But most of all, they ate.

Negro Boy Catches Pig At Festival in Dothan

BY JIM PEPLER
DOTHAN, Ala.--The appearance of two Negro contestants made for a surprise beginning to the calf scramble and greased-pig contest--first events of the annual Dothan Peanut Festival.

There was a surprise ending, too, when one of the Negro youths, 14-year-old Mason Rhyne of the Columbia High School 4-H Club, brought the first greased pig across the finish line.

In most of the festival events, the participants are white. The all-Negro Dothan Federation of Women's Clubs has been holding its own events, although they aren't listed in the official Peanut Festival program.

On Oct. 9, James Hall and Mrs. Ruth Jackson were elected Negro man and woman of the year.

Hall, basketball coach and head of the physical education department at Carver High School here, is a former executive director of the Hawk-Houston

Boys Club, a member of the Houston County Voters League and the Alabama Democratic Conference, and a former chairman of the Negro division of the United Fund Drive.

Mrs. Jackson, a cosmetologist, is president of the Dothan Beauticians Club, and a member of the First Missionary Baptist Church and several social clubs.

Last Monday, a peanut-recipe contest resulted in the following winners: Cakes--first, Miss Rosette Pittman and Miss Mattie Collier; second, Miss Betty Girder; third, Miss Alfretha McBody. Pies--first, Mrs. Laura Teague; second, Mrs. Gussie M. Gibson; third, Miss Linda Donald. Cookies--first, Miss Marcia Lois Eaton; second, Miss Edna McCoy; third, Miss Janice Grimsley. Candies--first, Miss Linda Ward; second, Miss Vivian Kyser; third, Miss Fannie Mae Tarver. Cupcakes--first, Miss Elizabeth Bass; second, Miss Ruthie Bass.

Seventeen-year-old Miss Patricia Ann Martin, a 5'3", 110-lb. student at D. A. Smith High School in Ozark, was the winner in the 13th annual Miss Bronze Peanut Beauty Pageant last Tuesday. For the beauty title, the pageant was held at the city auditorium.

The runner-up was Miss Winfred Jean Potter, 18, who was named Miss Dothan last week. Third place went to Miss Lillie Mae Dawsey of Ashford.

Miss Gloria Jean Davis, a second-grader from Ashford, was selected Little Miss Bronze Peanut. Miss Gwendolyn Felecia Johnson of Dothan was second in this competition.

Greenville Run-Off

GREENVILLE, Miss. -- Joseph Bivins, the Negro candidate for Greenville's City Council, was defeated last Monday in the Democratic primary run-off.

Bivins polled 1,870 votes in the run-off, to finish far behind his white opponent, R. A. Blackmon. Blackmon, the present councilman at large, got 3,328 votes.

In the first primary, Blackmon led a four-man field with 1,666 votes --206 more than Bivins received.

community can incorporate unless it has 2,000 or more people and is more than three miles from the nearest existing city.

Under this law, Roosevelt City and Airport City would probably be too close to other cities, and one or two of the proposed towns might have trouble proving they are big enough.

In a letter to State Senator Richard Dominick of Jefferson County (who introduced the law in the Senate), Billingsley pointed out that there are many small, low-income communities--Negro and white--in the county.

Billingsley said the present cities are not likely to annex these communities and provide services for them, because the community residents can't pay much in taxes.

"Are the people in these surrounding areas that cannot--and will not--be annexed to surrounding cities to be denied their inherent right to local self-government," he asked, "because they are too poor to enrich their city neighbors, or because their recently-gained vote might change the outcome of the local elections?"

Billingsley--chairman of the Alabama unit of the Southern Democratic

Conference--also charged that the law is specifically aimed at the new Negro cities. He said it is "a new racial barrier disguised as a step forward."

But Dominick said this week that the law is "not directed toward anybody, nor is it in favor of anybody." "Naturally, it's going to hurt some people," he said, but "it's going to be for the benefit of the whole county."

The senator said most of the present 30 or so cities in the county are too small to support themselves. He said a city needs at least 5,000 to 7,000 people, to be able to raise enough taxes.

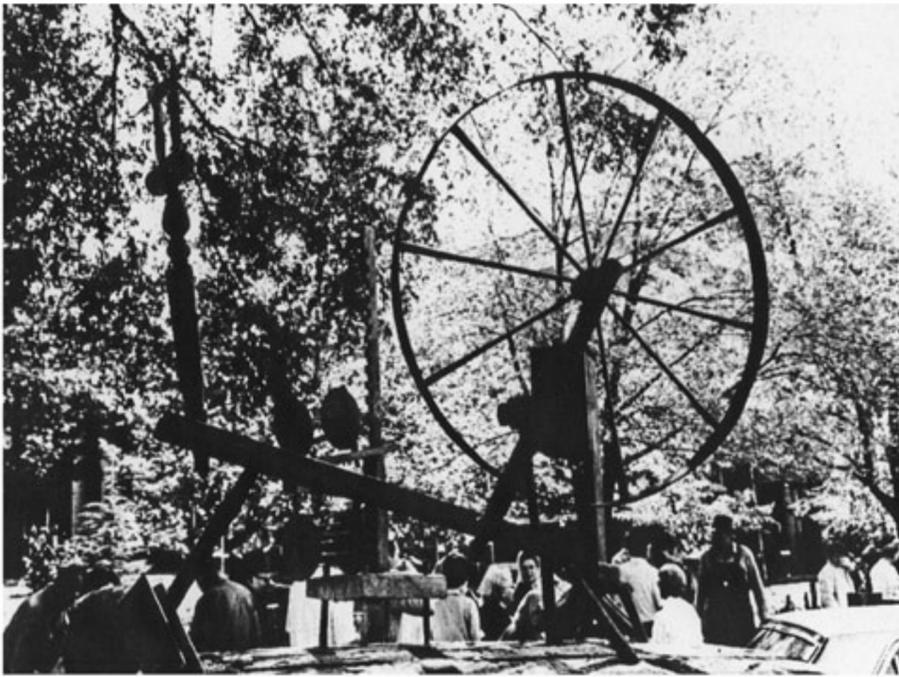
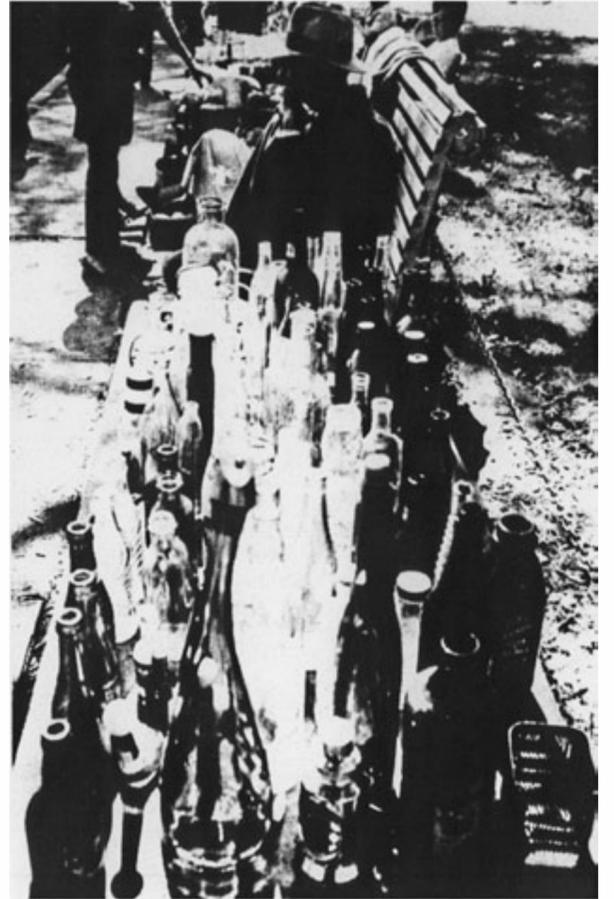
Dominick said these under-sized cities take money away from the county in two ways. They "siphon off the county's revenue," he said, by taking a share of alcohol, gasoline, and other taxes. And, he said, they cost the county more, "because of the municipal services they demand."

The senator said the law applies only to Jefferson County because "it's a problem peculiar to us."

And, he added, Billingsley may oppose the new law, but "a lot of his friends would disagree." Dominick said a number of "colored civic leaders" have told him they approve of the bill.



HEAD START PICNIC



FIRST MONDAY

SCOTTSBORO, Ala.--On the first Monday of every month, people from Georgia, Tennessee, and North Alabama gather on the sidewalk around the Jackson County courthouse.

They sell or swap rifles, coins, clothing, glassware, knives, hunting dogs, horses, fiddles, banjos, and almost anything else.

The first Monday is set aside as "trading day," because that was the wish of the Jackson County citizen who willed the courthouse land to the county many years ago.



Photos by
Jim Pepler



Alabamians in New York

Who Lost Whom?

Youth from Montgomery Conquers City's Subway

BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

NEW YORK CITY--Jimmy Calhoun, a 17-year-old youth from Montgomery, Ala., had never set foot out of the South before.

For one week, he walked through the streets of New York City and looked in awe at the huge buildings and the fast-moving people.

Calhoun traveled to New York with me and a friend. We brought him safely all the way from his home in the Newtown section of North Montgomery.

But almost as soon as we got to New York, we lost him.

When we entered the city, we told him, "If you are separated from us, stay where you are and don't panic. We will come back and get you." He said, "Okay."

In the very next few minutes, Calhoun disappeared in New York's canyon-like subway. He didn't get lost in just any subway station. He had to pick the Times Square station--the biggest one of all, which handles all uptown and downtown trains.

It seemed like millions of people were in the station when we entered it around 4 p.m. We had just left 42nd St. and walked into the subway to go uptown, where we lived during our stay in New York.

As the uptown train pulled into the station, my friend and I leaped on board. We knew the conductor would close the doors as soon as possible--whether or not there was a human arm, leg, or head still outside.

But Calhoun must have thought he was still in the take-your-time South, and he took his own time getting on the train. He didn't make it. The doors closed.

Frantically, I looked out the window at Calhoun and mouthed the words, "Stay there. We'll be back to get you."

We rode to 59th St. The doors were not opened for about five minutes. All I could think about was poor Calhoun, lost in the monster city of New York.

Finally, we managed to get off and switch trains. But when we got back to the place where we had left Calhoun standing, he wasn't there.

We were shook up. We thought, "Murderers? Robbers? Kidnapers?" For more than an hour, we looked all over the subway station for Jimmy Calhoun. Finally, we decided to go back to our apartment, in the hope that he would call.

As we got off the subway, we looked up the street--and saw Calhoun walking right toward the apartment house.

I had developed a tension headache from worry, and my friend was extremely quiet. But Calhoun looked just as calm as if he were out for a stroll near his home in Newtown. I didn't know whether to kiss him or kill him.

We demanded to know how he got back to the apartment, and Calhoun said, "Well, I just asked for directions."

The next day, Calhoun began to walk



JIMMY CALHOUN IN NEW YORK

Photos by Jim Pepler



JIMMY DAVIS



CALHOUN (LEFT) TAKES A WALK NEAR TIMES SQUARE

around New York. He strolled 20 blocks down Broadway, just to find out what it felt like to walk on the most famous street in the United States. He visited New York's busy garment district, where most of the nation's ready-made clothes are manufactured.

He stared at the fountains in front of the fabulous Lincoln Center, and at the hippies with bells on their necks and feet in Greenwich Village.

He wandered into a bar in the Village --and left again in a hurry. "I looked up and saw two ladies coming in together," he said, "You could see men together. I started to look at them, and looked around and saw a lot of people looking at me."

His wonderment at the different types of food sold in New York was something to see. Cheese cake thrilled him, and kosher franks filled him.

But, he said, "I didn't like the clothes too much. The girls wore a lot of fancy jewelry and mini-skirts."

Calhoun hit on an idea as he stood in front of one of New York's many so-called "bargain stores." He saw a display case filled with expensive-looking watches priced at \$3 each.

Calhoun considered buying a large number of the watches and bringing them back to Newtown. He thought he would pretend they were hot (stolen) and sell them for \$30 to \$50 apiece.

He liked New York so well that he wanted to stay there and hustle for a living. But I had told Calhoun's father that he would be in my care, and I would bring him back to Alabama. I did--but I almost had to drag him.

Calhoun said he would like to visit New York again some time. And now that he has been outside Alabama, he wants to travel to many other places.



AT LINCOLN CENTER

'Not Going Home Again Until I Make a Million'

BY NORMAN LUMPKIN

NEW YORK CITY--Each year many Negroes leave Alabama for somewhere else.

They go all over the country--west to Los Angeles, north to Chicago and Detroit, or east to Newark, New Jersey, and New York City.

On many Alabama highways, there are cabins abandoned by entire families of Negroes who have gone to New York to seek better living conditions, education, and--mainly--jobs.

During a recent trip, I talked to four Negroes who were born in Alabama but now make their homes in New York. Joseph Chappel, a hospital worker, moved from Selma, Ala., seven years ago. In Selma, Chappel was a delivery boy for a furniture store on Water Ave. He made \$42.50 a week--working 12 hours a day, six days a week.

Chappel said he now earns more than double the pay he received in Selma. Would he ever come back to Selma to live? "Nope," he said, "only to visit."

Jimmy Davis, Chappel's brother-in-law, came to New York the same time Chappel did. Like Chappel, he was a furniture store's errand boy in Selma. Now he works at the same hospital. "I make more and I spend more," said Davis.

I asked if he ever planned to go back to Selma to stay. Davis--who had just returned to New York after a visit to Selma--said he thought Dallas County had improved, and that he hoped to go home some day.

But it won't be any time soon. "When I get my first \$1,000,000, I plan to go back for good," he said.

Another New Yorker I met was Mrs. Lucille Collinquest, a native of Montgomery, Ala. She was sitting down to lunch at a five-and-dime store employees' lounge on Harlem's 125th St. As she ate, we talked.

"I moved from King Hill in Montgomery to New York three years ago," she said. "My life has improved a lot since moving to New York--more freedom, better housing, and now I have a better job."

Mrs. Collinquest, who is 20 years old, worked as a dishwasher in Alabama. She is now a sales clerk in Woolworth's Harlem branch.

Further downtown, at 7th Ave. and 39th St. in New York's garment district,

a slightly-built Negro was unloading racks of dresses. He was Raymond Moore, 25, a native of Mobile, Ala.

Moore was more than 1,500 miles from home, but he was still thinking about it after five years in New York.

"I am building a house back in Mobile with the money I make in New York," he said. "In two more years, the entire building will be finished. Then I will return to my old job as a construction worker in Mobile."

Moore works about five hours a day, five days a week in New York. His job as a dress trucker is policed by his

union. He averages more than \$100 per week.

Many Southern Negroes in New York are not working. They can be seen on the streets of Harlem. When I walked through the Negro ghetto with a white photographer, we had to split up because of the extreme hostility toward whites.

Even though there are Negroes in the East who ran away from racial hatred, there are also those who didn't make it. They found that without skills and education, times are just as hard on Broadway in New York City as they are on King Hill in Montgomery, Ala.



RAYMOND MOORE

Everyone Wins In School Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- There was something for everyone in the school-desegregation ruling issued last week by three federal judges.

Five county school boards -- Cherokee, Chilton, Dallas, Limestone, and Washington -- got some of what they asked for. The court refused to order further faculty desegregation "at this time."

And the U. S. Justice Department and Negro parents got some of what they asked for. The court ruled that the school systems are not in compliance with a state-wide desegregation order, and must "take affirmative steps" toward teacher integration by next January.

The judges said that the five counties have failed "to desegregate their faculties . . . to the extent constitutionally required" because "school officials have simply relied on teachers volunteering to transfer."

"This is not an adequate explanation," the judges said. They ruled that the school officials must begin to integrate teachers "by assignment if necessary," instead of waiting for volunteers.

The federal panel -- Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr. and H. H. Grooms -- quoted from its own state-wide decree to tell the school systems what is expected of them.

In the near future, the judges said, faculties and staffs must include "more than one teacher of the minority race." Eventually, the ruling continued, "the pattern of teacher assignment to any particular school shall not be identifiable as tailored for a heavy concentration of either Negro or white pupils."

Why didn't the court order immediate steps toward faculty integration? The judges said the Justice Department made the request too late -- within a few days of the opening of school last month.

Since faculty contracts were signed months earlier, the order said, "the reassignment of teachers (now) . . . would unduly disrupt the orderly operation of the schools and educational processes."

But the judges said they will consider

a renewed request for faculty integration if the school systems don't act by January -- and if the request is made "at a time sufficiently prior to the beginning of the next grading period (semester)."

The ruling also indicated that the court will consider the subjects taught by "desegregated" teachers.

Although Washington County has assigned seven Negro teachers to its five large white schools, the court noted, all seven are librarians or physical education and health instructors.

"This does not constitute an adequate compliance," the judges said. Last week in Birmingham, District Judge Seybourn Lynne said he will follow the three-judge court's order in similar school cases involving Jefferson County, Birmingham, and Bessemer.

And in Mobile, District Judge Daniel H. Thomas approved the Mobile County school board's desegregation plan with several minor changes. The Justice Department and Negro parents had asked for a stronger plan.

Mobile Woman Denied Welfare

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH
MOBILE, Ala. -- Mrs. Georgianna Lott of Mobile is wondering why she has been denied welfare aid.

"I applied in December, and they issued me a check," said Mrs. Lott. But, she said, when a welfare official, Mrs. Martha Mechler, "found out I was expecting, she told me, 'That's all we can do for you.'"

Mrs. Mechler said last week that she remembered the case. "The boy (the father) was up North," she recalled.

Under Alabama's "substitute-father" law, a man who is living with a welfare recipient -- or who is the father of her illegitimate child -- is presumed to be supporting the woman and her family.

Besides, said Mrs. Mechler, the check Mrs. Lott received was for an "emergency," and Mrs. Lott hasn't been back since.

Some Schools 'Worse Off' Under U.S. Order--Reed

ASTA, ADCI Leaders on TV Show

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Federal-court orders requiring faculty desegregation haven't always helped Negro students, Joe L. Reed said last Sunday.

"In some cases, Negroes are worse off this year than they were last year," said Reed, executive secretary of the mostly-Negro Alabama State Teachers Association (ASTA).

Reed and Rufus Lewis, head of the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc., were interviewed on WSFA-TV's "Capitol News Conference." For 30 minutes, they answered questions asked by WSFA newsmen Bob Inman and Charles Caton.

Reed said talented Negro teachers were assigned to white schools under the federal desegregation orders. But often, he said, the Negro instructors weren't replaced with white teachers -- or even with certified Negro teachers.

The ASTA head noted that some white parents feel Negroes aren't qualified to teach their children.

What people don't realize, he said, is that some Negroes don't think the "desegregated" white teachers are qualified. He said Negroes think some of these teachers are "cast-offs in the white community . . . being pushed off on Negroes."

He said Alabama needs a teacher-tenure law that applies to all counties, and a compulsory-attendance law. The tenure law would protect Negro teachers from losing jobs, he said, and the attendance law would stop plantation owners and others from keeping Negro kids out of school.

Reed again attacked the proposed construction of an Auburn University branch in Montgomery, calling the plan

"an effort to phase out" all-Negro Alabama State College. He said the teachers' group is "ready to prepare papers" to stop the Auburn branch.

When Caton remarked that Reed was talking "a lot" about court action, Reed said ASTA would rather be working on improving education in the classroom.

However, said Reed, ASTA spends "half of our time" fighting school-segregation in court, "because some school board, or some state official, is bent on maintaining a system that is outmoded. But if it takes all our time, we'll do it."

Lewis was asked about his political goals. He said he wants "all Democrats in the state of Alabama to work harmoniously together. . . . If we cannot work with them (white Democrats), we'll have to take a course of our own."

He said he hopes Negroes will be included in Alabama's delegation to the 1968 Democratic national convention. Would he support George C. Wallace as head of the state's Democrats? "We

cannot support an independent and a Democrat at the same time," Lewis responded. "Wallace has not shown himself to be a true Democrat."

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Game of the Week

Prattville Team Tops D.C. Wolfe



D. C. WOLFE'S LARRY LEE HOOKS (42) RUNS FOR A SHORT GAIN

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
PRATTVILLE, Ala.--North Highland High School performed a series of magic tricks with an ordinary football in last Saturday's game against Deborah Cannon Wolfe High School of Shorter. The Prattville Panthers' specialty was making the ball disappear in one place and re-appear in another--several yards closer to the goal line. The final score was 26 to 0.

But D. C. Wolfe's Pirates--playing the first game in the school's history--made a better showing than the score indicated.

Defensive end Solomon Jones, seldom fooled by North Highland's fancy ball-handling, dropped several Panthers in their tracks. Quarterback Cleveland Jackson and halfback Larry Lee Hooks passed and ran for extra yards.

North Highland, however, seemed to have a team full of stars. And the Panthers--with a 4-1 record in their first season of football--made good use of their greater experience.

Shortly after the game began, right half Norman Davis--who outran tacklers half a dozen times--made the Panthers' first touchdown. A few minutes later, right tackle Darrell Brantley blocked a Pirate punt and went on to score.

There weren't many penalties. But one came when left half Jackie Roberts plunged over the goal line. The touchdown was called back because the Panthers were off-side.

Roberts, undismayed, ran the ball into the end zone a second time for the score.

Larry Brantley, a sophomore, showed off his potential at quarterback for North Highland in the second half. But the Pirates tightened up their defensive play, and repeatedly stopped the Panthers in mid-field.

North Highland's only second-half tally came on a 15-yard pass from Willie Robinson to James Randall.

With Darrell Brantley and left guard Joseph Gipson in on almost every defensive play, the Panthers continued to hold D. C. Wolfe scoreless until the clock ran out.

After the game, Pirate coach Arthur Sawyer praised his team's first effort. "We were way behind, but the boys didn't give up," he said. "Their spirit was high."

And D. C. Wolfe principal Mack H. Lee said the school's morale "has increased tremendously" because of the new football team.

Why didn't D. C. Wolfe play football before? "We really and truly just didn't have the support of the community," Lee said.

Now, he added, the parents are helping out. But he gave most of the credit to Macon County Schools Superintendent Joe C. Wilson and the school board.

A North Highland fan said his school would have liked to field a football team before this year. "But you know how it is in Alabama," he added. "We're a Negro school. We just now managed to get the money."

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TOP Firing Reversed After Group Protests

BY ANDREW J. MCKEAN
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--The board of directors of the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program (TOP) has re-considered its decision to fire Frank K. Strickland. Instead, the board voted Oct. 12 to suspend Strickland with pay.

Strickland, a Negro, is second in command in the Tuscaloosa anti-poverty agency. He was fired Oct. 5 on charges of insubordination and failing to promote and maintain harmony within the organization.

But the Rev. T. Y. Rogers Jr., president of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC), led an effort to reinstate Strickland. Rogers said Strickland was a "victim of discrimination."

Demonstrators marched from the First African Baptist Church to TOP headquarters last week, and letters of protest were sent to President Johnson and the Atlanta, Ga., branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). In a letter last week, the Atlanta OEO office told the TOP board that no action can be taken on Strickland until TCAC's complaints are investigated.

HENRY COUNTY WINS

BY JAMES J. VAUGHAN
ABBEVILLE, Ala.--The Henry County Training School football team was the best all the way last Friday night. Henry County downed Eufaula, 26 to 8, in a game at the Abbeville Recreation Center.

"You are advised that Mr. Frank Strickland will remain as an employee of the Tuscaloosa Opportunity Program until such time as the investigation by this office, regarding the charges of alleged discrimination, has been completed," the letter said.

"The regional office is not in disagreement with your board that it should have the authority to hire and dismiss members of the Community Action Program staff," the letter added. "This office does insist, however, on strict adherence to directives and instructions pertaining to the Office of Economic Opportunity requirements."

ATTENTION LEE COUNTY
Extra registration days now open. Auburn City Hall, through Oct. 23. Opelika courthouse, through Nov. 24. (Closed Saturday and Sunday.) Hours 9 a.m. to 12, 1 to 4 p.m.
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Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Oct. 23, in the First Baptist Church, Kingston, the Rev. G. W. Dickerson, pastor.

Mobile Man Complains

BY EDWARD RUDOLPH
MOBILE, Ala.--A one-time member of the Non-Partisan Voters League (NPVL) says he thinks officers of the Negro group are holding office after their terms have expired.
"I don't know the exact date of the election, but in January an election was supposed to be held," said John Morris. "The election has not been held yet."

"every time I ask about rules and regulations, I'm always out of order. Any time you ask a question about the operation, they always rule you out of order."
When Morris sent membership dues to the NPVL this year, he said, the money was returned.
NPVL President Raymond Scott said "I wouldn't know" about Morris' charges. He said elections are "the board's business."

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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.

MERCHANT MARINE -- The United States Merchant Marine Academy desires to inform qualified young Negro men of the opportunities available to them at the academy and in the United States Merchant Marine. The academy is located on Long Island Sound at Kings Point, New York, about 20 miles from New York City. The academy educates and trains young men for careers as licensed deck or engineering officers in the Merchant Marine, through a four-year college curriculum leading to the bachelor of science degree. In addition to receiving a degree and a license as third officer or third assistant engineer, graduates may be granted a commission as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve. Candidates for admission must be nominated by a U.S. congressman or senator, but appointments are made on the basis of candidates' competitive standing within the state from which they are nominated. Competitive standing is determined by College Board examination scores, high school rank in class, and evaluation of candidates' leadership potential and motivation. Men desiring admission to the academy with the class entering in July, 1968, should request nomination by a senator or congressman as early as possible, and not later than Jan. 31, 1968. Information concerning the academy program, requirements for admission, and procedure for requesting a nomination can be obtained by writing to Admissions Office, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y. 11024.

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.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in direct action for peace, student power, human rights, and free food programs? Work for Kairos--Mobile, and get to the nitty-gritty in Mobile and other places. Come by or write to Director, Central City Headquarters, 304 N. Warren St., Mobile, Ala.

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.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Many people think of Social Security just as something for those over age 62. But Kenneth W. Jennings, manager of the Montgomery Social Security office, says many middle-aged people, young people, and even infants also are benefiting from Social Security. Jennings emphasizes that young people, in particular, should be sure they get Social Security credit for the work they do. Disability or death could deal a severe blow to the young family. Jennings suggests that you check your Social Security record every three years. Your local Social Security office has cards you can use to do this.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Household workers who fail to give their Social Security numbers to their employers may lose part or all of the payments they have coming. Social Security payments are based on earnings. If a worker's Social Security number is missing from the earnings report filed for him by his employer, he gets no credit for his wages. That can mean lost money for him and his family. If a household worker earns \$50 or more in a calendar quarter (three months), the employer is required to report these earnings to the Internal Revenue Service for Social Security purposes.

EASY MONEY--Sell The Southern Courier in Jackson, Ala. Call Roscoe Jones, 485-5257 in Meridian, Miss.

BAHA'IS -- "Baha'u'llah; The Returned Christ (?)" will be the subject of this week's informal, public discussion to be presented by the Baha'is of Tuskegee. Mrs. Donna Gordon of Tuskegee will be the speaker. The public is invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Galliard in Tuskegee, at 8 p.m. Friday, Oct. 20. No collections, no obligations.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery will hold their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3222 Santee Dr. The Friends of the Kingdom will discuss Baha'u'llah and Christ. All questions and arguments are welcome. No money accepted. For transportation, call Willie Richardson (263-6938) or Jess Chambliss (265-4394).

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--The Montgomery Head Start needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in the classrooms. 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 a.m. and 2 p.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 at 419 Madison, or call 263-3474. If it is more convenient, go directly to the Head Start location nearest you.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him." This verse from James is the Golden Text in this week's Lesson Sermon on "Probation After Death," to be read in all Christian Science churches on Sunday, Oct. 22.

SALESMAN WANTED -- Part-time salesman wanted in Central Alabama area for automobile purchasing service. Contact J & J Auto Sales and Purchasing Company, 2209 Hathcox St., Mobile, Ala. 36617.

CARD OF THANKS--The family of the late Mrs. Lizzie Mae Flowers of Montgomery, Ala., gratefully acknowledges your kind expression of sympathy at the time of the death of our loved one. May God bless each of you. Mrs. Roberta Steele, aunt.

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