THE SOUTHERN COURIER

Special Report:

What's Going On In Atlanta?



(SCLC Photos by Bob Fitch)

"You're trying to be a leader," he said.

what to do, he's acting as a leader."

just finished telling a crowd inside the

church, "We all have different ways of

telling people we don't like what they're

(They're killing us one by one," Ricks

said. "Mayor Allen is nothing but a

George Wallace, and we've got to stop

that cracker before all of us are dead.")

ed away from Young. Young called after

him, "Just don't get my people hurt,"

firemen were called to put out a blaze

on Boulevard, and police rushed in to

put down the city's fourth racial out-

and littered streets of a neighborhood

called Summerhill, in the shadow of

the new \$18,000,000 Atlanta Stadium,

when police shot and seriously wounded

Harold Prather, 25, a Negro wanted for

Within minutes of the early afternoon

shooting, SNCC leader Stokely Car-

michael drove to the scene with a re-

porter from Negro radio station WAOK.

The reporter said Carmichael told Ne-

groes there, "We're going to be back

A SNCC sound truck cruised the area

at 4 o'clock and tear this place up,"

charging police brutality. A policeman

said the truck also charged that Prath-

er had been shot while he was hand-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

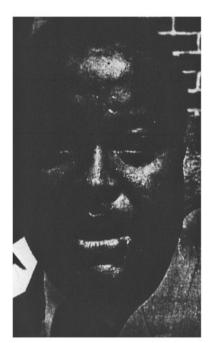
It had begun Sept. 6 on the cracked

break in six days.

The SNCC worker shrugged and walk-

A few minutes after 7 p.m. that night,

(Ricks, another SNCC staffer, had



HOSEA WILLIAMS AND IVAN ALLEN JR. The SNCC worker disagreed.

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON ATLANTA, Ga. -- In a church parking lot off

Boulevard St., two of Dr. Martin Luther King's top aides pleaded with 20 neighborhood youths Sunday afternoon not to riot that night.

Saturday evening, a white motorist had shot into a crowd of Negroes on Boulevard, killing one teen-ager and wounding another. Afterwards, rockand bottle-throwing Negroes rampaged along a nine-block stretch of the street for most of the night.

The Rev. Andrew Young told the youths that if there was another outbreak, it would only mean that a lot of Negroes might get hurt.

"I don't want to hear that," snapped one husky youngster with a bandanna wound around his head. "I want to hear

what you're going to do tonight," "I say let's use what we've got," declared one of his companions, "Bottles, gasoline . . ."

"But you didn't say Gatling guns," interrupted SCLC staffer Ben Clarke. "You said rocks and bottles. The police have all the guns."

"Let's use what we've got," replied the youth. He and his friends left, remarking that something would happen at 7 p.m.

Young walked over to a worker from SNCC, the group Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. blamed for setting off the city's first major racial outburst five days earlier. Young told the SNCC worker that SNCC should be trying to stop the outbreaks.

SCHOOLS IN THE NEWS AGAIN

Opp Board Changes Its Mind

OPP--Early in August, a letter from the Opp City Board of Education told parents and students that everyone in grades seven to 12 would attend previously all-white Opp High School. The letter said the registration period would last from Aug. 17 to Aug. 19.

But when the Negro students who had registered and filled out their subject cards went back to get their books, they were told that they couldn't get any, and that another letter would explain why.

So on Aug. 27, children who had asked to go to Opp High during the freedom-of-choice period last April got a letter that said:

"The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has directed the Opp City Board of Education to accept all students living in the Opp City school district in grades 7-12 for the 1966-67

"The Opp City Board of Education, in a special session on August 24, 1966, passed a resolution to follow the freedom of choice plan of desegregation adopted by the Board of Education in August, 1965, . . . that was in effect during the 1965-66 school year.

"Due to the fact that you chose Opp High School during the freedom of choice plan last April, you will be admitted to Opp High School September 1,

But for the children who hadn't chosen Opp High last April, the letter had a different ending paragraph:

"Due to the fact that you did not choose Opp High School during the freedom of choice plan last April, you will not be admitted this year."

The students who were rejected--and their parents -- had mixed reactions to the sudden change in plans.

"I didn't feel too good when I got the letter," said Miss Sharon Jackson, "because I had registered and went up there to get my books."

When Miss Dorothy Gavins received her letter, she said later, "in some ways I was glad," Her mother explained, "They thought that they wouldn't have any friends and would fall back in (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

OPP--One of the happiest boys who attends Opp High School is 13year-old Charlie "Sonny" Reves.

"It's all right," he said. "I like it, I seriously do. I go to P. E. (physical education), climb rope, and do deep knee-bends. I don't play football at school because I want to live long."

He said he preferred Opp High to Bethune, the Negro elementary school in Andalusia:

"At the Negro school, the teacher tell you to study your lesson and read the instructions. Then they would go out of the room sometimes, and leave you in there with nothing to do but talk, because most of the time we may have read our lesson. But at the white school now, the teacher will probably explain the lesson most of the time and tell you what to do and give examples,"

He said he also liked the lunches at Opp High: "At the colored school, they give you candied yams and little or no syrup. They taste like regular potatoes. I get more at the white school. They put a lot of syrup on them, and they taste like candy."



CHARLIE REVES

He remembered only one namecalling incident. "When I was coming home from school," he said, "a little white boy about that high (he put his hand about two feet off the ground) couldn't hardly talk, couldn't say but one word--nigger."

Tuscaloosa: Target For Guidelines Law

TUSCALOOSA--Tuscaloosa schools became the main testing ground for Alabama's new anti-guidelines law this week. School officials went ahead with desegregation plans, white parents protested, and the NAACP filed a suit to keep things the way they are.

When school opened in Tuscaloosa County Sept. 6, there were five Negro faculty members at previously allwhite schools, and seven white staff members at Negro schools. Federal guidelines call for faculty desegregation this year, and the Tuscaloosa city and county schools hoped to receive more than \$900,000 in federal funds by going along with them.

For four days things at both city and county schools. School supervisors escorted Negro teachers to work at Holt and Tuscaloosa County high schools the first two days to prevent trouble. But on Sept. 8 and 9, the Negro teachers provided their own transportation, like everyone else.

George C. Wallace.

teachers for their children. Hundreds of citizens sent protests to Governor

But white parents, who had gone along

with token student desegregation last year, drew the line at the idea of Negro

meant different things to the children who desegregated Lee County's three school systems.

"You're saying these people don't have sense to decide what they should do." Young answered, "When Willie Ricks stands up there and tells these people

it meant being one of only three, facing up to jeers from a few other students. and riding the bus alone until school officials persuaded white parents to call off a boycott.

white classrooms.

before, either.

their way around.

J. L. Lovvorn, the high school principal, said he had 690 students there the first day. But he didn't know how many of them were Negroes, and he said he

didn't plan to count, "We just registered them as children," he explained,

About 25 Negro students began classes Monday at the Samford Ave. school, now an elementary and junior high. And others went to most of the once-white

So on Sept. 9, Wallace threatened to use state police to stopfaculty integration. He specifically mentioned the Negro teachers at Holt and Tuscaloosa Last Saturday, more than 150 white

people demonstrated against teacher integration. "We don't like to walk in the streets," Walter Etheridge Jr., spokesmen for the parents, said later to County Schools Superintendent W. W. Elliott. "But the only way we can be heard is to let you know we don't like Etheridge said the children were not

learning anything, because "the colored teachers are just about scared to death, and the children--the world situation being what it is -- cannot concentrate on their studies."

Etheridge said his eldest daughter had a Negro teacher at Tuscaloosa High School in the city system, and "it seems like the children spend most of their time observing her speech,"

At a meeting with interested parents Monday, Elliott said the Negro teachers at Holt and Tuscaloosa County were as well qualified as any other Alabama teachers. He said he thought the attitudes of the students' homes determine (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

My Son Come Home Crying Every Day'

PHILADELPHIA, Miss .-- "My son come home crying every day. He say they throw rocks at him and beat on him."

"My daughter say she rather not go to school at all than go back down there."

"I want to keep mine in if there's any way." "But you can't keep calling up Wash-

ington and get no reaction." Parents of more than 30 Negro children enrolled at Neshoba Central school debated last week whether to keep on

sending their children there. Since

school opened at the end of August, they said the children have been mice Mrs. Genoa Edwards said her son, a seventh-grader, "doesn't eat a thing or go to the bathroom from the time he

leave home till the time he get back," because white students won't let him into the cafeteria or the lavatory. She said her daughters, in the fourth and sixth grades, get sprayed with hair spray and deodorant on the bus. Other

parents complained that boys on the bus throw rocks and sticks and spit balls at their children.

Mrs. Marcella Young said her high-

school daughter couldn't study because the boys in class kept moving her desk around and asking if she were related to Martin Luther King. Mrs. Mary Batts said her 14-year-

old son begged her to let him stay home because of the harassment he received from boys on the bus and in the halls. "I believe these (Negro) boys would do better in Viet Nam--at least they would have a gun in their hands," said the boy's father, McElroy Batts.

Last year, eight children stayed through the year at Neshoba Central, but none of them was past the seventh grade. Alvin Burnside said his daughter made some friends in the fourth grade last year. "She got 41 Valentines and 37 Christmas presents," he said.

The parents think the trouble gotbad this year because high-school-age boys tried to go Neshoba Central. "They just don't want those larger boys out there with the white girls," said Burn-

A few days after the opening of school, one of the oldest Negro boys was suspended for fighting back with a knife

when a gang of white boys attacked him. After that, the Negro parents said, (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Kinds Desegregation

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN -- The beginning of school

In Auburn this week, it meant plenty of friends to go with you and a welcome from most school officials and other

In the Lee County system last week,

And in Opelika last week, it didn't mean very much. Only about a dozen of the 36 transfer applicants showed up in

A large group of Negro students entered Auburn High School Monday. But it wasn't exactly desegregation. None of the white students had ever been there

The double-diamond-shaped school on South Dean Rd. was so new that workmen were still hammering and sawing away while the children tried to find

Some Negro students estimated that there were as many as 50--a big jump over last year, when three Negroes began desegregation at the old high school on Samford Ave.

elementary schools. Everywhere de-

segregation began, it was peaceful. last spring.

But it was also a little confusing. Under Auburn's freedom-of-choice plan, some white elementary schools had more applicants than they could handle, while others had empty seats,

"Our problem is trying to get students into schools where there is space for them," said City Schools Superintendent E. E. Gaither. "We're not having any problems with desegregation."

Several parents who have been working for school integration in Auburn agreed that it was working out. They said Auburn has also started faculty desegregation by placing three white teachers at all-Negro Boykin Elementary School and Drake High School.

While Auburn students were beginning their first day of classes, three Negroes from one family were starting their second week at small Beauregard Elementary School, a few miles south of Opelika.

Last week, the white students weren't very friendly. They yelled at the newcomers and wouldn't ride the bus with them. But this week, things quieted down and the bus passengers slowly came back.

The new students at Beauregard were the only Negroes to enter one of the eight grades Lee County desegregated this year. Some students have told investigators they were scared out of applying--or going--to white schools.

Lee County Schools Superintendent Francis J. Marshall would not talk about intimidation. He said, "It was truly freedom of choice."

But he also said that Lee County is "not in compliance" with federal desegregation guidelines, although he signed an agreement with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

"The state has declared that agree-

ment null and void," Marshall said. Opelika, which never signed any agreement at all under the new HEW guidelines, admitted about 12 Negro students to white schools last week. Superintendent T. H. Kirby said he wasn't worrying about the school's legal situation at the moment.

"I don't know where we are," he explained. "We're just trying to run our schools the best we can,"

Although Kirby and other school officials have been criticized in the past for discouraging desegregation, Negro

leaders said it didn't happen that way this year.

"The trouble is getting parents to send their children," said the Rev. A. L. Wilson, president of the Lee County Voters League, a Negro group. "Some children want to go and their parents won't let them."

Wilson sent four of his own children, and said they were excited and happy about it. "The students and teachers

were very friendly," he said. "One of the teachers even called and asked my wife to be home-room mother. She turned it down because she couldn't give it the time she thought it deserved, but she's going to help out."



CLASS IN NEW AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

ROOM 622, FRANK LEU BUILDING MONTGOMERY, ALABA MA 36104 PHONE: (205) 262-3572

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Editorial Opinion

No News Is Bad News

No one knows yet whether the death of Jimmie Lee Smith Jr. was a civil rights killing. Perhaps no one will ever know. But the case has raised other issues, as serious as Smith's mysterious death.

For one thing, the Jimmie Lee Smith case has shown how fast rumors can spread through a community. Many people in Montgomery have already made up their minds about Roosevelt McDaniel, Smith's companion, even though at mid-week, McDaniel hadn't even been arrested.

And some wild stories have been making the rounds. One woman called The Southern Courier to report that McDaniel had been hit by shots fired from a car carrying three white men. She said one of the men had shouted, "We told you we were going to get you." According to McDaniel and to the Montgomery police, this wasn't true at all. They said McDaniel was shot last Friday during a quarrel with another Negro man.

Since Smith's body was found, people have been saying that the Montgomery County sheriff's department hasn't done anything to solve the case. But Captain H. W. Mitchell of the sheriff's office said he has been working hard on the investigation. There seems to be little reason to doubt this. (Mitchell also refused to reveal the results of McDaniel's lie-detector examination, because the results could never be used as evidence in court. Few Alabama lawmen would show so much concern for a Negro suspect's rights.)

But the people of Montgomery are not wholly to blame for these misunderstandings, nor are the police. The real fault lies with the city's daily newspapers. Since the beginning of this case--which has held the interest of a large portion of the Negro community-the Montgomery papers have given the story the briefest possible mention. Even the "Negro pages" of these papers have ignored the case.

When people don't know the truth, rumors fly. In

other cities, rumors and misunderstandings have led · to violence and destruction. It could happen in Montgomery, too, if the daily papers continue to shirk their duty to the people.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Each week I am anxiously awaiting the Southern Curier. Please don't get the idea that because you don't rec. a lot of letters, people aren't proud of the Southern Curier. They just don't take time out to write. I voice the sentiments of a great number of people I know. I think the Southern Curier is the most interesting paper that we have ever rec. We people have always wanted to know what and how about our people, this the Southern Curier is the first time that we have had this priviledge. We wish we could state oral because words on paper are inadequate.

Sometime soon, I hope to be able to send money for a number of subscriptions to have them sent to the many of my people who are away. They as I know enjoy them so much to.

I pray that God will strengthen you who make or who has made it possible to gather, prepare, and send out a paper to so many who are anxiously awaiting. The worth of its value couldn't be measured. We're so proud

In Philadelphia, Miss.

and thankful for the different adds on how and what. We're thankful to know that or rather how we can solve some of our problems, etc. Thanks for the priviledge.

Mrs. Celia A. Surles Hayneville, Ala.

To the Editor:

I've been reading The Southern Courier all summer, and I've enjoyed it. But I feel that more effort that is positive should be made to write about things where there has been cooperation be-

must be hope somewhere. The news stories are often editorialized, which is not good reporting either. It must be disheartening and hate-fomenting for Negroes and whites alike if nothing is ever said about the two ra-

tween white people and Negroes. There

Mrs. Alice Brown Princeton, N.J.

ces working well together.

Man Killed by Negro Policeman

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. -- Everyone agrees Johnny Shannon is dead.

Everyone agrees police officer Willie "Tripp" Windham, a Negro, shot him. But whether Windham shot in selfdefense or because of a personal grudge

against Shannon is a question that has Philadelphia's Negro community still talking, nearly two weeks after the midnight shooting here Sept. 1. Officially, the case is closed, Phila-

delphia Police Chief D. W. Perry says Windham was trying to arrest Shannon for drunk driving, and shot because Shannon came at him with an open pocket-knife.

Perry said he doesn't know right now of any action that will be taken against Windham, because "you can't discipline a man for defending himself,"

The only witness to the incident --J. C. Seales, who was riding in the car with Shannon--refused to speak publicly about what he saw.

But cafe owner Theodore Slaughter said Shannon and Seales bought some sandwiches at his place just before the shooting. Slaughter said he saw no sign

that Shannon had been drinking. While Seales and Shannon were eat-

ing, Slaughter said, someone came in and told them Windham was waiting for them outside. Slaughter said the two young men left anyway, to carry a sandwich to Seales' wife.

The next thing Slaughter heard was two shots and a car speeding away. Onlookers said Windham shot twice over Shannon's car to get him to stop, but that Shannon raced off. Windham caught up a few minutes later, when Shannon stopped in front of the Seales home to deliver the sandwich.

According to undertaker Casey Williams, Shannon was shot straight through the side of the neck, not from front as might be expected if Shannon had been going straight at Windham,

After a community meeting last Thursday at Mt. Nebo church in Philadelphia, a delegation of citizens asked Chief Perry to fire Windham.

"I told him the community wanted (Windham) off the force and wanted him off now," said Jerry "Junior" Fox, spokesman for the group, "I told him

I had a grown son and I felt like he was in danger, and I felt like I was in danger, too, as long as he was on the force." Fox said Perry agreed to look into the

Philadelphia Negroes have been trying since January to get Windham removed from the force. Delegations went to the mayor and board of aldermen in January, February, and March. They complained of beatings and harassment.

Tuscaloosa Schools

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Wallace did not show up for work last

fied teachers," he said, "and they felt

Meanwhile, a Negro typing teacher at Tuscaloosa High School and a Negro librarian at Verner Elementary--both

mostly-white city schools--continued

tendent H. D. Nelson said he had no reason to expect they would leave, or be asked to leave. Nelson said he hadreceived no direct pressure from Wallace

Flowers Fails to Get 'They're Trying New Coleman Charge To Stick Me'

man, already acquitted in the killing of Jonathan Daniels, will be back in court here the last week in September.

Coleman still faces a charge of assault and battery in connection with the near-fatal shooting of the Rev. Richard Morrisroe, a Catholic priest from Chicago. The charge carries a maximum fine of \$100.

This week, Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers tried to get a Lowndes County grand jury to change the charge against Coleman to assault with intent to murder, which carries a possible 10-year prison sentence. But the jury of 11 Negroes and seven white men unanimously refused to issue a stronger indictment,

Flowers said the grand jury's action last Tuesday was a "travesty of jus-

"The state asked to raise the indictment to assault with intent to murder," Flowers said. "In less than five minutes, it was announced the grand jury unanimously voted no bill. I felt from the beginning that this would be the outcome. However, in the name of law and justice, I had to try,"

Coleman was accused of shooting grand jury last Tuesday.



RICHMOND M. FLOWERS

Daniels and Father Morrisroe in August, 1965, shortly after the two civil rights workers were released from jail in Hayneville. In a trial last fall. an all-white jury cleared Coleman of charges growing out of Daniels' death.

Father Morrisroe testified before the

Crenshaw Schools Told To Accept 202 Negroes

Frank M. Johnson Jr. has ordered the Crenshaw County Board of Education to permit 202 Negro students to attend white schools in the county this year.

According to a suit filed by Negro parents, the children had applied to attend Highland Home School, Luverne High School, and Dozier High School, under the county's freedom-of-choice desegregation plan. But, the parents claimed, only 23 had been accepted.

During a hearing last Monday, County Schools Superintendent C. W. Carpenter testified that most of the requests had been turned down because the white schools were over-crowded. "These conditions existed after you had accepted the whites," replied Fred D. Gray, attorney for the parents.

Judge Johnson apparently agreed with

Two Graduations -MERIDIAN, Miss. -- The STAR

adult school and the Head Start center for pre-schoolers both held graduation ceremonies last week after three-month programs.

At Magnolia Junior High School, the STAR school choir performed. This choir is made up of students from each class.

In St. Paul Methodist Church, the little Head Start children were very thrilled, because they had learned a lot and were ready to perform for their parents.

MONTGOMERY -- Federal Judge Gray, ruling Tuesday that "the board's contention that certain of the white schools. . . are over-crowded, is totally unacceptable as a justification for the denial of (Negro) applications,"

Judge Johnson's order is temporary. Another hearing will be held Thursday.

Head Start

MONTGOMERY -- Some 1,000 preschool children from low-income families will begin a Head Start program here Oct. 15. The Office of Economic Opportunity approved a \$400,537 grant for the program last week.

Under the program, which runs until April 15, children will get medical and dental care, field trips, recreation, and guidance in 27 Head Start centers throughout the city.

Charles R. Sheldon, executive director of the Montgomery Community Action Committee, said parents will take been "all over" Joe's Place, the part in the program too, so they can learn what Head Start is trying to do for their children.

"This program represents a direct frontal attack on poverty in the Montgomery area," said Sheldon, "It is designed to provide the incentive and motivation considered necessary to break the 'Chain of Poverty' within the meaning of the Act of Congress,"

Head Start applications can be obtained from the Community Action Committee.

Philadelphia

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

they decided to keep their children home until school was a little safer for them. Negro parents said they called the FBI, but agents said they couldn't do anything unless the Negro children were sent back to Neshoba Central. Now the children have been back in school a week, but the parents say they haven't heard from the Justice Department.

In order to get permission to transfer children back to Negro schools, parents must sign a statement that the children's hardship was not the fault of the school. Most parents don't want to do that. But they don't want to keep their children in Neshoba Central either, unless someone takes responsibility for protecting them.

Meanwhile, at Philadelphia High

School, Ronald Brown--one of four Negro students -- was expelled for insolence Sept. 8. This is his version of what happened:

"After lunch I went 'round to the smoking hall to light a cigarette. Seventeen or 18 white guys came around, and one asked, did I like his looks.

"I said, 'Whether I like your looks or not you can't do anything about it,"" Brown said the boys wanted to fight him, but a teacher came up and sent one boy to the principal. A little later.

Brown said, he was called to the office: "The principal asked did I threaten to get Glen Barnett after school, I answered, 'Yes,'"

"He said, 'Don't ever say yes to me--

say yes, sir. "I told him the English book taught me to say 'yes,' and I was going to say

'yes' and 'no," J.C. Hurdle, city superintendent of schools, came to the office and told

Brown to take his books and go home if he couldn't say "yes, sir." The school manual says students will be suspended for three days after a first

offense like insolence, but the school board approved Brown's expulsion Saturday. Last Friday in federal court in Jack-

son, Judge Harold Cox told Justice Department lawyers that he "wasn't the least bit impressed with the necessity for an injunction" against the Philadelphia schools.

how well they do with Negro teachers. After the weekend of protest, the Negro teachers at the schools named by Monday. Elliott announced they had "requested some relief of this office."

"They're just women who are qualithere was too much pressure on them." Later this week, the teachers returned in their positions. City Schools Superin-

to fire the teachers.

While the dispute went on in Tuscaloosa, the NAACP filed suit in a Montgomery federal court to prevent any resegregation of faculties or students. One of the people filing the suit was the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, whose daughter Gina attends previously all-white Oakdale School in Túscaloosa.

AND SANDRA UNDERWOOD

MONTGOMERY -- "They re trying to stick it on me," said Roosevelt Mc-Daniel, 21, as he sat in his family's small, dingy apartment.

He had just returned from taking a lie-detector test in connection with the death of Jimmie Lee Smith Jr., and he was about to go to the doctor for treatment of the cuts, bruises, bullet wounds,

and poison ivy all over his body. The Montgomery County sheriff's office has questioned McDaniel four times about the Smith case--three times since Smith's body was found Sept. 4 in a ravine near the Alabama River.

Smith, a 22-year-old Negro from Montgomery, disappeared last Aug. 20. McDaniel, who was with him, said Smith got into trouble with some white men after buying beer in a whites-only cafe.

"The state solicitor and the sheriff's department asked me a lot of questions," said McDaniel, "They're trying to mess me up on my past record," He said he has three months left on his probation for burglary and grand larcenv.

McDaniel said some of his friends and neighbors seem to have judged him, too. "Seem like everywhere I go. people be talking about it," he said, "People try to say I killed him, that I know what happened to him. But that's not true."

Last Friday night, he said, he got into a fight with Ulysses German, partly over Smith's death. It ended with Mc-Daniel getting shot in the back. This week, he signed a warrant charging German with assault with intent to kill.

On Tuesday, McDaniel agreed to tell his story of Smith's disappearance while a lie-detector machine measured his reactions. Investigators told him he didn't have to submit to a lie test, he said, but "I wanted to take it."

Captain H. W. Mitchell of the sheriff's department, who has been investigating Smith's death, said he could not reveal the results of the test. However, he said at mid-week that even if McDaniel failed the test, he would not be arrested.

"We couldn't put him in custody until we come up with something substantial," said Mitchell, And, said Mitchell, substantial evidence has been scarce-"We can't even prove the man was killed, much less who killed him."

But Mitchell said investigators have

County where McDaniel says he last saw Smith alive. "We haven't been able to contact anyone who was in the place that night except the owner," said Mitchell.

He said he also has questioned Mrs. Alice Lucas, who was with Smith and McDaniel earlier on Aug. 20. "There were differences," he said, between her story and McDaniel's.

McDaniel's story is that Smith stopped at Joe's Place to get some beer after they took Mrs. Lucas to her home in Millbrook. McDaniel said he told Smith, "That's for white folks," but Smith replied, "They'll sell me beer."

When Smith came out of the cafe, Mc-Daniel said, some white men in a car shouted something. McDaniel said he could only hear the word "nigger." Mc-Daniel said that when he went to see what was happening, the men in the car "runned over me. And that's the last

time I saw Jimmie." McDaniel said he was cut and bruised when the car hit him, and he was knocked into a ditch full of poison ivy. He displayed a torn and bloody shirt, and a ripped pair of pants. He said stains on the clothes he wore that night matched the paint on the 1961 Pontiac that

hit him. Mitchell said Smith's shoes and socks were found beside Smith's body, as though he had just taken them off. This. said the captain, might mean Smith

"walked down there where he was," But Mitchell said the investigation would continue, "We've got white murder cases we haven't solved, too," he said, "We work on all of 'em,"

An eight-member committee from the Montgomery Improvement Association went down to the Montgomery County Courthouse Wednesday to discuss the Smith case with Sheriff Mac Sim Butler. The committee was headed by the

Rev. Jesse Douglas, along with the Rev. I. L. Forbes. Also present in the meeting were District Attorney Dave Crosland and Captain Mitchell. The meeting got into a heated discus-

sion when Crosland asked Douglas what the "meaning" of the meeting was. Crosland said there had never been such a meeting before.

The committee asked Crosland to speak to Governor George C. Wallace about posting a reward for information

in the case. This he consented to do. Paved Streets Sought

TUSKEGEE -- "The big white folks streets. they want us to pay for ours." a Negro citizen told a civic group last week.

This week, he told it to the Tuskegee City Council. And he had plenty of com-The man, John Brown Jr., told the

council that it had paved the way for discontent by deciding not to pave streets free of charge in the new section of town.

John B. Richardson, chairman of the civic group, Macon County Community Committee #1, gave the council a petition signed by 272 of the 2,000 Negroes who live just west of the present city

The Negroes will become Tuskegeeans Oct, 1 when the city limits are officially extended. And they want the same services the old residents get, including free paving. They asked the council to change its mind about charging them half the cost of paving their

get their streets paved for free, but "The streets have already been paved without charge for citizens, in or the city limits, who have money and influence," Brown said.

> "The majority of your new citizens are economically and politically deprived.... People with incomes of \$20 a week and five or six children cannot pay the proposed charges, no matter what kind of laws you pass."

Mayor Charles M. Keever told Brown that city funds are limited, and that the present City Council is trying to make up for past injustices.

"The paving this council has done has been in low-income areas," he said, Stanley H. Smith, one of two Negro city councilmen, said that maybe the city had an obligation to all its poor citizens, new and old,

He suggested that the city might pave streets for free in the new section "as funds will permit," The council members voted to think it over.

Mayor Says Wallace's Law Changed Board's Mind

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) their grades since they weren't used to it." But she said Miss Gavins had been

"ready and prepared to go." Mrs. Viola Womack's 16-year-old son was rejected, but she said, "I didn't want him to go too much. I'd rather for him to go to his own school. By them being colored and they being white, they would be called things that they wouldn't like. I'd rather for them to go where there wouldn't be much

"If the Lord mean for us to mix, He would have made us the same color. Now that's the way I feel about it," But Mrs. Womack said she would send her children to white schools next year.

Many parents said they wanted their children to attend Opp because it was closer to home than the all-Negro schools in Andalusia.

Morris Jones was one of the students who was accepted at Opp. His mother. Mrs. Aldene Jones, said, "It's easier. I don't have to worry about bus wrecks and things. He don't leave home as early, and he's back early."

Parents of some football players said their sons were very disappointed about not going to Opp after all. One woman said her son had been practicing football for two weeks, but the day before school started, the coach told the Negro players they wouldn't come back because

they would be going to the Negro school in Andalusia.

Mrs. Jones said her son was the only Negro boy left on the team, but he stopped after that.

Vernon St. John, superintendent of education, refused to say whether Governor George C. Wallace's anti-schoolguidelines law had anything to do with the change. "Letters were sent on the basis of the freedom-of-choice plan from one to 12 last year," he said.

But J. Ned Moore, mayor of Opp, said, "The bill was what caused them to change their minds. They thought that they would get some of their funds back," (The new law uses state money to replace some of the federal aid that schools might lose by not complying

with the desegregation guidelines.) "After a visit to the governor by St. John," said Moore, "the governor told them that they would be supplemented for any money they'd lose."

He added, "Wallace had promised additions to General Douglas McArthur Trade School, and we didn't want to get

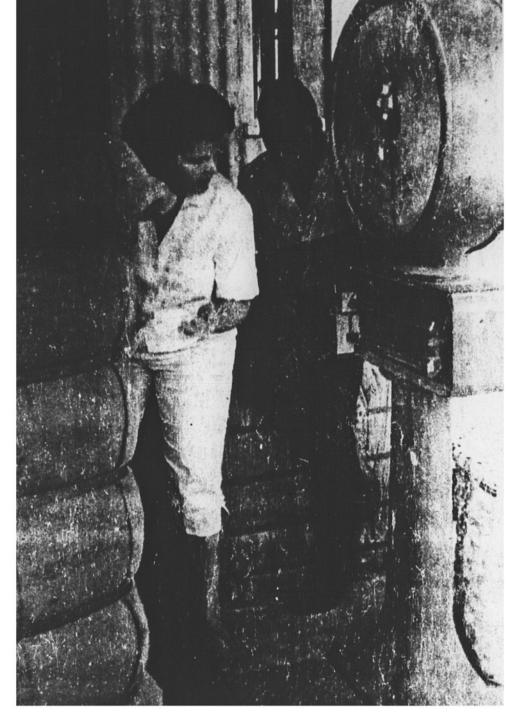
in disfavor with the governor." Who will win the battle over the federal guidelines?

"The federal government is going to prevail," said Moore, "I can't pass a law that kills a state law--I don't have that power. I don't see where the state can pass a law that would turn the federal law around."



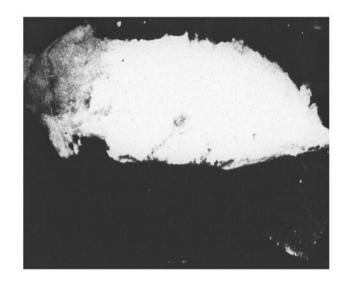




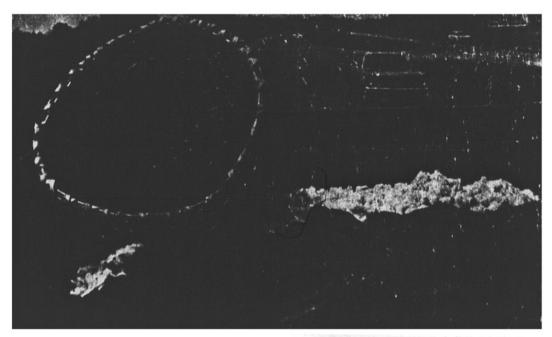


COTTON FIELDS

Part Two

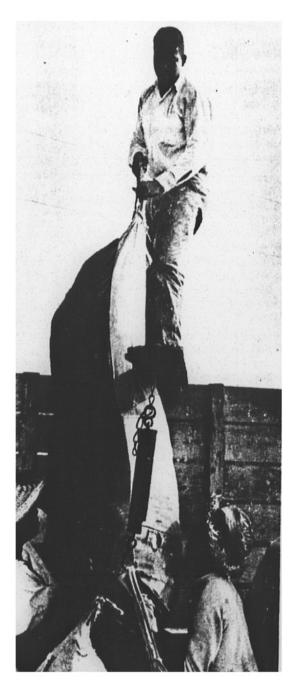






Photographs by Jim Peppler







WILLIE FANIEL

The Only Negro Policeman in Town

OZARK--Willie Faniel, 32, had a full-time job. He was working 40 hours a week, driving a mobile snack bar, and doing short-order cooking at Fort Rucker. That should have been plenty for any man.

But with a wife, three children, and another on the way, Faniel's \$75 a week didn't stretch very far. And when he added two rooms onto his four-room house last fall, he went into debt. So he decided to get a parttime job to earn some extra money. Now he wears the silver badge of the Ozark Police Force.

"I looked into getting a short-order job at a cafe," says Faniel, a handsome, well-built man with a broad smile and a hearty handshake. "I been cooking ever since I was a kid. But they didn't pay too good--only 75 cents an hour.

"Then in June I heard they were looking for a Negro policeman. We've had colored cops in the past, but they all quit. Better money, I guess. So I went down and talked to the chief. Then I went back again a couple of days later and talked some more. Next thing I knew, he handed me a uniform. I put it on and come down here and started work that same day."

The hours are long on Faniel's "part-time" job. When he gets home from Rucker at 4 p.m., he changes into his blue policeman's uniform and is on the beat by 5 p.m. He stays there till 11 p.m. on week nights, 3 a.m. on Friday, and all day Saturday until 2 a.m. (Sunday he visits churches around the state, . singing tenor with a seven-man singing group.) He draws \$54 pay.

But the work isn't hard, "My job is to keep people from fighting and fussing and all that jive," he says, "I walk around the block, chat with people, sit on a bench, and go home to eat when I

"In the night, you got to keep moving because folks are always stirring up, so I ride around and check up on the USO. the ball games, and the dances over at Petticoat Junction. Sometimes people call in and I have to go to their house; maybe a guy and his girl friend are having a fight. But I do mostly anything I want to do--so long as it's in the line

There are always people to talk to as he strolls past the stores along Reynolds Street. Faniel frequently drops in for a coke and a chat at one of the groceries, and if another customer comes in while he's there, Faniel will pass his dime along to the storekeeper

and hand him the coke. He seldom passes the poolroom without poking his head in to say hello to some friends inside. "Everyone around here knows me and I know them, and that makes it a lot easier," says Faniel.

But knowing everybody has its drawbacks, too. "He used to be out there doing all those things, and now he's arresting them," said one woman. "I hear people talking that if they

ever do anything, they'll never let me arrest them," Faniel says, "They a white man breaking into a downtown



WHITE POLICEMEN DRIVE NEW CITY CARS: FANIEL DRIVES HIS OWN OLD ONE

just let them talk--until they mess up. Then they have to go to jail like anyone

"I have a couple of good friends who got drunk one time and had a fight. They didn't think I should arrest them, but I put them both in jail anyway. We're still friends -- better friends, I think,"

Being the only Negro cop on the Ozark force isn't as tough as it might be. "The other policemen, they re some of the best guys I ever met," says Faniel. "They always speak to me, ask me how I'm feeling and all. When they ride through here, they holler, 'Anybody giving you a hard time?

"When they want to find someone, they come down and ask me if I know 'em or where they live. I just get in the car with them, and we go over there."

Although Faniel's beat is in the Negro part of town, he says he could arrest a white person who broke the law while in the Negro section. "I'd take him into town just like I'd do anybody else. They told me that," he says.

The same would hold true, if he saw

declares. But if the same robbery occurred at noon, "I'd notify the chief and do what he says."

But Faniel doesn't have exactly the same privileges as the white policemen on the force. Instead of a sleek white late-model police car with a siren and a light, he drives his own battered 1957 green Buick. Whenever he wants to make an arrest, he has to "borrow" a police car from downtown, "Supposed to be they're going to buy meacar, but I don't know for sure," he says.

Although Faniel like his jobs, there was a time when he had ambitions to do something a little better than cooking and policing. He went all the way through 11th grade in Bullock County, where he was born.

Then he quit school to help his sister go to college. "But once I quit, she wouldn't go.

"I should have gone back to school, but I was making good money and Ifigured, 'why should I?' That was my big mistake. If I had finished, I would have worked my way through college. I

figure I shouldn't bother them. But I store in the middle of the night, Faniel thought of going to night school, but I moved around too much."

> As Faniel talks, he plays with the billy club which dangles from his wrist. "I just keeps it in case," he says.

"I've never had to use it, and I hope I don't," The same is true of the gun on his belt and the black leather "slap jack" in his back pocket. "They require us to have these, but so long as you don't have to use them, so good," Even his handcuffs have never been

Faniel feels he's done some good during his two months on the police force. "Guys used to walk up the street and curse--you could drive along here and hear them say 'most anything, But I got that curled down,"

How does he feel about his work? "Being a policeman is just another job. A lot of people say a lot of bad things about cops, but that don't bother me," he says with a smile.

"The way I see it, they gotta have someone to keep the peace, or the people would be awful mean."



"EVERYONE KNOWS ME AND I KNOW THEM"

JERRY McCULLAR HAS NO MONEY FOR BOND

The People Who Aren't There

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- It sometimes seems like all the poor people in Alabama are Negroes. But it isn't true. Mrs. Luther McCullar and her three sons are white, but they are poor and they are in trouble.

The family lives on the \$111 that Mrs. McCullar gets from the social security office every month, but they don't live very well. Their \$10-a-month apartment in Pratt City, in northwest Birmingham, is almost empty of furni-

The apartment's six rooms hold three

washing machine. The walls have only

three ornaments: a garbage can lid standing upright over the kitchen mantle, and, in Mrs. McCullar's bedroom, a picture of Jesus healing the sick and lary charge. a plaque reading "Mother."

Mrs. McCullar's apartment is on the second floor above a florist shop. It's a long way down to empty the trashand sometimes nobody bothers. Everywhere there is a confusion of dirty dishes, clothes, cigarette butts, and empty

The McCullar family is not eligible for public housing that might be easier

low beds, two covered only with bare to keep clean. That's because they are I needed help. I wanted to take them mattresses. The bathtub doubles as a in trouble with the law.

Jerry, 21, the oldest son, has a police record. He was in Draper Correctional Institute from 1961 to 1963. Now he is in jail again, awaiting trial on a burg-

William, known to his family as Corky, is Jerry's youngest brother. He is 11 years old. Because Corky was in the car with Jerry when the police arrived at the scene of the burglary and made the arrest, Mrs. McCullar has been charged with neglect. That means Corky may become a ward of the state.

Corky's father has been dead for a year and a half. He will have to leave his mother and 19-year-old brother, Virgil, the only family he knows, if the state decides that he will get better care somewhere else.

When you ask him about it, he looks at the ground and shakes his head slowly. Will he be better off away from home? "Worse off," he murmurs. Why? "I don't know," he says. "I just can't do it."

Although Corky wants to stay with his mother, Jerry asked a long time ago to be taken away. He wanted to be committed to Bryce Mental Hospital in Tus-

"Mama was going to sign some papers for me," he recalled, sitting in the top floor of the courthouse. "Itold'em

treatments down there. That was about two days after I tried to kill Virgil, when I was 12.

"I was chopping wood and I just turned around and chopped Virgil on the head. I wasn't mad at him. It just come over me. I would have killed him but Mama hollered at me. I don't know why Mama didn't sign them papers."

Jerry has been in jail three weeks waiting for his trial. He doesn't like it because, he said, "you can't have any fun here." Mrs. McCullar has visited him twice and brought a fresh change of clothes, but that is all she has been able to do. She can't get him out on bond because she can't find a co-signer.

She says she doesn't understand why Jerry gets into trouble. "I just can't tell you. Some say it was the other boy that talked him into it. I just don't know. People say that if he had the right mind he wouldn't do like that,"

People like the McCullars are the invisible poor. Because they don't live in a slum, urban renewal and other government programs for slum-dwellers pass them by. The help they can get from social workers is limited. It doesn't begin to solve their problems.

About the only time the rest of the world pays any attention to the McCullars is when they break the law. For visiting room of the county jail, on the the rest of their lives, they are the peo-



HIS CELL IS ON THE TOP FLOOR ABOVE THIS SIGN



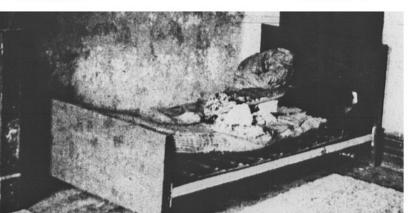
MRS. LUTHER McCULLAR



CORKY McCULLAR



IT'S A LONG WAY FROM THE SECOND FLOOR TO THE TRASHCAN



THE McCULLARS HAVE MORE BEDS THAN BEDDING

Atlanta Seeks Peace; Negro Leaders Split



THE SCENE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT Roy Wright, also 16, was wounded.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

cuffed. A SNCC spokesman denied that. At any rate, the two men in the sound truck were arrested; Carmichael returned to the area briefly and then left; and there was a small-scale riot. Fifteen people were injured and 70 were arrested, as some 750 police moved into the area.

Mayor Allen blamed SNCC for touching off the disturbance, SNCC answered that "the revolt (as SNCC chose to call it) was--and is--against the bestiality of a racist mayor and his corrupt police department,"

Summerhill remained tense but quiet the next night, with few arrests as police patrolled the area. But across town in Vine City, where SNCC has its Atlanta Project field office, a crowd of Negroes burned a SNCC speakers' platform. Then they marched to the office, and told workers there not to stir up any trouble and to get out of Vine City.

After that, calm seemed restored to this generally placed city, though SNCC continued to burn as Carmichael was arrested two days after the Summerhill incident, on charges of inciting it. But then came Saturday's shootings,

SNCC said it supported the people on Boulevard in whatever they decided to

launching a new wave of unrest.

Other Negro groups were less sure about what to do. Atlanta has long prided itself in being "the city too busy to hate" -- a model of integration in the South--and local Negroes have helped build the image.

Mayor Allen popped into the same mass meeting that SNCC's Willie Ricks addressed on Sunday, to remind people that he was the only elected Southern official who testified in Washington in favor of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He pledged that Atlanta would continue to

try to get rid of racial discrimination. Still, it was clear that Negroes in the riot zones felt they had no part of the city's racial progress. In Summerhill, some residents angrily compared the new stadium with their own rundown homes nearby.

And in the Boulevard area, the Negro official in charge of urban renewal for the district admitted that the project was just in the planning stages. The head of the local anti-poverty office said his staff had little contact with whoever was involved in the disturbances. He said the staff couldn't even begin to find out whom to talk to, until it was all over and "it's safe."

SCLC's militant trouble - shooter Hosea Williams found himself tangled up in the web of inter-racial cooperation.

Williams rushed to Boulevard Saturday night with six other SCLC staffers to help quiet the neighborhood. All seven were arrested within 15 minutes. One of those arrested, Ben Clarke, charged that he was kicked and beaten by a policeman.

Williams started talking about massive demonstrations in Atlanta, But higher-ups in SCI.C--including Dr. King and the Rev. Samuel Williams, who is also the head of the local NAACP

chapter--quickly put that idea to rest. People who had anything to say about the Atlanta incidents spoke mostly about what happened Saturday night, when Hulet Varner, 16, was shot to death, and

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Basic Education Comes First

discrimination.

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- "Man, hand me that three-eighths wrench," said a young man in auto mechanics class. "Open end?" asked another aspiring

mechanic. "Yeah."

"Hey, gimme that three-quarterinch socket while I'm over here," Joe Dickson, acting director of the Manpower adult education program at Miles College, said conversations like this show how important basic education is to people learning a trade. To learn job skills, said Dickson, a person first has to know about math and about how to communicate with other people.

When students have a basic understanding of fractions, said one teacher, they know what they're talking about when they deal with tools and other aspects of a field like auto mechanics.

This summer, the Miles Manpower program -- a 20-week basic education course for unemployed adults -- prepared 75 students for job training by teaching them math and other subjects.

Last week, about 60 of these students began learning job skills at the Birmingham Manpower Training Center downtown. Another eight have already found jobs and left the program.

More than 900 people applied for the Miles program this summer, but only 75 could be accepted. What happened to the others?

Dickson said he tried to find jobs for them, using business contacts he has made by working with the Manpower program. He said businesses like the Liberty Super Market, Bruno's Food Stores, the Southern Railway, and local dairies have asked him for unem-

White Officials, Negroes Disagree on Opelika Riot

BY MARY ELLEN GALE OPELIKA -- White officials and Negro leaders don't agree about the cause of the riot that injured two policemen last Friday night.

Negroes on Boulevard grew angrier

each time they talked about it, and they

talked about it a lot. As one lanky youth

told it to a white photographer, "One of

those boys was shot in the back. He

was crawling towards the goddam am-

bulance and it turned around in the mid-

dle of the street to pick up that white

cop and left them laying there. Now

Another youth added quickly, "I'd

like to kill every damn cracker I see

that ain't right, is it?"

"It was just a football brawl," said Opelika Mayor T.K. Davis about the melee during a football game at all-Negro Darden High School.

But why did so many Negro spectators join in after one man was arrested for insulting a white police officer?

"We don't attach any racial significance." said Davis. "It was just an unruly crowd. You can have those any-

Negro leaders agreed that the beginning of the riot was "all personal" -- a continuation of an old quarrel between police Lieutenant Robert Cox and a family of Negroes who are often in trouble with the law.

But they thought there was something more to the free-for-all that followed.

"Negroes feel that police are their prosecutor, not their protector," explained one leader who didn't want his name used. "A whole lot of people in this town feel just like that. They saw the opportunity to let loose their feelings, and they took it,"

The spokesman said he didn't think the feeling was really justified any more: "The police department is a far cry from what it used to be. Not a shot was fired Friday night. A few years ago, there would have been some dead people after a riot like that,"

But he also said that words weren't going to persuade most Opelika Negroes that policemen have become their fri-

"We've been trying to get Negroes on the police force--Ithink this would help. A lot of cities have Negro policemen, but Opelika has been dragging its feet."

Mayor Davis wouldn't talk publicly about hiring Negro policemen. But he reportedly told a group of Negroes ata meeting Monday that he doesn't think Negroes respect police officers of their own race as much as they respect

"That's not respect, that's fear," the Negro spokesman said, "And now that fear is gone. A lot of young people think they'd just as soon die today as tomorrow. I was talking to some children about the riot--they don't see the man who started it as a troublemaker. To them, he's a hero.

"If the police officers push somebody around tonight, it could happen again,"

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MONTGOMERY

ployed men and women to be trained in have no trouble in placing well-qualispecial areas.

Bruno's, for instance, hired its first two Negro clerks from the Manpower program.

Miles almost certainly will receive state and federal approval for another program this fall, Dickson said. However, he said, if money for the program isn't authorized by the first Monday in October, he will lose his staff members -- teachers, counselors, and clerks.

The fall program will be different from the summer courses, Dickson said, but basic education will still be

When students finish their vocational training at the present downtown Manpower center, they are referred to the Alabama State Employment Service for placement in a job. But sometimes no job turns up, and this fact has led to criticism by former Manpower stu-

After 42 weeks of clerical training and a month of job-hunting, two Negro women--Mrs. Martha Ann Brown of Birmingham and Miss Annie Harris of Pratt City--filed complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, charging the state employment service with discrimination. The women later charged that their training at the downtown center, especially in typing, had been poor.

Fount Hammock, manager of the local employment service office, said, "We

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il rights, or poverty? Students for a Democratic Society is forming chapters in Birmingham and elsewhere. Write

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At any rate, students now being trainfied stenographers and secretaries." ed at the center are confident about the He said the Birmingham office, investifuture.

Not long ago, 20-year-old Donald gated in the past by federal commis-Earl was a porter at a Birmingham desions, is known for its record of nonpartment store. Now he's in the third Training at the Manpower center is week of a 42-week auto mechanics course, "Man, it's a real opportunity," thorough, said Collier, but it is up to

he said. "I jumped at it."

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FANTASTIC BARGAINS -- For sale: 8mm movie camera, \$49.95; 100% human hair wigs, any color, \$49,95; watch with jet plane watch hand, \$29.95; beautiful ladies' watches, \$29,95; camera, \$14.95; ladies' pressing oil with Bergamot, \$1.50; sage & sulphur hair & scalp conditioner, \$1.75. Write: United World Traders, P.O. Box 872, Mobile, Ala. If you are in business, you can get these things wholesale.

students to respond to the opportunity.

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

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

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

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

in peace action, academic freedom, civto P.R. Bailey, Miles College, Birm-

\$500--One family sold \$500 worth this month. You could, too! No age limit. Call 263-2479 in Montgomery after 6 p.m. Sell near home, among friends. Easily shown, easily sold. A necessity.

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

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DISTRICT MEETINGS



October

Oct. 1--District II, 9 a.m., West Highland High School, Fayette, Ala.

Oct. 8--District I, Lakeside High School, Decatur

Oct. 15--District VII, time and place to be announced Oct. 22--District IX, time and place to be announced

November

Nov. 12 -- District VII, Smith High School, Ozark Nov. 19--District III, time and place to be announced

December

Dec. 3--District III, time and placed to be announced

January, 1967

Jan. 14--District IX, time and place to be announced Jan. 21--District VIII, time and place to be announced

Jan. 25--District VII, 6:30 p.m., place to be announced

April, 1967

April 5--District VII, 7:30 p.m., place to be announced April 15 -- District III, time and place to be announced

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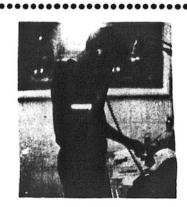
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In Chattanooga, Negroes and whites got rough with racial prejudice... instead of each other.

problems are doing an effective job. They're bringing Negroes and whites together, around

the conference table, where they can work jointly in resolving their differences.

In Chattanooga, they're working together thru the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Thru their efforts, factories have begun to hire Negroes, 100° of the restaurants agreed to hire Negroes, 100° of the restaurants agreed to hire Negroes, and whites and Negroes have to serve Negroes, and whites and Negroes have formed a Community Action Committee, Now, people defend the character of Negroes they

merly thought troubleso

Communities with a real desire to settle racial 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 Com-

mission, 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. It can work for you. too. Formal talk among 20537.

Face the problem, face to face.



Game of the Week

Tuskegee's First Loss in Years

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- The Tuskegee Indians lost their first football game in four years last week, bowing to Ariton by a score of 14 to 12. But it wasn't the end of a long winning streak.

It was the first football game played at Tuskegee High School since the school desegregated in September,

It was also the first time an integrated team ever played football for Tuskegee High. Four Negroes -- Joe Peterson, Douglas Jones Jr., Harvey Jackson, and Hornsby Sams -- were among the 11 Indians who started against the all-white Purple Cats.

There was a time when a desegregated football team would have played to empty stands in Tuskegee. But not any more. Hundreds of Negro and white spectators crowded into the bleachers last Friday night to yell for their favorites. And everyone seemed more interested in football than in race re-

1. YOU CAN'T HURRY LOVE--

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP --

5. REACH OUT I'LL BE THERE --

6. I WORSHIP THE GROUND --

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Supremes (Motown)

Carla Thomas (Stax)

Bobby Bland (Duke)

Temptations (Gordy)

Four Tops (Motown)

7. BUT IT'S ALRIGHT --

J. J. Jackson (Calla)

Jimmy Hughes (Fame)

2. B-A-B-Y--

3. POVERTY--



TUSKEGEE FOOTBALL PRACTICE

Football was what they got. Tuskegee's 17-man squad, which has been

8. LAND OF 1000 DANCES --

James Brown (King)

-- Lee Dorsey (Amy)

11. HOW SWEET IT IS--

13. CAN'T SATISFY --

Jr. Walker (Soul)

Impressions (ABC)

Soul Lee (Atlas)

Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)

9. MONEY CAN'T CHANGE YOU --

10. WORKIN' IN THE COALMINES

12. OPEN THE DOOR TO YOUR

HEART--D. Banks (Revilot)

14. I STILL HAVE A FEELING --

grossom som som g

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for only a few weeks, put up a real fight against the bigger, experienced Purple Cats from Ariton High School in Dale

practicing under Coach Jimmy Carter

It was close all the way. Just a few minutes into the first quarter. Mike Langford scored for the Purple Cats. But the Indians came back right away. After the referees ruled out what looked like a touchdown by Peterson, the Tuskegee squad did it all over again, with

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right halfback Dean Hornsby tying it up at 6 to 6.

The Indians took command for the rest of the half. A series of passes put them in scoring position on Ariton's

ten-yard-line when the clock ran out, But a Tuskegee fumble in the middle of the third quarter gave the Purple Cats the opening they were looking for. After a long push down the field, Ariton's Tony Donner caught a pass in the end zone just after the fourth quart-

er began. In the game's only successful attempt to score points after a touchdown, Langford ran the ball over to make it 14 to 6.

It didn't stay that way for long. The Indians passed and ran the ball 70 yards back down the field. Don Bussey forced his way over for the score.

But Ariton blocked Tuskegee's attempt to tie the game, and the Indians never really got their hands on the ball again until the game was almost over. Three long passes hit the ground, and then time ran out on Tuskegee.

Ballot Dispute

SELMA -- The Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization said it will go to court, if necessary, to keep its two candidates for state representative on the Nov. 8 ballot.

The candidates -- Jimmie L. Stanley for place 1 and Mrs. Pearl Moorer for place 2--were ruled off the ballot this week by Dallas County Probate Judge Bernard A. Reynolds. He said they had not filed financial responsibility forms with him, as required by law.

"We contend that we have filed as required by the state law," said Clarence Williams Jr., chairman of the voters organization. He said the group's candidates were not "backing down or away,"

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Sept. 19, in the St. James Baptist Church, 11006th Ave. North, the Rev. C.W. Sewell, pastor.

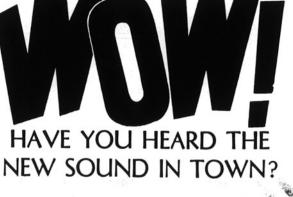


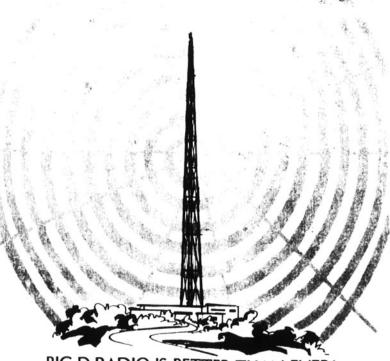
Mr. Dee

MR. DEE COLEMAN, formerly of Calif. House of Style, is now at LA PETITE BEAUTY SALON, 932 So. doing original hair styling, weaving, and processing for men. Mr. Coleman also specializes in permanents, tinting, bleaching, and hair growing. For appointment, please call 262-

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