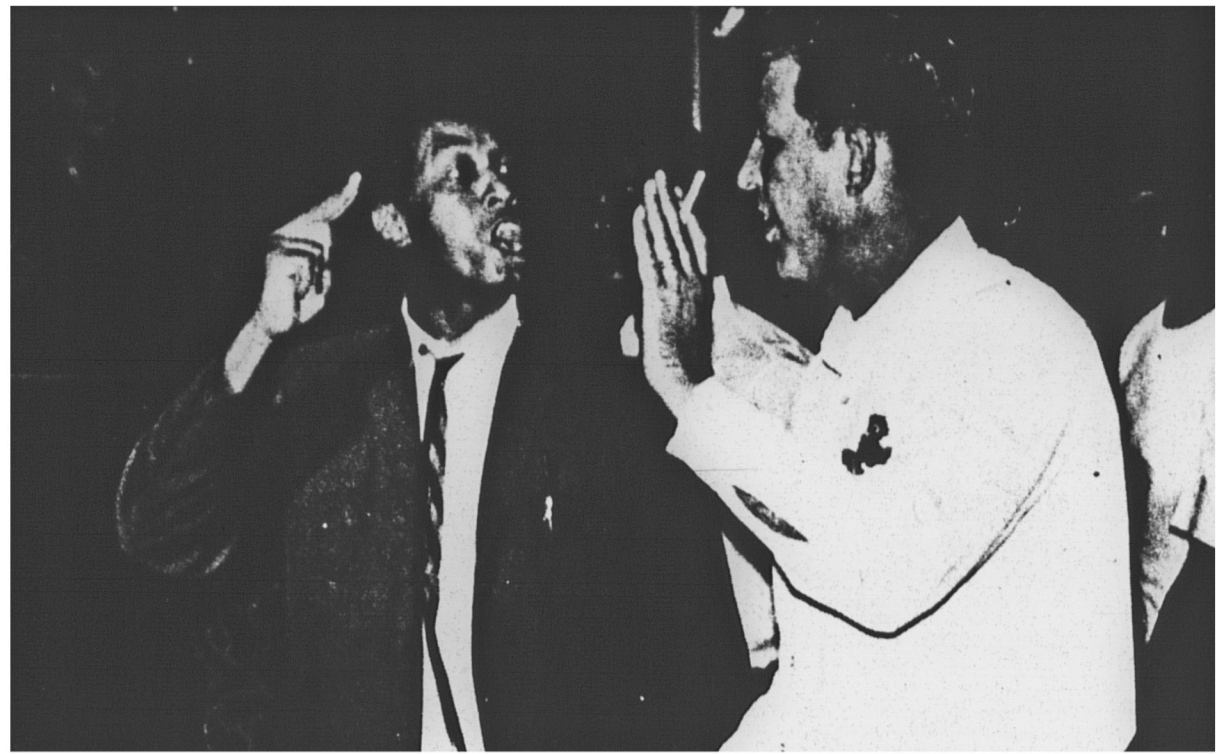




WHITE BYSTANDER AND NEGRO DEMONSTRATOR SQUARE OFF



SCLC'S ROBERT GREENE COMPLAINS TO SHERIFF SUGGS INGRAM

People in Grenada Seek an 'Open City'

BY DAVID RICE

GRENADA, Miss.--In the SCLC office here, everyone talks of making Grenada an "open city." By this they mean total desegregation--from the police department to the Little League.

Early in July, the Grenada County Freedom Movement presented a list of 51 demands to city and county officials. Civil rights workers say the demands have not been met. But Grenada County Attorney James Criss disagrees. One demand was met, he said, when the local hospital complied

with the desegregation requirements for Medicare. "A lot of demands the county can't give," said Criss. "It's just part of their strategy--say it wasn't given, then say it was denied."

Since July, the Freedom Movement has been applying pressure every way it can. A total of 224 people have been arrested during demonstrations.

On July 22, a federal court set down rules that every march in Grenada had to follow. The court also ordered law officers to protect the marchers. But last week, when delegates from the SCLC convention in Jackson joined the demonstrations, marchers got little protection. Crowds of whites

threw rocks and bottles, and police threw tear gas.

In Criss' opinion, the demonstrators "get quite a bit of protection from the highway patrol. . . . They get a whole lot of protection and a lot more."

Leon Hall, SCLC staff worker, said a "black-out" of white stores is now 98% effective. Criss said, "Some merchants are being hurt. Some are not."

Federal action has begun to take effect in Grenada. When federal voting examiners came to the county, they stayed in the Post Office building downtown for 18 days, and 22 people registered. SCLC workers made no attempt to get people to register. They said the people were too scared to go down-

town. Finally, the examiners moved into a cafe in the Negro section of Grenada. In six days, 1,100 people registered to vote.

Last Monday, the federal government cut off financial aid to the Grenada Municipal Separate School District because it failed to comply with the desegregation guidelines.

How close is Grenada to being an open city? "The downtown power structure is at the breaking point, and it knows it has to meet us," Hall said. But he also said that "Mississippi is a police state. Governor (Paul) Johnson says it has changed, but that's a big lie. It's the same state as it was when the civil rights murders happened in '64."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Oath to Cure Sick? Schools Under Fire

'Don't Give Me That'

BY ELLEN LAKE

LIVERNE--Miss Mary Jackson, 15, lay writhing in a dirty spread. Flies lighted on her face, but she didn't lift her hand to flick them away.

"My side hurts and my hip, over here," she whispered. Suddenly she squeezed her eyes shut and began to writhe in pain. Then her eyes opened in a glassy stare, and her body stiffened.

Fourteen people were staying in the unpainted wooden house where Miss Jackson lay, but no one was paying any attention to her last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Jackson fell ill last Friday while attending classes run by the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP). "She got so stiff she was just like a table. We could pick her up and carry her like a board," said a tutor, Miss Ruby Simmons. "Then, as soon as she'd limber up, she'd go into fits."

Several TICEP tutors drove Miss Jackson to the Crenshaw County Hospital. When they arrived at the hospital, Miss Simmons said, they waited more than an hour before Dr. D. Vanderhoeven appeared. "He was just walking out the door with his bag in hand, when we asked him would he examine Mary," said Miss Simmons. "Then he just came in and looked at her, but he didn't treat her."

"We asked him didn't he take an oath to cure the sick, but he just said, 'Don't give me that,' and walked to his car," Miss Simmons continued. When Dr. James C. Ray arrived an hour later, she said, "he didn't examine her, he just gave her a shot and told her to go home."

Threatened After Testifying

ASCS Witness Flees State

MAGNOLIA -- When farmer Peter Agee told Washington U.S. Judge Howard F. Corcoran ten days ago that his life would be in danger because of what he said about the ASCS elections, the judge couldn't believe it.

Last Saturday, some men threatened Agee's life, and that night some white men drove by his store and fired two shots.

Maybe the judge didn't think there was any danger, but Agee did. The next day he packed his bags and left for Memphis, Tenn.

In Washington, Agee had told the judge that ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) county committee member Frank Shields had offered him ten acres of land if he wouldn't run in the upcoming community committee



MISS MARY JACKSON

"So we did. We had no other choice," But the doctors said they didn't think Miss Simmons' charges were fair. "I'm a surgeon, not a medical man," said Vanderhoeven. "I looked at her just to make sure nothing serious was going on, and told her to wait for Dr. Ray."

He said he had told the TICEP tutors "Don't give me that," because "It's not my duty to respond to arrogant teenagers. I saw the same behavior when I was in Africa--very arrogant and very impolite."

"We've sewed up niggers before and worked all night on them with no gratitude whatsoever," Ray said.

Ray said Miss Jackson was suffering from severe hysteria. "We thought she might have been molested because she was with four teen-age boys."

Miss Jackson was feeling well enough by Wednesday to talk about her illness. (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Private Schools Boosted Wallace Bill to Aid State's Non-Complying Boards

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- The state Legislature has given two big boosts to private schools during this special session.

Groups of white parents have set up private schools in many counties where the public schools have been desegregated. Last fall, the Legislature passed a law providing up to \$185 a year for students who wish to attend private schools. The money was to come out of state funds.

But under the 1965 law, a student couldn't qualify for a private-school tuition grant until he had applied for transfer to a public school in his school district, and had been turned down. Often, the schools in the student's district had no reason to turn down the transfer request.

During its current session the Legislature passed a bill making it easier for students to get private-school tuition from the state. Under the new law, sponsored by State Senator E. O. Eddins of Marengo County, students can apply to and get turned down by any public school in the state.

Eddins said his bill was passed "with only eight votes against it in the House, and only one vote against it in the Senate."

The Legislature also appropriated more money to be used for private-school tuition grants. In 1965, \$1,750,000 was provided for this purpose, Eddins said, but only \$21,000 was actually distributed to private-school students.

In this session, the senator said, the Legislature appropriated another \$2,000,000 for tuition grants. This means more than \$3,700,000 is available--enough to pay tuition for 20,000 students.

Earlier this month, a federal court in New Orleans, La., said it would hear a challenge to Louisiana's tuition-grant law. The Louisiana law is similar to Alabama's, except that it gives students up to \$360 a year. A group of Negro parents, backed by the NAACP, had asked the court to strike down the law.

The U. S. Supreme Court has held a similar Virginia law unconstitutional. There has apparently been no direct

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

The Inland Waterway



AFTER A DOWNPOUR IN THE TRINITY GARDENS SECTION OF MOBILE, CHILDREN ENJOY THE ONLY GOOD THING ABOUT UNPAVED, UNDRAINED STREETS.

State schools could lose up to \$38,000,000 a year if all districts refused to obey the guidelines. And that is just about how much is left in the special trust fund.

Before Wallace could introduce his new bill, the Legislature was struggling with a bill requiring women, as well as men, to serve on state court juries. A federal court has ruled that women must begin serving on juries by next June 1.

The House quickly passed a bill putting women on the jury rolls, but the measure ran into tough going in the Senate. First, State Senator H. B. Taylor of Butler County tried to add an amendment making it easier for women to get out of jury duty.

Taylor seemed to be thinking about the civil rights bill now before the U. S. Congress. The bill in Congress would put many more Negroes on state court juries.

"If the civil rights bill is passed in Washington," Taylor said in support of his proposal, "this amendment will stand up in court."

"I'm against jury service for women," said Taylor. "Very few of them want to serve. . . . There are many things brought out in court that many of our good ladies don't like to have to sit and listen to."

But Taylor's amendment, and several like it, were voted down last Tuesday. Finally, the Senate passed the jury bill --but with the stipulation that it would have to be approved by the voters Nov. 8 before becoming law. Now the bill goes back to the House for further action.

If the Legislature cannot pass a jury bill, it is likely that the federal court will make its own rules for women next June.

Meanwhile, here is how other bills are doing in the Legislature:

The bill to keep Alabama off Daylight Savings Time is dead for the time being. "In due time," said House Speaker Albert Brewer, "the question of Daylight Savings Time will be considered." If the bill is not passed by next April 1, (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)



BURN, BABY, BURN

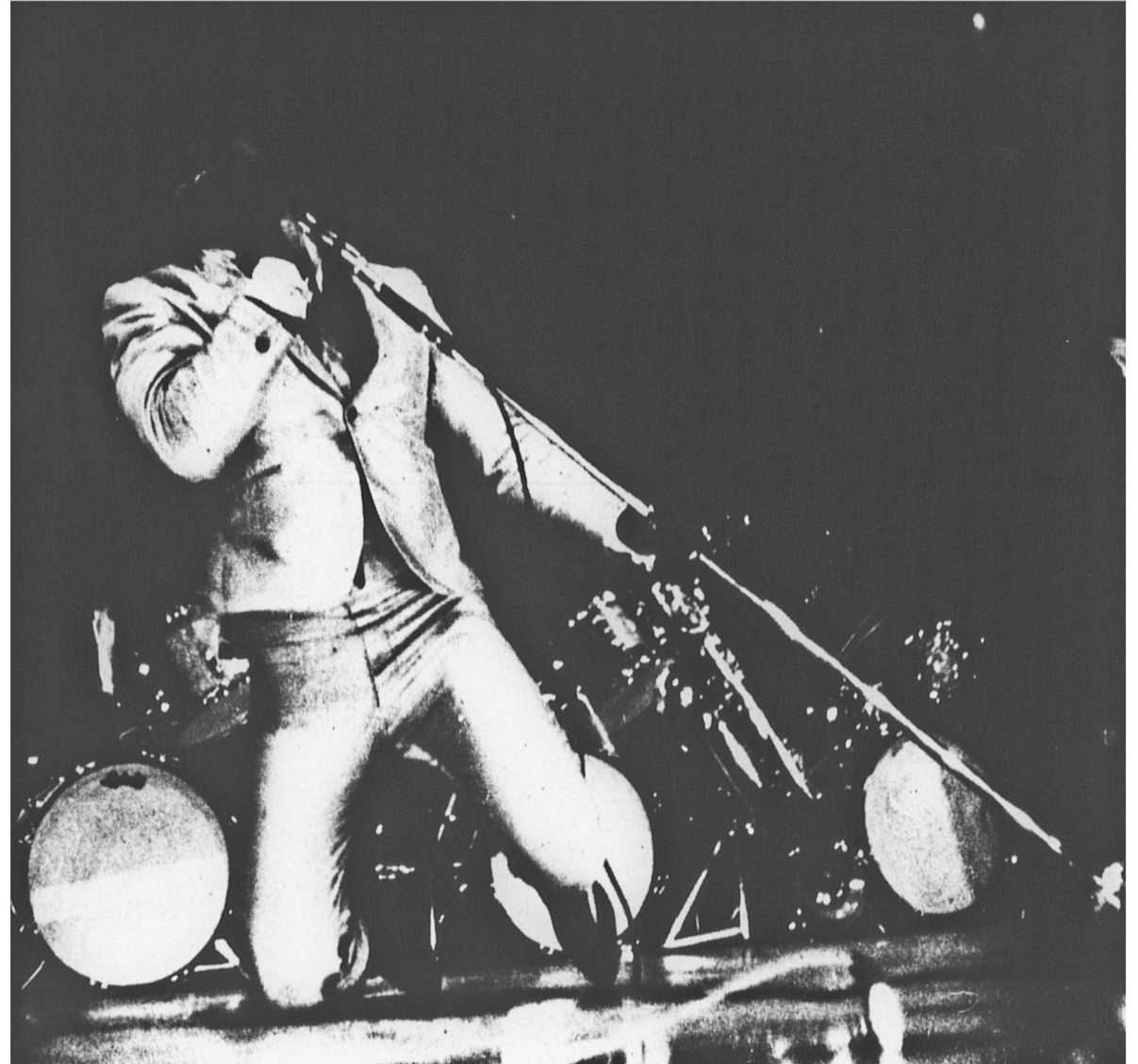


The magic of the Motown Sound. The Chicago Beat. Otis Redding's "raw turkey" way of pronouncing words behind a band which is really cooking.

Whether the musician is a part-time or full-time performer, just the expression on his face denotes his effort to entertain and please his fans.

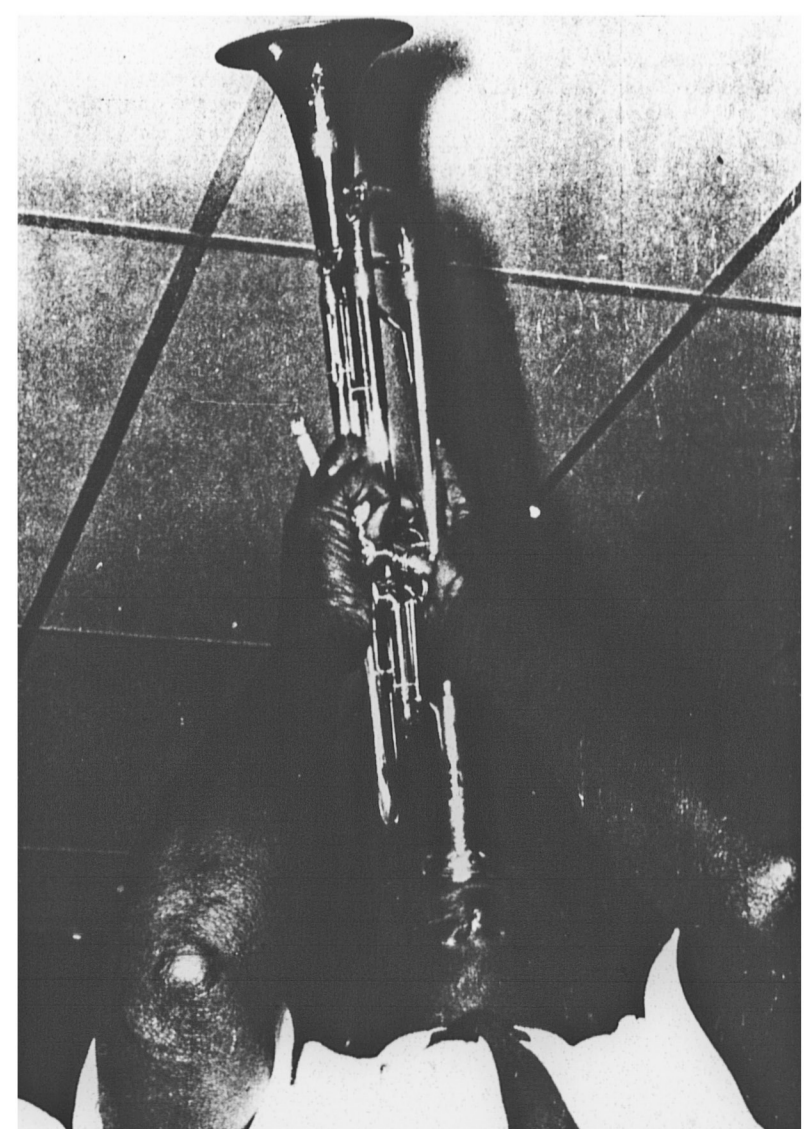
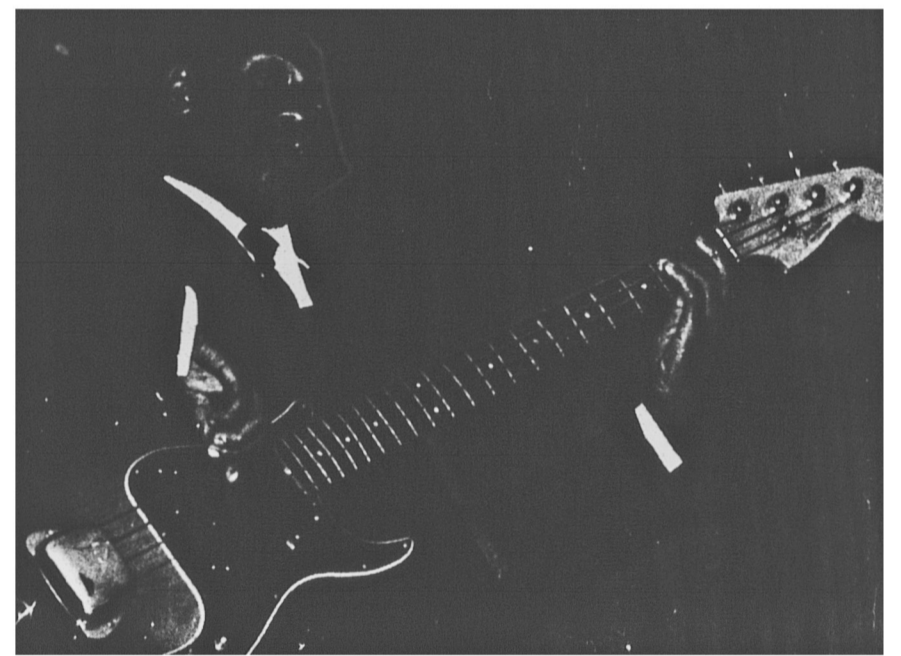
After years of struggle and much study--learning to thrill people with a throbbing beat, to send chills down somebody's spine by just the small movement of a hand or a sad way of singing the blues--a musician can make his listeners forget their problems for a few minutes.

Many who work at other jobs during the day become musicians at night--either to make extra money, or just for the sheer desire to keep the skills they have learned, to have an outlet from the pressures of everyday life.



*Photographs by
Jim Pepler*

*Text by
Norman Lumpkin*



Programs, Water Bills, And Wedding Invitations

Daniels Prints Them All By Hand

BY ELLEN LAKE

DOZIER -- "Printing" blares the advertisement for the Daniels Printing Shop. "We print announcements, cards, programs, etc."

In one respect, the ad is misleading. There is no "we" in the Daniels Printing Shop. There is only 73-year-old Richard Daniels. He has been a printer for nearly 40 years.

He sat shirtless in the swing on his front porch one day last week, recalling how he got started. The midday sun glistened off the sunglasses he always wears, indoors and out, "to keep my eyes cool," and he knocked his heels together as he rocked.

"I first got interested in printing when I was 15 or 16," he said, smiling. "I got hold of some rubber letters and set them into a piece of wood. Then I got an ink pad and I had me a rubber stamp."

But it was 20 years before he finally gathered together \$10 and sent it off as a down payment to a printing press company in Connecticut. When the press arrived at the Dozier post office, he borrowed \$15 from a white man and set off to get it.

That first press was small. It couldn't hold paper larger than three inches by five. But there was a bigger problem--and it wasn't any fault of the press. Daniels, a 36-year-old farmer who hadn't gone beyond fourth grade in school, had no idea how to use his new equipment.

"The company I bought it from told me to go to a print shop and see how the press worked there," Daniels recalled. "So I went over to the Luverne newspaper and started looking around. The man there asked me, 'Nigger, what are you doing here?'"

"I said I just wanted to watch him work. But he said he didn't want no damn niggers in there. He thought I might steal something or learn something. So I left and came home."

Several months later, Daniels again ventured into a newspaper office, this time in Andalusia. "I had sort of learned a little bit by then," Daniels says. "But after I told the man in Andalusia what I wanted, he quit his work and carried me all through the shop and showed me how they worked it all."

"That's all the learning I had about the press. One time I did get a little book to teach me how to print, but I already knew what was in it. Printing just came to me from somewhere; I never did study it."

He paused and stared off down the road, as if he were trying to see the past around the bend. Then he leaned back in the swing and smiled.

"At that time I was seeking printing work--an opportunity seeker, you might call it--so I put an ad in an Ohio newspaper. The first order I got was from a company in Wisconsin. They wanted some little old three by five circulars printed, advertising pine oil liniment. It smelt like turpentine."

Daniels still advertises a little, but he's had to cut back a lot. He didn't have time to run his four-acre farm and fill the printing orders that came in from all over Alabama and from other states around the country.

The orders now range from church programs to fancy wedding invitations to the annual stockholders statement for the Dozier First National Bank. And if you live in Dozier, take a look at your water meter card--Daniels printed that, too.

For a few months in 1929 he even printed his own newspaper, the Daniels Advocate. "I'd go by Brantley and Dozier and the First National Bank, and all the merchants would give me ads,"

he said. "Then I'd pick up stories from other magazines and papers, as well as church news."

"I sold 75 subscriptions for 50 cents a year, and I'd a' went up if I'd continued on with my paper. But the panic came, and I didn't have no help. Times got hard with me and other people, so I just discontinued my paper."

His printing shop is tucked into a corner of his house. Seven hats, two ties, and two belts hang from one wall, and two pairs of shoes are tucked under a table. A mirror is propped up on a bench, and there's a razor, some shoe polish and some backache medicine nearby.

The rest of the shop is piled high with printing equipment. There are two large cases of type, which hold the little letters Daniels uses to print; and two hand presses, one nine by 13 inches and the other six by nine (Daniels long since traded in his first press). And there are boxes and boxes of envelopes, cards, and billing sheets.

Printing by hand is slow, painstaking work. To print a calling card, for example, Daniels first picks out the little metal letters from the type case and fits them into a frame called a "chase." When he has all the letters in place, he locks up the chase into the "bed" of the press.

Next he slips in a blank card and pushes the handle of the press. That brings the inked metal letters and the card together. Then he releases the handle and takes out the printed card. For each copy, he slips in another blank card and pushes the handle again. Although printing takes most of his time, Daniels still farms enough to raise most of his own food. He is also the chief tombstone-maker for the church cemetery behind his house.

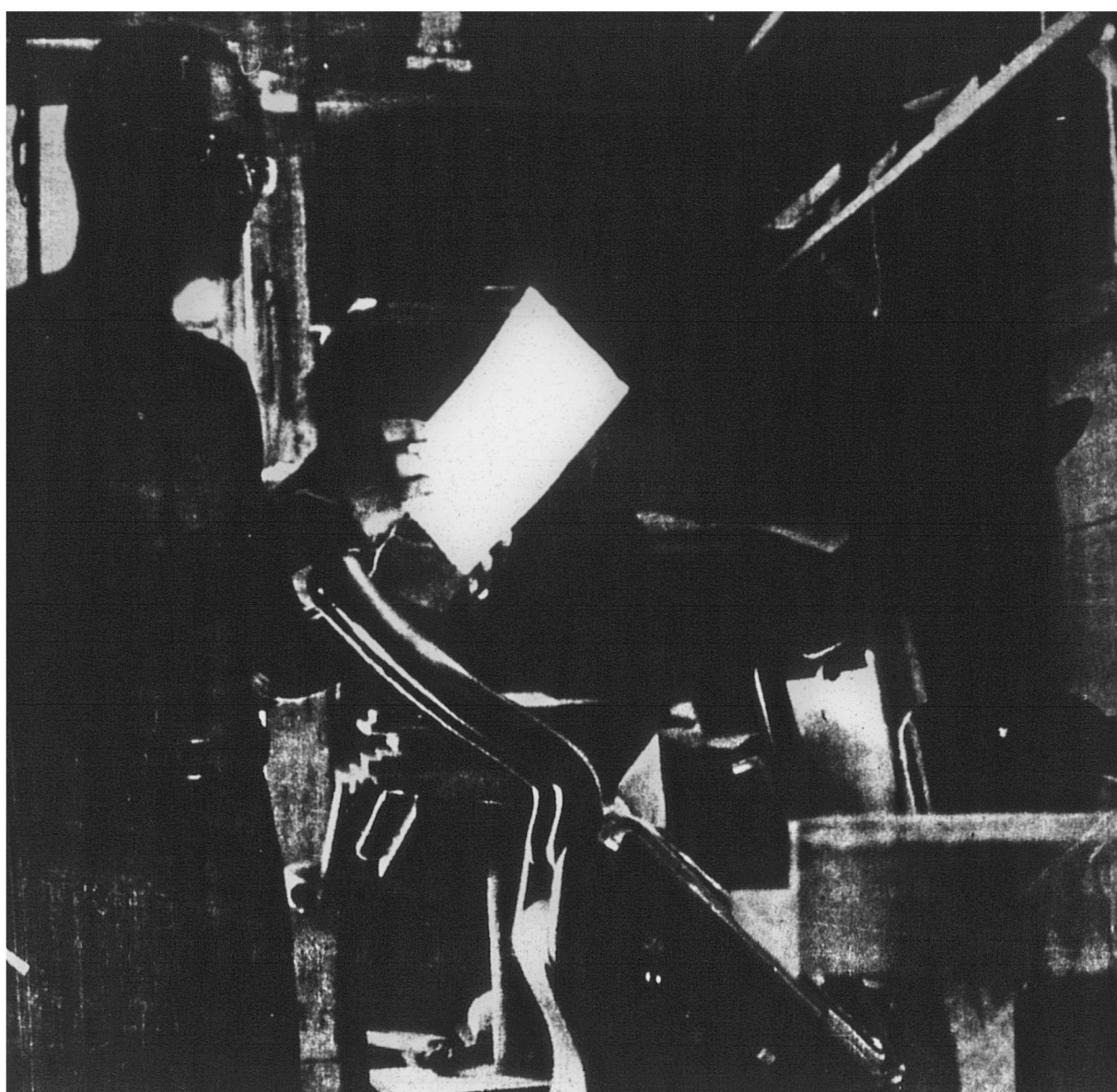
Daniels has been interested in politics for many years, speaking out at church meetings and other gatherings. He campaigned actively for former Governor James "Big Jim" Folsom.

He also urged Negroes to register to vote. "I cautioned a right smart number of people to register," he says.

But printing means something more than farming or even politics does to Daniels. "I learned most of what I know from printing," he says. "After I quit school, I never quit studying. Kept reading different newspapers and books--most anything I could pick up." He still reads the Montgomery Advertiser daily--"ain't missed a dozen copies since 1940"--a farm bulletin, and four weekly papers.

Why does he like printing so much? Daniels smiled and shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know, I just like it. I wouldn't do nothing else but print. Once you get your fingers in printing ink, you'll never quit."

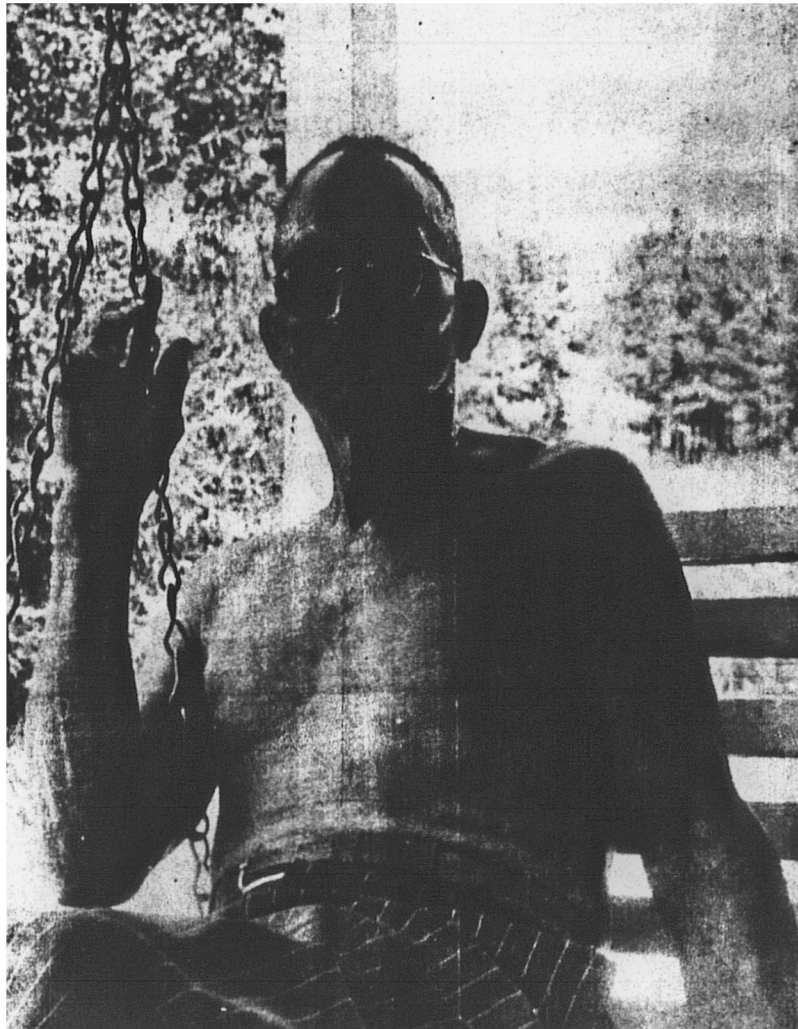
He paused. "Guess I'll keep on printing as long as I live."



RICHARD DANIELS AT HIS HAND PRESS: I LEARNED MOST OF WHAT I KNOW FROM PRINTING"



MR. AND MRS. DANIELS STILL FARM NEAR DOZIER



BUT PRINTING IS THE JOB DANIELS LIKES BEST

What's Happening in Football...

Game Won't Be the Same Without FB Jimmy Brown

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

It's that time of year again--football season.

If this sounds ridiculous in the middle of August, you have to remember that football starts earlier and stays later with every passing year. They played a game in Atlanta more than a month ago, and the pros have been in training since late July. The college and high school teams are starting practice now.

The season already lasts until late January. Now that the National and American football leagues have joined forces, there will be even more post-season contests--like a play-off between the NFL and AFL champions, for example. And they'll probably make it two out of three.

Yes, the season is long, and it will seem especially long this year--because Jimmy Brown will be missing. The greatest running back of all time has quit the game, first to finish making a war movie called "The Dirty Dozen," and then to go into business.

Everyone who ever saw Brown play will miss him. But no one will miss him more than his teammates on the Cleveland Browns. The Browns have been the NFL Eastern Division champs two years in a row, mostly because of Brown. Last year, for example, the big fullback gained 1,544 yards rushing. Leroy Kelly, Ernie Green, and all the other Cleveland running backs together gained about 700.

On the surface, the disagreement that led to Brown's retirement seems awfully silly. Brown wanted to finish making

the movie. But the Cleveland owner, Art Modell, decided that it wasn't fair to make all the other boys practice while Brown was running around with a bunch of movie stars. Practice or else, Modell told Brown. Or else, said Brown. Gulp, said Modell.

No one ever bothered to ask the other boys what they thought about all this. The rest of the Browns probably don't care if Brown ever sets foot on a practice field--as long as his running keeps earning them an extra \$6,000 a year (for playing in the championship game).

If the Browns start off badly enough, it still might be possible for Brown to come back. Even if he's been lying on his backside drinking beer all summer, he's still the best there is--or ever was.

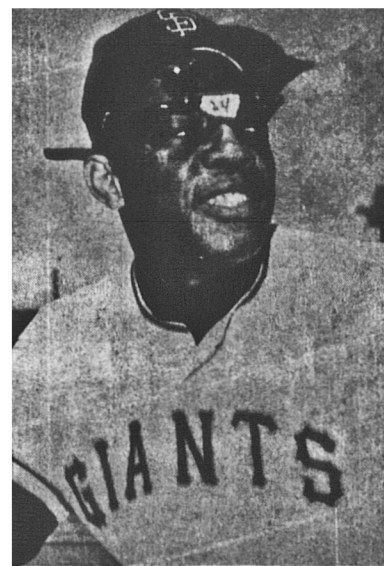
But 1966 is more than The Year Jimmy Brown Quit. It's also The Year Pro Football Came to the South. Atlanta, the city that got major league baseball this summer, will have a new NFL team--the Falcons--this fall. The baseball Braves got off to a bad start in Atlanta, and the Falcons will probably do the same.

The Falcons really didn't get too many big stars from the other teams in the expansion draft. The best of the lot was Alex Hawkins, who warmed the Baltimore Colt bench with distinction for a number of years. But Atlanta might have some good rookies, like quarterbacks Steve Sloan of Alabama and Randy Johnson of Texas A&I.

There's another new team in the South--the Miami Dolphins of the AFL. The owners didn't pick a very heroic name (would you believe the Miami Flounders?), but they did come up with more good players than the Falcons got.

...And in Big-League Baseball

Mays, Veale Are Key Men In Hot N.L. Pennant Race

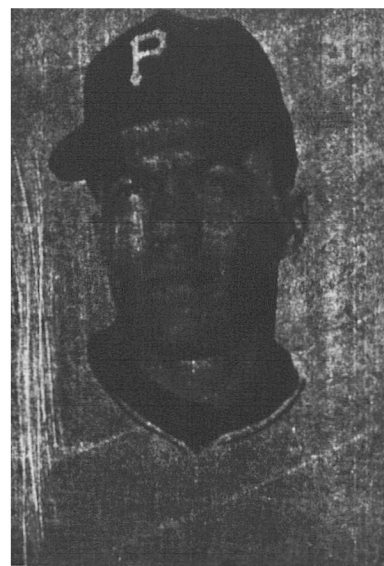


WILLIE MAYS BY ARLAM CARR JR.

They keep records on almost everything a baseball player does these days. Here are a few little-known facts about some of the key players in this year's hot National League pennant race:

Did you know that Willie Mays was named captain of the San Francisco Giants in 1964? His lifetime batting average of .314 is second only to Hank Aaron (Atlanta Braves) among active players. Mays had 998 extra-base hits going into the 1966 season, and now he's way over the 1,000 mark.

In 5 1/2 seasons with the Giants, Juan Marichal has pitched 26 shut-outs. This puts him sixth among active National League pitchers, and ninth among all active major leaguers. And don't forget, most of the men ahead of him have been around a lot longer.



BOB VEALE

Marichal's rival, Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers, is the first pitcher in history to hurl FOUR no-hitters. He has pitched one every year since 1962. His 1965 no-hitter, last Sept. 9, was a perfect game against the Chicago Cubs.

There's not much in Gaylord Perry's record to indicate that he could become a better pitcher than either Koufax or Marichal. But right now, the San Francisco right-hander has the best record in the big leagues--18-2. His life-time won-lost record until this season was 24-30, and his best previous mark was 12-11 in 1964.

Bob Veale, the big right-hander from Birmingham, is the first Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher to strike out more than 200 batters in a season. And he's done



HANK AARON

it two years in a row. His 250 whiffs led the majors in 1964, and his 276 total was third best in 1965.

In 1964, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher Bob Gibson just missed his goal of winning 20 games in a season. He won 19, and was thrown out of another game in which he held a big lead. But in 1965,

Gibson achieved his goal with a 20-12 record. In addition, for the second year in a row, he set a new Cardinal strike-out record--270 (up from 245). His SO total was third in the league, behind Koufax and Veale.

Little Curt Flood (he's 5 ft., 9 in, tall, and weighs 165) was the big power man for the Cards last year, leading the team with a .310 average and 83 runs batted in. It was the third year in a row he hit over .300.



FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Johnson Ruling Dims Hopes of Prisoners

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY -- Recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions on confessions have given new hope to hundreds of Alabama prison inmates.

All over the state, prisoners convicted as much as 20 years ago are asking state and federal courts to give them new trials or set them free.

The Supreme Court decisions said a defendant's confession could not be used as evidence against him in court, unless a lawyer was present when the confession was made--or unless the defendant had at least been given a chance to get a lawyer.

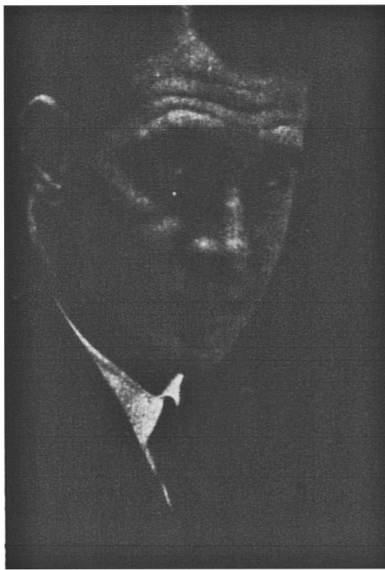
So prisoners whose confessions were used to convict them are now asking for their freedom.

But a decision last Monday by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. made it seem unlikely that many of the prisoners would succeed. Judge Johnson refused to lift a death sentence imposed on Leroy Taylor, a 23-year-old Negro from Talladega County.

Taylor was convicted in 1963 of killing a girl by holding her head under water until she drowned. At the time of his arrest he was 20 years old, with a seventh-grade education and no knowledge of the law. No one offered to get him a lawyer.

Police questioned Taylor for one hour after the arrest, and for another hour later the same day--in the presence of his uncles, June and Andrew Pointer. The next day, in a 90-minute session, Taylor confessed to the crime after police produced two small boys who had seen him with the dead girl. This confession later helped to convict him.

Judge Johnson said there was "not



JUDGE JOHNSON

even a suggestion" that police had used force or threats to obtain the confession. He noted that the questioning sessions were short, and that Taylor's uncles were present for one of them.

What about the fact that Taylor didn't have a lawyer when he confessed? The Supreme Court decisions requiring a lawyer's presence came too late to help Taylor, said Judge Johnson. The first such decision was handed down on June 22, 1964, and the last on June 13, 1966, the judge said, and they apply only to trials that began after those dates.

So, if other judges follow Judge Johnson's ruling, long-time prisoners who made confessions without a lawyer are probably going to stay in jail, unless they can prove that police beat or

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

Started With Federal Loan

A Grocery for Triana

BY MIKE STEWARD

TRIANA--This time last year, Mrs. Jane Harris, her polio-crippled husband, John, and their five children were trying to make ends meet with the little welfare check they got each month. And Mrs. Harris' neighbors had to drive three miles away to buy their groceries.

You might not think those two problems could be connected. But thanks to her own initiative, some help from friends, and a \$2,500 loan from the federal government, Mrs. Harris solved both of them.

On June 19, she opened a little grocery store here--paid for and stocked with the money loaned to her by the government.

Now she and her family "have more food, can buy more clothing, and can take care of the bills," she says. And while the Harrises have more income, their neighbors no longer have to go outside Triana for a loaf of bread or a can of peaches.

The store really got started one evening last March, when Triana Mayor Clyde Foster and his wife, Dorothy, were reading their newspaper. They saw an article telling how poor people could get a loan from the Federal Housing Authority to set up businesses.

Mrs. Foster said, "I thought it would be a good idea (for the Harrises), inasmuch as they were on welfare and Mr. Harris had polio. You could hardly find anyone more qualified than they were."

So the Fosters showed the newspaper story to Mrs. Harris, and before long, she was on her way to Huntsville to apply for the loan.

Although she had worked one time before in a store, Mrs. Harris had never owned or operated a business.

"I didn't think at first that I could get the loan, but I figured I would try," she said. Then one day in April, she got a letter in the mail saying the government was going to loan her the money.



MRS. JANE HARRIS

Although she had the loan, there was still a difficult moment or two ahead. "When I was trying to find some equipment for the store I got kind of discouraged," she said. "We had to get used equipment like a meat box and scales, and I had to go lots of places to find them."

But she didn't give up, and when the store opened last June, she had nearly 60 first-day customers. Since then there has been a steady flow of people in and out of the small store. Mrs. Harris said "business is pretty good."

Meridian Poverty

MERIDIAN, Miss.--This area took its first step toward an anti-poverty program Wednesday night, after an integrated "march" through town. The meeting started in the small City Council chambers, but then the people got up and moved to the courthouse, where all 140 could sit.

A 17-member committee was selected to preside over another meeting to be held this Friday, when the people were supposed to decide on a method of selecting a board of directors. People on the committee were picked to represent various groups--like the Rev. Johnnie Barber of the NAACP, Charles Holloway Jr. of CDGM, Abe Taylor of the Meridian Chamber of Commerce, and Bill Compton of the Lauderdale County Bar Association.

Many people in the audience said the meeting confused them.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Aug. 22, at 6:30 p.m., in Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 706 2nd Ave. North, the Rev. Prince Jenkins, pastor.

Ross Street Cleaners

418 ROSS ST., MONTGOMERY
CLEANING EXPERTLY DONE
BY
EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL
CITY WIDE DELIVERY SERVICE

Mack Guilford, Prop.

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MALDEN BROTHERS

BARBER SHOP

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Montgomery, Alabama

262-9249

Nelson and Spurgeon Malden

100 Jobs for Troy?

BY ELLEN LAKE

TROY--Two Troy men might be about to turn a two-year-old dream into a locally-owned clothing factory that would employ 100 people.

The factory, about two miles from Troy, would be owned and operated by Negroes from Pike County. The owners would hire people who couldn't get jobs at the several white-owned textile plants in the area.

Julius Kennedy, an agriculture teacher, said that he and the Rev. Willie Paul began to think about starting the factory when they saw how little money Negroes were paid. "I'm supposed to go out and teach about farming, but I found people had much more immediate problems," said Kennedy.

He said the plant would sub-contract work from Northern companies--"they'd send us the cloth and we'd make the shirt." Four Northern firms, including Sears Roebuck and Fruit of the Loom, have already offered contracts for shirts, aprons, shoes, and prison uniforms, according to Kennedy.

Although no money has yet been raised, Kennedy said, he and Paul hope to get funds from both federal and local sources. He said that the federal Small Business Administration had promised them a large grant, and that they would

apply for funds from the anti-poverty program. In addition, he said, they hope to sell shares to local people, and to get aid from Pike County banks and insurance companies. Kennedy estimated the cost of starting the factory at \$100,000.

Part of the dream is already real. A building has been located, and Paul will donate the land for the factory.

Right now the two men are concentrating on rousing support for the plant from Negroes throughout Pike County. They received an enthusiastic welcome at a Community Action Program meeting in Troy.

"Everyone is needing jobs," said Mrs. Mattie Lee Curry at the Troy meeting. "I'm tired of riding 100 miles a day to work."

Don't Miss The Indianapolis CLOWNS

See world-famous pitcher Leroy Satchel Paige, the "hurting phenomenon"! Monday, Sept. 5, at 7:30 p.m., Patterson Field, Montgomery.



The game is being sponsored to benefit the local Negro Citizens Welfare Committee, to purchase lunches for children coming from homes in low-income brackets.

Tickets now on sale at:
Dean's Drug Store
Soul City Record Shop

PHONE DAY OR NIGHT
566-0610 OR 566-3038

CITIZENS CHAPEL
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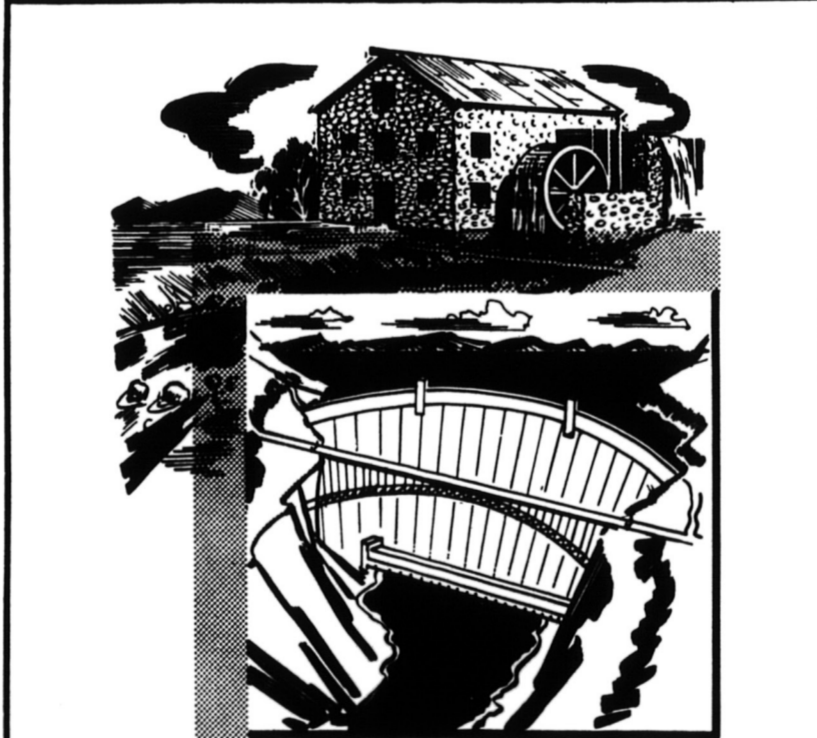
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For \$1, you can take up to 30 words to describe what you want to buy or sell, and how you can be reached.

Send your ad, along with \$1, to The Southern Courier, 622 Frank Leu Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104. We must receive the ad by 5 p.m. Friday--one week before the paper comes out. Be sure to include your phone number or your address, so people who see your ad can get in touch with you.

Special Offer!

To begin its classified section, The Southern Courier is printing the first 50 ads it receives each week for FREE. The \$1 payment will not be necessary while this offer lasts.

WANT ADS

GOOD JOB--Wanted: Agent and managers to earn up to \$500 per month in their spare time, with Merlite Life-Time guaranteed light bulbs. If interested, contact T. L. Crenshaw, 923 Adeline St., Montgomery.

SKY DIVERS--Four sport parachutes for sale, never been used, perfect condition. Various colors. Call 595-2343 in Birmingham, afternoons and evenings.

JOIN UP--The Montgomery Improvement Association is soliciting memberships for 1966. All members are asked to be sure and renew their memberships, and persons interested in becoming members are urged to do so. Do not miss this opportunity to join the organization that gave birth to the civil rights movement in the South. Call the Rev. Jesse Douglas, president, at 264-2114, Montgomery.

HOUSE FOR SALE --House with many trees high on hill. View of city. 10 min. to downtown. Key Circle area. 2-4 bdr., frame, fireplace, den, workshop in basm't, patio with BBQ, large attic, many closets. Immediate possession. \$11,300 FHA. Call 252-3736 in Birmingham.

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OPPORTUNITY -- The Southern Courier needs ad salesmen and distributors all over Alabama. Good money and good opportunities. No experience necessary, but must be able to handle money and people. Contact The Southern Courier, in Montgomery.

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WE NEED tables, chairs, and books for the new Community Center on Ardmore Highway in Indian Creek. Help the Community Center by giving items which you don't need. Call Arthur Jacobs Jr., 752-4989, in Huntsville.

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MONTGOMERY

Baby Born in Taxicab Who's Annexing What In Fairfield Area?

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

MONTGOMERY -- A woman had a baby in a taxicab last Sunday night--right outside St. Jude's Catholic Hospital.

Calvin Knight, driver of the taxi, told the story as follows:

"A little after 9 p.m., I was called to the home of the woman's brother. She told me to take her to her mother's sister's house. But (the aunt) gave me 75¢ and told me to take the girl back to where I picked her up. This made me hot with the lady.

"I saw that (the woman) was in so much pain that I asked her where did she want to go. She said to St. Jude's Hospital.

"We went over to the hospital and they turned her away, because they said that she hadn't been to the clinic and didn't have a card. So from there we went over to St. Margaret's Hospital. But they turned her away because they said that they couldn't do anything to help her. So she told me to take her

back to St. Jude's Hospital.

"And she started the delivery there. I went into the hospital to get the nurses to come out and help her. But they didn't come out. So I told them that I would call the police. One of the sisters came out and wrapped the baby and sent the mother and baby back home."

Sister Evangelista, administrator of St. Jude's, said the hospital couldn't take care of the woman (in the confusion, no one learned her name) because she hadn't gone to the mothers' clinic.

"The clinic is set up so that if she didn't have a private physician, she could be admitted to the hospital for \$30 for 24 hours," said Sister Evangelista. "But the woman refused the treatment for nine months."

The sister pointed out that it was the woman's sixth child.

Nevertheless, said the sister, after the baby was delivered, the mother and baby were taken into the hospital, cleaned up, and sent home. "And," Sister Evangelista said, "we didn't charge her anything."

Who's Annexing What In Fairfield Area?

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

FAIRFIELD--The town of Fairfield, on the outskirts of Birmingham, is a growing community. Just how fast it should grow in the next couple of months may prove to be a hot political issue.

One of the faster-growing things in Fairfield has been the Negro vote. Attorney Demetrius C. Newton thinks it now matches the white vote. "It's right at 50-50," he says. "We may have a slight edge."

Newton should know. In the Democratic primary last May 3 he walloped three white opponents to win a seat on the county Democratic Executive Committee without a run-off.

Negroes like their voting strength. They don't want to lose it. That's why some of them--including Newton and leaders in the local NAACP--don't care much for a plan to enlarge Fairfield by annexing Fairfield Highlands.

Just about all the people in the Highlands are whites--and about 1,000 or 1,500 of them are eligible to vote. Newton and the Rev. John Salary, chairman of the NAACP political action commit-

tee, say that city officials are pushing annexation just to secure a white voting majority.

"They're getting a little scared," Salary said this week. "They've got a city election coming up in a year and a half."

But according to Lawrence Sides, president of the Fairfield City Council, there are other reasons for annexing Fairfield Highlands. He pointed out last week that Fairfield now provides fire protection for the Highlands, putting out some fires at no cost to the people there.

Since Highlanders don't pay taxes to Fairfield, he said, "I think the people in Fairfield may be getting cheated just a little bit. I don't say we'd ever stop helping them out like that, but you're tempted to sometimes."

Anyway, said Sides, a group of Highlands residents told the city they wanted to join Fairfield, and that would solve the problem.

But there is another sticky question that Highlanders themselves must answer--do they really want to join Fairfield after all? A couple of years ago they voted no.

Sides said some Highlanders have changed their minds since then. But he also said he has heard that others want to team up with the much smaller town of Midfield, though he isn't sure why.

Newton said there is one reason: "Midfield has the decided advantage for them of being an all-white community. They won't have so many integration problems if they go to Midfield."

But Negroes aren't waiting for Highlands residents to make up their minds. They're collecting signatures on petitions asking the city to annex the all-Negro (and much larger) Dolomite area.

And if the City Council doesn't go along with that, Salary says he is sure a Negro bloc vote would turn back annexation of the Highlands.

Montgomery Girl In Far-Off Jackson

BY BARBARA ANN FLOWERS

JACKSON, Miss. -- I was told to take a taxi to the hotel when I got to Jackson, so I thought I better start looking around for a Negro cab because it was three o'clock in the morning.

When I walked outside the bus station, there were three white cab drivers standing there. "Oh boy," I thought. Then this one particular cab driver walked up to me and said, "Do you want a cab? I said 'Yes,'" so he grabbed my bag, and opened the door for me--things cabdrivers in Montgomery never do half the time.

As we were riding along, I tried to figure out how much the fare would be. I had a \$1 bill, a \$5 bill, and some change. I knew that \$1 would

never be enough, so I took out the \$5 and stuffed my billfold on the bottom of my purse and piled all the other junk on top of it.

When we got to the hotel, the driver jumped out, opened the door for me, and carried my bag to the sidewalk. I mean, he was polite.

I asked him how much was the fare. He said it was 55¢. He could tell I was real surprised, so I told him, "You don't even get into a cab in Montgomery for 55¢."

He said, "Don't you know? This here is a poor town. We don't get no money, and we don't make no money."

So I told him, "Well, I think I'll have to move to Jackson, so I can ride in more cabs like this."

Eutaw Demonstrators Free, But Anti-Boycott Law Stays

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- The Alabama law against boycott literature will remain on the books, according to a decision made last week by U.S. District Judge Clarence W. Allgood.

The law prohibits the "printing or circulation" of any kind of literature calling for a boycott against "any person . . . or association of persons doing a lawful business."

The case began when Greene County Sheriff Bill Lee arrested three civil rights workers--Robert Felber, Libbie Kirkland, and Ralph Tyler--in Eutaw. They were ordered to stand trial for violating the anti-boycott law.

Claiming that their freedom of speech was violated by enforcement of the law, the rights workers asked the federal court to stop Greene County officials from prosecuting them. The suit also asked the court to declare the law unconstitutional.

But after the suit was filed, the Greene County sheriff's office dropped the charges against the three workers. Attorneys for the county and state told Judge Allgood that the arrest was a "slip-up," and that no more arrests would be made under the law.

"Since there is no immediate danger or threat and there is ample remedy in state courts, I see no reason for the injunction," Judge Allgood ruled.

But Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, attorney for the civil rights workers, insisted that the law should be declared unconstitutional. He said the case would be appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La.

Meanwhile, suits charging discrimi-

nation by three Birmingham bowling alleys were filed here in U.S. District Court.

The suits ask the court to force Bowl-Mac, Inc., Eastwood Bowl, Inc., and Ensley Bowling Lanes, Inc., to allow Negroes to use their lunch counters and bowling facilities.

The Rev. J. E. Robinson of Fairfield and Samuel Hill of Birmingham sued the bowling alleys on behalf of their daughters, Misses Gwendolyn and Juanita Robinson, and Miss Theresa Hill.

According to the suits, the three girls attempted to bowl at the alleys on June 10 but were turned away.

Legislature

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the state will go on DST automatically. The bill to permit future governors (but not Governor Wallace) to have two terms in a row is on the Senate calendar, awaiting action.

So is the bill to allow Alabamians to vote for Presidential candidates by name. At present, the ballot lists only the names of "electors," who can cast their electoral votes for anyone they please.

The bill authorizing state payments to justices of the peace, regardless of how many people they convict, has been delayed until the next legislative session. A federal court earlier this year ruled that JP's could not try cases where their fees depended upon a guilty verdict. The bill, sponsored by State Representative Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, would have paid JP's up to \$50 per month out of state funds.

Tuition Grants

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

legal challenge to the present Alabama tuition-grant law. In the Macon County school desegregation case, however, attorneys for Negro children challenged tuition grants under a previous Alabama law.

The three-judge federal court hearing the case said it was not willing to declare the old Alabama law unconstitutional, "at this time." But the court added that "such (tuition) payments would be unconstitutional where they are designed to further or have the effect of furthering . . . segregation in public schools." Such use, said the court, "will not be sanctioned."

Johnson Ruling

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

tricked them into confessing. Meanwhile, two Negro men who have been on Death Row for 13 years were freed by the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La.

The appeals court said Edgar Labat and Clifton A. Foret, both of New Orleans, did not get a fair trial because Negroes were excluded from the jury that convicted them of raping a white woman. The state of Louisiana can still put the men to trial again.

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

- 1. LAND OF 1000 DANCES--Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
- 2. WITHOUT A LOVE--Jackie Day (Modern)
- 3. BLOWIN' IN THE WIND--Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
- 4. B-A-B-Y--Carla Thomas (Stax)
- 5. I BELIEVE I'M GONNA MAKE IT--Joe Tex (Dial)
- 6. OPEN THE DOOR TO YOUR HEART--Darrell Banks (Revilot)
- 7. YOU CAN'T HURRY LOVE--Supremes (Motown)
- 8. THAT'S ENOUGH--Roscoe Robinson (Wand)
- 9. WARM AND TENDER LOVE--Percy Sledge (Atlantic)
- 10. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP--The Temptations (Gordy)
- 11. HOW SWEET IT IS--Jr. Walker (Soul)
- 12. MAN LOVES TWO--Little Milton (Checker)
- 13. WORKIN' IN THE COAL MINES--Lee Dorsey (Amy)
- 14. I GOT TO LOVE SOMEBODY'S BABY--Johnny Taylor (Stax)

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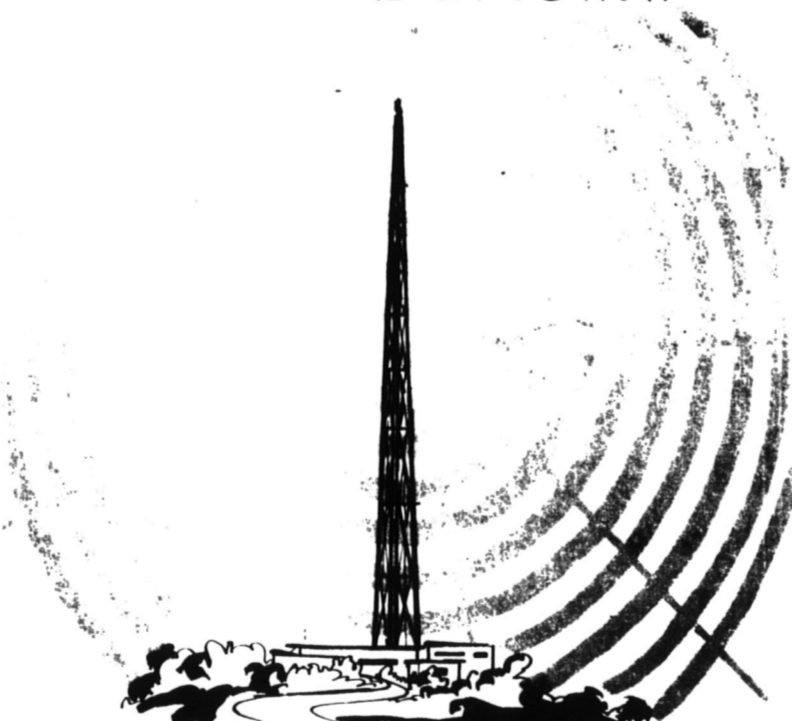
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