

# Russell County Has a Negro Deputy--Or Does It?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
PHENIX CITY--Garner Lee Johnson sometimes wears a uniform and a badge saying he's a member of the Russell County Sheriff Department. But is he the county's first Negro deputy sheriff? Sheriff M. Lamar Murphy says yes, Johnson says no.

And civil rights activist Nathaniel Gosha--who put the pressure on Murphy to hire a Negro officer in the first place--says he isn't sure.

"Johnson's been up there about two months now," Gosha said this week. "He's full-time all right, but he never seem to wear that uniform. He got no gun. He got a badge, but it's not the right type. Look like they made it just for him."

Johnson didn't want to talk about his new job. At first, he said he didn't even have it. Then he explained he didn't count it as his main occupation because he also works for a car dealer.

"I'm not a deputy," Johnson said. "I just do some work for him (the sheriff) up there some time."

"He's got five, six guys in competition for the deputy job. He won't say when he's going to hire one of us. Maybe he won't hire none of us."

But Sheriff Murphy said that Johnson and Gosha are both wrong. "Johnson is a deputy," Murphy said. "But he can't be officially a deputy--there's no opening. We got the five the county allows us."

Murphy explained that he hired Johnson to fill another, empty job in the sheriff's office, and is now training him as a deputy.

"He works with me most of the time," Murphy said. "He's in civilian clothes days, but he has a uniform otherwise, when he's on the night shift. He has everything he needs, including a badge and a gun if he needs one. I don't believe in carrying a gun unless you need it."

The sheriff wouldn't say what Johnson gets paid, but he admitted it wasn't as much as the official deputy sheriffs get. "It goes by seniority," Murphy said. "He's under the six-month merit system--he'll get a raise then if he's doing all right."

When Gosha asked Sheriff Murphy to hire a Negro deputy three months ago, one request was that the new officer be assigned to work all over the county--not just where Negroes live.

Murphy said Johnson goes almost everywhere, with one exception: "I don't think he's worked in the nigger area at

all."

"He has the authority to arrest anyone anywhere who's breaking the law," the sheriff said about Johnson. But he hasn't used his authority much.

"He's arrested people, but only with me. You don't put a new man on his own right away. It's dangerous. He could get himself killed."

Murphy said he didn't know when he could hire more official deputies. "The state has to pass a law," he explained. "We're hoping for three new men." Will Johnson be one of them?

"It's not an easy job, being a deputy," Sheriff Murphy replied. "A deputy has to be a peacemaker. He has to know some law. And he has to know how to be firm."

"This boy's a real good boy. He works hard, he's loyal. But I don't know yet if he'll make it."

# THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

## Vanity Fair May Build Plant, Looks for People to Work in It

## Eight Negro Jurors, But Same Verdict in Lowndes

BY VIOLA BRADFORD AND ROBERTA REISIG  
MILLBROOK -- Vanity Fair Mills conducted a "job survey" last Tuesday in seven towns near here.

Vanity Fair, makers of lingerie and other ladies' wear, is interested in building a new plant in Elmore County, possibly near Millbrook. The company took the survey to see if enough people would be available to work at the plant.

Company officials said they would need about 700 people, most of them to operate sewing machines. They said about 90% of the workers at the proposed plant would probably be women.

People who wanted to work at the plant were asked to register Tuesday at centers in Wetumpka, Millbrook, Montgomery, Prattville, Holtville, Eclectic, and Tallassee. "If you are truly interested in employment," said a leaflet advertising the survey, "come in and register."

In all 2,130 people did come in--about as many Negroes as whites. But the company had hoped as many as 4,000 people would turn out.

"We've been advertising it on the TV and radio," said a woman giving out registration forms at the Millbrook Community Center.

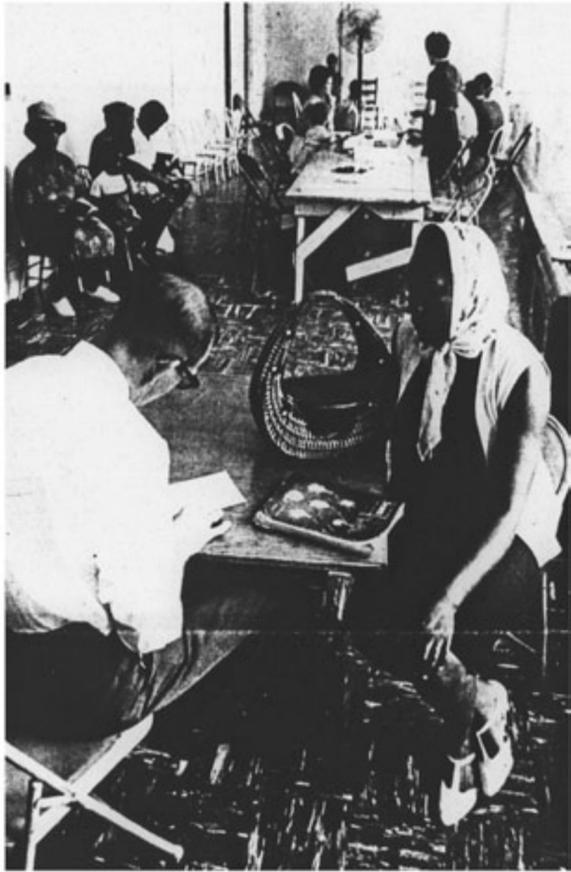
But, said one of the men standing with her, "it hasn't turned out like we expected." Near mid-day, only about 150 people had come to fill out the preliminary interview blanks in Millbrook, though 300 or more were expected.

Each applicant at Millbrook was interviewed personally by Enoch Northcutt, vice president of Vanity Fair. Northcutt greeted each person with a warm and friendly smile.

Two car-loads of Negro students (the youngest about 15) came to apply. Northcutt told them they could fill out the blanks, but because of their age and the fact that they were in school, he suggested that they wait and finish high school. Then, he told the group, if the plant were built in the area, they could try to be hired after graduation.

Company officials said they made a real effort to find Negro workers. "I've been to Sandtown (the Negro neighborhood)," said an official at Millbrook. "One woman told me, 'Ah, they won't hire me.' But see, she has an attitude of defeat at the beginning."

"Some of them think they won't be hired, but they will be," he said. "This



JOB INTERVIEW IN PRATTVILLE

is going to put the maid service out of business. And if they get some of these jobs, they will be able to get a maid themselves."

If Vanity Fair, an Alabama-based company, builds a plant in the area, how will it decide which of the many applicants to hire?

Reliability is a very important factor, said Prattville interviewer Jack Avery. If the plant is built, he said, all applicants will be given dexterity tests, written tests, and a physical examination.

They will also be asked for references. For the women at least, experience is not necessary. "We don't care if they've never seen a sewing machine in their lives," said Avery.

In a totally different industry, the McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham last week announced plans for building a \$15,000,000 pig-iron plant in Mobile.

The plant, to be finished in two years, will employ about 100 people when it opens.

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN  
HAYNEVILLE--Jury integration came to Lowndes County in a big way this week, but nothing else seemed to change. Eight Negroes and four white men tried Eugene Thomas for the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker. They acquitted the 43-year-old steel-worker, just as an earlier all-white jury had freed Thomas' companion, Collie Leroy Wilkins.

The Thomas case was the first criminal trial held in the county since a federal court ordered a new jury list drawn up last February. Forty-two Negroes were among the 75 men called for possible jury duty.

When the potential jurors arrived last Monday, the white men were seated in one section of the courtroom and the Negroes in another.

The 12 jurors were finally picked Tuesday from a group of 21 Negroes and 11 whites. These 32 were the men found legally eligible to serve on the case. The 32 were boiled down to 12 by the process known as "striking" a jury, in which the prosecution and the defense take turns dismissing the men they don't want.

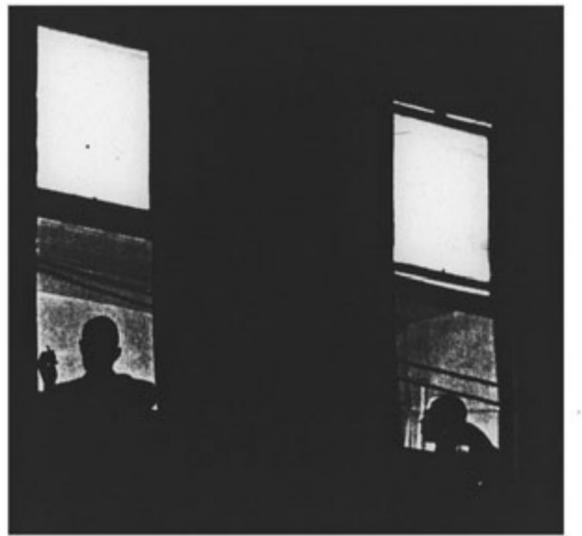
Two Negroes--John Hulet and Frank Miles Jr.--had said they were members of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, the black panther political group. They were the first two men dismissed by Thomas' lawyer, Art Hanes of Birmingham. Hanes then dismissed 12 more Negroes.

Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers and his chief prosecutor, Joe Breck Gantt, first dismissed S. D. Payne, who had said he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan "ten or 15 years ago." Then they struck six more white men.

As the 12 jurors were called to take their places in the jury box, four white men sat in the front row and the first six Negroes filled up the back row. The last two Negroes also tried to sit in the back row, even though there were no more seats, until court officials told them they could sit in front.

The trial itself was a re-play of the Wilkins trial--with a few important exceptions. The state did not use the two men who were star witnesses last time--Leroy Moton, the young Negro who was with Mrs. Liuzzo when she was killed, and Gary Thomas Rowe, the Klan member turned FBI informer. Flowers said they had done the state's case more harm than good.

An hour and a half after the jurors got the case, they returned with a not-



JURORS (IN WINDOWS) DISCUSS THOMAS CASE

## ... And Thomas Coleman Goes Free Without a Trial

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN  
HAYNEVILLE -- There apparently will be no state-court prosecution of Thomas L. Coleman for the near-fatal shooting of the Rev. Richard Morrisroe, Coleman, who was acquitted last fall in the death of civil rights worker Jonathan Daniels, had been scheduled to go on trial this week on charges of assault and battery.

But when the case was called here last Monday, Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers asked to have a

conference with Judge T. Werth Thagard and Coleman's lawyer, State Senator Vaughn Hill Robison.

Earlier, Flowers had tried to raise the charge against Coleman to the more serious crime of assault with intent to murder. But a Lowndes County grand jury of 11 Negroes and seven whites refused to return a stronger indictment.

When the conference was over, Flowers looked grim and Robison appeared jubilant. The state senator led Coleman and a group of friends from the courtroom, and he told them:

"It was dismissed with prejudice. It can't be brought up any more. We're through."

Flowers said he had asked the judge to dismiss the case, because the assault charge didn't match the seriousness of the crime. But Flowers said another grand jury could still indict Coleman on a more serious charge.

"No judge in the world can stop a grand jury from indicting for any crime," said the attorney general. Judge Thagard, who ordered the case dismissed, said Robison was right, not Flowers. "I told the attorney general very frankly," he said, "that if a subsequent indictment is based on these facts, I will dismiss it on my own motion. The state has had due process and its day in court."

But even if Coleman could be re-indicted, the Lowndes County grand jury will not meet again during Flowers' term of office. And neither of the candidates for Flowers' job--Democrat MacDonald Gallion or Republican Don Collins--has shown interest in the case.

### MADDOX WINS

ATLANTA, Ga.--Segregationist Lester Maddox upset former Governor Ellis Arnall in Wednesday's race for the Democratic nomination for governor. With nearly all votes counted, Maddox had 412,930 votes to 350,301 for Arnall.

Maddox, who closed his Atlanta restaurant in 1964 rather than serve Negroes, swept Georgia's rural counties with his platform of "God, country, states rights, and free enterprise."

### Despite Federal Court Ruling

# BULLOCK JP'S STILL COLLECT FINES

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
UNION SPRINGS--It's "unconstitutional" for justices of the peace to get paid if they convict someone, and not get paid if they set him free.

That was what a federal judge told Bullock County's three justices of the peace two months ago.

But all three justices--Paul Adams, E. O. Hickman, and L. L. Reeder--are still collecting fees along with fines. "They've gone right back like they were before," said H. O. Williams, a Negro leader who helped organize the lawsuit that brought the justices into federal court.

The suit was filed by 38 Negroes who received tickets when state troopers swarmed into Bullock County early in June. The Negroes charged that it was wrong for the justices to be paid out of the fines they collected. The system gave the justices a financial interest in convicting people, the suit said.

U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. agreed. He ordered the three justices never to try the people arrested by the state troopers June 2, 3, and 4.

"We wanted a blanket order--one that would apply to everyone who came before the justices of the peace," Solomon

S. Sedy Jr., the Negroes' attorney, said this week. "We didn't get it. We only got a specific order."

"But the principle is clear. All these people the J. P.'s have been fining since the trial Aug. 2--they probably didn't need to pay."

If people refused to pay and took their cases to federal court instead, Sedy said, "we'd have to try them one by one, but we'd win."

"But we can't do anything about it if they plead guilty and pay the fine," he added.

So far, that's what most of the people in Bullock County have been doing. Some of them have paid huge fines, like the three men from Perote who went fishing in a private pond recently. Hickman fined them \$100, \$79, and \$112.50.

Some have paid smaller fines, like Andrew Tarver, who ran a stop sign. It cost him \$12. "I just didn't want to have no dealings with 'em no more, so I went on and paid it," Tarver said.

Only a few haven't paid at all. James Russell, a farmer from Mount Zion, is one of them.

"I was arrested in June," he said. "About two weeks ago Mr. Reeder stopped me to come up to his office. When I got there he showed me a list of the people who went to court, and said he could try anybody whose name wasn't on that list."

"I wasn't on the list, but I should be. My ticket's on file in Montgomery with the rest. So I give him to know I turned it over to the court and I wasn't gonna pay it."

"Now I want to be fair--he wasn't altogether trying to make me pay it. He's kinda scared to. He just thought I might go on and pay it if he asked me to," Russell said.

"Well, I want to do what's right. But I don't mean for the law to intrude on me. I'm not gonna be intimidated," Reeder denied the whole incident. "I didn't do nothing to him," he said. "I'm trying to do my duty as I see it as a justice of the peace."

That was all Reeder had to say about the situation. But Hickman and Adams were more outspoken.

RECEIPT		No. 24069	
(Criminal Case Only)			
Date	8/19	1966	
Case No.	24		
Offense	Employee Muffler		
	STATE OF ALABAMA, County		
	Justice of the Peace Court, Beat No. 3		
RECEIVED OF	Rayson Williams		
the sum of	Twenty Five Dollars		
State Fine	\$	25.00	
State Dept. Public Safety Fees	\$	5.00	
Sheriff Fees	\$		
County Fine	\$		
Constable Fees	\$		
Justice of the Peace Fees	\$		
Witness Fees	\$		
	\$	1.00	
	\$	1.00	
Total	\$	32.00	
Justice of the Peace			

RECEIPT FROM J. P. CASE: \$2.50 FOR "JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FEES"

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**Editorial Opinion**

**What Went Wrong?**

What happened in Hayneville? What happened to cause what Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers called "a breakdown in law and order"?

Flowers had said before the trial that the Negroes on the jury roll were mostly "Uncle Toms," hand-picked by the Lowndes County Jury Commission. But Judge T. Werth Thagard reprimanded Flowers for making this charge. He said the jury roll had been "made up from the complete list of qualified voters and the people subject to taxation in this county." This was done under federal supervision, he said, so "if any hand-picking was done, it was by federal people." (Out of court, Thagard said the new jury system made things more difficult. "Half or three-quarters of these jurors, no one around the courthouse knows," he said. "The sheriff had no end of trouble locating them." The judge said the new jury list included a different class of white people, as well as more Negroes.) Perhaps Flowers was closer to the truth when he said, "You have to live in this area to realize the pressures Negroes are under. . . I don't believe they can do what they'd like to do, for fear of the white people."

The saddest result of the Eugene Thomas trial was that afterwards, the Negro jurors only seemed to want to put as much distance as possible between them and the courthouse. Their first taste of democracy had not made them eager for more.

**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor:

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me--give me liberty or give me death!" These are the soul-stirring words of Patrick Henry, a late American legislator. This declaration was made before the Virginia legislature in 1776, to persuade the colonies to fight the mother country for their political freedom. Thomas Paine urged the colonists to wake up and use their common sense and fight Great Britain in his pamphlets, "Common Sense" and "The Crisis." Men like these were influential figures in the fight for freedom.

Yes, the colonists chose to fight their mother country--the source from which their every-day lives, business operations, and religious customs were patterned. These men thought it better to die fighting for freedom than to rot away in the chains of slavery clanged over them by their mother country!

The die was cast! The battle was fought! The price was certainly high. But there was no retreat except in "submission and slavery," and thus with the spirit of freedom instilled in them, the victory was won. The United States of America was born!

Now, nearly 300 years later, the children of the men who declared that they would die before being slaves are trying to impose slavery upon the Negro--a man who came to America with Columbus, was brought back as a slave in 1619, was declared free in 1663, but is tortured and insulted even now. The United States of America was born out of the struggle for freedom. The country's founders loved freedom and placed it above all earthly possessions. Then why, why is the Negro denied this freedom? Is not the blood that flows through his veins as red as that of his white brother? Is not the labor he spent in the building of our country equal to that of his white brother? Why is he placed on the sidelines? No longer will the Negro be given the part of a walk-on, a stage-hand. In this new play script, he must be cast in a leading role. For it is without a doubt that he, too, was and still is a hero in the making of our country's heritage and prestige.



MISS SANDRA COLVIN

For years it has been a question of what the Negro wants. He has never said that he wanted all of anything. He only wants an equal share of what is legally his, the rights granted him as a citizen by the Constitution of the United States, but denied him as a Negro. He wants the same equality in better housing, business accommodations, and better jobs that he has at the income tax window. He wants the same equality in public education that he has in many instances as being the first suspect for a committed crime. He wants the same equality in the voting booth that he has behind an enemy's bullet in Viet Nam!

In the past, the Negro was made to feel inferior, ashamed of the fact that his skin is black. Now that he has come to realize what America stands for, and that the rights granted him by the Constitution of the United States are his birth rights and not a gift, he will not resign from the fight for freedom!

America has been endangered. Her colors are stained, her principles well understood but her practices off-limit. However, today it has been declared by the Negro, as it was by the colonists: there must be total freedom or total oppression! Ninety-nine and one-half percent of freedom just won't do, there has got to be 100.

Miss Sandra Colvin  
Montgomery

Atlanta, Ga.). Names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1% or more of total amount of stock--Non-share corporation.  
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities--None.  
9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bonafide owner. Names and addresses of stockholders in a stockholding corporation have been included in paragraphs 7 and 8 when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1%

**Billingsley's Suggestion**

**Flowers for U.S. Attorney General**

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- Attorney Orzell Billingsley made sure Alabama would have its say about who will be the next U.S. Attorney General.

As vice chairman of the Alabama unit of the Southern Democratic Conference, Billingsley sent President Johnson a letter endorsing Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers or U.S. Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall for the vacancy caused by Nicholas Katzenbach's transfer to the State Department.

"Mr. Flowers," the letter said, "has taken political and personal risks far exceeding those of other white Southern political officials. He should not be named attorney general of the United States as a reward for his action, but should be named because he is well qualified and has shown that he has the courage to enforce the law in the South and the nation. No other Southern politician has demonstrated this."

The letter also endorsed Marshall because of his record, and because the high position he now holds in the Justice Department "means that he is well qualified to serve as attorney general."

**Bus Routes to Change**

**Desegregation Ordered In Crenshaw, Barbour**

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY -- Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. last week ordered Crenshaw County schools to desegregate grades one and seven through 12 this year. The remaining grades will have to be desegregated by 1967. Earlier, the judge had ordered Crenshaw's white schools to accept 202 Negro students in all 12 grades. He said his new order will cut this in half.

Johnson's order, issued last Friday, was the result of a suit filed against the Crenshaw County board of education by parents of students who were rejected as applicants for the white school. There were three hearings in the case before Johnson made his ruling.

In the last hearing Sept. 22, Joe Rex Sport, principal of mostly-white Highland Home school, was asked by State Representative Alton Turner (lawyer for the school board) to present the problems that would come about if the Negro students were admitted. He said the main problem would be over-crowding. "The lunch-room facilities are limited," said Sport. "They need to be extended."

"Would restricting desegregation to certain grades instead of all grades give you some relief?" asked Johnson. Sport replied, "Yes."

Johnson's order then limited this year's desegregation to six grades. He said this was in "the best interest" of the schools and the children.

Some of the students who had asked to go to the all-white schools were attending all-Negro Helicon School. Helicon's new principal, Murray Foster, testified Sept. 22 that the school, which is not accredited, has about 42 students per teacher in the elementary division.

Fred D. Gray, the attorney for the Negro children, asked Sport if the school board had given him any instructions for orienting the new students who would be transferring. Sport answered, "No." "Did you instruct the bus drivers to change routes to accommodate Negro students?" asked Gray. Again Sport said, "No."

School Supt. C. W. Carpenter was asked if any major revisions had been made to do away with the segregated bus system. He said, "No, we have separate bus transportation. We have buses going in the areas of the schools."

In Judge Johnson's order, the board was given until June 30, 1967, to file a copy of a revised county-wide bus transportation system that will accommodate Negro students as well as

or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation.

10. Average number copies each issue during preceding 12 months: Total number copies printed, 20,000; Paid sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales, 17,500; Paid mail subscriptions, 1,400; Total paid circulation, 18,900; Free distribution by mail, carrier, or other means, 400; Total distribution, 19,300; Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing, 700; Total, 20,000.

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Michael S. Lottman, Editor.

**Shubuta After August Marches: Black-Out, Pressure, and Fear**

BY GAIL FALK

SHUBUTA, Miss.--The real story of a demonstration is what happens when it's over. In Shubuta this week, many people were still feeling the effects of marches held here Aug. 6 and Aug. 20.

The marches were staged after Shubuta Negroes got no response to a list of demands presented to the mayor and board of aldermen. Speakers at the marches called for a black-out of white businesses in town.

The demands are still unanswered, and the black-out is still on.

One store--McCoy's Grocery--has a sign in the window announcing a close-out sale. There are rumors that other stores are going out of business.

Meanwhile, Shubuta officials are under attack in federal court. The Rev. J. C. Killingsworth and John Sumrall have filed suit on behalf of Shubuta Negroes, asking for protection in any future demonstrations.

In Hattiesburg Thursday, Federal Judge Dan Russell began hearings on whether to issue an order against the highway patrol and city and county officials. If he granted the order, these officials would be in contempt of court

whites.

In another order last week, Johnson ordered the Barbour County Board of Education to admit 16 Negro students to the George C. Wallace High School in Clayton, on the same basis as other students. The order also said the county must provide bus transportation for three other Negro students attending schools in the Eufaula city system.

The Barbour County order was very similar to the one for Crenshaw County. The Barbour board of education was given the same period of time to submit a revised county-wide bus system. The county was also given the same freedom-of-choice time-table.

**Charges Dropped In Miss. Deaths**

MERIDIAN, Miss.--The U.S. Justice Department has asked Federal Judge Harold Cox to throw out the charges against 17 men accused of conspiracy in the 1964 killing of three civil rights workers. But that doesn't mean they are giving up the case.

Justice Department lawyers said they agreed with attorneys for the 17, who claimed the federal grand jury that indicted the men didn't include enough Negroes or women.

The men were scheduled to stand trial this Monday on federal charges of conspiring against the life and liberty of Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, and Andrew Goodman. But their lawyers got the trial postponed last week when they argued that the grand jury that indicted the men did not represent a cross-section of the community.

At the time, the Justice Department contended that the grand jury--which had included one Negro and two women--had been fairly chosen.

The department will now try to get a new indictment against the men, from a grand jury chosen from a new, and more representative, list.

**8 Students Transfer, But One Is Refused**

BY MARY WISSLER

BESSEMER--Johnny Lee Adams finished the tenth grade at all-Negro Carver High School last June. He wanted to transfer to formerly all-white Bessemer High School for his last two years.

Along with many other students at Carver, Adams filled out a freedom-of-choice transfer application last spring. All of his friends' applications were accepted, and eight students did transfer from Carver to Bessemer High this fall. But Adams' application was turned down by the board of education, and that made him angry.

Adams is 15 years old and small for his age, but he already knows where he is going. "My ambition is to be a minister," he says quietly. "God willing, I will go to college. I want to be as good a minister as I can get to be."

When the school board turned him down, Adams decided not to take no for an answer. The board told him that his principal, James I. Cobb, had not recommended him for a transfer. "Mr. Cobb came here and told me he had mistaken Johnny for some other little boy," said Adams' mother. "He said he was sorry."

But this week, Cobb said, "The young man had some F's. It was my opinion that he should not be transferred with failures on his record, since we would want him to make a good showing." "About my grades," said Adams, "the

if they failed to provide protection. After two days of hearings, more than half the witnesses still had not testified, but Russell had to go on to other cases. The hearing will be continued Oct. 18 in Meridian.

Shubuta whites have responded to the economic and legal pressure with a counter-attack. The most concentrated attack has been on Mrs. Allie Jones and the Shubuta CDGM (Head Start). The bank will not cash CDGM checks unless they are counter-signed by someone with an account in the bank.

The lead article of the Aug. 30 Meridian Star reported that Shubuta Mayor George S. Busby accused the CDGM group of supporting the boycott. Since

then Meridian Star articles have reported that Busby is furnishing information about CDGM to Senator John Stennis.

To the charge that CDGM supported the boycott, Mrs. Jones, who was responsible for the center's accounts, said "There have not been one penny of CDGM's money spent for supporting the boycott."

Many of the Head Start teachers are now very cool towards anything that sounds like civil rights. They are afraid Busby's attacks will destroy any hopes for CDGM being re-funded.

"You're not going to do anything that's going to cut off your neck if you can help it," said one teacher.

**THE FIRST WEEKS**

BY GWENDOLYN CLARK

MERIDIAN, Miss.--On the first day of school (Monday, Sept. 12) at Meridian Senior High, everything was nice. We weren't called names or anything.

Tuesday and Wednesday we were called names, but we didn't pay attention to them. There was no trouble when we rode the bus that picked up the white kids and took them to town.

On the fourth day--Thursday--I went to the library to work on an assignment. When I began, one of the white boys wrote "White Power-KKK" on a piece of paper, and put it on my table. I let it sit on the table until I'd finished my lesson. When I finished, I turned and laughed at him.



MISS GWENDOLYN CLARK

He got so mad, he began to call me "nigger" and other things. Another kid that was in the library was keeping up a lot of noise, and the teacher said, "Shut up, or out you go."

When the bell rang for us to change class, I picked up the piece of paper on the table and threw it on the floor and stomped it. The boy said, "You damn nigger," and walked out. I left, leaving the paper on the floor.

The same day, I went to the cafeteria, and the white kids were calling me and the other Negroes "nigger." So I got sick of it and turned around and told the white boy who was talking, "Shut up, nigger, you're talking about yourself," because "nigger" means anyone who is nasty.

I told him, "The last few days I've been at this school, the only thing I've seen are 'niggers.' So why don't you be quiet and stop letting these Negroes know what you are--a 'nigger.'"

After finishing my lunch, I was going into the main building when one of the white boys spat on me. I spat back on him, and that evening I told the principal about it.

On Friday, Randolph Hopkins, one of the Negro boys that goes out to the school, was in a fight with one of the white boys. Randolph was sent home

for three days, and the white boy, who started the fight, was sent home for five days.

**... And the Kids Hold a Meeting**

MERIDIAN, Miss.--A meeting was called last Sunday for the Negro kids who are going to integrated schools in Meridian. The students discussed several things that had happened out at Meridian Senior High School Sept. 22 and 23.

"We are not here to fuss," said Roscoe Jones, a student at Meridian Junior College. "We have fussed too long."

The students began to tell what had happened to them:

A white boy had thrown some Coca-Cola on a Negro student at the school. One of the white students had "white power" written on his shirt. Several white boys had eggs, and were bragging about what they were going to do to the "niggers." A white boy had pulled a knife out on a Negro girl, saying, "This is meant for you." Also, some white boys had burned some books that they thought were Negro kids' books (but they were wrong).

One student at the meeting said the high school principal, Charles Armstrong, always wants people to tell him the name of the white kids who do things. But, said the student, Armstrong must know it is impossible to learn all those white kids' names.

Said one girl: "He always wants you to go and get the guy who did this, when he knows good and well that you cannot go and get a 180-pound white boy and bring him to him."

"You are out at that school and you must stay, no matter what happens," Jones told the students.

"The community should get together and stand behind the students," someone said.

"We must stay together," replied Jones.



Montgomery

Mrs. Charlotte Haselrig, a district superintendent of the Buds of Promise in Georgia, was the speaker for Women's Day last Sunday at Mt. Zion A.M.E. Zion Church. "Are you involved?" she asked the congregation. "Or have you been running away from the business of the church?" She said all people can be "ambassadors for Christ" in their daily lives. "Will you accept the call?" she asked. "Inactivity is the same as flight. Become involved in active Christian service." Citations were given to Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Lillian Payne, Miss Delois Boyd, Miss Willie Stone, Mrs. Clara Ivey, Mrs. Annie Thomas, and Mrs. Gwendolyn Ligon. The annual program raised \$5,007 for foreign missionary work.

Decatur

Miss Gladys McDaniel was a contestant in the Miss Morgan County beauty competition earlier this month. She didn't win--in fact, she wasn't even chosen as one of the six girls in the final round. But nevertheless, her showing was remarkable, because she was a Negro girl in probably the first integrated beauty contest in Alabama history.

Miss McDaniel, a 19-year-old senior at Lakeside High School in Decatur, said she entered the contest because "I'd never been in one before."

Montgomery

Sixteen new teachers, including ten with doctor's degrees, were on the faculty as Alabama State College opened its fall term this month. Levi Watkins, president of the college, said 29 teachers--one-third of the faculty--now have doctor's degrees. Enrollment for the fall term at ASC was 1,657 students.

**THINK AND GRIN**

Where are the kings of England usually crowned?  
On the head.

Where is the best place to have a very painful boil?  
On someone else.

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On Sunday, Sept. 4, thousands of Negroes marched into Cicero, Illinois, an all-white suburb of Chicago, to demand an end to segregated housing. The march was different from the non-violent demonstrations that the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and SCLC had been leading all summer in the Chicago Freedom Movement. This time, the marchers were prepared to fight back, if attacked. Fewer whites, and fewer women and children, were marching. Marchers often shouted "Black power."

The Cicero march first had been planned by Dr. King. He called it off when Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley and the Chicago Real Estate Board promised to work toward ending the housing discrimination that has kept many Negroes living in ghettos. But some Negroes were not satisfied with this agreement, and CORE decided to hold the march anyway.

Cicero residents greeted the Negroes by waving swastika flags and shouting Nazi slogans.

Expecting trouble, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner had called out 2,500 National Guard troops. These troops, and hundreds of state, county, and city police, helped keep violence to a minimum.

But a few rocks, bottles, and cherry bombs were thrown, and there were a few scuffles. Whatever else it may have done, Dr. King's agreement had not greatly changed the mood of the white residents of Cicero.



**Special Feature:**

# A DEMONSTRATION *in the* NORTH



Photographs by John Phillips

Grinnell College 'Scarlet & Black'





SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS AT CHARITY CHAPEL ASSEMBLY OF GOD, ONE OF MANY CAJUN CHURCHES



THE CAJUNS' LITTLE STORES DON'T MAKE MUCH MONEY

# Cajuns in Washington County: 'They Stay to Themselves'

BY DON GREGG

McINTOSH--To most people, segregation means separation of Negroes and whites. In Washington County, it means a lot more. This southwest Alabama county has a third group of people segregated from both the Negro and the white communities.

The people are known as Cajuns. They are a mixture of Indian, white, and Negro. No one knows where they came from, and no one knows why they are called Cajuns. The name is usually applied to an all-white group of French descendants living in the bayou country of southern Louisiana, but the Washington County Cajuns have no trace of a French accent, and their speech lacks the sing-song whine that is the trademark of the Louisiana Cajun.



TURNER CALLS THE CAJUNS 'FRIEND'

Washington County Probate Judge Tom W. Turner says that there are about 350 to 400 families of Cajuns in the southern section. All of them live west of Highway 43 in a 100-square-mile area from McIntosh and Calvert to Topton and Charity Chapel. A smaller group lives on the same network of back roads in the bordering part of Mobile County, from Citronelle to Mt. Vernon.

The Cajuns live in clusters of houses, as if banded together against poverty and isolation. In most yards there is an old car or a pickup truck, but it is parked in front of a shack. Occasionally you see a bright red or shiny black motorcycle, and even the smallest shacks can first be spotted by television antennas sticking up above the trees, but there are few middle-class houses.

The average Cajun home has two rooms. One is a small kitchen dominated by a black, wood-burning stove. The other room, set off by a thin partition, holds the beds and the TV for the five-member family. Vegetables grow in a small garden beside the 10-by-25-foot house, and one or two sleepy dogs lie in the yard.

The Cajuns' proudest buildings are their schools and churches, which are brick, concrete block, or neat frame structures. Like the Negroes and whites of Washington County, the Cajuns have their own schools, four of them in all. The churches, usually Baptist or Assembly of God, are so numerous that most Cajuns are within walking distance of them.

Most of the Cajuns make a living by hauling pulp wood for paper companies. "They live in family groups of about 25," said Judge Turner, "and in this group there might be one paper-wood truck. During the harvest season, some of them help farmers take in their crops; and some of them have little stores, but they don't make much money from them. Since jobs are scarce, some take off for Mobile to work on the docks."

The Hi-Way 43 Drive-in Theater is the only place that Cajuns go for entertainment. Otherwise, they pass the time by working, hunting, fishing, or just sitting around talking.

Like many poor people, the Cajuns marry young and have lots of children. Mrs. Louella Snow, 69, spoke proudly of her large number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. But she said her 29-year-old daughter, with six children aged two to 11, is "kinda checked up now. She says she ain't raisin' no more."

Everywhere in this 100 square miles you hear the same names: Snow, Reed, Weaver, Orso, Chestang, Rivers. Asked about her name, Mrs. Snow said, "There's another Louella Snow, but she'll change her name pretty soon. She'll be getting married. She's 12 and, Lo-o-ord, she's a big old girl."

The small number of names indicates a problem of the Cajun way of life. According to a Justice Department official who has worked some with them, they often marry within their own family. This causes a high rate of mental problems, and physical defects like poor eyesight, crippled limbs, and misshapen heads.

Cajuns seldom marry outside their own group, but when they do it can cause a different kind of problem. In one family, Turner said, a man married a white girl from Oklahoma,

and, like most Cajuns, he calls himself white. His brother married a Negro, so he calls himself Negro.

And when a Cajun girl married a Negro in Washington County, the Cajuns wouldn't let the child go to the Cajun schools. The couple sent their child to live with its grandparents and attend an all-Negro school.

Some Cajuns call themselves Indians, instead of white. They don't use the word Cajun, but, as a young waitress in Wagarville put it, "If you say 'Hey, Cajun!' they know who you're talking to."

"They live down there around McIntosh and they're part nigger and part white, but some of the girls are real pretty. Especially those that live up near the white folks," she said. "They stay to themselves and don't nobody mess with 'em. If they like you, they like you; if they don't, they don't."

Judge Turner is one of the few people in Washington County that doesn't call them Cajuns. Instead, he calls them "friend," or he simply calls them by name. That's because he has known them all his life. Since he became probate judge in January of 1965, he has used his power to help them. One of his first official acts was to take his four-man court of commissioners, the county governing body, to two of the area's big businesses: Gelgy and Olin chemical companies.

"Since that meeting," Turner said, "the companies have begun to hire them. Olin might have had one working there before, but the officials at Gelgy said they just didn't know about them."

Finding jobs for them is important, but Judge Turner thinks of the Cajuns as people, not just as a problem. In 1962 he began taking Christmas presents to the poorest of them. "I still carry presents around to the old folks and the cripples," he said.

He also tries to help the Cajuns in other ways. When he visited George Snow and his family in the dead of winter, Turner said, the Snows' unsealed, one-room house was "freezing cold." Snow and the children were sick, so Turner explained to Mrs. Snow how she could buy old or rejected plywood and seal her home. "After she did it, she called me to come look at it. She said it made all the difference in the world."

But the biggest thing Turner has tried to do for them, and for all of the poor people of his county, has been a failure. Nearly two years ago he helped set up the Tombigbee Community Action Program. "That's as far as we've gotten," Turner said. The program has not yet qualified for the initial grant needed to get things under way.

According to Turner, the Tombigbee program (for Washington, Clarke, and Choctaw counties) has met the general requirements set out by the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. He said that whites, Negroes, and representatives of labor, education, the county governments, agriculture, and industry, are all on the planning committee.

He blamed the long delay partly on federal officials. Three requests for funds have been submitted to OEO, but all of them have been rejected. Turner said the latest one was turned down two weeks ago because it needed to be updated.

He said the refusal was particularly frustrating because an OEO official had come from Atlanta to show him how to fill (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



JUDGE TURNER



MRS. LOUELLA SNOW



THE AVERAGE CAJUN HOUSE HAS TWO ROOMS



THE AVERAGE CAJUN FAMILY HAS MANY CHILDREN

In Greene County Case

# U.S. Judge Blocks Grand Jury Action

BY ROBERTA REISIG

MONTGOMERY -- "In any county where we find Negroes are improperly kept off the juries, we can stop the court from functioning," a civil rights lawyer claimed last week.

The attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), had done just that--temporarily, at least. Last Thursday, Federal Judge H. H. Grooms of Birmingham stopped the Greene County grand jury from hearing evidence against Jelinek's client, civil rights worker Paul M. Bokulich, until a three-judge panel could look into the county's entire jury system.

Jelinek had charged that there were not enough Negroes on the grand jury, and that the whole jury system was unconstitutional. He said his suit was unusual in many ways.

Jelinek said this is the first time a judge has kept a grand jury from hearing evidence because of its racial makeup. (In the past, convictions have been thrown out for racial reasons--but only after the defendant had been indicted, tried, and convicted.)

Furthermore, he said, his suit doesn't make the usual claims--that Negroes were completely excluded from jury service, or that only a few "token" Negroes were included. The suit admits that the Greene County jury list is 30% Negro.

And, said Jelinek, the suit is the first direct challenge to the constitutionality of Alabama's jury laws.

Bokulich, 28, from Detroit, Michigan, spent last winter and spring working on voter registration for SCLC in Greene County. In the May Democratic primary, one Negro--the Rev. Peter Kirksey--won nomination to county office. Then on June 20, Bokulich was arrested for grand larceny. Greene County Sheriff Bill Lee accused him of "flim-flaming" two local Negroes, Mrs. Julia Watson and Hank Belton, by posing as a government employee and stealing their welfare checks.

Normally, the case would have gone before a grand jury, which would decide whether or not Bokulich should stand trial. But Jelinek filed a federal suit claiming that the grand jury itself was illegally made up.

The suit said the grand jury was illegal in three ways. First, it said that Negroes were "systematically excluded" from jury duty. About 65% of Greene County's eligible jurors are Negro, the suit said, but of the 65 names on the September jury list, only 19--or 30%--are Negro. This is "under-representation by as much as 35%," Jelinek charged.

Second, the suit said, two Alabama jury laws are "unconstitutional on their face." According to these laws, the jury commission in a county can reject anyone who is not of high moral character, or who appears "unfit." This is so vague that it can be used against



PAUL M. BOKULICH AND FAMILY many "fit" people, "permitting wholesale, purposeful discrimination at the whim and caprice" of the jury commission, the suit said.

Third, it said, the Greene County Jury Commission, which chooses jurors, is unconstitutional made up. Appointed by Governor George C. Wallace (a defendant in Jelinek's suit), the jury commission has never included a Negro.

Before Judge Grooms' order can become permanent, Jelinek must prove his case to the three-judge panel. Meanwhile, the lawyer celebrated the first-round victory by buying a dog. He named it "Bokulich."

### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Oct. 3, at the 17th St. AOH Church of God, Bishop Jasper Robey, pastor. Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth will be our freedom speaker.

### HELP-HELP-HELP

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# School Elections in Rural Miss.

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--Beat 5 in almost every county in Mississippi will have a board of education election Nov. 8. Almost all county boards of education have five members--each one elected by the people living in his beat. This year's election concerns Beat 5 in every Mississippi county except Washington, Coahoma, and Leflore. In these three counties, the members are elected at large, which means that everybody in the whole county can vote. These counties will hold elections in 1967.

Two Negroes running in Beat 5 elections this fall are Mrs. Mary Inez Batts

of Neshoba County and Otis C. Millsap of Jasper County.

"I am running because I think we can ask for what we want," said Mrs. Batts. "Speak out and let them know what we want. My people can tell me what they want, and when the board has its meetings, I can tell the board what my people and I want."

Now, said Millsap, "we have no voice in matters. We don't know anything about what's going on in our state. We want to know what's happening. We are human beings, just as the other race. This is why I am running--because I want my people to get what they want."

This election is for school boards in rural areas. Towns and cities usually have separate school boards.

Candidates for the board of education must be registered voters who have lived in their beats for one year. To get on this year's ballot, they must get 10% of the registered voters in Beat 5, or 50 people--whichever is less--to sign a petition nominating them for the school board. They must hand in the petitions before Oct. 9.

Board members are elected for six years. People elected to represent Beat 5 will be on the board until 1972. What does a member do in six years? The main job is to pay all bills. Among the responsibilities of the board of education are:

1. Paying teachers' salaries;

2. Running school buses and sometimes buying new ones;
3. Buying books for all schools in the county system;
4. Purchasing supplies and equipment;
5. Approving or disapproving of students transferring from one school to another;
6. Changing boundaries of school districts; and
7. Paying the salary and expenses of the county superintendent of education.

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### Mack Guilford, Prop.

PHONE 262-0990

## Thomas Cleared

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gully verdict. Then all 12 sat back in their seats in the jury box, laughing, eating sandwiches, and drinking Cokes. After that, they collected their pay for jury duty--\$16 for two days--and hurried out of the courthouse.

One Negro juror said afterward that jury duty was "all right." At first, he said, the jurors "couldn't get together" on the verdict, but then they did. Would he want to serve again? "Well," he said doubtfully, "it's a pretty big job."

Another Negro juror said he didn't think Thomas was innocent and he didn't think he was guilty. "I couldn't understand... about the pistols and stuff," he said. He added that he wouldn't want to serve again, because "it's too hard."

As the last of the participants in the last of Lowndes County's civil rights trials drove off, County Solicitor Carlton Perdue stood out in the darkness, telling anyone who wanted to hear:

"Our relationships with niggers are extremely good. Tonight, I'd do most anything for the nigger."

### Maid Jobs

New York, Conn. & other points-- Ages 18 to 50, single or married, \$35 to \$65 a week, free board & uniforms, off one day each week & every other Sunday. Must have reference from your minister, teacher, business concern, or former employer. Write for applications today. If accepted, we will send tickets to B'ham and to your employment destination. 24 hours service.

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FANTASTIC BARGAINS--For sale: 8mm movie camera, \$49.95; 100% human hair wigs, any color, \$49.95; watch with jet plane watch hand, \$29.95; beautiful ladies' watches, \$29.95; camera, \$14.95; ladies' pressing oil with Bergamot, \$1.50; sage & sulphur hair & scalp conditioner, \$1.75. Write: United World Traders, P. O. Box 872, Mobile, Ala. If you are in business, you can get these things wholesale.

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

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.

TWIN COVERLETS WANTED --Wanted, two hand-made quilted coverlets for a pair of twin beds, suitable for a girl's room. Write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N. Y.

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.

CLOTHES WANTED--The La Ritz Social & Savings Club is sponsoring a charity drive for the Boys Town. The club is soliciting clothing and linen. If you want to contribute to the drive, call Mrs. Nellie Hardy, at 263-0948 in Montgomery, or drop off your donation at her house, 628 Colony St.

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.

MONTGOMERY NAACP -- Kick-off for the NAACP membership drive will be at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 4, in Bethel Baptist Church. The public is invited. J. E. Williams, assistant director of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be the keynote speaker. The goal of the membership drive is 3,000 members.

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.

WANTED--Experienced typist for temporary position. Call The Southern Courier, 262-3572.

WANTED -- One parakeet, yellow, with green breast and funny-looking tail, already named Francis if possible, for six little girls. Call 264-4078 in Montgomery.

WORK IN NEW YORK--Do you wish self-employment? Suitable couple, with or without family, wanted to re-locate in New York State, and take care of retarded children who are wards of the state. 13-room house available for rent. For more information, write to Mrs. M. B. Olatunji, P. O. Box 358, Millerton, N. Y.

FOR SALE--Nine-room house, completely furnished. Three bedrooms, two kitchens, two living rooms, one back porch, two front porches, gas heat. A splendid buy for middle-aged couple who would like to rent out small apartment or keep rooms. Old house in good repair, covered with brick siding about ten years ago. Good roofing, good street. \$6,000 cash and house is yours --or \$5,000 and assume mortgage of \$1,220. College town, no discrimination, two factories that hire Negro men, two air bases. If interested, contact the Rev. Phil Walker, 220 N. High St., Yellow Springs, Ohio.



## In Chattanooga, Negroes and whites got rough with racial prejudice... instead of each other.

Communities with a real desire to settle racial problems are doing an effective job. They're bringing Negroes and whites together around the central theme: what they can work out in solving their differences. In Chattanooga, they're working together through the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Their efforts, historic, have begun to bring Negroes and whites and Negroes have a united Community Action Committee. Now people take the burden of Negroes' troubles off their shoulders.

members of all races in your community through a Human Relations Commission can start solving the problems of education, delinquency, and equal jobs. To be most effective, a Commission should have official status, power to act, an adequate budget, skilled staff, and membership widely representative of the community. If you want to know how to set up a Commission or how an existing one can be more effective, write for the Community Relations Service booklet, How To Turn Talk Into Action. Address: ACTION, Washington D.C. 20537.

Face the problem, face to face.

Talk, plan, act.



JUDGE HELPS CAJUNS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR) out his request. She is no longer with OEO, Turner said. "People keep disappearing," he said. "As soon as you find out what one person wants in Montgomery or Atlanta, he moves to another department and you have to start over with somebody else." But Turner thinks the poverty money is desperately needed, and he is angry

about the long wait. "A kid doesn't know anything about Montgomery," he said. "A kid doesn't know what OEO means. All he knows is he's cold as hell, and he's hungry." Meanwhile, he will keep on working with the Cajuns, not because they are a "problem," but because they are his friends.

Games of the Week

Two Big Wins for Tuskegee Teams

BY J.A. ROSS



NOTASULGA TACKLER HANGS ON TO QB COHN

TUSKEGEE--The winless, fired-up, red-jerseyed Tigers of Tuskegee Institute High shellacked visiting Booker T. Washington of Montgomery last week, 20 to 0.

Both offenses see-sawed back and forth between the 20-yard markers for the entire first half, probing their opponents' defense. Neither team showed much punch.

But the Tigers came out at the opening of the second half and completely dominated the Yellow Jackets with a "razzle-dazzle" offense. Their first score came within two minutes.

Tuskegee Institute High received the second-half kick-off, and then picked up 15 yards on a penalty. On the next play, fleet-footed Tiger halfback Robert Thompson sprinted through the Yellow Jackets' left tackle for 55 yards and a touchdown. Vincent Hepbern passed to Wilbert Sutton for the extra point.

Another penalty set up the Tigers' second TD. After a 15-yard step-off put the ball on the BTW 21, Tiger quarterback Leon Moore threw a pass to Sutton, who shook off or side-stepped five attempted tackles and went in for the score.

In the final seconds of the game, Jonas Bowns of Tuskegee Institute picked up a Yellow Jacket fumble and ran 20 yards for the final TD.

The Tigers received only one penalty, five yards for offside, during the entire game.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- The Tuskegee High School Indians scalped the Blue Devils of Notasulga last week town their first football game in nearly four years. The score was a lopsided 26 to 6.

The Notasulga squad was big, tough, experienced, and all-white. Just about everybody thought it was going to whip Tuskegee's small, desegregated team in the Indians' second battle of their first football season since 1962.

But Indian quarterback Jimmy Cohn proved that it's more important to out-think your opponents than to outnumber or out-weight them. After a first quarter in which neither team could shake the ball loose, Cohn unveiled a

passing attack that left the Blue Devils floundering around in mid-field.

Time after time, Cohn whipped the ball under, over, around, or through the Blue Devil defense to end Joe Peterson. But as Tuskegee came within one yard of a touchdown, Notasulga fought back by knocking Cohn out of the game.

With their quarterback missing, the Indians lost the ball and 60 yards in quick succession. They didn't recover until Cohn returned to the lineup. Then they took the ball back down the field and scored on a long pass to Peterson. He kicked the extra point with only seconds left in the half.

After half-time music from Tuskegee's two-week-old band, it was the Indians' game all the way. Peterson, Cohn, and halfback Dean Hornsby each scored once, and Hornsby ran another extra point. The best Notasulga could do was a lone tally by fullback Jimmy May near the end of the game.

Trial Set For Rights Worker In Draft Case

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

OPELIKA--Simuel B. Schutz Jr., a civil rights worker charged with draft-dodging, pleaded not guilty at a hearing this week in U. S. District Court.

A federal grand jury had indicted Schutz for failing to report to his local draft board in Tuskegee last May "to submit to induction into the Armed Forces."

After the pre-trial hearing was over, Schutz' attorney admitted that Schutz didn't show upon the date ordered by the Macon County draft board.

But the attorney, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, said Schutz had a good reason. He said the all-white draft board had no right to draft Schutz, a Negro.

"Any act performed by a segregated body in this country is illegal," Jelinek said. "It cannot and should not be obeyed. As long as the draft board is discriminating, they do not act in the name of the U. S. government."

Jelinek said he would argue the question at Schutz' trial, scheduled for the week of Oct. 17.

Schutz, 19, faces a sentence of up to five years in a federal prison and a fine of up to \$10,000 if he is convicted.

A native of Tuskegee, he was formerly a student at Tuskegee Institute and a leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League.

Reward Offered

MONTGOMERY--A reward of \$500--the highest amount the law allows--has been posted for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers of Jimmie Lee Smith Jr., whose body was found Sept. 4 in a ravine near the Alabama River. Governor George C. Wallace posted the reward Sept. 16 at the request of District Attorney Dave Crosland, one day after an eight-member committee from the Montgomery Improvement Association asked Crosland to act.

Poor People Travel to Washington To Fight for Anti-Poverty Bill

BY LAURA GODOFKY

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Poor people from Mississippi, California, Michigan, Kentucky, New York, Missouri, Ohio, and New Jersey came to Washington this week. They all came for the same reason--they wanted the U. S. Congress to pass a strong anti-poverty bill, and to spend more money on the War on Poverty.

The poor people were Negro and white, Spanish-speaking and English-speaking. Money from churches, labor unions, friends, and their own pockets helped them get to Washington.

They arrived Monday on a chilly and rainy day. But before they left, they

had received some warm and sunny welcomes. About 600 people marched to the Capitol building, where two senators and three representatives talked to them.

The 1996 anti-poverty bill came to the floor of the House Monday. It was expected to pass and go to the Senate soon. No one thought Congress would end the War on Poverty, but the marchers wanted the war to be expanded.

The march was coordinated by the Poverty Rights Action Center, a Washington group. The new center hopes to help civil rights and anti-poverty groups to work together.

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