

Bullock Jury Clears Deputy Negroes Nominated

In Mississippi Primary

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS, Ala. -- "It didn't seem like any great miscarriage of justice," a white official said this week after the Bullock County grand jury failed to indict Tom "Preacher" Tolliver in the killing of Willie James King. "I think the grand jury decided (Tolliver) was making a lawful arrest, when



WILLIAMS

KING

his gun went off accidentally. . . . The poor fella just fired and happened to hit somebody," the official continued.

A member of the grand jury said the official had it figured out right.

The 18 jurors--13 whites and five Negroes--were presented with a warrant signed by Mrs. Mozell King, the dead man's widow.

She had charged Tolliver, the county's only Negro deputy, with murder in the April 9 shooting of her husband, also a Negro.

"First we lowered the charge to manslaughter," said the juror. "We all agreed on that." But then, he said, the case began to get "confusing."

Mrs. King, the first witness, told the grand jury she was home in bed when the shooting occurred. She said the jurors ought to hear from the people who saw it.

And while Mrs. King was telling that to the jurors inside the grand jury room, Union Springs civil rights leader H. O. Williams was telling it to the white officials outside.

Williams said he went to the courthouse Monday morning as soon as he heard that no one except Mrs. King had been subpoenaed to testify against Tolliver.

Eventually, Williams said, he per-

suaded county attorney R. E. L. Cope Sr. to have subpoenas drawn up for five or six eye-witnesses to the shooting.

"But then they wanted me to serve 'em," said Williams. "They said the sheriff's office was busy." So, Williams continued, he and two other Negro leaders--Clinton Thornton and Rufus C. Huffman--went to see Circuit Judge Jack W. Wallace.

"I told him they were trying to white-wash this thing," Williams said. "He said he would tell them they should have a full investigation. So he got on Ben Reeves (the district attorney)--and they subpoenaed me."

Williams said he told the white officials that the subpoena was ridiculous: "We wanted the jury to hear the people who was there, at the scene of the crime."

Why weren't the witnesses there? Cope admitted the handling of the subpoenas was "rather badly mixed up."

But Judge Wallace said it was up to the grand jury members--not the attorneys--to decide how many witnesses to hear.

"You don't have to have all these many witnesses," the judge said. "You have a report from the state investigator--he's talked to all of them."

And most of the grand jury members apparently felt they'd heard enough after two eye-witnesses were finally brought in to testify.

"We voted 13 to throw it out," said a juror about the charge against Tolliver. The man said 10 whites and three Negroes cast the 13 votes; "The other five just said, 'Well, that's it.'"

Afterward, District Attorney Reeves said he thought "the grand jury did its duty."

But Mrs. King didn't agree. "Way it look like to me, ain't no right in Bullock County at all," she said. "Ain't no fair deal up at that courthouse no way."

As for Tolliver, she said, people aren't safe "as long as he's in Alabama totting that pistol and drinking that alcohol. Once he knows he got off, he's gonna feel like it's all right to kill somebody else."



EARLIE LOTT SR. (A WINNER) TAKES 87-YEAR-OLD LADY TO VOTE

BY RUBEN PATES

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. -- McEwen Walker, a Negro, seems to have a clear path toward the office of beat 4 constable in Marshall County.

In last Tuesday's Democratic primary, Walker was nominated with 78 votes. He was trailed by two white opponents--Charles Owens, with 49 votes, and Howard Duff, with 13.

The Republican Party has not put up anyone for beat 4 constable, so Walker should be unopposed in the November general election.

Three other Negro candidates will face white opponents in the Aug. 29 Democratic run-off in Marshall County. One of the black candidates, Alfred

Robinson, led his nearest white opponent, Johnny Taylor, by 500 votes in the race for sheriff. But Robinson didn't get a majority of the total vote cast, and he will face Taylor again in the run-off.

Quentell Gipson, running for superintendent of education, finished about 600 votes behind Stanley Mullikin, a white man. And Oscar Lee Fant, a candidate for circuit clerk, ran about 100 votes behind his white opponent, Roger Woods.

The Negro candidates complained afterwards about not having "alert" Negroes in the polling places to help illiterate Negro voters mark their ballots.

"We plan to send a letter to the chairman of the Democratic executive committee that many of the election officials would not let our people vote by sealed ballot," said Gipson.

In Coahoma County--another north Mississippi county with a heavy Negro vote--the Rev. Dan Ferguson, a Negro, won the nomination for justice of the peace, beat 2.

Two other Negro candidates made the run-off in Coahoma County--J. W. Wright, running for beat 4 J. P., and the Rev. R. L. Drew, running for beat 4 supervisor.

'Investigation' Angers People in Montgomery

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Mobile Heights residents this week protested police handling of a knife incident in their neighborhood.

William L. Davis, 19, said two white boys chased him home early last Monday morning. "They drove their car right up on our porch," said Davis, and then one of the boys stabbed him in the left hand.

"They jumped in the car and sped away," recalled Davis' mother, Mrs. Dorothy Stovall. "They said, 'We'll be back--with the people.'" The white boys did return with policemen, she said, and an officer "took my son by the arm and said, 'Come on, let's go.'"

Mrs. Stovall said the officer told her that Davis had cut one of the white youths in the face. "My answer to that," she said, "was he had a right to--he was on his porch, in his door. The white boy cut him first."

As the mother was trying to keep the officers from taking her son, she said, he fainted. "I asked if I could get an ambulance and take him to the hospital. They said there wasn't anything wrong with him, he'd be all right," charged Mrs. Stovall.

She said one of the policemen told her, "Put a blanket over him, to keep the dew off."

Although an ambulance was finally called, the family said, it never came.

W. L. Bush, a neighbor, said the officers referred to him and Davis as "Preacher." Bush claimed that when he said the youth's name wasn't Preacher, one policeman replied, "It ought to be."

Last Monday, said Mrs. Stovall, the

FAYETTE, Miss.--Negro candidates in this part of Mississippi made a strong showing in last Tuesday's Democratic primary.

In Adams, Copiah, Claiborne, Jefferson, and Wilkinson counties, Negroes either won nominations or got into the Aug. 29 run-off. At least 11 black candidates won in these counties, and seven more will be in the run-off.

In Claiborne County, a husband-and-wife team seemed to be making the government a family affair. Alexander Collins, a 56-year-old barber, won the nomination for beat 1 justice of the peace, and his wife, Mrs. Geneva Collins, won the county-wide race for chancery clerk.

Two other black candidates were nominated in Claiborne--William Ross for beat 1 supervisor, and Leander Monroe for beat 1 constable. In addition, Calvin Williams came within 24 votes of taking the sheriff's nomination without a run-off. Williams will face Mrs. Dan McKay Aug. 29.

Jefferson County also had four Negro nominees--Mrs. Martha Lee for beat 2 J. P., William Thompson for beat 3 J. P., Earlie Lott Sr. for beat 3 constable, and Sylvester "Mike" Gaines for beat 5 supervisor.

Barnett Calm After Defeat

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--For once, Ross Barnett didn't have much to say.

The former governor looked old and tired last Wednesday morning, as he watched movers lifting equipment out of his campaign headquarters.

The old segregationist had just conceded defeat in his bid for a second term as governor. He congratulated the men who made the Aug. 29 run-off--State Treasurer William Winter and U. S. Congressman John Bell Williams--and announced he would go back to practicing law in Jackson.

Later on Wednesday, Winter--labeled a liberal in the primary campaign--repeated his promise to lead Mississippians against Lyndon B. Johnson for President in 1968.

As results came in from around the state Wednesday, it became clear that Barnett had lost very badly, running a weak fourth behind Winter, Williams, and Hattiesburg radio announcer Jimmy Swan.

William Waller came in fifth, not far behind Barnett, after winning endorsements from several Negro groups because of his reputation for prosecuting the Medgar Evers murder case.

The man he prosecuted, Byron de la Beckwith, was far behind in the race for lieutenant governor. Paul B. Johnson, the present governor, joined Beckwith among the also-rans, Charles Sullivan and Roy Black will be in the Aug. 29 run-off for the number-two spot.

'A New Try On Schools

BY PATRICIA M. GORENCE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Once again, the state Legislature is considering a bill that would pay tuition for students who choose to attend private schools.

The state Senate passed a \$3,600,000 tuition-grant bill, 20 to 6, last Wednesday. The measure next goes to the House for approval.

Two similar laws have been declared unconstitutional by a three-judge federal court. But the author of the new bill, Senator Walter C. Givhan of Dallas County, said his measure "is copied from a Louisiana bill which has been upheld by the courts."

He explained the difference between this bill and earlier measures: "This bill sets up a three-member commission to be appointed by the governor, and money is appropriated to the students through the commission. There is no discrimination in this bill."

When the federal court struck down the 1965 tuition-grant law last March 22, it said the law was part of a scheme to maintain segregated schools.

Speaking against the new proposal, Senator George Lewis Balles Jr. of Jefferson County said, "I certainly agree with the intent of the bill, but we have been told in every possible way what the law of the land is. I don't believe in running roughshod over it."

An amendment, sponsored by Senator Ollie Nabors of Etowah County, limited the tuition grants to \$181.50 per student. This is the amount the state spends per year on public school students, he explained.

In other action last week, the Senate unanimously passed anti-riot bills "prohibiting and penalizing the incitement to crime or riotous conduct." Governor Lurleen B. Wallace signed the bills into law last Monday.

Under the new laws, people convicted of causing or encouraging riotous conduct resulting in a felony can be imprisoned for one to ten years. A \$500 fine and six months in jail is the maximum penalty for inciting conduct resulting in a misdemeanor.

According to Senator Fred Folsom of Cullman County, the bill will help prevent "outsiders and insiders from agi-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Atlanta Peace Weekend

'Thou Shalt Not Kill'



SUNDAY MARCH IN ATLANTA

BY BARBARA H. FLOWERS

ATLANTA, Ga.--"I was taught to love, and that thou shalt not kill," said Mrs. Nannie Leah Washburn. "That's why I joined the peace movement."

Mrs. Washburn was one of several hundred people who attended the mass rally, vigil, and march for peace last weekend in Atlanta.

Dick Gregory, the featured speaker at the peace rally Saturday night in Piedmont Park, told the 650 people gathered there that "this is one of the most important movements going on in the world today."

Gregory said "the merger of the civil rights movement with the peace movement made the civil rights movement more complete."

"What we're dealing with now is not black against white, but right against wrong," he said. "And wrong has never won out in the history of the world yet."

Toward the end of the rally, Miss Joan Rucker, a white lady, appeared on stage holding high a lighted candle, the symbol of peace. "Thank God I'm an American," she said. "I know of no other country where someone can stand up and desecrate their country and not be thrown in jail."

As the crowd began to boo, she cried "Long live America," blew her candle out, threw it to the ground, and fled from the stage.

About 50 to 75 people attended the vigil that lasted till 6 a.m., Sunday. The group listened to poetry readings and to brief talks on subjects like the Viet Nam war and pacifism. And they sang--folk songs, anti-war songs, and freedom

songs.

The big event of the weekend was Sunday's peace march. About 500 anti-war and 75 pro-war demonstrators walked three miles from Piedmont Park to Hurt Park. At the march's destination, the crowd grew to about 700.

The anti-war group entered Hurt Park shouting "Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?" The pro-war marchers were led by a Negro soldier in uniform and a young white fellow, both holding up a huge American flag.

A Negro carrying a Confederate flag asked how the soldier could stand and hold the American flag and not feel ashamed.

"I've lived in my home-town with white people as neighbors and I've never been confronted with these (racial) problems," answered the Negro soldier. During his 18 months in the Army, he said, "I haven't witnessed any of these problems. We lived, slept, and ate together."

About the Viet Nam war, he said, "It's nothing nice about it, but it's got to be done."

"Because the war is wrong, morally wrong, evil," said Clarence Jordan, one of the speakers, "I must put away my sword and shield, and study war no more."

A large percentage of the anti-war demonstrators were white. The group included 75 Negroes, at the most. "The conditions of the nation--being racked with fear--kept a number of people away," explained Charles Webster of the American Friends Service Committee.

But Willie Ricks, SNCC national field secretary, had another explanation for the small Negro turnout. "They're preparing for the revolution," said Ricks. "Black folk don't want no peace."

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Editorial Opinion

The Alabama Legislature



A Wallace Administration floor leader poses for the camera before beginning another day of wasting breath, time, and money.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
I wish to point out to Rev. Richard Boone that he is taking the wrong attitude about food stamps and food commodities. Rev. Boone says the food stamp program is a means of exploiting the poor people and making the merchant money.
I wish to point out to Brother Boone that if it were not for many of us merchants more people would go hungry. We are the ones who hold that bill till next check time or next pay day, when a baby is born, an old person dies, a man gets arrested, a wife has an operation.
Of course the merchants should favor a stamp program. It will help many of us to continue in business when we are threatened by extinction by those credit accounts we are carrying.
The commodities aren't worth considering because the poor people get a lot of stuff they don't want and can't use. The commodities WILL NOT be the kind of food our people are used to eating, and they will still be hungry and NOT have MONEY or STAMPS either one to buy what they really NEED.
Brother Boone, quit hating so hard and start THINKING.

M. Price
Yantley, Ala.

To the Editor:
I'm not saying we can't trust the white man. It's good to have help, it's not all our own job (the colored people). We need help. We have to have help.
What I'm saying, we should make some effort to do for self and others, so others will want to help.
Without just constantly begging and begging and laying on people doorsteps and running them from their neighborhood, beaches, and out of their restaurants, and we, and you yourself, won't clean up.
We ask the people and white people to clean up our slums, roaches, and rats. Well if you can't clean up your own roaches and rats how can you appreciate it?
And then turn around and ask the white man for equality. It's really silly for the slave to ask the master for equality. That would be embarrassing to the master and the civilized world and the intelligent world. Instead of asking the white man to clean up our slums let's make some effort to do it ourselves.
The slum is not in the ghetto, the slum is in the people. You can take a people and put them in a million dollar project, if they were right externally and mentally they would not in six months turn the project into a slum. But you can take the same people and clean them externally and mentally and put them

in a slum, and they can make the slum a paradise.
So the problem, and getting to the root, it's not in the slum, it's in the people.
The people make the slums, the slums don't make the people.
Clarence "Red" Williams
Troy, Ala.

To the Editor:
Concerning an article I read in The Southern Courier about the Jack-neck preach, I think it should be explained what is a jack-neck preach, because some preach may be jack-neck and really does not know it. And if they really know what it was, maybe he would not be one.
I do think there is a difference between a jack neck and a straight neck. And I am sure that the progress had been held up a great deal in Bullock, and maybe in other county, if our preach has (not) taken a firm stand for the freedom for human dignity as well as for Christian religion.
I also think that God was interested in the whole man, because the scripture read that man can not live by bread alone. I also think when the apostle Paul said brother I don't want you ignorant, I believe he meant that man should look out for his well being here on earth, as well as prepare for heaven.
I also believe that if preach love his member he will take time out and try to make it better for his life.
I would like to say there is a program going on in Bullock County called Head Start. The First Baptist Church of Union Springs, Ala., Rev. A. B. Clark the pastor is the director. He has been (criticized), but I am thinking if some of the same people who gave him these name, if their church has ever sponsored a program for the benefit of people and not just one. And I am sure when we say one, everybody know who that one is.
And I would also like to say if some of the other preach, especially some of the pastor, would try in getting poverty programs for the people, there would be a different look and talk about preach.
I am not saying that every pastor get a poverty program but I do think that every pastor should meet some time or another with OEO CAP committee and discuss. . . what would be well to help those poverty people. And this would be a better understanding between Christian people.
Wilson Thomas
President, Midway NAACP
Midway, Ala.

Mrs. Boykin Heads Board

BY ROBIN REISIG

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Mrs. Amyle Boykin, a Negro, was elected executive director of the Jefferson County Committee for Economic Opportunity (JCCEO) last Monday night.
Mrs. Boykin was recommended by the committee that searched for the director, and was elected by a unanimous standing vote. But for a while, it looked like the JCCEO board meeting might end without anyone's being selected.
"I don't see the urgency in this. I can see the hesitancy in acting quickly," said George Simmons, who works in the mayor's office. He said JCCEO ought to see "what 60 days of honest recruitment can do."
But many white board members rose to praise Mrs. Boykin and the committee that recommended her.
Mrs. Boykin, acting JCCEO director since mid-June, had been the anti-poverty program's assistant director since 1965. She holds a master's degree in social work from Atlanta University.
After the meeting, the Rev. Johnnie Burrell, a long-time critic of JCCEO, said the election of a Negro director doesn't "make any difference."
"We're fighting sin," he said "We're going to stay on the heel of JCCEO."
Burrell complained that the committee isn't "really picked by the grass-root folk." He said he wrote to JCCEO two weeks ago, asking for a meeting with JCCEO about "our complaints about alleged discrimination," and the way the committee was "reconstructed" Feb. 13 after an election for poor people's representatives.
"It wasn't democratic," he said.

White Man Accused Rape Case in Macon

BY KERRY GRUSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--An elderly Negro man walked into Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson's office last week to report the rape of his daughter. He set in motion a controversy that is still going on.
"My girl was alone at the house," the man told Amerson, "I have told her not to let people in, but this white man came to the door and said he wanted to see me because of the insurance. . . .
"So my girl let him in. He took her, right there on my bed."
The father said he found out about this when he returned to the family's home in Chehaw. His daughter came to him crying and shaking, he recalled: "She told me that he had left her \$2 on the table. But she cried that she did not want his money."
He told the sheriff he had not reported the incident sooner--it happened July 25--because he wanted to see if the man would come back.
Amerson heard this story a week after the alleged rape. On Aug. 3, two of his deputies made a trip down to the Montgomery sheriff's office, to request the arrest of James "Harry" Holman, an insurance salesman. (A sheriff or his deputy can make arrests only in his own county.)
Holman was brought to the office of Montgomery County Sheriff Mac Sim Butler. "Butler asked ustolet Holman post bond in Montgomery," Chief Deputy Arthur L. Knowles said later. "But I told him that I had orders to bring Holman back to Macon County, and



ARTHUR L. KNOWLES

that's where he was going."
Then Butler called Amerson, Knowles said, but the Macon sheriff said Holman had to come to Tuskegee.

That evening, Montgomery newspapers and radio stations carried a report that Knowles had been arrested more than a week earlier for drunk driving.

According to the reports, Knowles, had been arrested July 26 by state troopers in Tallapoosa County. But Knowles denied this.

"I was stopped by state troopers," he admitted. "I was coming back from the Blue Creek (a dance hall in Tallapoosa), and I had had two beers. But that was July 5, and the troopers did not arrest me. They did not even charge me."

"We been expecting the troopers to pick on Knowles, because he's a white man working for a Negro sheriff," said Eddie M. Ivory, another Macon County deputy.



Demopolis, Ala.

A surprise birthday party was given for Maloyd Jones, president of the Demopolis Civic Club, in his home July 29. Jones was 31. His mother, Mrs. Eula Lee Rowser Jones; his aunt, Mrs. Ada Milton; and his grandmother, Mrs. Willie B. Williams, planned the surprise.

daughters--Mrs. Eddie Lue Collecte, in Virginia, and Mrs. Mabel Thomas, in Newark, N. J.--and her sister, Mattie, in Maryland. (From James J. Vaughan)

Troy, Ala.

At the Bethel Baptist Church, where the Rev. L. C. McMillion is pastor, a portion of the fifth Sunday offering is set aside to be given to some student member who plans to go to college. This year-round project is for the benefit of students who can't finance their own education. Revival services began last Monday at the church, featuring evangelist Robert Smith of Pensacola, Fla. The church plans to hold its annual Youth Day next Sunday, Aug. 20.

Letohatchie, Ala.

SWAFCA President Joe Johnson came to Letohatchie last week to ask Lowndes County farmers to grow peas for the ten-county farm co-op. "If you grow peas for SWAFCA, then you can have whatever you want here with the profits you make--a market, cannery, or pickling plant," he said. "We are asking that you consider growing peas for us. . . . We have the peas, we have the toxaphene to dust them with, we even have the fertilizer if you want it. All you have to do is come on over to the SWAFCA office and get it."

Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Hortie Mae Vaughan is visiting friends and relatives in New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Burlington, Wisconsin. (From James J. Vaughan)

Auburn, Ala.

"I didn't have no trouble getting on," said John Dunn, Auburn's first full-time Negro policeman. "The chief even called me to tell me when the test was. And two days later they let me know that I passed." Dunn, who was chief cook at Auburn University, said there have been no unpleasant incidents on his new job. "White people respect you," he said. "And everybody seemed to welcome me on the force. All there's been is a few unhappy faces."

Gordonville, Ala.

About 15 people heard about Lowndes County's health program at a meeting here last week. They heard from Dr. H. Howard Meadows, newly-nominated director of the program, and from Dr. Robert P. Griffin of Ft. Deposit, one of the doctors who will participate in the project. D. Robert Smith, a board member, told about the trip he made to Chicago with Meadows and Griffin. "We had a long conference about racial problems," he said. Meadows then said the planned program will treat everyone as "a human being."

Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Minnie Danzie is visiting her



DR. H. HOWARD MEADOWS EXPLAINS LOWNDES PROGRAM

Vote Trial Ends

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- Bullock County Negroes took the stand in federal court last week to deny charges that they had broken election laws in the May 31, 1966, primary run-off.
Alfred H. Broadnax, a poll-watcher in the disputed run-off, had been accused by name of handing out marked ballots on election day. Fred Wallace, attorney for five defeated Negro candidates, asked Broadnax if he passed out any ballots, or if he saw anyone else doing so.
"No, sir," Broadnax replied.
Rufus C. Huffman--who lost the race for Bullock County tax assessor--told the court that "all of our workers were specifically instructed not to pass out any material on election day itself."
"I never heard any complaint about it until this hearing," added Huffman.
The testimony came near the end of a 14-day hearing on charges that white officials in Bullock, Barbour, and Macon counties conspired against Negro candidates in last year's Democratic run-off.
Attorneys for the Bullock and Barbour county officials had tried to show that the Negro candidates and their poll-watchers violated Alabama's election laws, by handing out marked ballots and by campaigning on election day.
Witnesses for the Negro candidates denied this. They also claimed that the Bullock County Board of Registrars had different rules for the two races.
County officials had testified that 351 white people who left the county years ago were still qualified voters. But Huffman and Ben McGhee (another defeated candidate) listed the names of several Negroes who were stricken from the voting list while away on extended visits.
The Negro candidates complained that officials in Barbour, Bullock, and Macon counties had refused to purge their voting lists of extra white voters. Barbour and Bullock witnesses denied the charge, claiming that many new white people had moved into their counties.
But the Macon County registrars admitted that their voting lists had too many names, and they agreed to purge the list by requiring all voters to re-identify themselves.
After the 73rd--and last--witness testified, U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman gave both sides a month to submit written summaries of the evidence. After that, the judge said he will examine the testimony, and hundreds of pages of written records, before reaching a decision in the case.

Anniston YMCA Called 'Symbol of Segregation'

BY ALAN BOLES

ANNISTON, Ala.--"The YMCA is the one thing in the community that they have kept segregated without any qualms," said the Rev. N. Q. Reynolds,



REV. N. Q. REYNOLDS

head of the Calhoun County Improvement Association (CCIA). "I guess they are trying to keep the Y as a symbol of segregation."
Reynolds said the CIA is going to send a "substantial" number of Negro applicants to the Y, and the group will pay membership fees for Negroes who can't afford them.
"We will try to force a confrontation," he said. "We will try to force them to admit Negroes, or else flatly reject them. In the past, they've never really said whether a (Negro) boy was accepted or rejected."

Hugh Hurst, general secretary of the Anniston YMCA, said the CCIA's proposed action couldn't come at a worse time.

"I think there's an awful lot of serious thinking going on among the board members about integration," said Hurst. "And I think any militant action on the part of local Negroes would kill it."

Although the YMCA's national council ordered all branches to integrate last May, he said, "each local YMCA is autonomous, and can choose to comply or not to comply. I don't know what this one will do."

But for now, he said, the Y's policy "does not permit us to accept their (Negroes') applications for membership." He said failure to integrate could mean suspension from the national YMCA.

Negro leaders said they were particularly disturbed that part of the local Y's budget comes from the United Givers Fund.

"We all give to the fund," said Mrs. Addie Moloch, president of the Anniston NAACP, "so I think our boys have as much right to join as anyone else."

Because of this, said Hurst, "I can well imagine that the Y is probably the major sore point with the Negroes now."

He said the Anniston YMCA offered to begin a branch in a Negro section of town three years ago. However, he said, "Rev. Reynolds kept them from having a fine Y, due to his emotionalism over the racial issue."

But Reynolds said this week that he's "sick and tired of an all-Negro anything. I want everything to be open to everybody."



PEACE MARCH and RALLY in ATLANTA



ATLANTA, Ga. -- "Bring Our Boys Home Alive," "Bread Not Bombs," "Please God Don't Let It Happen Again," These were some of the signs carried by peace marchers in last weekend's Hiroshima Day commemoration, sponsored by the Atlanta Alliance for Peace and other groups. (The Japanese city of Hiroshima was struck by an American atom bomb 22 years ago.)

"I marched for peace in Selma, I marched for peace in Mississippi, and I'm marching for peace today," said Mrs. Nannie Leah Washburn.

"There's no difference in freedom and in peace," SCLC's Hosea Williams told the 650 people at a Saturday night rally.

Talking about the peace movement, featured speaker Dick Gregory told the marchers, "If you ain't with it, you ought not to be in it."



Photos by Jim Pepler; Text by Barbara H. Flowers



'I Went to Jail--But All Is Just Like It Was'

What Happened to Demopolis Movement?

BY ROBIN REISIG

DEMOPOLIS, Ala. -- Whatever happened to the civil rights movement in Demopolis?

"Toms got Negroes split right now."

"The power structure has been able to reach out and cut out any means of survival."

"I ate the tear gas and went to jail--and all is just like it was."

Those thoughts--spoken at a small meeting a few weeks ago--are just the beginning of what folks have been saying about what hasn't been happening lately in Demopolis.

Several hundred Negroes used to come to Demopolis Civic League meetings every week at the Morning Star Baptist Church in 1965. In the fall of 1966, about 3,000 people gathered to hear Dr. Martin Luther King.

This summer, when a small group of Negroes tried--for the first time in months--to hold a civil rights meeting at the Morning Star Church, a deacon refused to let them in.

On the surface, it might seem that Demopolis Negroes have made progress since the first voter registration campaign in 1965. They worked for a surplus food program: food distribution begins this month. They asked that Negroes be placed on city boards: two men were appointed.

But some people feel that nothing turned out quite right.

"Negroes feel the government in Demopolis has greased the wheel of justice to grind the Negroes down--not up, greased the wheel with small things to grind him up in the dust," said one civil rights leader.

"This is a town that needs help. If anybody wants to fight in a movement, to go to jail, to witness things he's never seen before, come to this place."

The man said he--and other Negroes--had lost jobs because of their civil rights work.

And now that new jobs and positions are open, he continued, the people who "ate the tear gas" are by-passed in favor of people who never fought for their rights.

When Marengo County announced plans to distribute free food to poor people, many Demopolis Negroes gave Mrs. Lena Frost the credit. When the administration of the program began, the same people were saying she had been "done a great injustice."

Mrs. Frost worked to get the surplus food program before anyone else thought much about it. Last year she wrote or called the county revenue board every week to ask for the program. Every week, the board turned the program down.

So Mrs. Frost got up a petition with 180 names. In June, 1966, she took 185 people to Linden, the county seat, to ask for the free food, and led about ten of them into a meeting with the revenue board.

The board members said the program wasn't needed because "the colored people could work," Mrs. Frost recalls. "I said, 'Yes, the white people beat them and worked them all their lives for nothing, and you won't even help bring surplus food in here.'"

Now Marengo has a surplus food program--and the paid, full-time staff members are all white. "We have no Negroes. We just have three people. The county can't afford it," said program supervisor Tommie Anderson.

When Demopolis Mayor Edward B. Bailey was asked to appoint someone to organize volunteers to go out and find the Demopolis people who needed the surplus food, he named a Negro school teacher--"Professor" James I. Bell, vice-principal at U. S. Jones High School. Bell chose nine Negro volunteers. But neither Bailey nor Bell asked Mrs. Frost's help.

"I called Mayor Bailey and asked why did he call Professor Bell. I told him didn't no one know who needed the food but me," said Mrs. Frost. "I'm the one who got out in the ditches and alleys and got up these hungry people."

Getting people to sign up for the food is a little like canvassing for voters, she said. A lot of people are proud, and won't admit they're starving if they're approached wrong.

As a result, Mrs. Frost said, some rich people "drawing two or three checks at the cement plant" were enrolled by Bell's volunteers, and some poor people were missed.

The big fish is swallowing the little fish in Demopolis, she told a small meeting. "I'm a little fish, but when (the big fish) swallows me, I'm going to start to kicking. I ain't going to settle so well."

"I told Professor Bell, 'you're an educated man, and you know you had no parts of that groceries,'" said Mrs. Frost. "Why should you have that part of it now? ... Some of us got put in jail. We paid the fine, while you all was sitting in school fighting against the civil rights movement."

Mayor Bailey explained that when he appointed Bell, he had "no inkling or idea that Lena Frost was involved."

Bell, sitting in his grocery store, gave Mrs. Frost full credit for starting the drive for surplus food. He said he had "no specific reason for not" including her among the people who signed up families to receive the food: "It did not dawn upon me."

How did he select the nine volunteers--including four teachers? Did he consider poor people? "No, no, no, I didn't choose from that point of view," Bell said. Instead, he explained, he chose people who had the "background to do the work," and who could get transportation to meetings in Linden.

His volunteers registered "some 800 persons" in Demopolis, Bell said. So far, about 2,500 families have signed up for the food.

Bell mentioned that the civil rights movement in Demopolis didn't seem "too active" lately. "Maybe some of the things they want have been appeased," he suggested.



JAMES I. BELL

One thing the movement wanted was desegregation of city boards. Now there are two Negro appointees--Mrs. John Weston on the library board, and John Henry Wallace on the planning board.

But, said a civil rights leader, "this is side issue stuff. We want Negroes on the boards that are important--like the school board, and the hospital board."

And neither Mrs. Weston nor Wallace was active in the movement. Wallace is not registered to vote.

"I let the politicians politic. I don't care to take part in politics," Wallace said, explaining why he never registered.

Does he think Negroes in Demopolis have had a fair deal? "Sure, sure, sure," he said he had "no opinion about the movement. I don't keep up with civil rights."

"That's the problem," said Mrs.



MRS. LENA FROST



DEMOPOLIS, Ala.--Down, down toward the muddy water of the Black Warrior River plunged the boy. He jumped 20 feet from a railroad trestle toward the shallow water--for fun.

"I liked swimming in the pool better," he said later. "I'd go if it opened."

But the "Negro" pool and the "white" pool were closed two years ago. So, with nowhere else to go, a group of young Negro boys have spent the hot summer days down by the cement factory, leaping from the towering trestle into the cool, brown water.

They don't think the dive is dangerous. But several boys admitted they were afraid of the snakes--the water moccasins they sometimes see lurking in the marsh.

Like many Demopolis Negroes, Mrs. Lena Frost feels that it was more than coincidence that the city swimming pools were closed shortly after Demopolis' 1965 civil rights demonstrations.

Annye Braxton, the Demopolis Civic League's assistant secretary. "The Negro who is concerned, whenever something comes up, is never chosen. They always reach for the one that can be real satisfied."

The Demopolis Civic League was organized, she said, because "the power structure was picking the (Negro) leaders and they just didn't represent us."

In the early spring of 1965, she continued, white officials met with about ten or 15 Negroes. When four uninvited Negroes, including Mrs. Braxton, tried to attend the meeting, they were turned away. So they formed the civic league.

Later in 1965, demonstrators were gassed and beaten and so many young people were arrested that "nearly the whole school was in jail," Mrs. Braxton said. At that time, the civic league presented the city with a list of grievances.

The Negroes asked for an end to "police brutality," for the appointment of Negroes to the major city boards, and for the hiring of Negroes for city jobs.

The city "promised" to do something, Mrs. Braxton said, but "in two years we have gotten two Negroes appointed to two boards, and no city jobs."

Mrs. Braxton said the Negroes were partly at fault: "There's just a whole lot wrong with us ourselves--we don't have enough people to speak out. Maybe we have all the freedom we're going to get."

One problem, said several Negroes, is that Maloyd Jones, president of the civic league, lives in Tuscaloosa, and is in Demopolis only on Sundays.

Another civil rights leader said the movement was weakened by the appointment of a bi-racial committee. A Negro member complained that when the group meets, all it does is "ease the



REV. LEO GIVENS

tension by talking, but not doing anything, about (problems)."

But the group doesn't meet very often. The civil rights leader said the last two meetings were called off because there wasn't a quorum present. The first time, there were too few officials. The second time, there were too few Negroes.

The first meeting between Negro and white leaders in many months was a hastily-called unofficial meeting last month. The mayor had heard rumors that there was going to be a "riot" or disturbance that evening. He and one city council member met with six of the seven civic league officers.

One officer said later that the meeting was "sugar coating" to get the civic league members to prevent rioting. The city officials "insinuated they wanted SNCC out of town," he added, but the civic league refused to chase SNCC away.

Other Negro leaders, however, said the mayor made some good promises that night. They said he agreed--again--to appoint Negroes to the education and hospital boards.

But the meeting didn't come to any agreement on the Negro leaders' longstanding complaint about police harassment.

Mrs. Braxton said the police take the tag number of every car that comes to her house. She said she was arrested "for running ten stop signs when I hadn't even gone ten blocks."

Police cars are always in Negro neighborhoods, she said. "Every time you look up, they're there. I resent it and the Negroes resent it, because it seems they're trying to demonstrate their force."

"Negroes don't bother them. Why do they bother Negroes?" asked Mrs. Frost. "Negroes are tired. Negroes are fed up. If they stay behind Negroes so much, it's going to be another Detroit, Michigan."

But Mayor Bailey and Police Chief A. E. Cooper said the police cars were patrolling the neighborhoods to prevent crime.

"There are such things as burglars," said the mayor, explaining why police follow "strangers in our midst." "We want to know who's here," he said.

"Naturally we're not interested in seeing our people unduly stirred up," he added. "We have one of the finest bunches of Negro citizens in Alabama in Demopolis, Ala."

"Anything that moves on the street after 10 p.m., my boys have instructions to find out," said Police Chief Cooper. "I don't say it's stopped burglaries, but we don't have as many."

What about the Demopolis Negroes who say they're followed day and night? Said Cooper, "I think it's more they think they're being followed."

"To me, the lawbook doesn't say colored or white," added Cooper. He said he tries to run a "professional" police force: "I'm a graduate of the FBI academy and about 20 other short schools in police work."

But, he remarked, "all the men I have don't believe exactly as I do. I can't watch them 24 hours a day."

Why are there no Negroes on the Demopolis police force? "I have never said I would not hire a Negro applicant," said Cooper. Once, he said, he offered a Negro a job as a policeman, but the man didn't want it.

"We get credit for all the bad things,"

Cooper said, "but you never give us credit for the good things." For example, he said, recently some white boys who did \$250 damage to a Negro church "were apprehended and made to pay."

But three weeks ago, another incident disturbed Demopolis Negroes. As the Rev. Leo Givens left the Christian Chapel Missionary Baptist Church after Sunday services, the police picked him up.

Givens said they didn't really arrest him. They had an old warrant for a Tuscaloosa traffic violation, "but the warrant wasn't any good," said Givens. He told the police he had already set a trial date with the judge. At the police station, he said, the officers called Tuscaloosa to check his story, and then let him go.

But, said Givens, "it wasn't the driving charge, it was the meeting they were concerned with. That's what they talked about."

Since Negroes were locked out of the Morning Star Church, Givens had allowed them to use his church for a meeting. He said the police were "mad about it. They know everything. Somebody's telling them."

"They asked me about different groups--SNCC, CORE, (Johnny) Jackson (SNCC's Alabama project director). I said I'd let them meet any time they want."

Givens, who participated in the Greenwood, Miss., movement, has only lived in Demopolis a few months. His arrest probably helped the Demopolis movement a little.

"I haven't been attending these meetings," said Rev. Givens, "but now I will start, and I'll tell my people to go." "Maybe all of us will take a new look at things," said Mrs. Braxton.

Mrs. Frost said she thinks people are getting angry. "You can pick on a dog, and pick on him--and then that dog bites back."

"Negroes don't care about dying. Negroes want to be your friend," she challenged the white people of Demopolis. "Why don't you see?"

"After the promises were made, so clearly, so beautifully, the Negro's been waiting to see what changes come," said another civil rights leader. "Since the Negro felt no changes, it is time now either to make the changes come or go down trying."



MRS. ANNIE BRAXTON

Blind People Tell How Men Invaded Their Home

BY MERTIS RUBIN

CARTHAGE, Miss.--Mrs. Essie Magee and her husband Ralph live just outside the city limits in a little three-room house. Both of them are blind.

On the night of July 29, Mrs. Magee said this week, two men who sounded white came to the Magee home. She said one of the men told her he was a policeman, and that he had permission

to come in and search.

"He said he had gotten several calls to come down to this little shotgun house," said Mrs. Magee. "Then he came in and sat down on my bed. He just talked and kept saying he was going to take us to jail."

The men left, she said, but returned two hours later and just sat in their car. The next night, July 30, they came back again.

"They said the same thing as they did before," recalled Mrs. Magee. "Then I started to ask questions about why they were messing with us. I told them, 'You all just telling a lie, I don't believe you're no policemen no way.'"

"Then I told them, 'If you think we got any whiskey or guns, then you can search.' We went outside in the back yard, and I started crying.

"One of them put his arms around me and told me don't cry or he would take me to jail. I told him to take his hands off me."

Finally, said Mrs. Magee, someone called the police, who came and caught the men as they were going out the door.

Magee said he was told the men would be charged with impersonating an officer. But local officials refused to say if any charges had actually been filed.

Because the Magees are afraid the men might come back, about ten local youths are staying with them every night.

Although they are blind, both husband and wife have high school diplomas. Mrs. Magee, who is 23 years old, had two years of college at Tuskegee Institute.

Hop With a Cop



MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Radio station WRMA is trying to improve police-community relations here with a summer-long series of record hops.

WRMA disk jockeys Latt Martin; Ellis Ford, and Tracy Larkin are putting on as many as ten hops a week at housing projects, playgrounds, and even vacant lots.

At WRMA's suggestion, Martin said, the police department

usually sends an off-duty officer to talk with the people who come to dance.

The record hops, held during the early afternoon, are aimed at "the kids who find themselves at home that part of the day with nothing to do," Martin said.

He said the goal of the project is "better relations between the younger people in the community and the police department and other officials."

Mississippi Vote

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

peared at a press conference here Wednesday morning. When asked how they felt about the election, most of the winners simply answered, "Good."

Not everyone was happy, however. Local NAACP official George Metcalfe said more Negro candidates might have won in Adams County if voting machines had not been used for the first time. "It certainly had an effect on Negro voters," he said, "because some of our people didn't know how to use them."

And William D. Smith, unsuccessful candidate for Jefferson County tax assessor, said, "I think that the people were misled. They didn't learn how to vote, because all of them didn't come to the meetings."

In other parts of the state, four of Madison County's six black candidates -- Fred Singleton, running for circuit clerk; Arthur Tate, for chancery clerk; Frank Williams, for beat 1 constable; and W. E. Garrett, for Beat 4 supervisor -- got enough votes to make the Aug. 29 run-off.

Negroes also won run-off spots in Jefferson Davis County (Paul Jones Polk, beat 4 J. P., and Victor Hall,

Legislature

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tating." The bill is designed to "protect the property and even the lives of the people of Alabama," he said.

Both houses also passed a joint resolution saying the Confederate flag should be flown and "Dixie" should be played during home-coming football games at all state-supported colleges and universities.

In an executive amendment, Governor Wallace said these ceremonies should be required at all home games, not just home-coming. But Senator Tom Radney of Tallapoosa County objected to the amendment, and the resolution was sent to the rules committee.

"My family has lived in the South for more than 150 years, and few people love the Confederacy more than I do," Radney said later. But, he added, "I feel this resolution is a slap in the face to education."

Radney also steered a bill through the Senate that would restore the state's \$670,466 grant to Tuskegee Institute.

beat 4 constable); and in Pike County (Spruce Guy, beat 3 constable).

Several counties -- Amite, Attala, Forrest, Harrison, Leake, Marion, Montgomery, Quitman, and Simpson -- had only one or two Negroes running in Tuesday's election. These candidates all lost.

At mid-week, returns were still incomplete in Hinds County.

In another contest, Neshoba County sheriff's deputy Cecil Price failed to make the run-off in the Neshoba sheriff's race. E. G. "Hop" Barnett -- who, like Price, is under federal indictment in connection with a civil rights killing -- led the ten-man field.

Randolph County Supt. Wonders If Schools Will Get U.S. Money

BY ALAN BOLES

ROANOKE, Ala.--"If I had federal funds, I'd build an integrated school right outside of Roanoke," said R. D. Simpson, superintendent of the Randolph County school system.

He said he'd like to shut down the all-Negro Randolph County Training School, which is located within the city of Roanoke. "The building is run-down," Simpson said, "It needs a gym and a good agriculture department and some other things. It'd be better to build a new one."

But Simpson said he doubts that he will get the necessary federal money, because of a dispute with the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).

Up to a year ago, all the Negro children in the city of Roanoke and the surrounding area went to the county training school. All the white children in Roanoke and nearby areas attended city schools.

But last September, about 30 Negro students were allowed to transfer to previously all-white Handley High, and the Roanoke school board later adopted a plan permitting any student in the city

or county to attend the city schools. School officials say this plan has been approved by the U. S. District Court, but HEW has found fault with it.

According to A. L. R. Hoggs, principal of Randolph County Training School, HEW investigators wanted all Roanoke students to go to city schools, and all county students to go to county schools.

Hoggs said there was a good reason for this. "They (HEW) found out that not very many Negroes were applying to Handley, because they knew they would get bad treatment from the superintendent," he said, Melton B. Wallace is superintendent of the Roanoke school system.

Another problem, said Hoggs, is that under the present freedom-of-choice plan, the training school will probably not be desegregated.

"The white children don't want to come, because they know the school is worse than theirs," he said. "But I feel like this--if it's good enough for us, it's good enough for everyone."

Simpson, the county superintendent, said he doesn't know what's going to happen with the federal funds. "I'd like to get the whole thing settled, so I know where I stand," he said.

But the city school board considers the matter closed. "As far as we're concerned," said board member Lewis Hamner, "we're under court order, and in compliance with that order. That's all there is to it."

The federal court in Montgomery recently ruled that if HEW wants to cut off any federal school funds, it must first get the court's approval. So far, the court has not approved any cut-offs.

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THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study.

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OPELIKA, Ala.--A middle-aged man came out the back door of the Lyman Building with a big burly bag full of groceries. He set it on the ground, straightened up, and rubbed his back.

"If it's as good as it is heavy," he said, "it'll be all right."
The man was one of hundreds of people who picked up huge bags of free food this week, as Lee County began distributing the federal government's surplus commodities to hungry families.

Many people had to stand in line at the warehouse for two to three hours. Several ladies carried umbrellas to keep off the sun. A few children turned their cardboard cartons upside down on top of their heads.

At the front of the line, Leonard Thomas, supervisor of the county's food program, explained the delay. "The flour and meal were in another warehouse," he said. "Now we got them, we can move along."

Thomas said 451 families received food last Monday, the first day of distribution. He expected to distribute groceries to 1,344 families by the end of the week.

'Burn, Baby, Burn,' Says Abbeville Chief

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

ABBEVILLE, Ala.--If there ever is a riot in one of Abbeville's Negro neighborhoods, said city Fire Chief J. T. Helms, "I'm gonna burn my arms and say, 'Burn, baby, burn'--and let you destroy yourselves."

"I'll do like Nero did when they burned Rome--I'll just sit and fiddle," Helms told a dozen Negro adults and teen-agers at a meeting last Monday night.

"If (rioters) burn down everything in Abbeville, I still ain't going to fight 'em with the fire truck," Helms continued. But if anyone sets fire to the chief's home, he said, "there's gonna be a funeral after that fire."

"You ain't got no business at my house with fire bombs, and I ain't got no business at your house with fire bombs. I'll shoot you--and I'd expect you to shoot me."

Helms was the third white city official to speak to Abbeville's newest civic organization--the Abbeville Community Team (ACT)--since it was formed two months ago.

At other meetings, the high school and college students, and their adult advisers, have questioned Mayor Charles C. Vickrey and Police Chief Hubert Monev.

Last Monday's discussion switched from fire-fighting to rioting after Charles Gene Martin, an ACT adviser, asked Helms, "Do the law give the fire department the right to throw water on citizens?"

"You can't have riots with cattle and pigs," Helms replied. "Pigs don't riot. Stupid folks riot."

Martin said he was talking about peaceful demonstrations, not riots. But the chief said he didn't know of any big demonstrations that had stayed peaceful.

Strike Ends

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Six of the eight men on strike at the Goodyear tire store on S. 21st St. returned to work last Monday.

"It was harder walking back and forth than working," said Mose Thomas, one of the strikers. "We're happy to be back. We all have families and can support them better."

On Aug. 3, the men--all Negroes--had received a "final offer" from the company, 1¢ per hour higher than previous offers. If it wasn't accepted, Goodyear "told us they would have to hire some additional men, and that fewer (of the strikers) would go back," said John Pierce, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 612.

Goodyear had already replaced two of the strikers. According to Pierce, the company has agreed that "as they need them, they would give these (two) people first preference" for re-hiring.

The wage increase finally agreed on was 6¢ per hour this year, and 4¢ more after Feb. 1, 1968. Under their old salary scale, the men's wages automatically increased 3¢ per hour each year.

"We settled," said John Nunn, "for little or nothing."

Police

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
ably wouldn't have arrested Davis without first questioning him and then getting a warrant.

Moody said he arrived at the scene just when Davis fainted. The lieutenant said he told one of the officers to call an ambulance, but when the family and neighbors got impatient, they took Davis to the hospital themselves. Then, said Moody, he called off the ambulance, and that's why it never came.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Stovall and her son went back down to the police station. A warrant was issued charging Eddie Ameen, a white youth, with assault and battery.

'It's a Gold Mine'

BY KERRY GRUSON

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--"It was a gold mine for the right man," said Howard White, Montgomery representative for Prudential Insurance Company of America. He was explaining why he went looking for a Negro to sell life insurance in the Tuskegee area.

The man he chose was Horace Haygood, a 36-year-old employee at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee. And so Haygood became the first Negro to work as a Prudential salesman in Alabama.

Tuskegee was the logical place to expand to, White explained, because "peo-

ple in this area have higher income brackets than Negroes in any other city. And the logical person to hire was one of them."

Haygood was offered the job when White came out to the VA Hospital, looking for one of the doctors. White said he was impressed by Haygood's helpful manner.

Since April, Haygood has been learning how to be an insurance salesman.

But Haygood has not only been learning--he has been teaching White, his counselor, a few things about what will sell in a Negro community.

"The first thing he taught me was how to say 'Negro,'" White recalled.



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WANT ADS

ARKANSAS--The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has affiliate councils in Conway, Fayetteville, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock. We are interested in establishing local councils throughout the state. ACHR is integrated at all levels, working in education, voter education, employment, welfare, and housing. For information, write Arkansas Council on Human Relations, 1310 Wright, Little Rock, Ark. 72206.

FEDERAL JOBS--The Interagency Board of Civil Service Examiners is holding examinations for the positions of cook, commissary worker, and meat cutter. The jobs are located in South Alabama and Northwest Florida. Information and application forms can be obtained from Alex Culver, Examiner in Charge, 413-A Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

HELP DAN HOUSER--Dan Houser needs money for medical expenses, after being beaten in Prattville. Contributions can be sent to him in care of WRMA, 135 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or in care of The Southern Courier, 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. Checks should be made payable to Dan Houser.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--The Montgomery Community Action Committee needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in Head Start class rooms. Men, women, and teen-agers (minimum age 16) can all be of use. Volunteers will assist as teacher's aides and cook's helpers, and will take children on field trips in the area. A volunteer can choose his or her own hours between 8 and 11:30 a.m. on a convenient day Monday through Friday. Transportation and lunch will be furnished. If you are available, apply to the Rev. E. W. McKinney (volunteer director) or Mrs. Zenobia Johnson at 429 S. Decatur St., phone 262-6622. Or you can offer your services to St. Jude's Center, 2048 W. Fairview Ave., or Resurrection Center, 2815 Forbes Dr. If it is more convenient, go directly to the neighborhood Head Start location nearest you.

MISSISSIPPI JOB OPENINGS--Project MARK, a new anti-poverty program run by the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, Inc., has started hiring staff. Positions are open for a director, at \$11,000 per year; job developer, \$7,800 per year; recruiter-counselor, \$6,000 per year; secretary-bookkeeper, \$80 a week; clerk-typist, \$65 a week. The project will contact 1,000 students in deprived areas and select 100 for training in "paramedical" fields, such as medical technician, lab assistant, doctor's secretary. Contact R. Hunter Morey, chief recruiter and acting director, Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, Inc.--Project MARK, Room 6, Masonic Temple, 1072 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss. 39203, or phone 353-3594.

SOCIAL SECURITY--A formal claim must be filed before a worker 65 or older can qualify for payments under the hospital insurance, medical insurance, and nursing home (extended care) programs. Workers will not receive benefits from Medicare and other programs unless they formally notify their Social Security office. Every month they postpone making their claim, they lose. The Social Security office for the Montgomery area is at 474 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala. 36104. The telephone number is 263-7521, ext. 42L.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Soul" is the subject of this week's Bible lesson, to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Aug. 13. The Golden Text is from I Chronicles: "Is not the Lord your God with you? and hath he not given you rest on every side?... Now set your heart and your soul to seek the Lord your God."

BIRMINGHAM SERVICES--Worship with the New St. James Baptist Church, 600 N. Fourth Ave. Birmingham--the church with a program, the minister with a message. Sunday School 9:30 a.m., morning worship 10:45 a.m., Baptist Training Union 5:30 p.m. The Rev. L. Clyde Fisher, pastor.

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

ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN--I am now studying electronics and radio from the National Technical Schools in Los Angeles, California. I am now at the stage of my training to start doing radio repair work. For more information about this radio service, contact Arthur Holfield Jr., Rt. 1, Box 259-A, Marlon, Ala. 36754.

POST OFFICE JOBS--The Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for the U. S. Post Office, announces an open competitive examination for positions of substitute postal clerk and substitute city letter-carrier for all first, second and third-class post offices in Autauga, Chilton, Elmore, Lowndes, and Montgomery counties. Rate of pay for these positions is \$2.26 or \$2.64 per hour. In addition, postal employees receive vacation, sick leave, low-cost life insurance, health benefits, maximum job security, and good retirement benefits. No formal education or special training is required, and applicants who pass the Civil Service examination have their names placed on a register in the order of their scores for future consideration, without regard to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting their local postmaster or Alex Culver, Examiner-in-Charge, Room 406, Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala.

ATTENTION NURSES--Serve in the Air Force Reserve. There are vacancies available in the 542nd Medical Service Flight for qualified nurses. Previous service not required. As a nurse in the Air Force Reserve, you continue in your present civilian occupation, and train one weekend per month. In addition, you will serve 15 active duty days each year in a well-equipped Air Force hospital. If you are between the ages of 20 and 35, with no dependents under 18 years of age, and you are currently registered as a nurse in any state, you may qualify as a nurse in the United States Air Force Reserve Nurse Corps. If you have a desire to serve with a dedicated team to help safeguard the health of America's airmen, call Maxwell AFB, 265-5621, Ext. 5818, or write to MSGT G. K. Flowers, 3800 ABW (BPMQRP), Maxwell AFB, Ala., 36112.

WETUMPKA FRIENDS--I wish to thank all our many friends and neighbors who helped us through the illness and death of my late husband, Mr. Luther Nolen, who passed July 28, 1967. Thank you for the flowers and everything. Mrs. Mary Nolen.

MONTGOMERY MOVEMENT--The coming week, Aug. 14-20, will be Freedom Week in Montgomery. There will be shows, dances, etc., for the benefit of the Montgomery movement. Watch for times and places.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS--Serve in the Air Force Reserve. There are vacancies available in the 542nd and 523rd Medical Service Flights for qualified physicians. As a physician in the Air Force Reserve, you continue your present civilian practice, and train one weekend per month. In addition, you will serve 15 active-duty days each year in a well-equipped Air Force hospital. If you have the desire to serve with a dedicated team to help safeguard the health of America's airmen, call Maxwell AFB, 265-5621, Ext. 5818, or write to MSGT G. K. Flowers, 3800 ABW (BPMQRP), Maxwell AFB, Ala. 36112.



BILL RUSSELL (DARK UNIFORM) SHOWS PASSING TECHNIQUE

'A Regular Guy'

BY GAIL FALK

LORMAN, Miss.--"Hey, pretty boy, you looked good--throwing the ball away."

"It's OK to pass the ball. You'd be surprised--it only hurts for a little while."

Bill Russell was having a good time, and so were the basketball players he was kidding and the 125 coaches who were watching. The coaches had come to Alcorn A & M College last Monday from Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi for a day-long workshop with the Boston Celtics' famous player-coach.

But underneath the kidding, Russell showed the thoughtful, serious attitude toward basketball that has made him one of the game's greatest players.

"Forget about the tricky things," Russell told the coaches. "You've got to teach your boys the basic fundamentals--the things you take for granted."

And to show what he meant, Russell demonstrated the basic defensive stance: "Head up, butt down. One hand up. One hand down. Knees bent."

Russell talked about a problem high school coaches often face: "Suppose your pivot man is 6'2", and he's got to guard a man 6'8"--what do you do?... "Your little guy has got to dedicate

himself to the idea that this big man is not going to get the ball. This man has to sacrifice himself, just to keep the big guy from getting in under the basket."

"And when all else fails," the 6'9 1/2" Celtics star added with a grin, "hit him--he's going to get the ball anyway."

Big men often need coaching in what to do after they get a rebound, Russell said.

"Lots of big guys just stand there and say, 'Look at me, I have the ball,'" he told the coaches. "You don't want your big strong rebounders dribbling--most of them are terrible anyway. You want him to get the ball down-court as fast as he can, and then get himself down-court--not walking, running."

Russell was among friends when he came to Alcorn. His home--Monroe, La.--is not far away, and Alcorn basketball coach Bob Hopkins is Russell's second cousin.

But Russell left with many more friends--including O. J. Brown, a junior high coach from Baton Rouge, La. "He's quite a guy," said Brown, after meeting Russell for the first time. "What I mean--not because he's a celebrity, not because he's Bill Russell. He's just a regular guy."

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Negroes Demonstrate After Holmes Incident

BY RUBEN PATES

LEXINGTON, Miss.--Tempers have been running high in Holmes County during a week of demonstrations and confrontations over charges of police brutality.

It started when a SNCC worker said he was beaten and shot at by policemen after wrecking his car on the way to church July 29.

Last Saturday, more than 200 Negroes gathered outside the office of Lexington Mayor W. B. Kenna, to present a list of grievances. At the top of the list was a demand for suspension of policemen who "constantly practice brutality."

But a five-man delegation that saw the mayor in his office reported that he refused to concede anything. The group said he told them the local police force is doing a good job.

The central figure in the controversy is Ronald Green, a 26-year-old graduate student at Columbia University in New York, who has been working in Holmes County for a month as a SNCC volunteer.

"I was driving to church along a narrow road, when something went wrong with the car and I ran into the ditch," he recalled this week.

"I wasn't hurt, and got out of the car. A while later a police car arrived, and two policemen asked me to explain how the accident had happened. Then one of them said, 'We going to put you in jail, boy.' He said they were going to arrest me for reckless driving."

Green said he asked how the officers could do this when they hadn't seen what happened, and they told him not to ask questions.

When he persisted, said Green "the Negro policeman known as 'Fats' hit me on my head with the butt of his gun. I was hit several times, and I fell to the

ground. Then I saw shots fired near my feet. I was pushed into the police car, and taken to jail. They kept me there four hours."

About 30 people gathered outside the jail to wait for Green's release that evening. It was then, said another civil rights worker, that the second incident of the day happened.

The rights worker said the two-policemen who had arrested Green walked out to the crowd with loaded guns, and ordered the people off the streets. She said another shot was fired at Green when he was released. He is out on \$600 bond, charged with reckless driving.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Aug. 14, in the 17th St. AOH Church, 630 N. 17th St., Bishop Jasper Roby, pastor. The speaker will be the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth.

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