Voting Ends This Week

CDGM Head Quits, 'Got No Time to Hate,' Says ASCS Candidate Favors Local Leaders

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala, -- "I will go out in the fields, and see what insects are bothering crops, and tell people what do do about it. I will tell people what fertilizer to use, tell them about the programs they could participate in."

That's the kind of campaign speech Charlie Griffin of Sardis has been making the past few days. Griffin and hundreds of other farmers in Alabama and Mississippi are running for spots on their ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) community committees.

All farm owners, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers are eligible to vote in the ASCS election. Ballots must be mailed or carried to county ASCS offices by next Monday.

Griffin, a Negro, said Negro farmers in Dallas County haven't taken advantage of federal farm programs controlled by ASCS. "If people go out in the community, though, and talk about these programs, we'll get something done," he said.

Another ASCS candidate is Marin Green, also of Sardis, Green was elected as an alternate member of the community committee last year. As an alternate, he was supposed to sit in on meetings of the committee if one of the regular members could not be present.

But, said Green, "I was never called to do anything, and never sat in, I never inquired about it, either."

"If I could just get on the committee and hear the truth, it would be a help to our race," he said. "Now we just hear what they want us to hear."

Green said he doesn't think Negroes are let in on the programs under ASCS and the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

"I got doubts about those programs. as to whether we get an equal deal on it. I know some of these (white) men around here grow cucumbers and okra on that 'diverted' land (land farmers are paid to keep idle, under the soil-bank program).

"We (Negroes) can't even let a hog run across our land. If they do run across, make sure they don't bite no That'll disqualify you for payment,"

What are the chances of a Negro winning? Not very good, according to Green.

"A good percent of us have been put off the farms this year," he explained. "There are very few Negroes here this

But another Negro candidate, Mrs. Mary Lou Harris of Tyler, declared, "I'm gonna win."

Mrs. Harris, who cares for four children, said, "I got no time to hate anyone. That's why I say I think white people will even vote for me. I want them to know I don't hate them,"

"It's nice to know we try, anyway," Mrs. Harris added. "I guess that's what you could say -- at least we tried. We always had candidates from out here. Every year they have tried."



Laurel Teacher Beaten

LAUREL, Miss .-- A white teacher for CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi) was beaten by three hooded men last Friday night in her home.

Miss Victoria Cohen, 19 years old, said she and her family were awakened by the men, who forced their way into the house and said they came to talk

"There was one tall man with a red hood," she said. "The other two were short, with black hoods The tall one had a shotgun, and the other two each had pistols. One had a piece of

"I asked the men what they wanted," Miss Cohen recalled, "They told me I knew what they wanted, I said I didn't, but I sure would like to know.

"Then they said they would take me back into the bedroom. I said no. But

Then they started to hit me with the rubber hose.

"I kept asking them what they were hitting me for. They kept saying, 'You know,""

Miss Cohen said that when her mother grabbed for one of the men's masks, the man pointed the butt of his gun at her and told her to leave the mask alone. At the time, she said, another invader was holding the shotgun on her father.

After the men left, Miss Cohen said, she and her family got dressed and drove ten miles into Laurel to report the incident to the sheriff's office.

This week, the sheriff's office said the case is being investigated. The victim has returned to work.

Miss Cohen has worked for CDGM as a resource teacher since the program started this year, and she also worked for two months last year. She said this is the first time either she or the other white teacher in the Jones County BY MERTIS RUBIN

JACKSON, Miss. --John Mudd has resigned after two years as executive director of CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi).

"There is a period in the growth of an institution like CDGM when 'professionals' like myself can be useful," Mudd said. "I believe that time has passed for me."

Mudd, who is white, came from the North to administer the CDGM Head Start program. Last December, CDGM said it would refuse federal money unless Mudd were allowed to stay on as executive director.

"CDGM has been built in the faith that people from communities of the poor would operate their own programs in their best interests," Mudd said in announcing his resignation.

"If CDGM's philosophy is to have meaning, I believe the organization is at a point where leadership that has closer fies to the communities must take control."

Mudd also noted "deep feelings on the part of the elected representatives of the communities that they must shape the future of CDGM in their own way, and that my presence in the program complicates this process."

The Rev. Charles F. Thomas, formerly director of the Bethlehem CDGM Center in Stone County, has been serving as acting executive director since Sept. 1.

Marvin Hoffman of the CDGM staff said Thomas is well-qualified, because he started in a center and worked his

But Thomas told the CDGM board of directors last week that he isn't sure he's equipped to be the permanent exe-

the two short ones caught me by each area has experienced any type of intimiarm and dragged me into the room, dation, Can Gov. Keep Tuskegee Money? Radney Says Yes, Cooper Says No

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. -- Does Governor Lurleen B. Wallace have the legal right to withhold \$1,000,000 from Tuskegee Institute after signing the bill that made the appropriation?

State Senator Tom Radney -- who pushed the bill through the closing days of the Legislative session--says no. State Senator Roland Cooper, a spokesman for the governor's forces

in the Senate, says yes. Tuskegee Institute President Luther H. Foster says that until the school gets the official word from the governor, "we're not in a position to know precisely what to do."

And two Institute trustees say that whatever the law may be, "honesty and moral integrity demand" that the money be given to the school.

The long-running battle over state funds for Tuskegee Institute flared up again last week after Governor Wallace announced she was signing the appropriation bill--but wouldn't hand over the money unless the federal courts uphold Alabama's tuition-grant law.

That law--which provides \$181 a year for students attending private schools -will come up before three federal judges

in court this Saturday. The same three judges have already thrown out two similar Alabama laws. And earlier this month, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals struck down the Louisiana law on which Alabama's

newest tuition-grant measure is mod-

eled.

State Senator Radney, who represents Macon County, called the governor's action "constitutionally invalid,"

"Never in the history of Alabama has a law ever been signed with a condition attached," said Radney, "In my opin-

ion, Tuskegee will get their money." But State Senator Cooper of Wilcox County--who at first agreed with Radney--later said he had been misled by early press reports.



RADNEY

"If the governor had put an amendment on the bill, that would be illegal," said Cooper. "But she did not amend

He said the governor's office had directed his attention to a sentence which says the money will be paid out for the "support and maintenance" of Tuskegee Institute "as approved by the governor."

"That last phrase makes it a conditional appropriation," said Cooper. "She can pay it any time she wants to. She can condition it on anything she

Who added the mysterious phrase to the Tuskegee bill? "I didn't write it -- I just voted for it," said Cooper. And Radney said he is sure that the bill's author, budget officer Jake Jordan, "didn't do it deliberately."

Radney called the governor's move "a great disappointment," and "a grave mistake for our state."

"I trust that this action by her honor will not have an adverse effect upon the race relations of our state," he said. Radney--sponsor of the bill providing Tuskegee with \$470,000 for each of the next two years--pointed out that only one senator and seven representatives voted against it. He also said Senator Cooper had told him the governor would

Shooting on a Bus

MONTGOMERY, Ala, -- J.H. Duke, a white man, was charged with assault with intent to murder last Wednesday after a racial incident and shooting on a city bus.

According to police reports, the incident occurred when Mrs. Joyce Rogers, a Negro lady, tried to take a seat beside Duke. The bus driver, M. L. McClain, told police he thinks Duke "shoved or hit" Mrs. Rogers.

report, Milton Hall, a Negro from Prattville, "tumped on (Duke) and started beating him, with both fists, on his head....Duke then pulled his pistol and shot Hall in the chest," Mrs. Rogers was also struck by a bullet. The wounds were not serious.

After that, according to the police

sign the bill "without any strings attached."

"Apparently this was a promise of the No. 1 adviser and not our gracious first lady," Radney observed.

When Governor Wallace announced plans to end state appropriations to Tuskegee Institute last spring, Institute President Foster warned that the move would endanger five graduate and professional programs which have re-

nor's action "a shock." But he said pers in Birmingham. the school will not respond by closing

students," he said. "We will keep them." Two Institute trustees -- both white

"We have commitments with our

Alabamians appointed by Governor Wallace or her husband--urged her to reconsider.

"It is unbelievable that the administration in Montgomery would cancel an association that has been developed over many years for the good of the educeived state money for 24 years, cation of Negroes in Alabama," said of not being re-funded. This week, Foster called the gover- Arthur Cook, publisher of the Sun Pa-

Cook said he was also speaking for Thomas D. Russell, president of Rus- man of the board by a one-vote margin sell Mills, Inc., in Alexander City. over the vice-chairman, Jimmy Jones.

cutive director. He pointed out, however, that the group must have a permanent director soon, or take the rick

In the same board meeting that accepted Mudd's resignation, the Rev. James F. McRee was re-elected chairman of the board by a one-voi

'A Man Has a Right to Rule His Own House'

Macon CAP Board, Men From OEO Argue Over Firing Mrs. Johnson

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala .-- "A man has the right to rule his own house," said the Rev. Henry Ellis, a member of the board of the Macon County Community Action Program (CAP).

And if the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) is serious about local control of CAP programs, Ellis continued, then the Macon County CAPboardhasa right to replace its paid director, Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson.

About half the 175 people at a public meeting in the county courthouse clapped and nodded.

But two listeners at the front of the room shook their heads, "Yes, a man has the right to rule his home," said John Dean, OEO's Southeast regional CAP administrator. "But he doesn't have a right to kill his wife."

And, he said, the Macon County CAP board doesn't have the right "to say, 'We won't have fair personnel procedures,"

Dean and Larkin Bell, an OEO field representative, came to the CAP meeting last Tuesday night to explain why OEO refused to accept the board's vote to oust Mrs. Johnson from her \$12,000a-year job.

But during the turbulent three-hour session, several board members and are on solid ground." local citizens sharply criticized OEO's action.

The Rev. Robert Smith demanded to know why--after more than two years -- the regional office had suddenly decided that the Macon County CAP was not complying with OEO personnel rules.

"This isn't the regional office asking you (to clarify job descriptions before taking any personnel action)," Dean replied, "It is local staff members asking."

Then Dean repeated OEO's demand that the Macon County CAP board hire and fire employees on a permanent basis, listing job requirements and "just causes" for dismissal.

"A temporary contract is not acceptable to you," said board chairman B. D. Mayberry. "A permanent contract,



JOHN DEAN OF OEO ADDRESSES MACON CAP MEETING

would not be acceptable to this community. Is there any way in between?" "The only path is to lay down job descriptions," replied Dean. If the board agrees to evaluate a staff member's performance and give him a hearing before firing him, Dean added, "then we

When board members suggested that hearings and job descriptions wouldn't guarantee fair procedures, Dean leaped to his feet and charged:

"This community is turning cartwheels to get away from its responsi-

But Thomas Reed said the community had already met its responsibilities. When the board voted to replace Mrs. Johnson last month, Reed said, "the meeting was the most democratic thing I've ever seen in Macon County,"

"If the vote had been the other way around," he asked Dean, "would you be here tonight?"

Who gave Mrs. Johnson permission to visit Washington with a group of CAP directors last month? Mrs. Con-

suello J. Harper asked the OEO representatives. Mrs. Harper accused the CAP leader of trying to destroy singlepurpose anti-poverty agencies -- like the new, 12-county South East Alabama Self Help Association (SEASHA).

to travel on community action business," Dean replied. "Did your office authorize the trip?

"CAP directors have the authority

Yes or no?" snapped Mayberry. Dean nodded his head.

"It seems to me it's a matter of convenience--what is the board's business and what is the regional office's business," Mayberry observed, "You checked our policies concerning the replacement of a director. But you didn't look to see if we permitted unlimited

At the end of the session, the CAP board members agreed to meet later this week to re-write their personnel policies -- including procedures for replacing the staff director.

"If we have to do it all over again," said Ellis, "we're going to do the same

7 Arrested in Selma; Strike in Sixth Week

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala .-- Seven strikers were arrested last Wednesday as they tried to keep non-striking workers from entering the Laura Industries plant here. Selma police arrested Theopolus

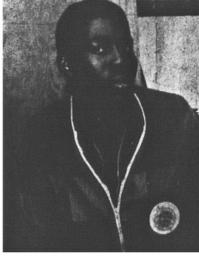
Bailey after an egg was thrown at one of the arriving workers. When Robert Nunn, one of the leaders of the strike, protested Bailey's arrest, he too was taken into custody.

The charge against the strikers was disturbing the peace. Nunn was also charged with carrying a concealed weapon--a billy-club. He said later that he had picked it up earlier Wednesday, after it fell out of his car: "I had no idea there was going to be anything like this today."

Nunn and Bailey claimed they were beaten by police. "They beat me all Tenn., and Jacksonville, N.C. around the face," Nunn said.

A total of \$1,000 in bonds was posted by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU). The goal of the six-week-old strike is to force the Laura management to recognize and bargain with the ILGWU.

At a meeting last Sunday in Brown's Chapel, it was announced that employees at two unionized textile plants had stopped work because their products were being sent to Laura Industries. The plants are in Lawrenceburg,



ROBERT NUNN

On Monday, about 250 people walked from the union hall to the Laura plant, where they sang "We Shall Overcome," "We Shall Not Be Moved," and other songs. Rather than pass the strikers blocking one driveway, several drivers took their cars and trucks to other entrances to the plant,

During Tuesday morning's protest, the demonstrators noticed five former strikers entering the plant, Cries of "We'll burn your house down" followed these workers as they later left the plant--apparently unable to get a job.

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Editorial Opinion

Anything Goes

The state bar association is the official organization of all the lawyers in Alabama--Negro and white. It is supposed to set standards for the legal profession, and defend these standards against unethical influences.

But last week, James E. Clark of Birmingham, president of the association, said the state bar will go to court to help defend the Wallaces' ridiculous "teacherchoice" law. People have accused the bar association of racist tendencies in the past, without much proof. Now the proof has been provided by the association

Worse yet, the bar association has shown that it is ${f Boycott}$ no longer interested in the law--that it is willing to pervert the practice of law to the service of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace. The official voice of Alabama lawyers has sold out the entire profession--and so far, not one member of the bar has objected.

Earlier this month, Alabamians were treated to an even sorrier spectacle of the abdication of professional responsibility. Ralph Adams, president of Troy State College, admitted in federal court that he does not allow the student newspaper to criticize the governor or the state Legislature. Only praise is permitted, said Adams -- who owes his job to George Wallace.

When Gary Dickey, editor of the Troy State paper, was expelled for disobeying this rule, there was a long, loud silence across the state. It seemed that no one in Alabama -- not the educators or the lawyers -- was going to do anything to help Dickey.

Finally, a Montgomery lawyer named Morris Dees took up Dickey's case, and filed a suit on his behalf. And last Friday, Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ordered Troy State to take Dickey back.

"A state cannot force a college student to forfeit his . . .freedom of expression as a condition to his attending a state-supported institution," Johnson said. He said Adams' rule "violates the basic principles of academic and political expression, as guaranteed by our Constitution."

But basic principles are being violated every day in Alabama, to make way for the Wallaces. And with few exceptions, the men who are supposed to be defending these principles--the educators and the lawyers -- are doing nothing.

If Alabama ever rises from the ashes of the Wallace years, it will look with scorn upon the James E. Clarks and the Ralph Adamses, who were only too willing to prostitute their professions. And the state will thank men like Gary Dickey, Morris Dees, and Frank Johnson, who stood firm when their principles were chal-

Your Welfare Rights

Disability Must Be 'Total' For You to Get Welfare

Last week, this column told how to apply for Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD), and explained what it means to be "permanently" disabled. This week's column explains the other requirement for this type of welfare--being "totally" disabled.

In most cases, APTD applicants are turned down on the basis that their disability is not total. According to the rules, an applicant is not totally disabled if there is work available in the community that he can do, or work for which he can be re-trained.

For instance, if a clerk in a store loses a leg, but can be re-trained to work sitting down in an office, she is not totally disabled. However, an illiterate 55-year-old farm worker, who can't do any more heavy work because of a heart attack, probably is.

The welfare department might try to say the farm worker can get a light job in a factory. However, unless such a job is actually available, the worker can

It is frequently useful, in attempting to prove total disability, to provide the welfare department with more than just medical evidence. Signed statements from former employers, or from people who have refused to hire the applicant, can help to prove disability.

If an APTD applicant or recipient does any kind of useful work, he is in danger of being denied aid immediately. He is, however, allowed to engage in hobbies, or to earn a little money through work given him out of pity.

For instance, a disabled woman might be able to make some sort of knickknack, to be bought by friends or sold through her church. She should still be eligible for APTD.

Frequently people are denied aid because they try to earn money by doing jobs that their doctors have advised them not to do. This should not happen. A man may do a little yard work once a week, and it may take him several hours to do a job that an ablebodied man could do in one hour. He should not be cut off welfare for this.

No Stamps Suits Seek Opening For Macon BY MARY ELLEN GALE TUSKEGEE, Ala, -- The Macon Count Tuskegee, A

a request to replace the surplus food distribution program with food stamps.

Instead, at the board's monthly meeting this week, the commissioners unanimously approved a \$300 addition to the yearly \$6,000 appropriation for distributing the free food.

The request for food stamps was made two months ago by a group of white merchants. They told the revenue board that the surplus food wasn't much good, and said people were feeding it "to the hogs and the chickens."

But this week, Fred Rowe, the man in charge of the food distribution, told the board that people apparently liked the surplus food, because more of them were asking for it every month.

"We've increased 15 to 20% since we began" in March, 1966, Rowe said. "This morning I signed up ten new fami-

He said the surplus food is given out each month to 2,100 families -- two out of every five families in Macon County.

The program began with seven food items, Rowe said, and has now increased to 13. The most recent addition is cheese.

"We have a lot more food to handle," Rowe said, "so we need to add a fifth person to the distribution staff. That's what the extra money is for."

After the commissioners had voted to give it to him, board chairman Harry D. Raymon explained why they had decided against food stamps.

"The surplus food program is working out well," he said, "The facts didn't seem to indicate that a change would be in the best interests of the county at this time."

Hattiesburg

BY MERTIS RUBIN

HATTIESBURG, Miss. -- Negroes have agreed to call off a two-month-old boycott here later this week.

According to Mrs. Daisy Harris, secretary of the local NAACP, two of the boycott's original 18 demands have been met.

Four Negro bus drivers and one Negro mechanic have been hired by the city bus lines, she said, and the downtown merchants have promised to hire a total of 34 Negro clerks. As soon as positions become available, Mrs. Harris said, more Negroes will be hired by the bus company and the merchants.

At mid-week, before the boycott was called off, it still seemed to be effective. A bus company spokesman said Negroes were still not riding the buses. What about the other Negro demands?

The Rev. J. C. Killingsworth, a leader of the boycott, said a bi-racial committee has been formed "to work directly with the people concerned." He also said Negro citizens are circulating petitions charging three city policemen --two Negro and one white--with bru-

ROSENWALD SCHOOL

BY MARY ELLEN GALE ABBEVILLE, Ala, -- Two segregated suits were filed in Henry County circuit court last week, to ask for the re-open-

ing of two mostly-segregated high schools in Newville. Five Negro parents asked the state court to order the Henry County Board of Education to re-open grades nine

Rosenwald school. And five white parents asked the court to order the school board to re-open grades nine through 12 at the nearly all-white Newville school.

through 12 at the all-Negro Newville

Except for the names of the two schools, the suits were identical--all the way down to the accompanying petitions. The Rosenwald petition was signed by 57 Negro parents. The Newville petition was signed by 137 white parents.

The suits noted that the closing of both high schools was announced by the Henry County school board last July -more than a month after the parents had signed freedom-of-choice forms for their children to attend Newville or Rosenwald.

Both sets of parents demanded the "constitutional right and privilege" to send their children to the high schools named, on the freedom-of-choice forms.

The parents charged that the school board told them the high schools were being closed by "a decree of the federal court," Later, the suits said, the parents "surprisingly ascertained that there was no court decree requiring the

Instead, the suits continued, the high schools were shut down by "the illegal and arbitrary action" of the school

The suits accused the board of violating state law by failing to hold a public hearing on the school closings, and by attempting a "blanket re-allocation of pupils" within a school system.

The unusual suits marked the second time in recent weeks that parents have publicly complained about the closing of



SHORTER, Ala, -- While 4,000 children quietly began classes at the Macon County public schools last week, two children from Shorter were taking a holiday they hadn't planned on -- and didn't really want,

The children's mother, Mrs. Pearlena Crockett, said she filled out freedom-of-choice forms last May for David, 11, and Wilma, 10, to attend the integrated Tuskegee Public School.

But when she carried the children to Tuskegee on registration day, Mrs. Crockett continued, the school refused to enroll them.

"The teachers said they didn't have any forms for my children," Mrs. Crockett recalled. The teachers sent her to the principal, and the principal sent her to schools superintendent Joe

The superintendent told her there was some confusion about her freedom-ofchoice forms, and said she would have to meet with the board of education, Mrs. Crockett said.

At the board meeting on Sept. 7, she said, Wilson asked her several ques-

"He wanted to know if I had any assistance in filling out the forms. Isaid no. He asked if the children were in any trouble at Shorter Elementary School last year--was that why I wanted to switch. I said no, the reason was I wanted them to have arts and crafts, and

After some more discussion, Mrs. Crockett said, school board chairman John M. Davis told her he didn't see any reason why her children couldn't enroll in Tuskegee Public.

But the board members also said they

ing a decision.

Early this week, Mrs. Crockett still hadn't received any notice--and her children were still at home, waiting to find out what school to enroll in. What happened? Superintendent Wil-

son said from his home that the board had decided there wasn't room for Mrs. Crockett's children at Tuskegee Public. The superintendent said he had been

ill ever since the school board meeting, and was unable to send Mrs. Crockett a notice.

The problem, he continued, was that Mrs. Crockett was the only parent in her area who selected Tuskegee Public for elementary-school-age children.

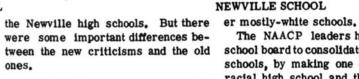
"We wrote her a letter this summer asking if it was a mistake," he said, "but she never did reply or show up." So, he said, the board assumed that Mrs. Crockett had changed her mind and had planned to enroll her children at all-Negro Shorter Elementary School.

"This is the only family we did not take," Wilson added, "We haven't turned away anyone if the choice was at all reasonable or feasible."

He said Tuskegee Public has one fifth-grade teacher for 35 children, and suggested that the Crocketts would get a better education at the less-crowded school in Shorter, where there are three teachers for 80 fifth-graders.

But Mrs. Crockett said she won't send the children to either school until she hears from the board--and she won't send them to Shorter Elementary unless she gets "a good reason,"

"The onliest thing I know is we have a choice," she explained. "I want that choice fulfilled."



Last month, NAACP leaders in Henry County charged that the high schools were shut down to help preserve segregation. When classes began two weeks ago, the NAACP reported, Negro high school students in the Newville area were reassigned to other all-Negro schools in the county, and white high school students were reassigned to oth-

Good News

ABBEVILLE, Ala, -- While Negro parents were criticizing the Henry County schools, they also had one piece of good news to report.

In reply to complaints that Negro principals had denied free lunches to low-income children, the parents said, county Schools Superintendent W. J. McLain has promised to help.

The parents said McLain told them that if any child deserves a free lunch, "approach the principal. If he refuses you, come to me. I will see that any student in our system who needs a free lunch gets it." NEWVILLE SCHOOL

The NAACP leaders had asked the school board to consolidate the Newville schools, by making one of them a biracial high school and the other a bi-

racial elementary school. Are the suits really an attempt to keep segregation, without the inconvenience of busing students around the county? Durell Whiddon, the Abbeville attorney who filed both suits, refused to discuss them. And several Newville parents also declined to com-

But the argument that freedom-ofchoice is a "constitutional right" is a favorite with Governor Lurleen B. Wallace's legal advisers -- although no federal judge has yet agreed.

And copies of the suits--filed in Abbeville on Sept. 7 -- were handed out to newsmen last weekend from the governor's office.

Clinton Harrell, an NAACP spokesman, said that the county's civil rights leaders will be represented at a hearing on the cases this Friday.

If the court orders the high schools re-opened, he said, "we'll see they're integrated."



Birmingham, Ala.

Private First Class Robert Leonard will be going to Viet Nam next week. Leonard, a former quarterback for the Hayes High Pacesetters in Birmingham, was drafted into the Army last April, about a year after graduating

ROBERT LEONARD

from high school. Since then, he has

made outstanding test scores while

training at Ft. Benning, Ga., and Ft.

Polk, La. Leonard is the stepson of

the Rev. C. F. Brown, the son of Mrs.

Mary E. Brown, and the husband of Mrs.

Miss Cathy Deppe of Glen Ellyn, Illi-

nois, who was an SCLC worker in

Greene County, Ala., in 1965, left last

week for a teaching assignment in the

West Indies, She and her husband,

George Touchton, are both going to

teach at Bishops College on the island

Felix C. Robb, director of the South-

ern Association of Colleges and

Schools, told the faculty of Alabama

A & M College this month that "the stu-

dents of 1967 are more serious, more

hard-working, than the post-World War

II students. He (the '67 student) is not

concerned with goldfish swallowing,

panty-raids, and phone-booth packing,

but is concerned with serious social

issues." "The students' horizons have

of Grenada, near South America.

Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Normal, Ala.

Patricia Leonard.

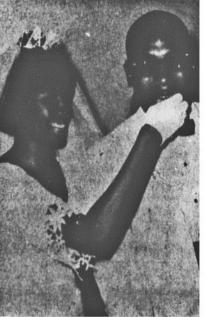
been lifted," said Robb, "They are more concerned with the Peace Corps than with making a buck." He told the faculty, "We must communicate to our students the sense of urgency of learning--learning better and faster. We need more rebels with a cause--an intelligent cause."

Huntsville, Ala.

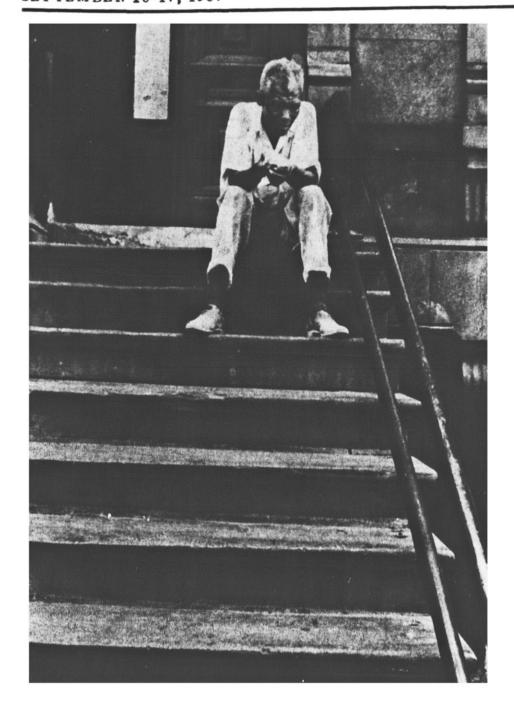
A group of scientists and engineers here has formed the Committee to Prevent Arrests for Fees and Fines (CPAFF). The founders say the group's purpose is to warn members of the scientific and engineering community that Huntsville and Madison County "are the equivalent of a speed-trap town, where arrests are made solely to acquire fees and fines."

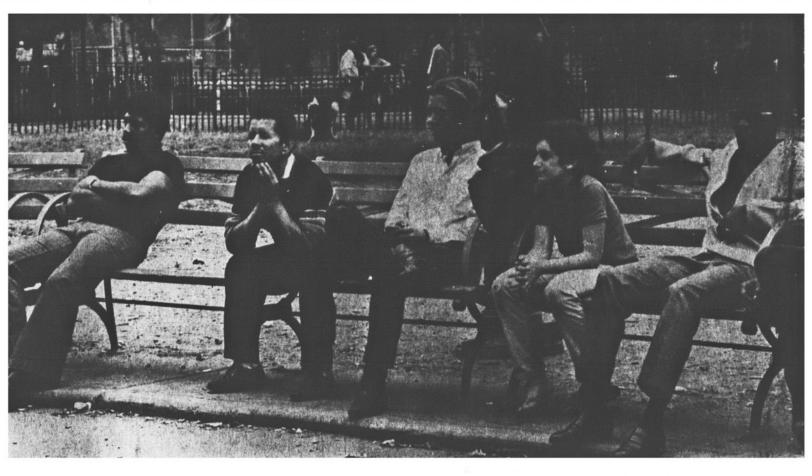
Montgomery, Ala.

The former Miss Josephine Bradford of Montgomery and Walter Bradley of Monroeville were married last month in a ceremony in the Holt St. Baptist Church. A reception was held afterwards in the bride's home. The newlyweds then left on a honeymoon trip that included stops in Birmingham and Atlanta, Ga. This fall, the groom will be attending school in California, while the bride finishes her studies at Alabama State College.



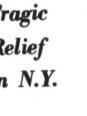
MR. AND MRS. WALTER BRADLEY

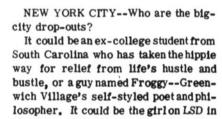




Big City Drop-Outs

Comic and Tragic Relief in N.Y.





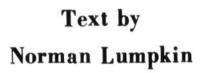
Tompkins Square park--hippie headquarters. In the world of the wino, who cares about rage when a bottle is at hand? New York's hippies are integrated, so an Alabama Ku Klux Klansman without food or shelter could if he wanted put up for

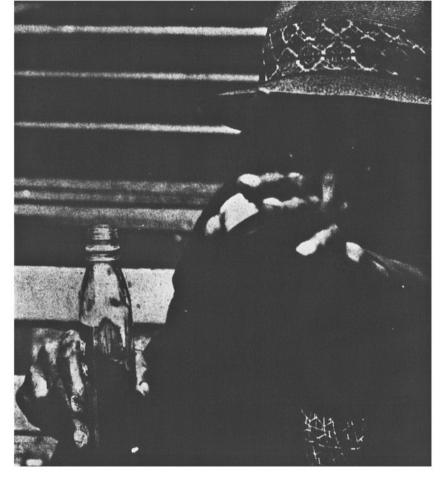
outs. The 42nd St. people are like no other people in the world, even though they come from every city in the world. Once you're in the city of New York, and you make the scene for a while, you become a part of the scene.

the night with 50 of the big-city drop-

Who is a square in the big city? Hardly anyone, because there are so many scenes to make--away from the 9-to-5 world, that is, if you have given up making your first million and have contented yourself with a Harlem stoop or a jam session with wine bottle and bongo drum.

To one session, you see a Negro, a Southern white, and a Spanish-American. Should a course in drop-outism be offered to the ambassadors in the U. N.?









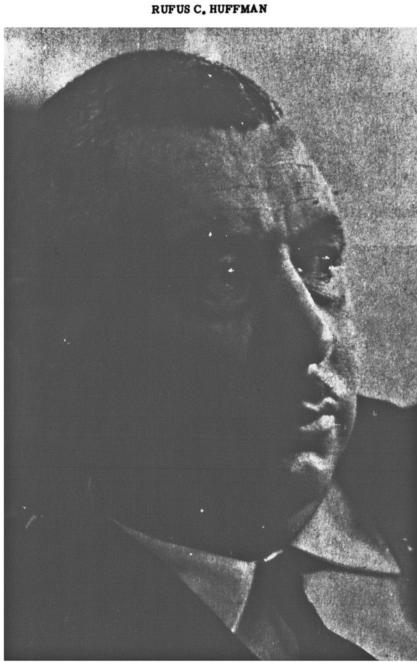
Photos by Jim Peppler







FRED D. GRAY



H. O. WILLIAMS

After 13 Days, 73 Witnesses Bullock County Vote Trial **Ended in Empty Courtroom**

BY MARY EILEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- By the time the Bullock County election trial ground to a halt last month, nobody was paying much attention to it any more.

The spectators' benches in federal court here were practically empty. The people who were there said the testimony was putting them to sleep. The judge had taken to prowling around the courtroom.

And of the five defeated Negro candidates who filed the suit, only one showed up regularly to help his attorneys put on their case. That was Rufus C. Huffman, who lost the race for Bullock County tax assessor in the May 31, 1966, Democratic primary run-off.

Where were the other four? H. O. Williams -- who ran for sheriff of Bullock County--had gone back home to Union Springs in disgust. "I'm not going to sit there and watch," he said,

Two other plaintiffs -- Ben McGhee, who ran for Bullock County commissioner, and attorney Fred D. Gray, who ranfor the state Legislature from Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties -- showed up only to testify. And Alonza Ellis, another candidate for Bullock County commissioner, never came to court at all,

The empty courtroom was mute testimony to the problems and delays which have plagued the huge election case since it was filed 15 months ago.

The defeated Negro candidates sued officials in Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties. The suit charged that the white defendants had conspired to defeat the Negroes in the May 31 election.

The defeated candidates asked the federal court to set aside the results of the Democratic primary run-off, and to order a new run-off--and a new general

election -- for the five contested offices. But a series of motions and hearings dragged on for months before the case finally came to trial last May. Then--after four days of testimony -- the trial was recessed until the end of July.

When the 73rd and last witness stepped down from the stand on Aug. 4, the candidates' opponents had been in office for seven months.

And U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman was apparently unimpressed with a large part of the testimony presented by the Negroes' head attorney, Fred Wallace of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. During the last nine days of the trial. Pittman grew more and more impatient with Wallace.

On one occasion, Wallace and his secretary, Miss Audrey Fleher, testified that the run-off election was fraudulent. Miss Fleher suggested that ballots had been cast in the names of dead people. Wallace suggested that ballots had been cast in the names of people registered to vote in other counties.

But on cross-examination, neither of them could give names or numbers to back up the accusations. When defense attorney R. E. L. Cope Sr. moved to exclude the testimony, Pittman shot back, "He (Wallace) is an attorney. He knows there's nothing to that. This is no use to me."

Miss Fleher also testified that 141 registered Negro voters either were left off Bullock County's official poll list or "not carried properly -- not in the beat to which they were originally assigned." Wallace said the result was that many Negro voters "wandered" around the county on election day, looking unsuccessfully for their voting place.

But when Maury D. Smith, an attorney for Bullock County officials, asked how many of the 141 Negroes actually voted, Miss Fleher said she didn't know. And Judge Pittman agreed that the information was important, "The court is vitally concerned with whether these people voted or not," he said. "Of course

we're interested in any irregularity, but this goes to the real heart of the thing," Later, attorney Cope presented evidence that only 111 of the 141 Negroes were entitled to vote. Of the 111, he said, 98--or 87%--cast ballots on May 31.

At another point, Wallace noted that 210 white people registered to vote in Bullock County on an "unannounced" registration day between the May 3 primary and the May 31 run-off. He said that on each of the other 263 registration days in the last six years, fewer than 19--and usually fewer than ten--white people signed up to vote.

The attorney then tried to ask George Blue--who defeated Negro candidate McGhee to win a third term as a county commissioner--about the unusually large

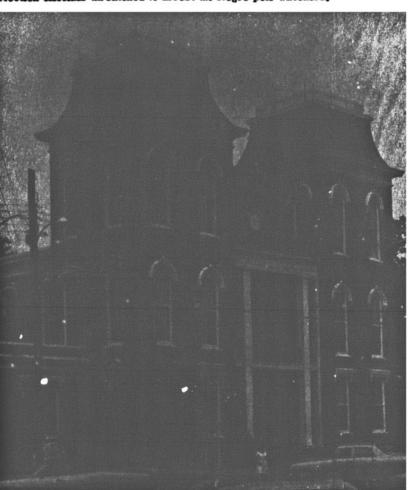
Wallace said he was trying to prove there was an illegal "organization" of white officials, who conspired to inflate the white vote and decrease the Negro vote. But Judge Pittman refused to permit the question.

"We're not going to take up this court's time...to obtain political information for a group that admittedly engaged in bloc voting," Pittman said. "Do you contend that a person who holds political office has no right to go out and ask peo-

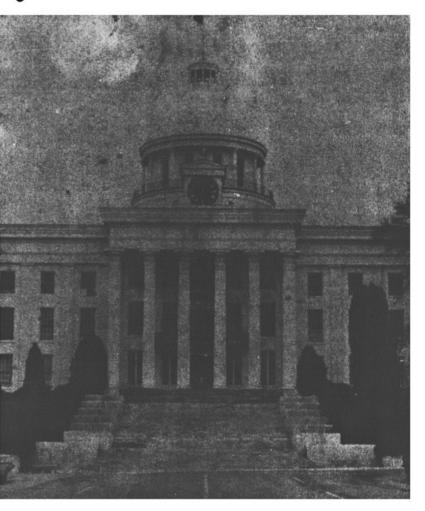
When Wallace asked whether Blue had used the probate judge's list of registered voters. Pittman interrupted again. "Every candidate uses these files," he observed. "The last time I ran for office, my campaign workers went down..."

Wallace never asked any of his witnesses if they had tried and failed to see the probate judge's voters list before the run-off election. But Huffman, the Negro candidate for tax assessor, testified that Probate Judge Fred D. Main had attempted to prevent him from examining the files on July 28 of this year.

When he asked to see the "public records" in the probate office, Huffman said, he was cursed, "harassed, and to some extent intimidated by Judge Main," Several Negro poll-watchers and election officials who worked at the National Guard Armory in Union Springs on May 31, 1966, said that policemen and white election officials threatened to arrest the Negro poll-watchers.



BULLOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE



STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

But when Wallace asked Union Springs Police Chief Travis Tillery why policemen were stationed at the armory, Pittman broke in.

"It would be rather ridiculous if police officers were not present in a situation like this, when large numbers of Negroes and white people were voting together for the first time," said the judge. If the election officials didn't take precautions, he said, "we'd be nuts,"

Tillery and other law enforcement officers testified that Negroes crowded around polling places, took notes, and in some cases handed out marked ballots on election day--in violation of Alabama law.

But when Wallace asked the officers why they didn't arrest the alleged lawbreakers, he got some answers which seemed to contradict the earlier testimony. "They (the poll-watchers) weren't doing nothing but standing there and marking things," said Tillery.

And former sheriff's deputy Eugene Driggers said, "Everything was going along so smooth, I thought it would work out all right,"

Tillery admitted that he couldn't name any Negroes who were handing out marked ballots. Driggers -- who testified that such ballots were apparently being passed out at half a dozen polling places--gave only one name, Alfred H. Broad-

But when Wallace called Broadnax to the witness stand, Broadnax indignantly denied the charge.

White officials from Barbour and Bullock counties insisted that their poll lists included more white voters than census totals of white residents for a good reason: sudden growth since the 1960 count,

Several Bullock County officials said there were so many new white people in their county they felt like strangers themselves.

But Macon County officials admitted that their poll list was too large by at least 700 names. The county board of registrars agreed to purge the list as soon as

And Judge Pittman said he was "seriously concerned" about the large numbers of white voters.

Even if all the white people who voted in Bullock County really were qualified to do so, the judge said, the turn-out was "extraordinarily high." He told the defense attorneys that they would have to "produce some concrete evidence" to persuade him that all the white people's ballots were legal.

The attorneys responded by calling several witnesses to testify that a total of 351 white people living outside Bullock County in May, 1966, were qualified to vote there. The attorneys suggested that the census missed these people.

On cross-examination, Wallace tried to show that the names of several such voters were used to cast illegal ballots. At one point, he asked county commissioner Blue if he were "positive" that a certain lady was a missionary in Thailand in May, 1966, and could only have voted by absentee ballot.

"I think I'm positive," said Blue. Wallace retorted, "If I told you that SOME-ONE had signed her name on the poll list (on May 31), would that surprise you? Would that shake your definite conviction that she was in Thailand?"

Throughout the trial, there were three attorneys' tables in the courtroom-one for Wallace and his associates, one for the defense attorneys, and one for John Rosenberg of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Rosenberg showed up in court every day. But he seldom opened his mouth. And the federal government earlier made clear that it had little interest in the case. After beginning an examination of election records, the Justice Department suddenly backed off--leaving the Negroes' attorneys confused about what had been done, and where the records were.

When Wallace said the NAACP Legal Defense Fund could not pay for handwriting experts to study questionable signatures on some absentee ballots, the Justice Department declined to help. The government said it didn't want to violate its "neutral" position.

Most of the white people who appeared in the courtroom claimed that there was no discrimination against Negroes on election day. But what they said and the way they said it were two different things.

Almost no white person managed to pronounce the word "Negro" correctly. The defense attorneys and their witnesses spoke of "the nigra vote." And sometimes it was just plain "nigger."

No Negro witness ever used a comparable term--such as "cracker" or "red-

Over and over, the white witnesses expressed indignation or surprise -- or fear

-- that Negroes had finally gotten and used the power to vote. "You couldn't stir 'em with a stick," said Mrs. James G. Cassidy, a white woman, about the "crowd" of Negro poll-watchers at the armory in Union Springs. When Negro poll-watchers came up to the table in Fitzpatrick, said Mrs. Margaret Tompkins, an election official, "we didn't know what to do....We

At the end of the trial, Judge Pittman said he would hand down a decision later this fall, after studying the testimony and mountains of written records. Then he praised the attorneys for both sides.

were all a little nervous, because it was something new,"

"When people are running for office, it's easy to get emotionally involved," he said, "I am pleased with the conduct of counsel,"

But H. O. Williams, the defeated Negro candidate for sheriff of Bullock County, said he wasn't pleased with anything about the trial. "Our rights got lost

And Huffman, the Negro candidate for tax assessor, recalled that even charges of election fraud didn't affect the operation of the county probate office. During his argument with the probate judge last July, Huffman said, he remarked that he wanted "to be respected as a man,"

"Judge Main said, 'Let me tell you one damn thing--you get no more out of me than anyone else," Huffman remembered. "I said, 'I don't want more--I just want as much."

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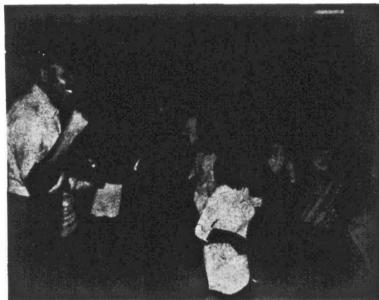
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The A & M coach isn't so sure of his

starting line. He has to groom an en-

tirely new set of ends this season, since

all the old ones graduated. Two top can-

didates for the starting end positions

are freshmen Andrew Robinson of West

Palm Beach, Fla., and Donald Hinton of

Another freshman who will get a great

deal of attention is big Levon Thomas of

Chattanooga, Tenn. Thomas stands

6'3" and weighs 312 pounds, "I think

the boy is going to be a pretty good foot-

ball player," said Crews. "For his

size, he has a surprising amount of

speed and agility. I think there will be

BY ROSCOE JONES

years of absence from the Big Eight

conference, Harris of Meridian came

back last Friday night with a 15-12 vic-

tory over the Yazoo City Panthers.

Charlie Jones caught the Panther punter

behind the Yazoo goal line for a safety.

With 7:10 to play in the first quarter,

Willie Lloyd of Harris ran 16 yards

around left end for a touchdown, giving

Harris scored again only seconds

later, when Yazoo City fumbled the

The Panthers finally got on the scoreboard with 2:53 left in the opening peri-

od, as quarterback Willie Younger con-

nected on the first of his two TD passes.

few minutes, before the Yazoo City

eleven started controlling the ball. The

Panthers threatened several times in

the second half, but their only scoring

came on Younger's second TD toss--a

40-yarder with 2:07 left in the game.

Blue Devils of Demopolis defeated the

Linden Bullets, 13 to 0, and tied the

Hale County Trojans, 0 to 0, Sept. 1 in

a pre-season football jamboree.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala, -- The U.S. Jones

There were many fumbles in the next

kick-off. That made it 15 to 0.

the Tigers a 9-0 lead.

The Harris Tigers scored first, when

MERIDIAN, Miss. -- After many

a place for him on the team,"

Detroit, Michigan.

Harris of Meridian Wins Opener

Ala. A&M Looks Strong

BY BOB DINWIDDIE

NORMAL, ALA. -- Alabama A & M Coach Louis Crews lost 22 lettermen from last year's championship football team, but he isn't shedding any tears over the outlook for this season.

"We could have another pretty good team," Crews said last week, "It all depends on how our up-coming freshmen come through," Crews saidhe has 28 freshmen who will get a chance to

"Our older folks are doing pretty well," the coach added, "We've got one or two hopping around with injuries, though. In fact, our number-one tackle, William Kendricks, got hurt trying to run through a blocking dummy the other day."

Kendricks, at 6'4" and 250 pounds. could be one of the top linemen in the South. Pro scouts are already watching him, Crews said.

The A & M backfield is just about set for the opener. Little All-American Onree Jackson will open at quarterback, flanked by Maurice Coleman and Wil-



liam Sanders at halfback and either Alvin Presnell or John Sanders at full-

Some Places Excluded From Civil Rights Act

NEW ORLEANS, La. -- Privatelyowned bowling alleys, pool halls, skating rinks, and amusement parks don't have to admit Negroes, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals said last week.

If these places "offer no exhibitions for the entertainment of spectators," the court said, they are not covered by the Civil Rights Act's provision against discrimination in places of "exhibition or entertainment."

Many amusement parks and similar places in the South have been open to Negroes since the Civil Rights Act was passed three years ago. In view of this decision, however, some of them may change their policies.

The appeals courtruled on a suit filed by Mrs. Patricia B. Miller after she and her two children--Denise and Daniel-were refused admission to the Fun Fair amusement park in Baton Rouge, La.

In the lower federal court where the case was tried, Mrs. Miller's lawyers contended that the amusement park came under the section of the Civil Rights Act referring to "any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium, or other place of exhibition or entertainment,"

But the trial judge disagreed--and so did the court of appeals. In last week's decision. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives said the "legislative history" of that section of the act indicated that it wasn't intended to cover amusement

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Testimony in the trial court showed that the Baton Rouge amusement park serves food at concession stands. There are sections of the Civil Rights Act prohibiting discrimination at all

places that serve food. But, Judge Rives noted, Mrs. Miller's lawyers agreed not to base their case on those sections.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., sitting on the appeals court, disagreed with Rives and Circuit Judge David W. Dyer. Johnson said President John F. Kennedy's message to Congress in 1963 made it clear that amusement parks were supposed to be covered by the Civil Rights Act.

Johnson noted that Kennedy had said, "No action is more contrary to the spirit of our democracy and Constitution-or more rightfully resented by a Negro citizen who seeks only equal treatment -- than the barring of that citizen from restaurants, hotels, theaters, recreational areas, and other public accommodations and facilities."

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'God Helps Those

Who Help Themselves'

Why No Truant Officer?

ROANOKE, Ala, -- Negro parents are still asking the Randolph County school board to hire a Negro truant officer. According to Wilkie Clark of the Ran-

dolph County Improvement Association, Schools Superintendent R. D. Simpson promised to hire a Negro officer at an RCIA meeting a year ago.

"I have discussed it a number of times," Simpson said last week. "But we don't have a whole lot of trouble in the county system. I wouldn't hesitate to hire one (a Negro truant officer) if the problem becomes acute."

Some people said they think truancy is already a major problem. "When school gets going, sometimes I can count six or eight kids on my street who are staying out," said the Rev. J. S. Brown, president of the RCIA.

"It's a real big problem," agreed Mrs. Texanna Royston, a teacher at Wedowee High School, "We need a truant officer badly. If he explained to parents how serious truancy is, some of them might send their children."

Randolph County Sheriff Charlie Wills Thomas -- who was truant officer for about a year -- said there is "quite a bit" of truancy in the county. "I'd say the greatest problem is among the colored," he added.

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.

Thomas said he quit the job more than a year ago because "I got so much other work up here, and the pay wasn't so good."

Besides, the RCIA objected to having a police official as truant officer. "I don't think it's fair to the child," Brown explained, "We don't want the children scared." But even when Thomas was on the job, said Brown, "we've never seen him come around and contact us."

Clark said school officials aren't doing anything about truancy because a large number of kids who stay out of school are employed by white people.

He said he had offered to take Simpson on a tour of Wadley, a town near Roanoke, and show him the problem -but the superintendent refused.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at p.m. Monday, Sept. 18, in St. Paul AME Church, 300 Fourth Ct. N., the Rev. S.M. Davis, pastor.

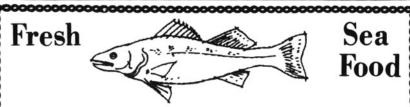
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ARKANSAS -- The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels,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

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 fouryear 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.

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.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED -- Kairos-Mobile needs file cabinets, typewriters, office equipment, and books for its central city grass-roots headquarters. Help the central city by giving items you don't need, Call Kairos, 478-1504 in Mobile.

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA -- The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tuscumbia-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,

HELP WANTED--Interviewer wanted for telephone survey work. Must have private line. Not a selling job. Air-mail a letter--including your education and work experience and the names of your references -- to American Research Bureau, Field Staff Department, 4320 Ammendale Rd., Beltsville, Md. 20705. Give phone number when applying.

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.

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.

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.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "Little children, keep yourselves from idols." This Golden Text from I John sets the theme for this week's Bible lesson on "Matter," to be read in all Christian Science churches this Sunday, Sept. 17.

ELMORE COUNTY MEETING -- The Elmore County Advisory Council will hold a special meeting at 6 p.m. Tuesday, Sept. 19, in the Wetumpka Recreation Center. Business of importance will be discussed, Abram Billups, president; John Russell, reporter.

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