

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. II, NO. 44

WEEKEND EDITION: OCTOBER 29-30, 1966

TEN CENTS

POLITICS ALABAMA STYLE

What They're Saying In 16th Dist. Race



TOM RADNEY (FAR LEFT) WITH THE WALLACES IN DADEVILLE

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

ALEXANDER CITY--Tom Radney and J.B. Ruffin are both graduates of Auburn University, lay speakers in the Methodist church, and candidates for the State Senate from the 16th District (Macon, Elmore, and Tallapoosa counties). But there the similarity ends. Radney, a 32-year-old lawyer from Alexander City, is a Democrat. Ruffin, a 60-year-old farmer from Deatsville in Elmore County, is a Republican. But it isn't the party label that makes the difference.

"I'm a conservative and he's a typical liberal Democrat--one of these almost ultra-liberal Democrats," Ruffin said this week from his farmhouse near Wetumpka.

But Radney, at his law office in Alex City, said he didn't think "liberal" was the right word for his political beliefs. He quoted from a speech he gave under the title "Stand Up for America."

"As I talk to youngsters in high school, I am shocked that they are taught to dislike their government, to fear politicians, and to distrust our leaders," he said. "I think it is time that we be all-Americans."

Ruffin talked about unifying the South to fight for conservative principles. "It was the wrong angle for the legislature to pass that anti-guidelines bill," Ruffin said of Governor George C. Wallace's law against the federal school desegregation rules.

"We should have taken them (the guidelines) to court along with South Carolina, joined in that suit, and put up a united front with our sister states. United we stand, divided we fall," said Ruffin.

He mentioned a friend who recently moved from Florida to Alabama. "There's supposed to be more integration there than here," Ruffin said. "But there were no colored children in school with this man's children in Florida. Now that he lives in Montgomery, his children go to a desegregated school."

Radney talked about unifying the country to face and fight its problems.

He quoted a Jefferson Davis speech urging Southerners during Reconstruction "to lay aside all rancor, all bitter sectional feeling."

"It is only with a feeling of love of the South that we build on its traditions," Radney said.

When "national leaders with little regard for their people make decisions based on no law and no system of right," Radney said, "we must criticize these individuals and not tear down the government itself."

About one-third of the 16th District's 25,000 voters are Negroes. Neither Radney nor Ruffin appealed directly for Negro support, but neither of them ruled it out. Both said they wanted--and expected to get--the votes of thinking people in all three counties.

"If there is any bloc vote, I don't want it," said Ruffin, "but I would certainly appreciate any independent man's vote. A lot of colored people--Negroes," he said, pronouncing the word carefully--"they're just as conservative as I am."

"I'm not a dyed-in-the-wool party man, but I don't think any sensible person would put his money in a bank where it was never audited. We need a two-party system to end the waste of the taxpayer's money."

Radney praised Macon County's Negro and white leadership for showing the way toward racial co-operation. "I refuse to accept the principle that our problems are so great that we are seeing the end to civilization as we know it," he said. "We can solve them."

If he is elected, Ruffin said, "I'm going down there to represent all the people. I don't know how much one man can do, but I will be one conservative voice trying to get a little more for our tax dollar."

Radney challenged the voters to "join with me in searching and believing in America; in refusing to go along with the prophets of doom and gloom; in refusing to be led astray by the far right or the far left, but in steadfastly standing and working together."

Rep. Edwards, Finch Stress Personalities

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

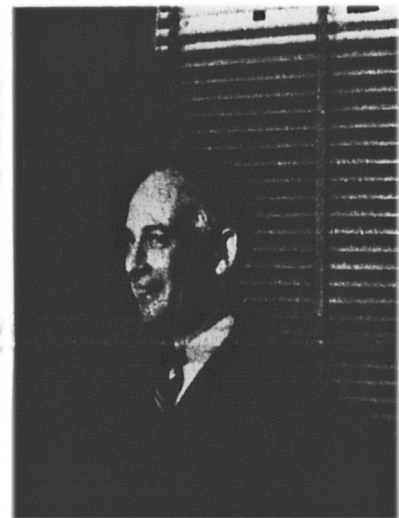
MOBILE--"It's kind of a tough fight to have to wage when you don't know what your opponent stands for," said Jack Edwards, the Republican U.S. Congressman from the First District who is campaigning hard for a second term.

When Edwards' Democratic opponent, Judge Warren Finch, is pressed for an opinion, he likes to observe, "You can't say how you feel about something unless you study it."

So both men are selling themselves, rather than platforms or positions. To this purpose, Edwards abandoned Washington two weeks ago. After spending a week at the Greater Gulf State Fair, he is starting to travel in ever-widening circles around and outside of Mobile County. "The only way I know how (to campaign) is to work," said Edwards, "to take the election to the people."

He wants to be remembered as Jack Edwards on election day, by jurors in Grove Hill, plant workers around Mobile, and barbecue-goers in the western part of the district. When he gives a speech, it is short, and it usually emphasizes the increasing "control of the Great Society."

Edwards will say, however, that "ed-



JACK EDWARDS

ucation is a critical thing," although he doesn't see how federal officials "can sit up there in Washington and run 26,000 schools." And he has his own tax-based plans to help the schools.

Finch, on the other hand, said he is "just campaigning Warren Finch." "Way I feel," he remarked, "I've done a good job on the bench. I campaign one way--only way I know--hand to hand."

Finch hands out some 2,000 labelled match-boxes a day, many in the Mobile County Courthouse where he sits. One of the founders of the John Birch Society's American Opinion Bookstore in Mobile, Finch is relying less on the press than Edwards, preferring "to go out and meet the people."

But neither candidate is meeting openly with any members of the Negro community. Edwards said, "I have heard tell there are a dozen or so Negroes who, if you can reach them, you can get the Negro vote, although I'm not sure I know who these people are,"



Goldwater Rides Again, Thrills B'ham Audience

BY ROBERTA REISIG

BIRMINGHAM--As sound trucks blared "Join the Republican rebellion," a man in a top hat covered with political stickers took out one more button and pinned it to his coat. It said, "Barry Goldwater in '64."

Goldwater's visit here Tuesday, to campaign for '66 Alabama Republican candidates, was a gala--and nostalgic--occasion. From the steps of City Hall, he brought some 2,500 listeners the same message that won him Alabama, and not much else, in 1964--conservatism and criticism of the federal government.

The Democratic candidate who got the worst of Goldwater's attack was U.S. Senator John Sparkman, running for re-

election against Republican John Gre-

ner.

Goldwater accused Sparkman of not really being conservative. "The issue is," Goldwater shouted, "are we going all the way with LBJ?"

"No," thundered his audience. "If I go to hell," Goldwater added, "I want to wait till I die."

He criticized rising prices, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and the federal government's "dishonesty." People no longer trust Washington, Goldwater said.

His final words were, "I was advised to stay in Arizona and worry about the civil rights of Indians, I don't have to worry. They can vote any time they please."

270 KIDS SUSPENDED IN GRENADA MARCHES

BY GAIL FALK

GRENADA, Miss.--Civil rights demonstrators were back in jail here after Negroes began demonstrations to protest "harassment" and "brutality" in the schools.

The newest series of demonstrations in this town--which has had almost daily marches since last July--began last Friday, when 270 Negroes walked out of classes at four Grenada schools.

According to SCLC project director J. T. Johnson, they were protesting treatment of Negroes at newly-integrated Lizzie Horne and John Rundle schools. At Lizzie Horne, he said, school officials have committed physical violence against Negro children. But Grenada Schools Superintendent Gayle Wilborne said he hadn't heard of any warrants being served on school personnel, and city police refused to comment.

The complaints of students at John Rundle, said Johnson, were "kind of petty--the principal giving demerits, teachers calling names. But they kept the students all upset so they couldn't get organized to study."

Last Monday morning, more than 200 Negro students marched on Horne and Rundle schools. Police and highway patrolmen stopped them before they reached the school. When the marchers refused to turn around, they were ar-

rested for blocking the sidewalk and refusing to obey an officer. About 30 more students were arrested after they tried to march to the school Tuesday.

Miss Laura Engle, who visited the children in the county jail Monday night, said they told her they'd been given nothing to eat except "donuts with cockroaches in them" and water. Wilborne said he couldn't see why the students were protesting. "We've had order, we've had discipline," he said, ever since the start of school.

The superintendent said the 270 students who walked out of classes would be suspended until next Tuesday.

MFD on Ballot

BILOXI, Miss.--Three Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party members became candidates for the U.S. Congress last Wednesday, less than two weeks before the Nov. 8 election. A panel of three federal judges ordered Mississippi officials to place the Negro candidates' names on the ballot.

The Rev. Clifton Whitley of Holly Springs, Dock Drummond of Kosciusko, and Mrs. Emma Sanders of Jackson had been told they couldn't run in the November election because they didn't have as many sig-

Segrest's Attorneys Ask Switch

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- Attorneys for Marvin L. Segrest, the white man charged with second-degree murder in the killing of a Negro civil rights worker here last January, have asked that the trial be moved out of Macon County.

The lawyers made their motion Wednesday afternoon at a pre-trial hearing before Circuit Judge L.J. Tyner. When Segrest was called before the court to plead guilty or not guilty, his attorneys instead requested a change of venue (county).

Their motion says that the killing of Samuel L. Younge Jr., 21, a Tuskegee Institute student, "created intense excitement and resentment . . ." in the community.

It points out that students and civil rights workers held protest demonstrations daily for several weeks after the murder. It says that many local people publicly said they believed Segrest was guilty.

For these reasons, the motion says, Segrest cannot get a fair trial in Macon County.

There is more to the motion than this. But the rest of it has not been made public. Judge Tyner first said that "the motion is a matter of public record." But he changed his mind after a protest from District Attorney Tom Young.

Young, who is prosecuting the case for the state, shouted, "I don't give a damn if anyone knows what's going on in this court."

Judge Tyner originally set an immediate hearing on the motion to move the trial to another county (probably Tallapoosa). But after talking with Segrest's attorneys, William M. Russell Jr. and Harry D. Raymon, the judge put off the hearing indefinitely.

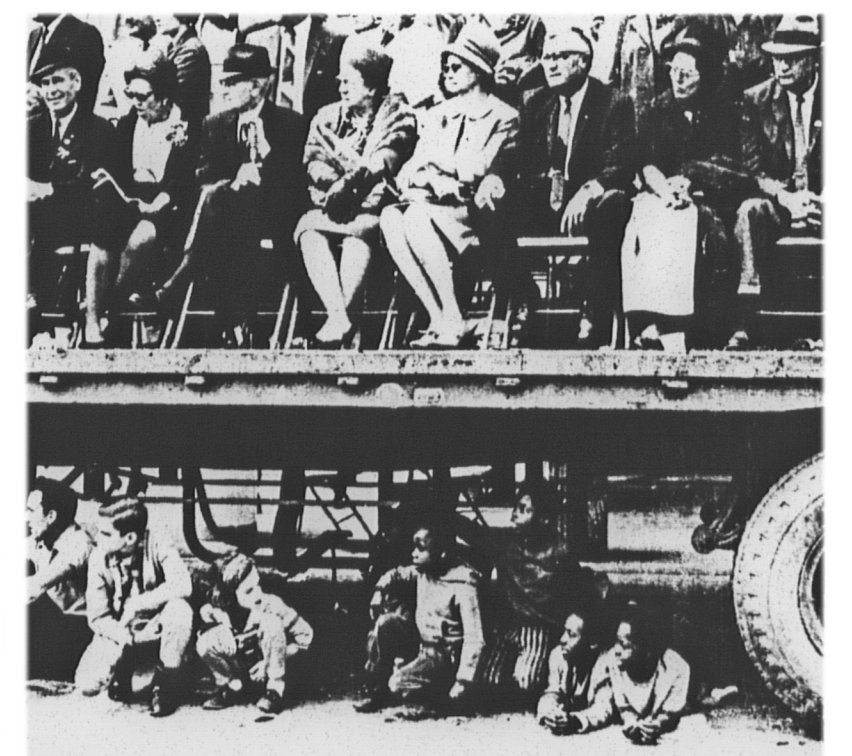
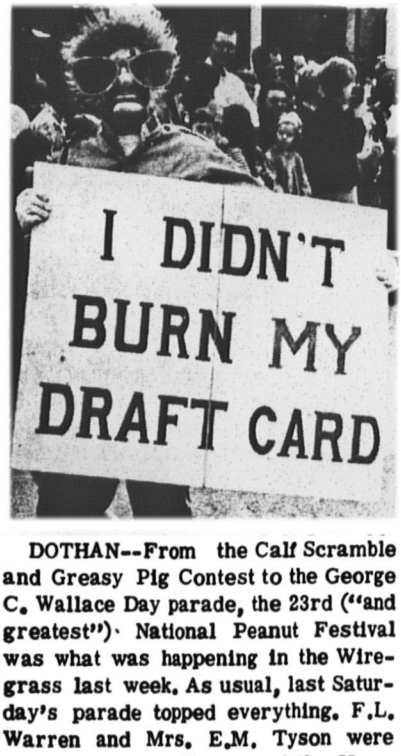
He explained that Macon County Sheriff Harvey Sadler, "one of the witnesses for the defendant, is not present this afternoon because he is in bed with the flu and a high fever." Judge Tyner continued the hearing until "a later date." He said it would be held whenever Sadler is well enough to come to court.

The pre-trial hearing began at 1 p.m. Wednesday afternoon. Charles G. Stokes, who was teaching people how to use the voting machine in the county courthouse all day Wednesday, said he saw Sadler there at 9 a.m. SNCC worker Jimmy Rogers said he spoke with

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

Annual Peanut Festival

Gigantic Parade Winds Up Big Week in Dothan



DOTHAN--From the Calf Scramble and Greasy Pig Contest to the George C. Wallace Day parade, the 23rd ("and greatest") National Peanut Festival was what was happening in the Wiregrass last week. As usual, last Saturday's parade topped everything. F.L. Warren and Mrs. E.M. Tyson were named Man and Woman of the Year.

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Editorial Opinion

A Stand for Freedom

Miss Billie Blair, the 21-year-old editor of the University of Alabama's Crimson-White newspaper, may be in hot water, just because her paper endorsed Democrat John Sparkman for U.S. senator and Republican Don Collins for state attorney general. The school administration feels the endorsement may have broken both a state law and a university rule.

Miss Blair said the endorsements had the "healthy" effect of encouraging political debate among the students, and no doubt she is correct. But recent state administrations have not been anxious to encourage debate on campus--Governor George C. Wallace, for instance, has threatened to expel any student who protests U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam war. The state's goal, it seems, is to produce a herd of sheep-like creatures, who will grow up to vote for Governor Wallace and otherwise do as instructed.

The stand Miss Blair has taken is a stand for freedom.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

WHO SPEAKS FOR WHOM? In a recent issue of your paper which had to do with the transfer students of Bessemer, Alabama, there was one statement which we have not been able to check out. It was concerning one Johnny Adams who was not permitted to transfer.

Let the record show that we are not happy about this and have no intentions of dropping the case where it is. In your paper you say, as I understand, that the NAACP does not wish to carry the case further because of some help or co-operation received in the past from a principal. I, Branch President, have not given you any statement. The executive board had not had a report on the matter at the time, therefore gave no statement. This is not the position of the Bessemer Branch, our lawyers know that it is not. Will you tell us, through your paper, who gave

this information? I think a retraction is in order. WILL YOU PRINT THIS?

William Thomas
Branch President, NAACP
Bessemer

(The Southern Courier's story didn't say the NAACP "does not wish to carry the case further." It said exactly this: "But the NAACP did not want to FILE A SUIT AGAINST Cobb (the principal), who had been generally helpful in school desegregation."

(This information came from a man who had every reason to know about the NAACP's legal plans. And so far--just as he said--no suit has been filed.

(It is unnecessary to ask whether The Southern Courier will print letters such as this one. The Courier prints every letter it receives, whether the letter contains praise or criticism.--THE EDITOR)

SEGREST CASE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Sadler in the courthouse at 11 a.m. If the trial is moved to Tallapoosa County--a strong possibility--there almost certainly will be few or no Negroes on the jury. The county has one of the smallest percentages of Negro population in southern Alabama.

Two-thirds of the jury members called for service in Macon County this fall were Negroes. A grand jury of 12 Negroes and six whites last week indicted Segrest for second-degree murder.

Proceedings before a grand jury are secret. But one member said this week that the vote to indict Segrest "was practically unanimous."

Hard to Win ASCS, Farmers Tell Lawyer

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

SELMA--Some 35 Black Belt farmers got together here last Saturday to talk about the difficulties in electing Negro ASCS candidates.

The meeting was called by Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee. He is handling a federal court suit that asks for changes in the way Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service elections are run and for a new 1966 election. He wanted the farmers to tell what they needed.

A great need, said W.E. Townes, an unsuccessful ASCS candidate in Dallas County, is for ASCS committeemen who care about Negro farmers.

"I've been on my farm all my life,



DONALD A. JELINEK

and I've never known a committeeman," said Townes. "They've never been to my house, they never asked me nothing--and one committeeman don't live further from me than 700 yards."

The ASCS county committeemen have great power in determining cotton crop allotments, and in administering federal programs. County committeemen are elected by community committeemen, who are elected by the farmers. In last month's balloting, no Negro was elected to a county committee anywhere in Alabama.

One reason for this, the farmers told Jelinek, was fear of the white man. "Everybody says they're scared to sign the ballot," said Townes.

Mrs. Pearl Mooror of Tyler said a Negro farmer told her it was no use voting, because "white folks do what they want to do, anyway."

Negroes who are tenants on a white man's land are afraid of losing their farms if they vote for Negro candidates, said Mrs. Mooror.

Albert Turner of Marion said tenant farmers in Perry County formed unions and did things together, so that landowners "have to put off all the people in order to get at one or two."

In some cases, the farmers said, the county committee put so many Negro names on the ballot that no Negro candidate could win. "I know they had Negroes on there who hadn't ever been consulted," said Mrs. Mooror.

And, said Turner, when some Negroes voted for white men as well as Negroes, they forgot that the white farmers were voting only for whites.

MAP Goes On With Head Start While Shriver Meets With CDGM

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--The controversy kindled when the federal government cut off funds to the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM) three weeks ago was still blazing in Washington this week.

But in Mississippi, most people concerned with Head Start had turned to rebuilding the program. Mississippi Action for Progress (MAP), a statewide community action agency with OFO (Office of Economic Opportunity) approval to run Head Start programs, set up shop in CDGM's old Milner Building offices here. In some areas, community organizers were already collecting applications for new Head Start centers.

And in Atlanta, OEO Director Sargent Shriver met with CDGM's board to discuss partial re-funding. MAP board chairman Owen Cooper announced the hiring of Walter D. Smith as director for the statewide program and of Matthew Thomas Jr., as business manager. Smith, publisher of four Holmes

County newspapers, is well known for his wife's liberalism. Thomas had been business manager for CDGM.

Hunter Morey of CDGM's central staff said he thought it was "surprising" that MAP hired CDGM's business manager and its accounting firm (Ernst and Ernst), since OFO had said financial arrangements were the main reason for cutting off CDGM funds.

Cooper said MAP would use its first grant of \$3,000,000 to operate centers for 1,500 children in 12 counties (Adams County, 120 children; Jefferson 90; Claiborne, 90; Warren, 120; Wayne, 75; Humphreys, 105; LeFlore, 150; Yalobusha, 75; Neshoba, 105; Lauderdale, 315; Clarke, 105; Greene, 75; and George, 75).

This is about one-eighth the number of children served by CDGM, MAP says it is working on a request for funds for 1,500 more children.

At centers where too many children apply, the MAP board said it would give preference to children closest to school age. That means in most areas only five- and six-year-olds will be accepted.

Each county will have to set up an advisory board, to recommend to the central MAP office which centers to fund and which teachers to employ. Final decisions on hiring and firing, however, will be made by teams from the central office until MAP sets up regional offices.

MAP officers made efforts to correct what they called untrue rumors about MAP hiring policy.

"MAP is not anti-CDGM; it has no reason to be anti-CDGM," said board member Charles Young.

He said MAP is willing to hire people who worked with CDGM, and pointed to Thomas as proof. Many CDGM employes have said they will not work with MAP, but Thomas said his new job offered a "better opportunity" and a "more stable position."

OEO representative Tom Noon, who will supervise hiring, said it wasn't true you need a college degree to be a MAP teacher. "Love of children, ability to get along with children," are more important qualifications, he said.

MAP allotted Lauderdale County, one of the state's most prosperous counties, funds for more

than twice as many children as any other county. Applications for hundreds of children in the county have already been collected, and Young, of Meridian, says he hopes centers will be going there in a few weeks.

Meanwhile, a meeting between Shriver and the CDGM board at the OEO regional office in Atlanta kept alive hopes that CDGM might be re-funded after all.

Shriver said OEO would consider giving CDGM more money if it met certain conditions, such as adding more whites to the board, hiring more professionals on the central staff, trying to integrate centers, and agreeing not to fight local anti-poverty boards.

In return, CDGM asked OEO to guarantee that it would refund the program--for a long time--if the conditions were met.

Shriver said he wouldn't give any group the kind of guarantee CDGM demanded. Nevertheless, OEO agreed to further meetings soon with CDGM.

The day-long meeting had a surprise visitor. One CDGM staff member who attended the meeting said Shriver looked "shaken" when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., a strong defender of CDGM, walked in. Shriver decided at that point that no outsiders--including Dr. King--should be permitted in the meeting. But, said the CDGM worker, Shriver assured Dr. King he meant nothing personal, and allowed him to read a statement praising CDGM before he left.

CR Worker Sentenced To 3 Yrs. in Prison

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--Simuel B. Schutz Jr. isn't going into the Army. But nobody knows yet whether he's going to jail.

Schutz, 20, a civil rights worker from Tuskegee, was sentenced to three years in federal prison last Friday for refusing to exchange his SNCC overalls for an Army uniform. He was released under \$2,000 bond while he appeals the case to the Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals.

"I refused to be inducted to the service on the grounds I have been personally discriminated against. . . and there are no Negroes on my Selective Service board in Macon County," Schutz told U.S. District Judge Virgil Pittman at the trial.

Schutz' attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, explained Schutz' stand further outside the federal courtroom in the Post Office building.

"We take the position that he was drafted because he is a Negro, a civil rights Negro, and most of all a member of SNCC," Jelinek said.

He charged that Macon County's all-white draft board discriminated against Schutz by selecting him ahead of eligible whites. The lawyer also said the draft board had no legal authority to draft Schutz because "the board is segregated, and segregation is illegal in this country."

But Jelinek never got a chance to prove his argument inside the courtroom. This first time he tried to present evidence of discrimination by the Macon County draft board, Judge Pittman ruled him out of order.

"That's not proper," Pittman said. "It has no relationship to this case." He repeated the ruling whenever Jelinek tried to bring up the subject with the only two witnesses, Schutz and Mrs. Sarah Booth, the draft board's clerk.

The judge did permit Schutz to testify that he never received the draft board notice of induction because he was in Lowndes County working on "Independent political organization." Schutz also said he first learned about the notice the night of May 3 (election day), and didn't learn the exact date he was ordered to report (May 4) until he walked into the draft board office May 5.

That, Schutz said, was when he told Mrs. Booth he was reporting as ordered, but would not submit to induction. Jelinek then argued that the draft board broke the law by not giving Schutz a chance to change his mind. The lawyer also said Schutz' failure to report on time wasn't evidence of "criminal intent. The point is, he did report."

But Judge Pittman didn't accept any of those arguments. He found Schutz guilty and gave him the three-year sentence, the lightest punishment the law allows for refusing to serve in the armed forces.

"We are appealing to the Fifth Circuit and if necessary, to the U.S. Supreme Court," Jelinek said.

But SNCC officials this week decided not to wait for the appeal. They charged that Schutz' sentence was part of a "conspiracy" to stop SNCC's work. The sentence was "the result of Schutz' active involvement in the drive for free elections in Alabama . . . and participation in SNCC's activity against the war in Viet Nam," a SNCC statement said.

Whites Win Macon ASCS

TUSKEGEE--"Baby, we're blowing

it. I could cry," said a husky civil rights worker as he watched the ASCS county committee count ballots last Tuesday.

The ballots were cast last week in the re-run of the Macon County ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) election for community committeemen. The first election was thrown out because the ballots were not kept in a locked box.

In the second election, Macon County's Negro majority chose 12 white men and only three Negroes for regular positions on the five community committees that elect the powerful ASCS county committee. Another eight Negroes won alternate positions.

And it might have been worse. All the Negro observers left the National Guard Armory after the county committee had tabulated ballots in the areas where civil rights people had been working. But the county committee still had Notasulga left to count.

When the committee finished with Notasulga, chairman Troup R. Cunningham brought out 20 to 25 more ballots for the Roba area, where two Negroes had been elected regular delegates by margins of 22 or less.

There was a long pause. Finally, P. C. Beach, ASCS deputy director for the southeast region, pointed out that because the extra ballots were enclosed in envelopes from other parts of Macon County, the votes were not legally acceptable.

Afterward, Beach said, "I sort of feel that if I hadn't opened my mouth, someone else would have mentioned it. This seemed to me a fair and honest

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Tuskegee City Council Passes Rights Laws

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The City Council this week quietly passed two laws against racial segregation or discrimination in employment and in public places. The vote on both was unanimous.

The laws came five months after a council resolution to end "any form of discrimination based on race" in Tuskegee. They blanket the areas of fair employment and equal treatment in public places.

But they don't break any new ground. Although one council member originally pledged to look into "every matter, even housing and religion," the laws do not mention homes or churches.

"Our attorney, Mr. Gray, told us this was as far as we could go," councilman J. Allan Parker, who suggested the ordinances last April, explained after the Tuesday night council meeting. Fred D. Gray, Tuskegee's only Negro lawyer, was hired by the council to write the laws.

The fair employment ordinance is the bi-racial council's first attempt to outlaw job discrimination in Tuskegee.

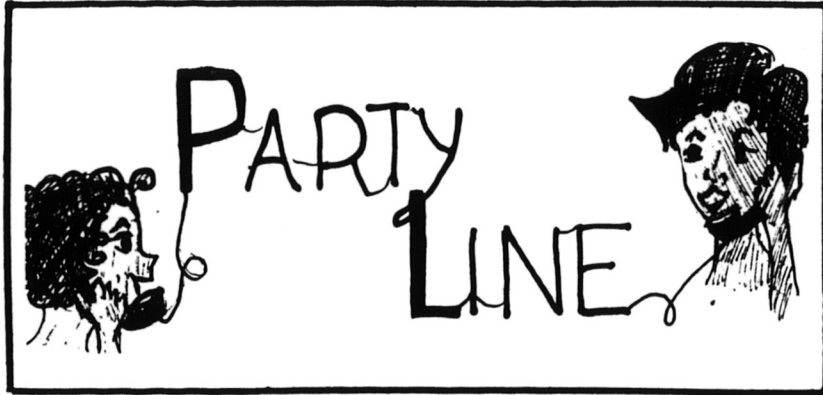


HE'S BACK

BIRMINGHAM--Members of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights spent most of the last week praising their president, the Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, who had decided to resign after 10 years.

Then, at the end of the week, the members asked Shuttlesworth to stay on. And on the night of Oct. 20, in a dramatic speech, he accepted their invitation.

"I am staying in Birmingham," said Shuttlesworth, "in order that we together may fashion our movement into meeting the newer dimensions of the civil rights struggle . . . You are asking that I stay, and I believe it is God's will that I stay with you."



Abbeville

Earl Johnson is in the county hospital for an operation. He is recovering nicely. (From James J. Vaughan)

Wetumpka

The Willing Workers for Freedom and Unity--a group of students who attend integrated Elmore schools, and their parents--met at the Community Center Oct. 20 to elect some of their officers. Mrs. Marie Bracy was elected president, and Mrs. Cornelius Peavy was named vice president.

Meridian, Miss.

The Meridian High School chorus has four Negro members--Charles Jones, Kenneth Inge, Billy Gathright, and Billy Stewart. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a calypso song were two of the numbers in a school assembly program presented by the chorus last Tuesday. (From Patricia James)

Abbeville

Kenneth Ward, assistant director of the Community Action Program, spent this week in Montgomery on business. James Thomas Vaughan spent last weekend in Montgomery, and attended the football game between Alabama State College and Morehouse, won by State, 63 to 0. (From James J. Vaughan)

Mobile

About 100 guests, some wearing the costumes of foreign lands, attended the Baha'i observance of United Nations Day here last Sunday. The program consisted of three speakers--Robert Edington, consul of Guatemala; the Rev. T.E. Williams, a local Baptist minister; and Stan Bagley, a world traveler and a Baha'i. Music was sung by Miss Nyoake Baker of Gulfport, Miss., and a skit with some writings from Baha'u'llah, founder of the Baha'i World Faith, was performed. Mrs. Rosie Poole, an authority on Negro poetry, recited a poem by W.E.B. DuBois.

Abbeville

Joseph H. Willis got shot last Saturday night at the 506 Club. He is in the county hospital in serious condition. (From James J. Vaughan)

Philadelphia, Miss.

Last spring Mayor Clayton Lewis told a delegation of Negroes who wanted him to fire Negro policeman Willie "Tripp" Windham that they should stop complaining, because the mayor was going to have a street paved in Philadelphia's Negro neighborhood. Sure enough, bulldozers and grading machines appeared on Carver Avenue this summer, and by the first week of September, Philadelphia Negroes had their first black-top street. Carver Avenue, which goes by Carver Elementary School and the MFDP office, has been a dirt road since it was cleared in 1947. Windham is still on the force.

Montgomery

Mrs. Ethel Green, who has 13 children, 38 grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren, celebrated her 75th birthday last Wednesday. Mrs. Green, who has been living in Troy the past 16 years, is at the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Jean Frazier of Montgomery.

Wetumpka

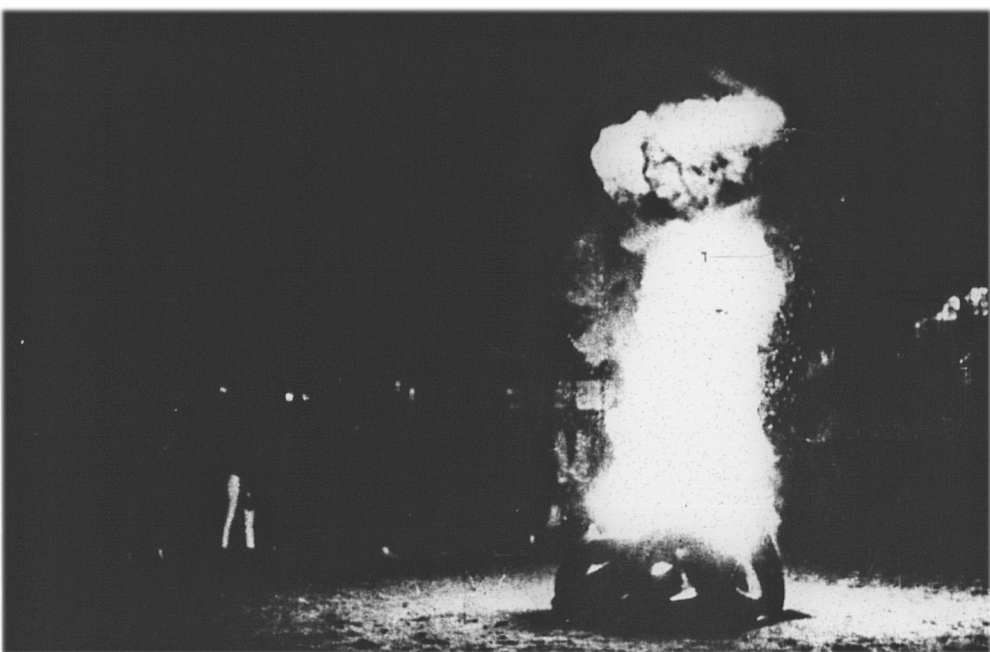
The Friendly Five, a singing group, celebrated its 29th anniversary this week at the Second Baptist Church. The program included the Southland Singers from Columbus, Ga., and the Pilgrim Travelers from Tuskegee. (From Mrs. Cornelius Peavy)

Abbeville

Mrs. Hortie Mae Vaughan was the first Negro woman from Henry County to serve two weeks as a petit (trial) juror in Middle District federal court. She said it was a great experience. James J. Vaughan, her husband, accompanied her each day to Opelika.

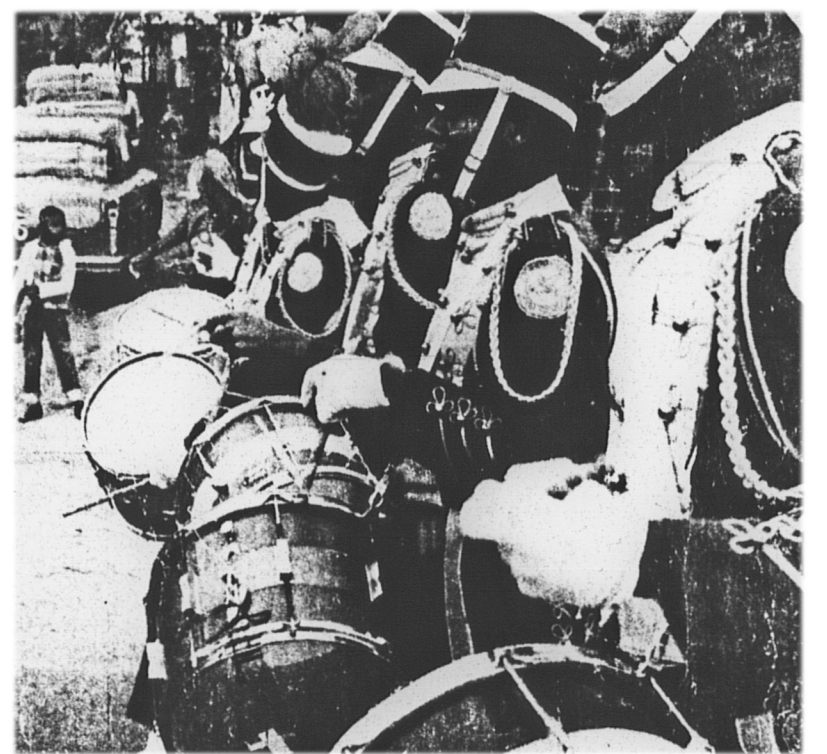
San Antonio, Tex.

Airman Jerry Davis, son of Mrs. McMurel Davis of Andalusia, has been selected for technical training at Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex., as an Air Force aircraft maintenance specialist. He recently completed his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex. Davis is a graduate of Woodson High School. (From John D. Shakespeare)



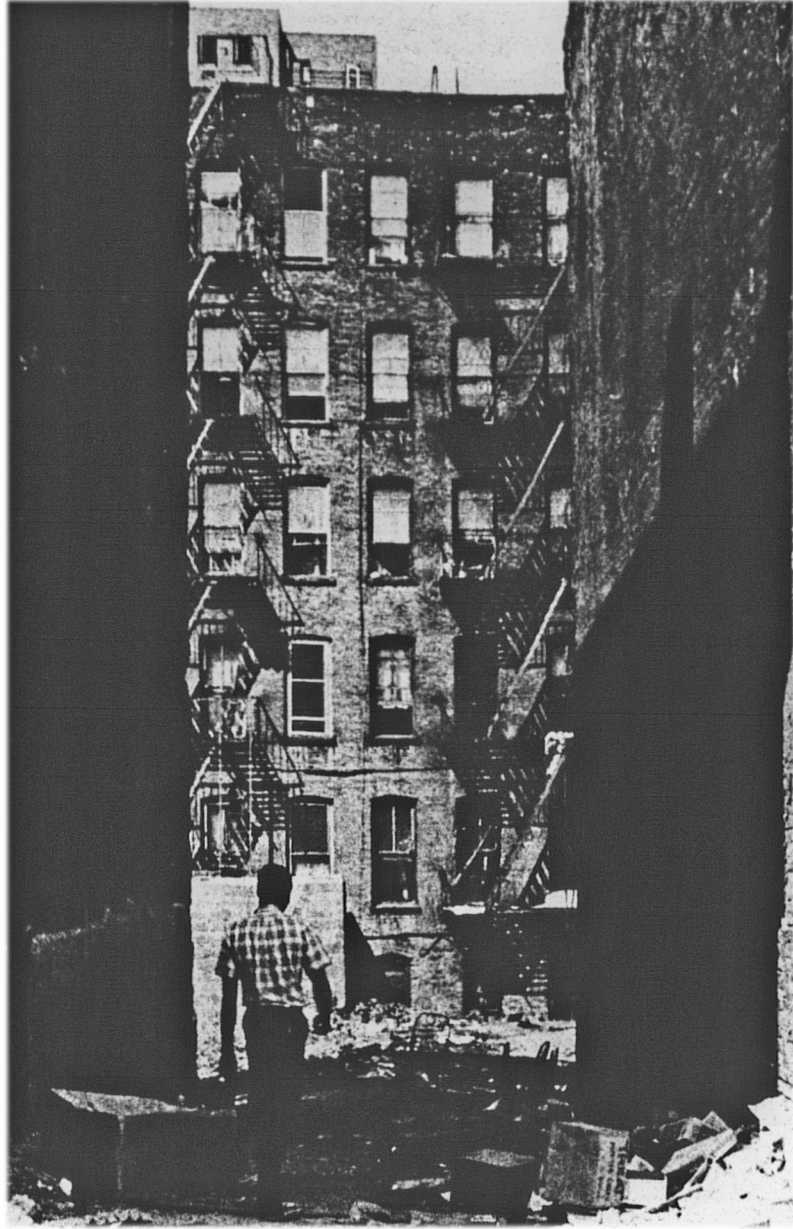
HOME-COMING 1966

Photographs by Jim Pepler

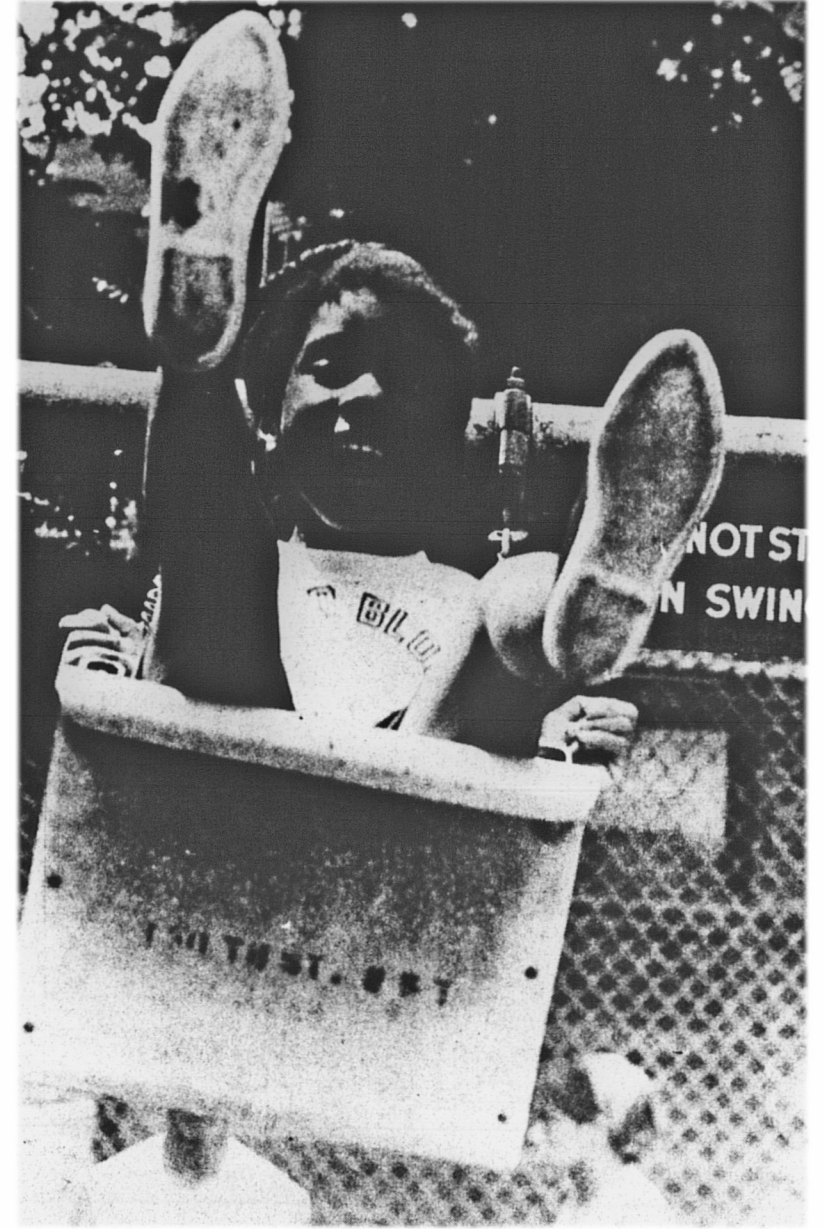




THOUSANDS OF NEGROES LIVE IN CROWDED HARLEM. HARRY JONES GREW UP IN THIS CITY WITHIN A CITY, IN A FLAT LIKE THIS ONE.



JONES WALKS THROUGH THE SLUM-YARD THAT WAS HIS PLAYGROUND TEN YEARS AGO AS A CHILD IN HARLEM.



TODAY THERE ARE PARKS FOR THE CHILDREN TO PLAY IN. BUT, JONES SAYS, FOR MANY PEOPLE CHANGE HAS COME TOO SLOWLY AND TOO LATE.



BLACK NEIGHBORHOOD, WHITE COP

Where Hustling Is a Way of Life

DAY AND NIGHT IN HARLEM

TEXT BY HARRY JONES, PHOTOGRAPHY BY JIM PEPPLER

NEW YORK CITY--Harlem is the area where you would probably live if you came to New York. It is where the majority of the colored people of New York live and hustle.

Harlem is where civil rights groups asked for, demanded, and demonstrated for better conditions. But it took a riot to spark the government to pour millions of dollars into this area.

The money is meant to help relieve the people of some of their frustration, disgust, confusion, hate, and poverty--all that has built up in us to a breaking point. For most, the change has been welcome. For some, it is too late. I recently walked through Harlem, where I was born and grew up. A photographer came along. This is what we found during our day in Harlem.

Drug addiction is one of the biggest problems in the community. Our first stop was at the "House of Hope," a church run by the Rev. O.D. Dempsey, a staunch fighter against dope.

Outside were two shoe-shine stands, usually manned by people who are addicted to drugs. Inside there was a recreation center, with about eight pool tables. Pool is a favorite sport for the Harlem adventurer, but in the middle of the day the center was empty.

We continued across 125th Street and arrived at Har-You headquarters. Har-You is a government-sponsored organization to help the youths of the black patch.

Inside we met a guard who told us that we had to get permission before we could take pictures of the organization. The man we were referred to, referred us to someone else. We left.

Our path led along 125th Street until we reached Lenox Avenue. This avenue is unique. It is typical of all the stories about Harlem.

This strip overflows with hustlers, legal and illegal. It's not unusual to see the "city's finest" (a New York term that means "policemen") being paid off to keep their heads turned the other way. Lenox Avenue, you have to see to believe.

At 129th Street and Lenox Avenue, we came upon a PAL street, PAL stands for Police Athletic League, an organization sponsored by the New York City Police Department. For years this has been a PAL street where play and civic activity are supervised by unpaid

volunteers.

Within the last year, there has been a welcome addition to 129th Street. The newcomers are the Catholic nuns. These nuns work primarily with the younger children, discovering and cultivating any talents the children may have. The nuns create things for the children to do instead of turning them loose in the play area.

By day we found that Harlem is dotted with many organizations helping and trying to help the youth of the community. The most dynamic of these groups and programs is one founded by St. Thomas Church and partially sponsored by the government.

The St. Thomas program takes all age groups into consideration. For the young, there are Head Start classes. For older children, there are classes to help people who will find it hard to go on to high school from junior high school.

St. Thomas also provides house cleaning for old people unable to clean their own homes, and a street cleaning service made up of volunteers who go out and clean any street where they are sent.

There are training programs where teen-agers can learn anything from how to be a secretary to how to be a building inspector.

The St. Thomas group buys and rehabilitates houses that are neglected by their landlords. Inspecting is then done by inexperienced youngsters under the leadership of a government building inspector.

The St. Thomas Church is the only organization we came across during our tour that could totally help the Harlem community.

Harlem by day is humanitarian and the people who are benefited by their acts. But Harlem at night is something else. White people flock to Harlem at night for entertainment. There is more than enough to go around.

Night time in Harlem is the right time for prostitutes, pimps, and soapbox orators. As we got off the train at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, we were greeted by a line of sporting-life girls and their pimps.

We returned to Lenox Avenue, where we found crap games in action on the sidewalk, junkies and streetwalkers, bars flourishing with business.

A cafe in Harlem was one of the most interesting stops we made. We came across a gathering point for young

colored people who are only young in years. These people are the few who can't let bygones be bygones in order to live supposedly equal lives with the whites.

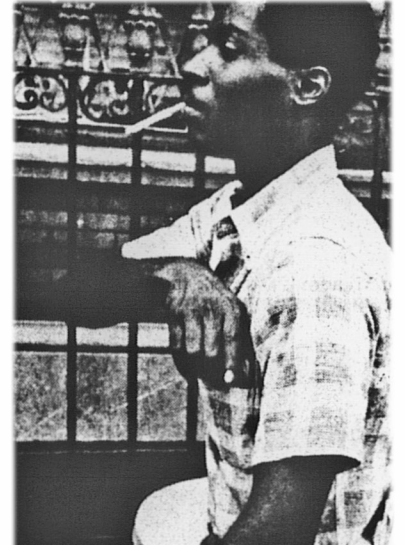
They can't forgive the crimes committed against the black people since we were herded here by white materialists. They can't forgive the de-emphasis of the colored people's contribution to this country.

As we were leaving the cafe, one young man followed us out to the sidewalk. Under the street light, he hinted that this was not a gathering of non-violent people. He suggested that they were black nationalists. He said they had plans.

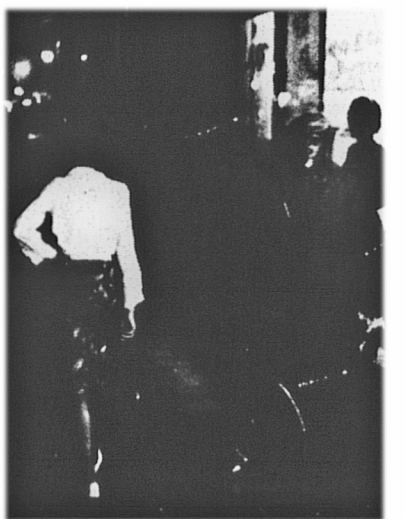
Harlem is many things in one. It is the people in that cafe, and the nuns on 129th Street. It is the prostitutes, the junkies, and, most of all, the hustlers.



NUNS BRING HELP TO 129TH STREET



HARRY JONES



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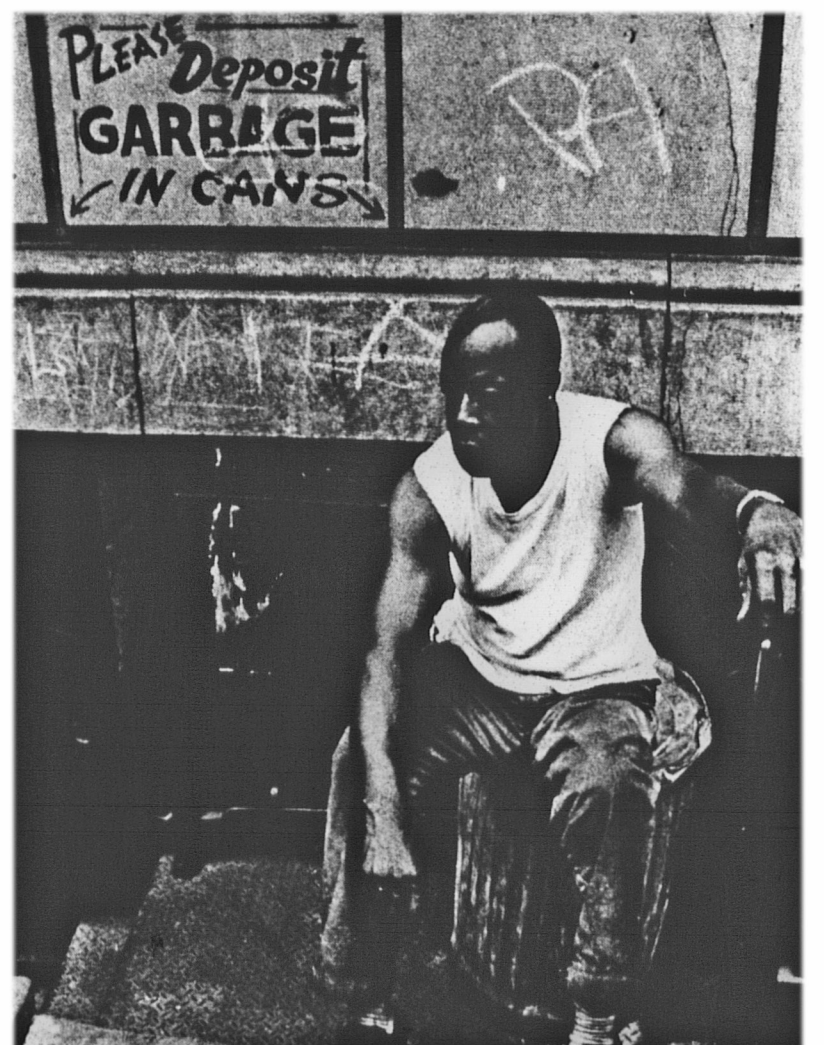
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TRUCKING

A LOT OF PEOPLE IN HARLEM CAME THERE FROM ALABAMA



For Akron Girl

No Grades, Promotion

BY ROBERTA REISIG
AKRON--Last year, Miss Brenda Carter, 9, was in the third grade at Akron Public School. According to her mother, she was getting "good grades" --until she stopped getting grades at all.

This year, Miss Carter still doesn't



MRS. WILLIE CARTER
get grades. And she still is in the third grade.

Why wasn't Miss Carter promoted? And why doesn't she get grades? Her parents say it is because they refused to pay a \$2 "school fee"--a fee that the state superintendent of education has declared illegal.

Whether an Akron student attends the two-room Martin Mission Elementary School or the Akron Public School, the child is required to pay school fees. For years, parents assumed that this was the law--and paid. But lately, a number of parents have been objecting.

The objections started last spring. Some PTA members wanted to have school trustees, so they got a trustee guide book. They noticed that it said no fees could be required of children in the first through sixth grades. Miss Carter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Carter, heard the same thing at an American Friends Service Committee desegregation conference in Montgomery.

When the parents mentioned this to Akron Public School Principal Caesar Tillman, he said the no-fee rule had been changed, according to Mrs. Rose Lee Cheesboro.

Mrs. Cheesboro then wrote to the state superintendent of education, Austin Meadows, to ask him what the law was.

He replied in a letter: "No fees can be charged to elementary pupils, but fees can be charged for high school pupils. No grades nor diplomas can be withheld for failure to pay high school fees, but parents may be sued for such fees."

Mrs. Cheesboro said that when she discussed the letter with Tillman and Hale County Schools Superintendent Robert E. Ramey, they told her parents didn't have to pay, but that the principal had the right to withhold report cards if they didn't pay.

"Mr. Ramey told me I didn't have to pay, but he told Tillman right in front of my face that he could keep (the children) in the same grade unless I paid," Carter said.

Tillman and other school officials refused to comment on the fees.

Tuskegee Laws

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)
plicable alike to all persons. . . . The ordinance makes owners, managers, and their employees all equally responsible for obeying the law.

Penalties for breaking either law are a fine of not more than \$100, a jail sentence of not more than 90 days, or both. Places licensed by the city may lose their licenses for repeated offenses.

The laws go into effect after publication early next month. But there is no guarantee they will be used. Although the first public accommodations law was nine months old, no violation had ever been brought to court.

Macon ASCS Vote

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)
election."

But the civil rights workers weren't so sure.

"We're going to complain to the federal government," one worker said. "The counting and the voting was fixed."

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Robert Spike: The Movement Loses a Voice

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--When the news came last week that the Rev. Robert Spike had been murdered in Columbus, Ohio, few people in Mississippi and Alabama realized that the event had much to do with them.

Robert Spike wasn't a man who made headlines in his life. Yet the list of projects he started or helped to succeed reads almost like a history of the civil rights movement in the last few years.

As a director for three years of the National Council of Churches' Commission on Religion and Race, Spike helped organize the March on Washington and lobbied for the 1964 and 1965 civil rights laws. He worked to set up the training session for COFO workers at the beginning of the 1964 Summer Project, organized the Delta Ministry, rallied support for the MFDP's convention and congressional challenges, and worked as an organizer of the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

Spike inspired many Northern ministers to deal with the problems of the modern city ghetto. And he spent the weeks before his death deeply involved in the struggle over the re-funding of the Child Development Group of Mississippi.

As friends talked about Spike this week, they recalled a "vigorous man" with "a great deal of personal style." "He would get mad but do it very well," said one. "He was easy to talk to, and intensely interested in lots of other things than the church."

But the church was his main concern, and most of all, his friends remembered a man who led the effort to involve the American Christian church in the struggles of the 20th century.

"Bob felt that the race question was really the question that was making the church decide whether it wanted to be involved with the world or just go off and build pretty buildings and stained glass windows," explained the Rev. Bob Beach, a member of the Delta Ministry in Hattiesburg, Miss.

"His definition of Christianity was to be where people were suffering and people were fighting for something that was right," said the Rev. Ed King, chaplain of Tougaloo College.

Churchmen first became a strong part of the civil rights movement in Mississippi a few months after Spike took over as director of the Commission on Religion and Race early in 1963. Spike's commission answered a SNCC call for ministers to take part in voter registration demonstrations in Hattiesburg.

Spike worked during the summer of 1964 to collect staff and support for the Delta Ministry, and he arranged to buy Mt. Beulah, an old Negro college campus, to be his permanent base.

Spike was disturbed by the Northerners who withdrew support from the civil rights movement when it started to get "radical," or when it came too close to home during the last year. He wrote in a magazine article this summer, "We cannot tell people they are free," and then try to control how they fight for

freedom.

"We can provide some of the tools of revolution," he wrote, "but, God forbid, we may have to duck when they are thrown back at us. But that is the only choice--to help provide the money and materials, or not to provide them."

As early as 1964, Spike had already turned his attention to church work in Northern city ghettos, because he foresaw that some of the tools of revolution would be "thrown back" in the big-city riots. "He not only predicted this kind of thing would happen," said Beach, but "he did as much as anybody else to set up something to relieve it."

What Spike did was to encourage liberal ministers to leave suburban parishes and go to work in the ghettos. Their "inner city ministry" did not center around a Sunday morning sermon, but on helping communities to solve their social problems.

Last January, Spike left the National Council of Churches and went to the University of Chicago, where he set up a

training program for the new kind of minister he thought the church needed.

Instead of assigning his divinity students to months of scholarly research, Spike sent them out to work in Chicago's ghetto regions. At the beginning of the program, each student was sent out for three or four days with 35¢ in his pocket, so he could find out what it was like to be penniless in Chicago.

But just before his death, Spike returned to the Deep South. He spent several days in Mississippi at the end of September as co-chairman of a committee of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty, sent to investigate charges against CDMG.

It was his first time back in Mississippi in a year and a half, and, said Dudley Morris--who accompanied him on the trip--Spike was deeply impressed with the changes he found in Mississippi because of CDMG. Because of the Head Start program in Mississippi, Spike felt, the movement had been able to go beyond just protest, because people had started to do things for themselves.

This week, police still had no clues about the identity of the man who murdered Robert Spike. No one knows if the killer was simply looking for money--or if he realized he was taking the life of one of the civil rights movement's most powerful supporters.

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Monday through Friday

BIG D WAKE UP SHOW 6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore	MOVIN' HOME SHOW 3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore
GOSPEL SHIP 9-11 AM Trumon Puckett	EVENING SPECIAL 6-8 PM Willie McKinstry
NOON SPECIAL 11-1 PM Rick Upshaw	GOSPEL SHIP 8-10 PM Trumon Puckett
AFTERNOON SESSION 1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry	LATE DATE 10-12 Midnight Johnny Jive

Saturday

WEEKEND SPECIAL
6-12 Noon Sam Double O Moore

SATURDAY SESSION
12-6 PM Johnny Jive

SATURDAY EXPRESS
6-12 Midnight Willie McKinstry

Sunday

FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Noon
TOP 14 REVIEW
12-4 PM Rick Upshaw
SONGS OF THE CHURCH
4-6 PM Trumon Puckett
FAVORITE CHURCHES
6-12 Midnight

All-Nite Show--Midnight to 6 AM
Johnny Jackson - Lewis White - Rick Upshaw
News at Twenty-five and Fifty-five Past the Hour

BIG D RADIO

WANT ADS

BEAUTY PAGEANT--The Uniontown Civic & Business League will sponsor its first beauty pageant, at the Robert C. Hatch High School gymnasium Nov. 25 at 7:30 p.m. The pageant is open to all girls between the age of 16-21. All contestants must be residents of Uniontown. All contestants must submit applications on or before Oct. 25. Contestants may be sponsored by any club, organization, church or social group. Application blanks can be obtained at Moore's Grocery, Robert C. Hatch High School, or from any member of the civic league. The purpose of the pageant is to establish a scholarship fund for some deserving student who has the potentials of making a good college student.

ACCOUNTS WANTED--Zack Watkins, 826 St. Stephens Rd., Prichard, phone 478-1579, provides bookkeeping, accounting, and notary public services.

FASHION SHOW--The Licensed Practical Nurses of Chapter #3, Mobile, Ala., present their annual fashion revue, "The Daily Life of Florence Nightingale," at the Elks Club, State and Warren St., in Mobile, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 28. Music by The Great Continentals. Opening the show will be the lovely Mrs. Mary Quivers Hall, "Miss L.P.N. of 1966." Don't fail to see the surprise of the year. Last year, we featured the topless bathing suit. Guess what this year? For tickets, call 432-2747 or 477-7846 in Mobile.

TUSKEGEE--A distribution manager and newsboys are needed to sell The Southern Courier. Call 727-3412.

ELMORE COUNTY VOTERS--The Elmore County Voters League will hold its meeting Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 p.m. in the Elmore Rehoboth District Center, nine miles west of Tallassee. The meeting will be in behalf of all registered voters. There will be a voting machine for those who have never used one before. Bro. Willie Godwin, president; Bro. Balocks, vice president; Mrs. Clare Sears, secretary; Miss Julie Henderson, secretary; Abraham Billup, chaplain.

RECEPTIONIST--Glamorous position for African-oriented young lady in AFRICAN cultural center. Requirements: typing, high-school diploma, willingness to pursue further business training. Write M. B. Olatunji, 875 West End Ave., New York, N.Y. 10025.

TITUSVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE--A meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 1, in the Westminster Presbyterian church at 7 p.m. Dr. John Nixon, president of the state NAACP, will be the last speaker of the lecture series, which also included Emory O. Jackson of the Birmingham World. The public is invited.

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in peace action, academic freedom, civil rights, or poverty? Students for a Democratic Society is forming chapters in Birmingham and elsewhere. Write to P. R. Bailey, Miles College, Birmingham.

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.

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

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For many years black people in the black belt of Alabama have been the victims of a vicious system of political, economic and social exclusion.

Although black people are a numerical majority of Lowndes County, Alabama the Democratic Party only provides them with white candidates who will adhere to a policy of white supremacy.

On November 8th, black people in Lowndes County will have a chance to cast ballots for candidates representing these interests.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

The Lowndes County Freedom Organization will need money for gasoline to make sure that everyone gets out to vote on November 8th.

The word needs to be spread about what's happening in Lowndes County.

On election day support rallies should be held for the people of Lowndes County.

Vote fraud, or violent assault against the Lowndes County Freedom Organization on election day is a real possibility.

A VICTORY FOR THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM ORGANIZATION IS A VICTORY FOR US.

The whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to her.....have been born of earnest struggle.

If there is no struggle there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom yet denigrate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground they want rain without thunder and lightning.

This struggle may be a moral one, or it may be a physical one, and it may be both moral and physical, but it must be a struggle.

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Game of the Week

Harris of Meridian Wins, 25 to 7

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN MERIDIAN, Miss.--With an offense that struck in a dozen different ways, Harris Junior College of Meridian trampled Choctaw County Training School last Friday night, 25 to 7.

Tiger end Leo Allen set up two touchdowns and scored one with spectacular catches of passes thrown by quarterback James Irby. Fullback Richard Wilson tallied twice on short smashes, and chewed up valuable yard-

age through the middle of the CCTS line. And halfbacks E.J. Kelly and Freddie Martin contributed several long gains on sweeps to the outside. In the first quarter of Friday's game here, it looked as though nobody would ever score.

At half-time, the Wildcat players warmed up in the chilly weather by doing calisthenics. The Tigers warmed up by watching the Harris majorettes during the band show.

As the third period came to an end, Harris scored twice on flashy plays, and put the game out of reach. First, halfback Dewey Shack returned a CCTS punt 80 yards before being overhauled by Sylvester Davis of the Wildcats. Irby got the TD on a pass to Allen, and it was 18 to 0.

The next time CCTS had to punt, the results were even worse. The kick was blocked by Tiger captain Charles Jones, who recovered the bouncing ball on the Choctaw 25. On the next play, Irby rolled out and hit Jones with a 25-yard touchdown pass. Allen caught a pass for the Tigers' first and only extra point.

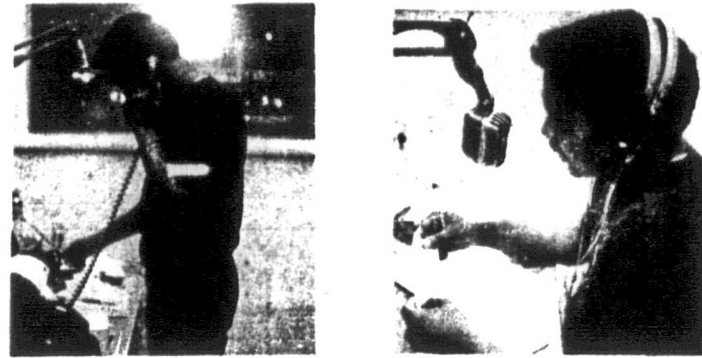
WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

- 1. KNOCK ON WOOD-- Eddie Floyd (Stax)
2. I WANNA BE WITH YOU-- Dee Dee Warwick (Mercury)
3. DON'T BE A DROPOUT-- Jimmy Ruffin (Soul)
4. WHAT BECOMES OF A BROKEN HEART--Jimmy Ruffin (Soul)
5. IT TEARS ME UP-- Percy Sledge (Atlantic)
6. LOVE IS A HURTIN' THING-- Lou Rawls (Capitol)
7. TOO MANY TEARDROPS-- Joe Simon (Snd, Stage)
8. DON'T ANSWER THE DOOR-- B. B. King (ABC)
9. IF I HAD A HAMMER-- Willie Hightower (Fury)
10. WHISPERS-- Jackie Wilson (Brunswick)
11. I WORSHIP THE GROUND-- Jimmy Hughes (Fame)
12. I'M READY FOR LOVE-- Martha & the Vandellas (Gordy)
13. REACH OUT 'LL BE THERE-- The Four Tops (Motown)
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Parents in Tuscaloosa Seek Teens' 'Respect'

BY ROBERTA REISIG TUSCALOOSA--"We have a big cyclone going, where the kids are all running wild and you can't contain them, so we are trying to develop a type of leadership they can respect," said Joe Mallisham.

Mallisham is chairman of a new community group--the Concerned Parents Committee--which held its first meeting here last Sunday. About a dozen

parents made plans to meet the rising problem of misbehaving teen-agers. "We want to associate ourselves with the young people and develop good citizens, rather than to drive them away with the idea they're not wanted," Mallisham said.

Recent outbreaks of violence prompted the parents to act. "When a football team came from Montgomery (Carver High School, on Sept. 23), some kids began to throw rocks into the bus and did irreparable damage to kids on the bus," Mallisham said. "It's getting so I wouldn't dare take my wife to a football game," added Burris Martin, the committee's executive director.

Martin said he believed that "one rotten apple spoils the barrel." He stressed the need for parents to work with the entire community, not just with their own children.

One child's quick-money earnings may tempt others away from school--and away from the law, he said. "What importance," Martin asked, "is a quarter in your pocket today at age 12, if you can make \$25,000 a year at age 25?"

Parents should assume responsibility for disciplining the children, he said. "The police commission is capable of stopping anybody, but you may not like the way they stop them. Why don't you stop them--and help them avoid reform schools?"

Fathers should take the lead in community affairs, Mallisham said, but three out of every four Tuscaloosa PTA members are women. And, he said, it was women and children who carried the burden during the demonstrations in Tuscaloosa.

"When we should have been out there," he told his mostly-male audience, "we sent them out there. Since the children took the greater responsibility, we have developed a barrier against the husband in the home."

"We want to get our house in order," he added, "and our house is the total community."

The group decided on several ways to reach the community. Another, larger meeting will be held at the 18th Street YMCA this Sunday at 5 p.m. to alert parents to the problem.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights The weekly meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m., Monday, Oct. 31, in the First Baptist Church, Kingston, 4600 Ninth Ave. N., the Rev. G.W. Dickerson, pastor. The Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth will speak.

'Voting Is a Job For You and Me'

This entertaining 30-minute show tells you all about the latest voting procedures, and it tells you why your vote is important.

Sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Auburn, Ala., under a grant from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

Featuring Rock Killough, an Auburn University senior from Greenville, Ala., as the folk-singing narrator.

DON'T MISS IT!

SATURDAY, OCT. 29 4 p.m. WSFA-TV, Montgomery 2:30 p.m. WMSL-TV, Decatur Times to be announced for Birmingham and Mobile

CAVALCADE of VARIETY & STARS of '67 CITY AUDITORIUM MOBILE FRI. NOV. 11 9:00 P.M. ADVANCE \$2.00 Tickets at USUAL PLACES SUPERSONIC ATTRACTIONS presents ALL IN PERSON CHUCK JACKSON THE IMPRESSIONS JERRY BUTLER LITTLE RICHARD MAJOR LANCE THE FASCINATIONS PEG LEG MOFFETT JAMO THOMAS & HIS PARTY BROTHERS BOBBY SCOTT & HIS ORCHESTRA

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