

They Call It JUSTICE

Youths Sent To Reform School

BY GAIL FALK

HEIDELBERG, Miss.--Mrs. Mary Alice Thomas went to visit her 15-year-old son, Percy Lee Thomas Jr., last weekend at Oakley Training School, the state reform school for Negroes in Raymond, Miss. She came back more worried than ever.

She said her son wouldn't talk much about conditions at the school during the supervised visiting period, "but you could tell they was being mistreated." She said all the children seemed to be very afraid of talking with the lady guard listening in.

Mrs. Thomas said she's stayed worried ever since Thomas and a second 15-year-old Heidelberg youth, George D. Newell, were sent to Oakley last month on charges of making a phone call to a white lady.

The teenagers were first picked up in August, along with James Caraway, 15, and Mrs. Thomas' second son, Dennis Ray Thomas, 13.

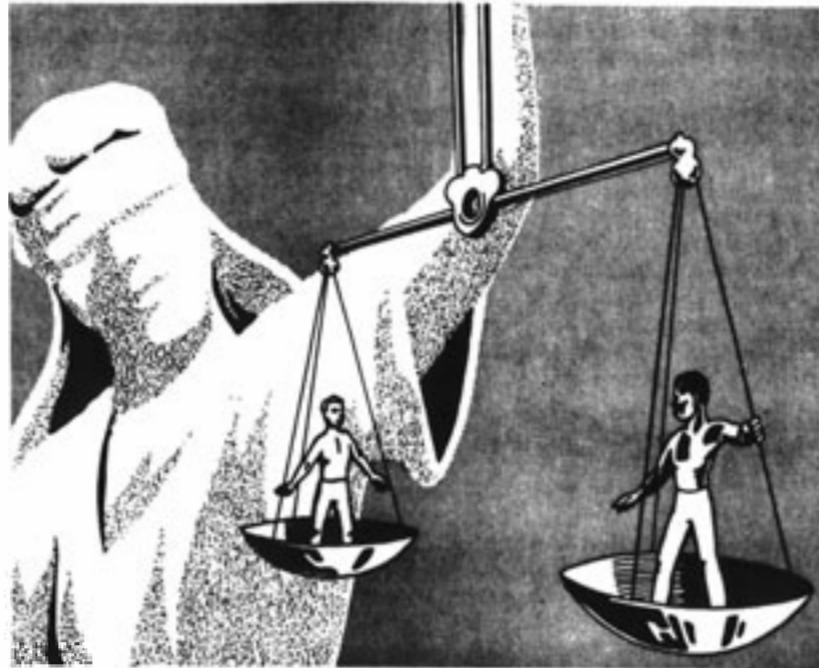
"At the time," said Mrs. Thomas, "I went down to the city hall and asked what had they did, Travis Buckley (Jasper County attorney) told me to shut up, but I thought a mother had a right to know those things. I knows where my children be's pretty nearly at all times, and I thought I could give some explanation." Later in the day, Mrs. Thomas said, she was told she had to raise \$100 bond for the boys, because they made an "obscene phone call."

The boys said later that Buckley had threatened to send them away to reform school if they didn't admit making the call. Dennis Ray Thomas said he confessed because he was afraid Buckley would send him to the penitentiary, even though he "never knowed a white person's number to call."

But Percy Lee Thomas never did confess. His mother said he told her, "I wasn't going to tell no lie on my own self."

The boys had no lawyer at their hearing on the charge last Oct 5. Their attorney, Malcolm Farmer of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, was barred from the court on grounds that he was not a Mississippi lawyer.

At the hearing, Dennis Ray Thomas told Judge L.B. Porter that he didn't know (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)



Beating Cases Stalled In Mississippi Courts

BY GAIL FALK

DEKALB, Miss.--It wasn't anything new to Kemper County when five young Negroes were beaten along the highway last July 2. The county has a long history of racial violence.

But it was something new when the men--Eugene Griffin, Ted Coleman, Lonnie Chamberlain, and Renea Johnson, of Preston, Miss., and R.G. Grady, of Memphis, Tenn.--called on the law to punish the white men they accused of the beating. The county has had no civil

JURY CASES

MONTGOMERY--Attorneys for a Negro accused of raping a white woman have challenged the Montgomery County jury system.

In a suit filed in federal court last week, attorney Solomon Seay Jr. said the county's method of selecting names for the jury list excludes all people who are not "economically and politically successful."

Seay asked Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to stop the Montgomery County grand jury from acting on the case of Johnny Lee Davis, a rape suspect. Judge Johnson said he would not interfere with the grand jury, but would rule before Davis could be tried.

MERIDIAN, Miss.--Lauderdale County's grand jury faced a double load of cases this week because the indictments returned by last spring's grand jury were no good.

Circuit Judge Aubert Dunn threw out the indictments last spring after attorney Jack Young of Jackson claimed his client, John Davis, 15, accused of rape, could not get a fair hearing because the jury excluded Negroes and women.

This term, Young said, there were no more Negroes on the grand jury than there were last term, and no women. So he protested again.

But this time, Judge Dunn denied Young's motion, saying he didn't think there was any racial discrimination.

rights activity, except for a little voter registration.

The men swore out warrants that led to criminal charges of assault with a dangerous weapon against Lamar Breckenridge, and assault and battery with a dangerous weapon against James Calvin Breckenridge (the Breckenridges are father and son). In addition, the Negroes filed civil suit against the Breckenridges, asking payment for injuries caused by the beating.

Last week both cases came up in court, and neither of them got very far. A grand jury refused to indict the Breckenridges on the criminal charges.

District Attorney Harvey Buck, who was in charge of the prosecution, explained, "I didn't have any witnesses. There was not enough for the grand jury to go on."

Buck said sheriff's deputy H.T. Jarvis couldn't find anyone home when he went around to let the witnesses know when to appear in court.

On the day of the hearing, Buck said, "I got a bench warrant and the sheriff went out and arrested one." Jarvis arrested the youngest witness, 15-year-old Renea Johnson, but again reported he couldn't find any of the others, Buck said.

Johnson said he was taken to a room where there were about 20 men, and told him to point out the two men who beat him. He said that's what he did.

Roosevelt Griffin, father of 16-year-old Eugene Griffin, said Jarvis could have found more witnesses if he had tried. "He came here and asked for me and Eugene. My wife told him where I was working in Louisville (in the next county), and that Eugene was in school."

Roosevelt Griffin said the deputy didn't leave any message about the hearing. "If he had, this boy'da been here. I'd a had him here. Or I'd a carried him to the courthouse myself."

And when the deputy sheriff went to find Coleman, according to Griffin, Coleman's sister said he was out in the (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 5)

Three's a Crowd In Linden Jail

BY ARTHUR STEIER AND CAROL S. LOTTMAN

LINDEN--Civil rights worker Dick Reavis came back from Texas this week to face a multitude of charges in Marengo County Circuit Court.

After two trials, not only was Reavis behind bars, but so were his wife and his lawyer.

Last Monday, Reavis was convicted on six counts of driving without an Alabama driver's license. He could not pay the \$350 fine imposed by Judge E.F. Hildreth, and so he went to jail.

Demopolis police had given Reavis the tickets last summer, while he was working for SCLC in the Demopolis Summer Project.

Reavis' wife, Becky, who worked with him the past two summers, sat among the spectators at the trial. After Demopolis Police Chief A.E. Cooper had testified,

she jumped up and loudly accused him of being "the best liar I've ever known."

Hildreth turned to Cooper and asked what she said. Cooper replied, "She called me a liar." The judge requested Mrs. Reavis to apologize. She asked her husband's lawyer, Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, if she had to, and he said she could do whatever she wanted.

So Mrs. Reavis said she wouldn't apologize. Hildreth held her in contempt, fined her \$50, and sentenced her to five days in jail.

On Wednesday morning, Reavis was convicted of vagrancy, fined \$100, and sentenced to six months in jail.

Shortly afterward, Sheriff T. Wilmer Shields arrested Jelinek on a complaint charging him with practicing without a license. He joined the Reavises in the Marengo County jail.



DONALD A. JELINEK

Another Beating In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Miss.--" 'Gunsmoke' had just ended" on TV, said Mrs. Mary Dell Finley, "when we heard a gunshot outside."

Mrs. Finley said she rushed outside last Saturday night in time to see Philadelphia police officers Willie "Tripp" Windham and Charles "Steve" Huddleston stopping Willie Jay Johnson and Eugene Johnson.

The Johnson brothers had been walking down a dirt alley and were about to turn onto Lewis Ave., just inside Philadelphia's city limits. "They mighta been drinking," said Mrs. Finley, "but they weren't bothering anybody."

"Jay (Johnson) began to run," she said, but when he couldn't get away, he asked Windham, "Tripp, why do you do us like this? We are all colored people."

(Windham, a Negro, has been accused of mistreating many colored people since he joined the police force last year. A boycott of Philadelphia stores is the latest effort in a Negro campaign to have him removed from the force.)

Mrs. Finley said Windham answered, "Shut up your mouth and give me that gun."

But, she said, Jay Johnson pleaded, "I don't have a gun. I don't have a gun." Mrs. Finley, Johnson's cousin, said he begged her, "Cuz Ma'y Dell, tell him I don't have a gun!"

Then, said Mrs. Finley, Windham knocked Johnson to the ground and shot three times while he had him on the ground.

Mrs. Ardella Huddleston, who lives right by the corner where the violence occurred, confirmed Mrs. Finley's story and pointed to a muddy trench by the road. "They kicked him over in that ditch," she said.

"Every time he'd go to get up, they'd knock him down again. He was just beggin' them to stop till it was pitiful."

Both Johnson brothers were held in the city jail without bail through the weekend. Eugene Johnson, 21, who was held to the side by Huddleston during the hassle, was charged with public drunkenness.

Willie Jay Johnson, 28, was charged with drunkenness, assault with intent to kill, (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 4)

Election Aftermath in Lowndes

'Sold His People for a Coke'

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

LOWNDESBORO--The Lowndes County Freedom Organization no longer exists. It is now the

Lowndes County Freedom Party. In last week's election, the organization's slate of candidates received more than 20% of

the vote. Under Alabama law, this makes it a full-fledged political party.

This week, people were still talking about the election--and the fact that all the freedom candidates lost. "We kind of expected it," said Mrs. Alice L. Moore, the freedom organization's choice for tax assessor. "But we didn't want the majority of the people to think so, because we figured that we couldn't get all of their support."

Mrs. Moore said intimidation was the main reason many Negroes didn't support the Negro candidates. "Most people who live on the white people's land were afraid to vote for the freedom organization's candidates because they thought they'd get thrown off their land," she said.

"Most Negroes didn't appreciate the vote," Mrs. Moore added. "They didn't think of the value of the vote."

But to SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael, the Lowndes County election was something like a victory. "We got a party now," Carmichael said this week in Boston, Massachusetts. "Black people aren't discouraged. We're on the move."

"We are the second party in Lowndes County now," said James Jones, a resident of Lowndesboro. "We polled more votes than the Republican Party." Still, he said, he was "sick" about the results.

About one-fifth of the Negroes didn't bother to vote, he said. "And there was another group, the intellectuals, who had committed themselves to the people who were responsible for their jobs. They thought that the white people were the only ones who could help them, so they stuck with them."

"There was evidence in so many instances that showed why the (Negro) candidates didn't receive as many votes as they should have," Jones said. "Some Negroes were intimidated to such an extent that they didn't vote."

In one instance, he said, "a Negro Uncle Tom (voting) clerk sold his people for a Coke, a piece of cake, and some coffee."

"I didn't hear anybody say this, and nobody told me about it. I saw him help a Negro to the booth, and while he was helping him, I heard (the clerk) say, 'If you want to vote for Sheriff Ryals, here's the lever here. Pull this one for him.'"

U.S. Court Halts Trial of 80



DEFENDANT DOROTHY FRAZIER IN EMPTY COURT BUILDING

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--A frantic trial in Montgomery Municipal Court last Friday resulted in \$100 fines against five SNCC workers and a contempt-of-court citation against their lawyer.

A related trial, scheduled for Tuesday in the same court, might have been even more frantic, with 80 defendants instead of five.

But the night before, a federal court in New Orleans, La., said further courtroom antics would have to wait. It ordered Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to hear the defendants' claim that the trials should not be held at all.

This week's developments were the latest of many in cases that began around the time of the Selma-to-Montgomery march in March, 1965. These cases involved 167 defendants arrested in Montgomery on charges of disorderly conduct, loitering, refusing to obey an officer, and resisting an officer.

At first, lawyers for the 167 demonstrators asked Judge Johnson to take the cases away from the Montgomery court and hear them himself. He refused, and courts all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court agreed with him.

Then Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee asked Johnson to throw out the cases altogether, because the arrests were "selective and discriminatory," and the charges too "vague." But Johnson refused.

So SNCC workers James Forman, Stu House, Bill Ware, George Bass, and William Hall went on trial for disorderly conduct last Friday before Judge D. Eugene Loe. But Jelinek was told that state law prevented him from representing the defendants. Charles Conley, a Negro lawyer from

Montgomery, then refused to represent the defendants because, he said, they had not paid him for his previous work on the case.

When Jelinek tried to speak on behalf of the SNCC workers, Judge Loe said the LCDC attorney was in contempt and ordered him locked up. Jelinek was behind bars for about 30 minutes.

Meanwhile, the SNCC workers defended themselves.

They repeatedly asked Judge Loe to give them a lawyer. "Your honor," said Forman, "please explain our rights."

Forman got in several wrangles with City Attorney Ira DeMent. When the trial ran past the lunch hour, Forman remarked, "My legal experience tells me this trial is illegal."

DeMent responded, "My legal experience tells me I'm hungry." Forman replied, "And I'm hungry for more than just food, Mr. DeMent. I'm hungry for freedom, freedom, freedom."

Forman wound up the defense with a long speech. He said the defendants' conduct had not been disorderly, unless the law required them to "salute and say, 'Here I am,' or bow down" when confronting a policeman. "There's no law that says a man can't sit down," Forman argued.

But all five were found guilty and fined \$100. They were also sentenced to 30 days in jail, but the sentence was suspended.

Meanwhile, Judge Johnson's latest decision in the case was being appealed to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. And, hours before Round Two was to begin in Municipal Court, the Fifth Circuit ordered Johnson to give the demonstrators a hearing.





On the Doorstep



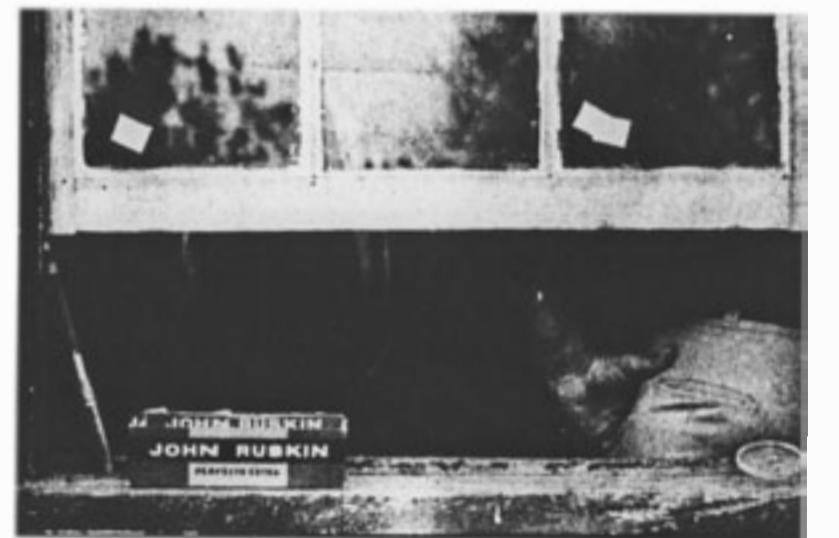
Not as it used to be



Taking school with him

At the Country Polling Places

RURAL ELECTION DAY

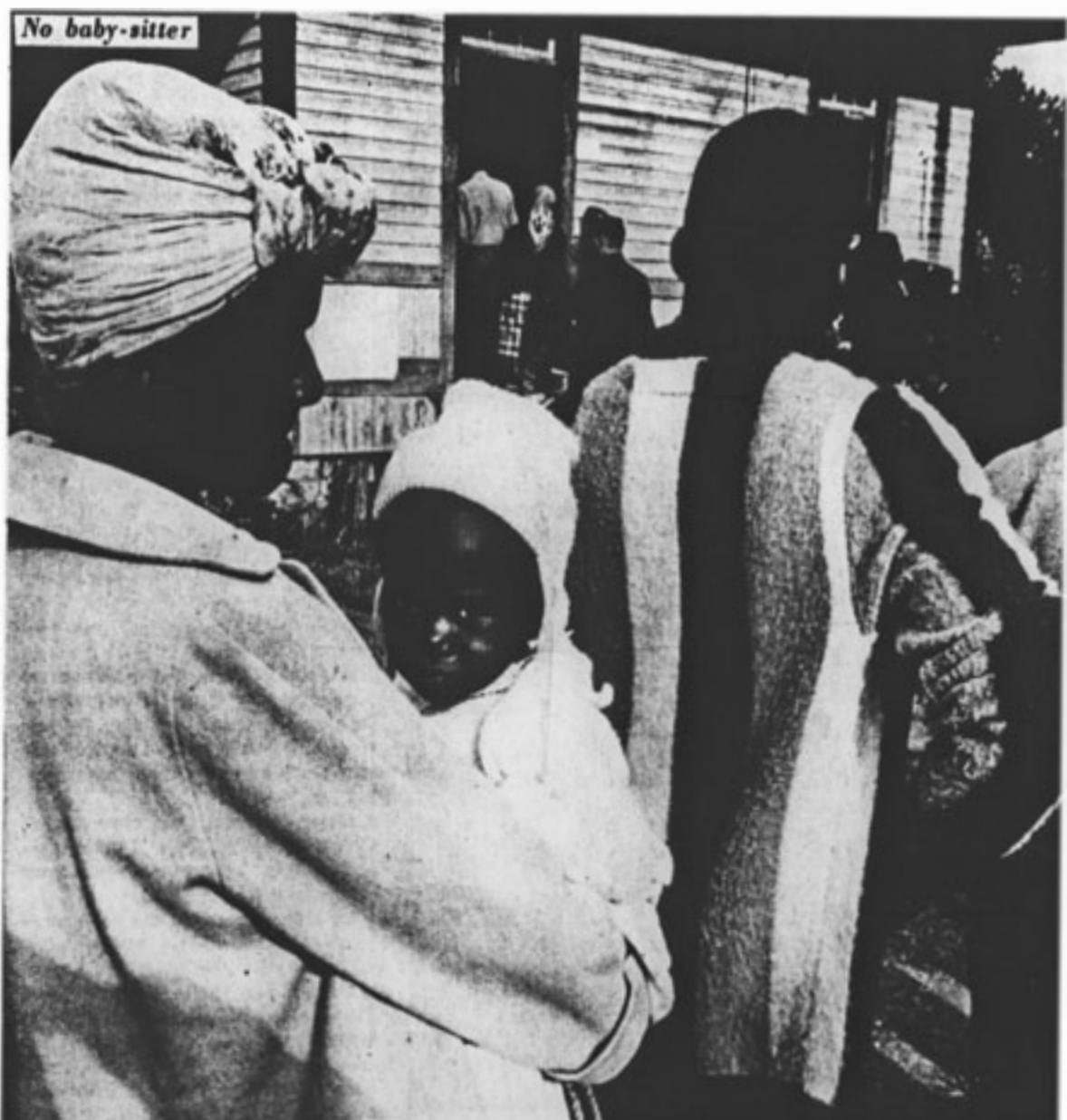


Crowded

Photographs by Jim Pepler



Crowded?



No baby-sitter



No need for baby-sitter

NEGROES GET MYSTERIOUS SAMPLE BALLOT

Mobile Election: Who Did What--and Why?

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--"If I don't vote this time, it'll be that I'm fed up," said a Prichard housewife a week before the election. "You got the candidates campaigning, but they ain't campaigning facts; and our supposed-to-be-leaders is talking voting, but they don't talk about any candidates. It's like a big private conversation been going on, and it's been going on too long."

"There really isn't nobody running," said another voter. "Except in circles," added a third. "Everybody's confused and a little bit scared."

The confusion during election time in Mobile is nothing new. It's been going on for years.

In the past, a flood of conflicting "sample ballots" poured into the Negro community on the eve of an election.

Some of the ballots were distributed anonymously, in defiance of Alabama law. Nearly all of them claimed to endorse the candidates who would do the most for Mobile Negroes.

But only one sample ballot appeared before the general election this time.

All fall, when Mobile civil rights groups talked about getting out the vote, many people replied that they were "going fishing" on election day. And on Nov. 8, slightly less than 40% of Mobile's registered Negro voters bothered to go to the polls.

The Negro leaders had their own ideas about the small turnout. "There was serious disappointment in the Negro community when the Negro vote didn't prove to be a potent factor on May 3," said John LeFlore of the Non-Partisan Voters League.

In May, over 50% of the voters came out in an effort to deliver a meaningful "bloc vote". They failed to elect any candidates. As a result, LeFlore said, many voters were too discouraged to want to try again.

But some people, like the Prichard housewife, said the Negroes were tired of election campaigns directed only at their leaders. They wanted to meet the candidates themselves, and make up their own minds.

"If you go fishing on election day," warned C.H. Montgomery, of the Alabama Coordinating Committee, before the election, "it'll be the most expensive fish you ever caught."

But many Negroes didn't even bother to register. Voter registration has been



AT WORK IN THE NON-PARTISAN VOTERS LEAGUE OFFICE

slow since May. "It appears Negro civil rights groups have rolled over and played dead in the last few months when it came to registering voters," LeFlore said.

"It was a mistake on all our parts," agreed Montgomery. "Get together as a oneness to educate the people," Montgomery, an unsuccessful candidate for the State House in the May primary, urged Negro leaders before the general election.

Many Negro voters wanted most to learn how to vote for candidates of different parties on one ballot.

But the three major civil rights groups in Mobile failed to get this instruction to large numbers of people.

"They don't want you to know too much about the machines -- and I'm inclined to believe one of the big parties is behind this -- because we just haven't been able to get hold of the machines," the Rev. A. R. Ray of the Neely Street Civic Club told an audience in Prichard.

But only 40 people were present on the two occasions that Ray explained how to split a ticket, using an imitation ballot marked with a giant arrow. (The ballot came from Jack Edwards, a Republican Congressional candidate, who was re-elected in the First District.)

Only 45 people showed up to hear Montgomery and the Coordinating Committee tell them how to split a ticket, using ballots clipped from the newspapers.

When LeFlore and the NPVL got a machine from the county, it was advertised a week late. So few people showed for the demonstration that one man said, "that was money the county should have saved." Dr. Robert Gilliard, president of the Mobile NAACP, said the problem was "that you can't do an effective job of educating persons about a split vote in two-three weeks."

On Nov. 8, the Negroes who did go to the polls voted the straight Democratic ticket, with few exceptions. The four major Negro wards in the city--2,

3, 10, and 23--gave Mrs. Lurleen Wallace 2,629 votes and Republican candidate James D. Martin 2,009 votes. Independent Carl Robinson got only 1,162. Attorney General-elect MacDonald Gallion beat Republican Don

Collins, 2,999 to 1,498, and U. S. Sen. John Sparkman won re-election over John Grenier, 4,249 to 1,278.

wasn't enough of it to matter very much, or enough organization behind it to make the politicians pay much attention to it.

As usual, there were charges that the Negro vote was up for sale, and angry replies that it wasn't.

"Negroes are tired of back-door patty-patty," according to Ray. "No man can come out in the dark and pat me



THE REV. A. R. RAY TEACHES PEOPLE HOW TO SPLIT THEIR VOTES

going to give you the program, and we're going to vote together."

"This is one of the most crucial elections in the history of Alabama," Montgomery said the weekend before the election, "not so much for the candidates, but for you to show your appreciation for what the Coordinating Committee has been doing."

At another meeting, he said, "We're tired of being planned for -- we want them (the politicians) to plan with us. Whichever one gets elected, we expect him to be the representative of all the people."

But Montgomery admitted that it doesn't really happen that way. "Not one white member (out of 105) of the county Democratic Executive Committee voted for my try as vice-chairman; yet they ask us (the Negroes) to stand up and support the ticket."

Nevertheless, he said, "It isn't fair to expect candidates to stand out and stand up for our people because it's morally right -- I don't go along with that; we've got to go out and help the Lord get the job done."

There was little discussion and no criticism at the Neely Street and Coordinating Committee meetings. But the Non-Partisan Voters League leaders didn't get off so easily.

"Non-partisan means we pick no slate -- only recommend the best persons for the job," O.B. Purefoy told a NPVL audience. The voters responded noisily.

"We in Alabama are a sick people," shouted one. "I'm sick of this junk."

"What does non-partisan mean?" others murmured angrily.

All three civil rights groups attracted few voters younger than 40. "You know young people wouldn't stand for that nonsense," one man explained.

These groups raise only a few dollars at their weekly meetings, scarcely enough to wage full-scale campaigns at election time. "If we'd had enough ballots, we would have marked them," said

Montgomery, to explain why the Coordinating Committee didn't put out a sample ballot this year. "But we wouldn't go to a candidate and ask for \$2-3,000 to make up ballots."

But the Coordinating Committee, which is largely Democratic, raised enough money from somewhere to install a bank of telephones the Friday night before the election. The telephones were used to urge people to vote and to deny that the Coordinating Committee had put out any sort of ballot.

Almost every civil rights group in Mobile refrained from sponsoring a ballot. But there was one exception.

The NPVL first sent out a letter to teachers, stressing the importance of voting and promising further information. On the Monday before the election, a "pink sheet" was distributed. In the past the sheet has been a sample ballot.

This year the 25,000 copies resembled a letter, explaining how to split a ticket, and urging that the voter first pull the Democratic master lever, before choosing any other candidates.

But did the two letters reflect the thinking of all NPVL leaders? Henry Williams, NPVL board chairman, said he never heard of either until he discovered a pile of them in a vacant lot next to his house.

Finally, late Monday night, an anonymous white ballot appeared. It endorsed Republican candidates Martin, Collins, Edwards, and two local GOP state House contestants, Bert Nettles and Emmett Gaston.

The white ballot was delivered to the NPVL office late Monday night with some Edwards ballots. Several residents claimed that the same people gave them the pink sheet and the white ballot.

In Ward 10, the NPVL's home ground, two Republicans ran ahead of the straight Democratic ticket originally recommended by the pink sheet. Martin beat Wallace, 782 to 556, and Collins won over Gallion, 720 to 501. In Ward 3, where all NPVL literature was widely distributed, both Martin with 595 votes and Robinson with 441 beat Wallace's 380.

Many people assumed the white ballot had come from the NPVL because the ballot carried a message to the voters exactly like that used on the envelope in which the NPVL pink sheets were delivered. "That's just one of the things people will do," LeFlore said. "Anything that goes out from the NPVL has the NPVL's name on it."

As the election drew closer, some white men paid visits to the NPVL office. Among them were Juvenile Court Judge J. T. Strickland, and the son of Emmett Gaston, Republican contender for House place 6.

LeFlore said he had no idea what Gaston's son wanted at 10:30 the night before the election, but explained that Strickland was an old friend, and was handling a case for him. "Judge Strickland comes up here eight or nine times a year on personal business," LeFlore said.

After the voting was over Nov. 8, Vernel Jensen Jr., federal district attorney, said, "It apparently was a good clean election at the polls."

But long before all the votes were counted, some politicians were claiming victory in Mobile's Negro wards.

Bill Grayson, the Democrat who won House place 10, spoke confidently at 8:30 on election night. He wasn't acknowledging congratulations yet, but he wasn't worried. "I'm waiting on Ward 10 and Prichard," he smiled. "That's the niggers."

Important to the Voter



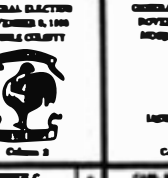

This Is an URGENT ELECTION MESSAGE For Your Immediate Information

THE NPVL PINK SHEET CAME IN THIS ENVELOPE

Important to the Voter

This Is an URGENT ELECTION MESSAGE For Your Immediate Information

General Election, Mobile County, Ala. Nov. 8, 1966

 REPUBLICAN JAMES D. MARTIN U.S. SENATOR	 DEMOCRATIC MRS. LURLEEN WALLACE GOV.	 REPUBLICAN CARL ROBINSON U.S. SENATOR	 REPUBLICAN MCDONALD GALLION ATTORNEY GENERAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE ANONYMOUS WHITE BALLOT

Although Congressman Jack Edwards, the only successful county-wide GOP candidate, beat Mobile Judge Warren Finch by a margin of more than two to one, the Negro voters preferred Democrat Finch, 3,005 to 2,331. And the rest of the Democratic slate merely increased their county-wide margins in the four Negro wards.

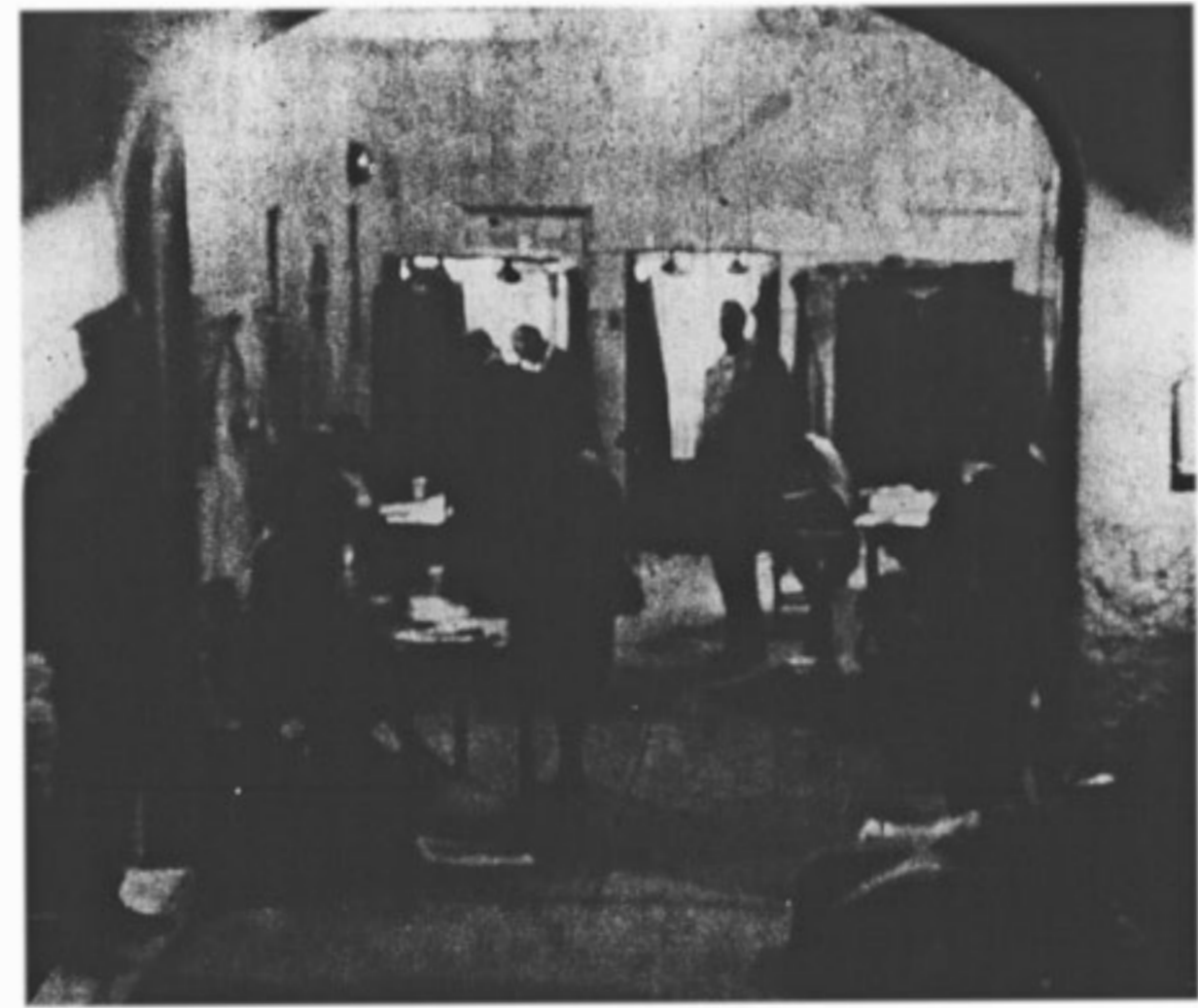
All in all, the Negro vote didn't make a dent in the county returns. There just



HENRY WILLIAMS OF THE NPVL



JUDGE STRICKLAND AND LEFLORE IN NPVL OFFICE



ONLY 40% OF MOBILE'S NEGRO VOTERS WENT TO THE POLLS NOV. 8

Stokely Carmichael in Boston

From the College to the Ghetto

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON
 BOSTON, Massachusetts -- Stokely Carmichael's trip to Boston began with a talk at Harvard University. Eight hundred people, most of them white, turned out to hear the SNCC chairman, who was dressed in a gray



STOKELY CARMICHAEL, suit, yellow button-down shirt, and the kind of brightly-colored tie that the most fashionable college students wear. Carmichael talked about black power ("We're saying we're anti-racist, not that all whites are racists"); the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (it "now represents a threat to the Democratic Party of Alabama, thank God"); and the draft ("We don't think any man has the right to make another man a hired killer for two years"). Television floodlights glared, the audience clapped happily, Carmichael spoke calmly and softly. And after less than an hour of it all, he left.

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In Atlanta, Negroes and whites are fighting mad at unfair employment... instead of each other.
 Across the country, many cities and towns are facing, some for the first time, the necessity of solving their complex racial problems. And the results are encouraging.
 In Atlanta, both white and Negro members of the Council on Human Relations met with the business community to break down discrimination practices in employment. In a short time, more than 60 Negroes were working in non-traditional jobs in Atlanta's bread industry. Some 750 new jobs were opened in soft drink companies, shoe outlets and department stores. Most companies consider it good business.
 It can work for you, too. Formal talk, among members of all races in your community, thru 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.

Then it was off to Roxbury, the Negro section of Boston. The rally there was free, and the audience mostly Negro. A TV camera crew began taking pictures, and Carmichael asked them to stop. They didn't.
 "Now I asked you once about those lights," Carmichael snapped. "I was nice. Now turn 'em off." The lights went off, and the cameramen looked puzzled about what to do next.
 "You fellows got your shot," said Carmichael. "Now can you split?" As a couple of teen-aged boys started over to them, they did.

"Black power," Carmichael said softly, as he clenched his fists and grinned. The audience laughed and clapped.

The Roxbury rally lasted twice as long as the Harvard speech. During the rally, Carmichael took off his coat, loosened his tie, and tore into the draft, the Viet Nam war, and white people who own stores in Negro neighborhoods.
 "They (white merchants) charge us high prices for rotten goods," he stormed. "They loot us every day of our lives. White people ought to run out of the ghetto lock, stock and barrel."

But Carmichael made it clear that he thinks the Viet Nam war is the most pressing problem facing Negroes.

"Black people have got to get black

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW
 In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the Christian principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle.
 For further information, write The Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

HELP-HELP-HELP
 REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN
 of Macon, Ga.
 DIVINE
 SPIRITUAL HEALER
 Jesus is truly giving victory to many, many people's problems. SUCCESS CAN BE YOURS. See or write me today. I have a special message for every troubled soul. Last week many, many people were helped by my special selected Bible reading, to be read on Special Days. If you want to be delivered quickly, Send \$1.00 and stamped, self-addressed envelope to:
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power to stop that war in Viet Nam," he said. "The only power we've got is to say 'Hell, no,' to the draft, and I will say 'Hell, no.'"
 The federal government, Carmichael charged, is "moving now to get rid of all those young cats who won't take nothin' from no cop. Talk about drafting 30% of us and put us on the front line. Tell us that's where we get good pay."

The war, he said, is "a white man's racist war."
 "A Viet Cong ain't never called me no nigger," he said, as the audience nodded and clapped. "A Viet Cong ain't never hit me up side the head with a billy-club. A Viet Cong ain't never put me in jail for 'inciting to riot.'"

That was the charge on which Carmichael had been jailed in Selma, Ala., a few days before he came to Boston. His appearance here was the first stop on a

nation-wide speaking tour that will take him as far as Hawaii.

His talk in Roxbury seemed to stir people to action. By the time the rally there was over, people had given money for the buses that carry Negro children from Roxbury to near-by white schools. Some people had signed up to organize picketing at schools they didn't think were doing a good job. Others decided to visit a Negro-owned store, to see whether the owner would lower his prices if Negroes got together and shopped there rather than at white stores. And one youth got up and said he had already told his draft board, "Hell, no."

Afterwards, the boy walked over to Carmichael and said he wasn't going to let himself be drafted, but he was afraid.

"I'm scared, too," said Carmichael. "But we still got to say, 'Hell, no.'"

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 Sign On 6:00 AM
 6:00-7:00 AM Morning Reveries (Gospel) T.J. McLain
 7:00-9:00 Jordan Ray Show (R&B) Jordan Ray
 9:00-9:30 The Gospel Hour (Religion) Rev. Greene
 9:30-10:00 Dorothy Jo's Pantry Shelf (Women's News) Dorothy Jo Stanley
 10:00-12 Noon Gospel Train (Gospel) Dorothy Jo Stanley
 12:00-3:00 PM Ruben Hughes Show (R&B) Ruben Hughes
 3:00-Sign Off Jordan Ray Show (R&B) Jordan Ray
 COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARD (Church & Social News)--On the Half-Hour
 NEWSCASTS--5 Minutes Before the Hour
Saturday
 Sign On 6:00 AM
 6:00-7:00 AM Morning Reveries (Gospel) T.J. McLain
 7:00-9:00 Jordan Ray Show (R&B) Jordan Ray
 9:00-9:30 The Gospel Hour (Gospel) Rev. Greene
 9:30-12 Noon Gospel Train (Gospel) Dorothy Jo Stanley
 12:00-3:00 PM Ruben Hughes Show (R&B) Ruben Hughes
 3:00-Sign Off Jordan Ray Show (R&B) Jordan Ray
THE GOODWILL GIANT
MOBILE, ALA.

KEMPER BEATING CASES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 field pulling corn. The field was "right close" to the house, said Griffin, but the officer just drove off.

A hearing on the civil suit was set for last Thursday, but it never really got started. First, lawyers for the Negroes challenged the jury.

Then lawyers for the Breckenridges asked Judge John Greene Jr. to require \$200 cash bond from each of the five

Negro plaintiffs, and the judge agreed. Circuit Clerk James Palmer explained that cash bond is sometimes required to guarantee payment of court costs if the plaintiffs lose.

Lawyers for the Negroes then asked Greene to continue the case while they appealed his ruling on the jury to the Mississippi Supreme Court, and Greene set a 60-day deadline for the payment of cash bond.

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits
 1. YOU CAN'T HIDE A HEARTACHE--Z. Z. Hill (Kent)
 2. DON'T BE A DROPOUT James Brown (King)
 3. WHISPERS Jackie Wilson (Brunswick)
 4. LOVE IS A HURTIN' THING Lou Rawls (Capitol)
 5. YOU KEEP ME HANGIN' ON Supremes (Motown)
 6. KNOCK ON WOOD Eddie Floyd (Stax)
 7. I'M READY FOR LOVE Martha & the Vandellas (Gordy)
 8. NEVER LET ME GO The Vandykes (Mala)
 9. MUSTANG SALLY Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
 10. IT TEARS ME UP Percy Sledge (Atlantic)
 11. I'M LOSING YOU Temptations (Gordy)
 12. TOO MANY TEARDROPS Joe Simon (Snd. Stage)
 13. TIME STOPPED Marvin Smith (Brunswick)
 14. STAY WITH ME Lorraine Ellison (W. Bros.)
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 PUPPIES FOR FREE--I have three puppies to give away to anyone who wants a good little yard dog. The puppies are five months old. See Hattie Bailey, Rt. 3, Box 6, Marlon, Ala. (on Jefferson St.)
 LET FREEDOM RING--Interested in freedom, civil rights, the United Nations, self determination, or other aspects of "the movements"? Then you will enjoy the use of our free "Let Freedom Ring" telephone service. If you would like to become an informed citizen, simply dial our number for a new message each week. In Birmingham dial 322-7665, in Huntsville 539-1984, and in Anniston 236-5686.
 JOB OPENINGS--The Southern Courier will soon be interviewing applicants for four positions on its business staff. Two people are needed to work on circulation and subscriptions, and two are needed to work on advertising. High pay, generous expense accounts. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and willing to work long hours, and they must be experienced or interested in business. A car is required. If interested, call 262-3572 in Montgomery to arrange an interview, or write to 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.
 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.
 CAR FOR SALE--1954 Ford sedan, V-8 engine, air-conditioned, overdrive. \$225. Phone 262-7010 in Montgomery, in the morning or before 7:30 p.m. in the evening.
 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.

Game of the Week

Carver of Montgomery Heads for Title

BY ARLAM CARR JR.
MONTGOMERY--The mighty Wolverines of Carver High School, with a perfect 9-0-0 season behind them, are now waiting to see who their opponents

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held at 7 p.m. Monday, Nov. 21, in St. Luke A.M.E. Church, 28th St. and 21st Ave. N., the Rev. A.W. Thomas, pastor.

will be in the state championship game next month.

Carver trampled its cross-town rival, Booker T. Washington High School, 45 to 6, last Saturday in Cramton Bowl. It was the 18th annual Capital City Classic, and Carver's third straight victory over BTW.

The Wolverines will probably meet Mobile Central High School or Mobile County Training School for the title. The two Mobile teams face off in their traditional battle on Thanksgiving Day.

In last Saturday's romp, the Wolverines were sparked by Archie Robinson's four touchdowns. The wild game featured numerous fumbles, interceptions, and blocked punts.

On the second play from scrimmage, Carver took the lead with an 80-yard pass from quarterback Oscar Belsler to end Robert Randell. Thomas Mitchell's extra point made it 7 to 0.

But the Yellow Jackets of BTW came right back with a touchdown of their own. Quarterback Clinton Drake--a stout figure in defeat--tossed an eight-yard pass to end Leon Martin for the score, but the try for the PAT was smothered.

Then BTW had its first instance of the punting troubles that bothered the team all afternoon. Carver end Donald Vinson blocked Phillip Sims' kick, picked up the loose ball and ran 24 yards for a touchdown.

After that, it was all Carver. Claude Talley of Carver intercepted one of Drake's passes, and shortly thereafter Robinson ran two yards for the TD. Then, after Sims was trapped behind the line of scrimmage while trying to punt, Robinson charged ten yards to another score.

It was 25 to 6 at halftime. And it got worse.

In the third period, Belsler hit Willie Arrington on a 23-yard scoring pass, and Robinson scored again, this time from the one. Mitchell's point-after made it 38 to 6.

Vinson intercepted another Drake pass early in the fourth quarter, and that led to Robinson's fourth TD of the game. He punched over from the two, and Mitchell added the 45th and final point.

The victory--and the entire season--marked a coaching triumph for John Fulgham and William Gary of Carver. The Wolverines lost an outstanding crop of seniors last year, and in their first game this fall, they were a ragged bunch. By last Saturday, though, Carver moved with military precision.



COACH WILLIAM GARY CELEBRATES CARVER WIN



ARCHIE ROBINSON SCORES FINAL CARVER TD

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6-9 AM Sam Double O Moore

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9-11 AM Trumon Puckett

NOON SPECIAL
11-1 PM Rick Upshaw

AFTERNOON SESSION
1-3:30 PM Willie McKinstry

MOVIN' HOME SHOW
3:30-6 PM Sam Double O Moore

EVENING SPECIAL
6-8 PM Willie McKinstry

GOSPEL SHIP
8-10 PM Trumon Puckett

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

Fall and Winter Program Schedule

Reform School

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
anything about a phone call. He said he only confessed because he was afraid. But Heidelberg Mayor Paul Rowell and Jasper County Sheriff R.L. Grayson told Porter the boys had not been threatened.

Porter asked the sheriff how he knew these boys were the ones who made the call. Grayson said he could tell because the phone calls stopped after they had been picked up.

Mrs. Thomas said she never saw any white lady at the hearing and was never told the name of the woman who made the charges.

Buckley refused to comment on the case afterwards because he said charges against juveniles were not public information. But he did say the boys had been sent to Oakley until the end of the school term.

Mrs. Thomas said she is worried now, because she was told at the reform school that the boys would lose a year in school unless they got out this month. She said her son had gone to classes regularly when he first got to Oakley, but now he has to work cutting hair during class hours.

TCA's Gomillion Reports On Macon County Schools

TUSKEGEE--The president of the Tuskegee Civic Association gave a report on public education in Macon County last Sunday without once mentioning school desegregation.

But the subject came up as soon as Charles G. Gomillion, the TCA president, opened the meeting for questions. Otis Pinkard asked Gomillion, who is also a member of the county board of education, to tell the audience which of the 14 schools were integrated.

"There are more than 130 Negroes at Tuskegee Public School," Gomillion replied, "and a few whites at the Children's House (a mostly-Negro elementary school on the Tuskegee Institute campus). I don't know of any others, or any white teachers in Negro schools. I don't believe there is any Negro teacher

at Tuskegee Public."

In his report, Gomillion said the county schools need more money, more long-range planning, more adult education courses, more health care and counseling, an expanded curriculum, and better communication among the school board, teachers, administrators, and citizens.

One questioner wanted to know whether integration was left off the list by mistake, and asked if TCA felt the Macon County schools were desegregated enough.

"No, there is more to be done," Gomillion replied. "For instance, there is no or almost no faculty desegregation. We will work for that, as we have worked to open up opportunities for students to attend schools of their choice."



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