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TEN CENTS

Lawyer, Judge Fight It Out in Court



ALTON TURNER

BY VIOLA BRADFORD
MONTGOMERY--After a federal court ordered Crenshaw County's white schools to admit 202 Negroes, State Representative Alton Turner said on television and in the newspapers that the court had put mentally incompetent and morally unfit students into the white schools.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., ordered Turner, lawyer for the Crenshaw school board, to prove his accusations. The confrontation between Johnson and Turner took place last Monday.

Turner said that one of the transfer students was a patient in a mental hospital. He tried to prove the mental incompetence and moral unfitness of this student, 17-year-old Joe Louis Dean, by listing the charges (including drunkenness and fighting in public) that had been made against the boy.

Dean was a witness at the hearing. He said he was committed to a mental hospital about a month ago, and was discharged two weeks ago. Johnson asked Dean if the doctors had discharged him for good. "Yes," Dean replied.

"Was the question of mental incompetence raised before he (Dean) asked to transfer?" Judge Johnson asked Turner. "No, sir," Turner admitted. "Why?" asked the judge. "It was not known," answered Turner. Judge Johnson said no mentally incompetent student should be allowed to attend any

school, Negro or white.

Johnson repeatedly reminded Turner that the purpose of the hearing was to prove that morally unfit and mentally incompetent students were ordered into white schools. He asked Turner many times, "Was the question raised when they were at the Negro school?" or "Why is it being raised now?"

Turner said, "The errors were overlooked in the Negro schools and community." Another time, he said the students "might be competent to attend a school in a community with lower moral standards than those of Highland Home and the other predominantly-white schools in Crenshaw County."

Turner's first witness, former Helicon School principal B. Y. Farris, read to the court the number of days of school each student had missed during last year's boycott of Helicon. The numbers ranged from 88 to 120, out of a school year of 180 days.

"What has absenteeism got to do with moral unfitness or mental incompetence?" asked Judge Johnson.

At the end of the hearing, Johnson refused to hear any more of Turner's evidence. "There was no defense in this case," he said. "I won't hear any more of this."

"We didn't ask for this, sir," said Turner.

"You did it on television," replied the judge.



JUDGE JOHNSON

Attorneys Challenge Miss. Case

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--The lawyers for 17 men accused of conspiracy in the deaths of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman sounded like civil rights attorneys this week.

They told U. S. District Judge Harold Cox last Tuesday that the charges against their clients were no good, because the grand jury that indicted the men did not include enough Negroes or women.

Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, Deputy Cecil Price, and the 15 other accused men had been scheduled to stand trial next Monday in federal court in Meridian. They are charged with conspiring against the rights of citizens, in connection with the deaths of the three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss., in 1964.

As a result of Tuesday's hearing, however, the trial has been put off indefinitely.

Last week, the defense lawyers asked Judge Cox to consider 20 reasons for delaying or calling off the trial. At the hearing Tuesday, Cox took up the jury challenge first, because it was "the most serious thing we've got."

Lawyers for Negroes and civil rights workers have often argued that their clients couldn't get a fair trial from mostly-white juries.

But on Tuesday, the tables were turned. Defense lawyers from Meridian and Philadelphia--most of them known for anti-civil-rights views--showed that the jury lists contained a far lower percentage of Negroes, Indians, and females than the over-all population. Therefore, they argued, the jury did not represent a good cross-section of the community.

And U. S. Assistant Attorney General John Doar--the government's top civil rights lawyer--tried to show that the South Mississippi district court did have enough Negroes on its jury.

He called on Miss L. E. Wharton, who was in charge of collecting names for the jury list until she retired in 1965. Miss Wharton testified that Negroes had served on district court juries since 1933. After 1957, she said, "I was very interested in having colored people from every county" on the jury lists, "and I did have them."

The 23-member grand jury that indicted the 17 men included one Negro and two women. But there was testimony Tuesday that all was not right with the court's jury system at the time. Albert C. Thomas, clerk of the court, said more than 50 per cent of the names on the jury list had to be removed earlier this year. Cox said the names were "objectionable under the Rabinowitz case."

(Miss Joni Rabinowitz, a civil rights worker in Albany Ga., had been charged with lying to a grand jury. But the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals threw out the charge because Negroes had been kept off the grand jury that indicted her.)

Cox said the Rabinowitz decision meant that "one name wrong in that box taints the whole box." And, he said, it wouldn't make any difference if a "perfectly fair" jury were picked, if the selection procedure had been wrong. "The Rabinowitz case is not one I could subscribe to, but it is the law of the Fifth Circuit," said Judge Cox. Cox asked the lawyers for both sides to give him final arguments on the jury challenge Oct. 5. If he doesn't throw out the case then, there are 19 other motions for dismissal. He probably won't start considering them until November.

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

ANNISTON--Bill Cassidy, principal of the Walter Wellborn High School near here, says school desegregation has put him "on the fence." He said he has been criticized by Negro parents on one hand, and by members of the National States Rights Party on the other.

Eight Negro students attended Wellborn last year, and ten are in class there this term.

But several Negro parents have complained that their children weren't given adequate protection when they went to Wellborn. Six Negro children who started out at Wellborn this fall have transferred back to all-Negro schools.

Valentino Lanier, a 14-year-old ninth-grader, said he went to Wellborn for two days. He said he was threatened, pushed around, hit, and spat on by some white boys.

"If they wouldn't push me or spit on me, I'd go back over there," he said after returning to his old school, Thankful Junior High. "I don't care about them calling me names."

Lanier's mother said school officials had told her they couldn't guarantee her son's safety.

Cassidy said he made sure that all of his students were safe. He said some Negro children really didn't want to go to an integrated school, but their parents made them. These children would say anything to get out, he said.

He mentioned the charge that he had called one Negro student "black boy." (At least two of the children who left Wellborn made the charge.) "Hell, that's not so," said Cassidy.

At the same time, Cassidy said, he has also been getting complaints from members of the violently anti-Negro National States Rights Party, who think there is too much integration. The party's local head, Kenneth Adams, has a son enrolled at Wellborn.

Negroes, said Cassidy, have "accused me of being in with (Adams') views. By the same token, I've been accused by his group of being in with them."

'We Need That Free Food,' Says Discouraged Leader in Bullock

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--"It looks like it's been a long hard fight for nothing," said H. O. Williams. "We aren't going to get any surplus food into this county until we have some new county commissioners."

"They don't want it at all," Williams said about the present commissioners and the Union Springs City Council members. "They want the food stamp plan instead."

The Bullock County Improvement Association (BCIA), a Negro group, has spent the last month trying to persuade the county commissioners and the city council to split the cost of distributing free surplus food. Williams said he and the other BCIA leaders haven't gotten anywhere.

But R. E. L. Cope Sr., attorney for the county commissioners, said things might not be as bad as the BCIA leaders think.

"I don't think they (the commissioners) have turned anything down," Cope claimed. "My understanding is they and the city council agreed to investigate the relative merits of the stamp program and the other, to determine which is best. I think they are going to adopt one of the two."

That sounded as though the officials were planning to meet the Negroes halfway. But Williams saw it a little differently.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture could start sending in surplus food as soon as the county set up a distribution system, he said. The food stamp plan might not begin for several years.

"The Department of Agriculture says they have more applications than money for the food stamp program," Williams said. "Only five counties in Alabama have it now. We'd have to go on a long waiting list."

He had another objection to food stamps. "It's done on a percentage," he explained. "Say you make \$10 a week and have ten children. They might

give you \$20 worth of food stamps for every \$10 you give them.

"But if you have fewer children or make more money, then they would give you less--\$15 or \$12 worth of stamps for \$10 in cash. And you have to have some money to begin with. A man can't work for \$2 a day and live off it."

Williams said a free-food program made more sense: "If somebody makes \$10 a week and you give him \$10 worth of food without taking any of his money, he's got \$10 to spend for clothes."

Cope, the commissioners' attorney, admitted that some of the commissioners and city councilmen "have expressed a preference for the food stamp plan."

Williams said some councilmen put it more strongly than that when they

met with four BCIA leaders Monday night. He quoted one councilman, Dr. O. Emfinger, as saying that the free food "wasn't fit for consumption and the stamp program was best because people obtained fresh food by trading at individual stores."

Williams said he thinks what Emfinger really meant was that a free food program would cut into local food sales. Emfinger refused to comment.

"They talked mighty nice," Williams said about the other city councilmen. "They said they wanted to do what's best for the majority. The commissioners said the same."

"Well, that's fine with me. Negroes are 71 per cent of the people in Bullock County. Our median income is \$901 a year. We need that free food."

Judge Finds New Guideline For Greene School Desegregation

BY MARY WISSLER

BIRMINGHAM--A federal judge last week found an unusual way to let a few more Negro students into mostly-white Greene County High School. Judge H. H. Grooms told the school to accept Negro transfer applicants until the student-teacher ratio at Greene County High was the same as at all-Negro Carver High School.

Last spring, 240 Carver students asked to transfer to Greene County High. The board of education never told them whether or not they were accepted. After 87 Negro students appeared at Greene County High on the first day of school this fall, principal J. J. Schwerdt enrolled 12 of them. He told the rest that there wasn't any more room.

But Judge Grooms found that there was more room at Greene County High than there was at Carver. Last year, the classes at Carver had an average of 24 students, while the classes at

Greene County High averaged only 19 students.

The judge's ruling resulted from a suit filed a year ago against officials of the Greene County school system. That suit, initiated by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on behalf of five Negro students, charged the officials with maintaining a dual school system based on race.

The suit went to trial last May, but the trial court refused to take any action until the Fifth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals made a ruling on the questions involved. But when only 12 Negro students were admitted to Greene County High School this fall, the U. S. Justice Department asked for, and won, a temporary order against the Greene County school board.

The Justice Department charged the school officials with violating their own new desegregation plan. The plan provides for complete desegregation of the county school system by 1967-68.

In Grenada, Miss.

Mayor Won't Talk to Dr. King

GRENADA, Miss.--Grenada Mayor G. D. Quinn turned down an invitation from the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. last Tuesday. King had suggested a meeting between Grenada officials and Negro leaders to discuss 51 demands for an "open city."

Grenada officials originally agreed to the demands when Dr. King presented them at the time of the Meredith march last June. But since then, local Negroes contend, officials have failed to

All About Grenada-- Page 4 act on--or even talk about--the demands.

Speaking for the city council, Quinn told Dr. King that all Grenada citizens were treated equally under the law.

The names of the mayor and city councilmen were among 300 signatures on a statement of principles printed last Tuesday in the local paper, condemning both violence and boycotts.

The statement said, "We are unalterably opposed to the use of violence in the settlement of our problems, and we deplore and condemn the acts of violence which have been committed against citizens, both white and Negro."

Dr. King accompanied Negro students to previously all-white schools here Tuesday (at right). He told them to "learn, baby, learn."



(SCLC Photo by Bob Pritch)

Special Report: A School Boycott In Arkansas



BOYCOTTING STUDENTS PLAY VOLLEYBALL

BY JIM PEPPLER

MARVELL, Ark.--The Negro community in Marvell School District #22--a consolidated district including two Arkansas counties, Phillips and Monroe--had been preparing all summer for the expected school integration this fall.

Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, of the Jones Ridge area outside of Marvell, said mass meetings were held and steps were taken so people would apply to send their children to all-white Marvell High when the freedom-of-choice forms came. (There are a little over 600 whites in Marvell High, while 1,300 of the district's 1,800 high-school-aged Negroes go to Tate High School. The rest go to smaller schools.) But the freedom-of-choice forms never came.

So when school opened on Aug. 29, about 1,500 of the 1,800 Negro students stayed out of school. For two weeks, the boycott was almost 100% effective. After two weeks, about 600-700 students returned to class. But 1,100 to 1,200 are still staying away.

Earlis Jackson, Mrs. Jackson's husband, explained the reasoning behind the boycott: "There is a federal law saying that you have to fill out a freedom-of-choice form to go back to school. We'd be breaking the law if we went back to those Negro schools without having filled out a freedom-of-choice form."

According to SNCC field worker Miss Myrtle Glasgow, Schools Superintendent C. G. Cowser said the government's 1966 desegregation requirements are "too strict" and "not suited to this district."

But Jackson said the districts all around Marvell #22 have desegregated with no problems. He charged that the farmers who control the Marvell school board are afraid that with the schools integrated, Negroes will learn to do more than pick cotton for a living.

While the superintendent's failure to send out the freedom-of-choice forms sparked the boycott, the sustaining

MERIDIAN SCHOOLS

MERIDIAN, Miss.--U. S. District Judge Harold Cox this week ordered two changes in Meridian's school-desegregation plan.

Cox said the city schools must make an "adequate start" toward teacher desegregation this year.

He also said the question of race could not keep any child from transferring to any school the child is otherwise eligible to attend. This means that Negro students in all grades--even those not desegregated under Meridian's freedom-of-choice plan--may transfer to white schools this year.

force has apparently been the Negro community's strong dissatisfaction with the Negro schools.

One girl said that at Tate, "two people would sometimes have to sit in one seat. I know because I did. . . . The quality is s-o-o-o poor."

One of the demands of the boycotting parents has been the closing of six Negro "wing" schools--one-, two-, and three-room schools with one or two teachers for as many as eight grades. Since the start of the boycott, three of the wing schools have been closed.

People say the white community has applied pressure in an attempt to break the boycott. A mother of eight said her welfare worker told her she couldn't get her payments if her children didn't go back to school. The boycott leaders decided to fight back by expanding the boycott to include the county fair.

Said Mrs. Jackson: "Since they act so ugly and so nasty, and the fair is so important to them, we decided we could stay away."

A Good Example

MONTGOMERY--Henry E. Garrett, who calls himself a "world-famous psychologist," toured the state last week, telling white Citizens Councils how to fight public-school desegregation. Last Saturday, he advised the Montgomery Citizens Council to organize, like another well-known group.

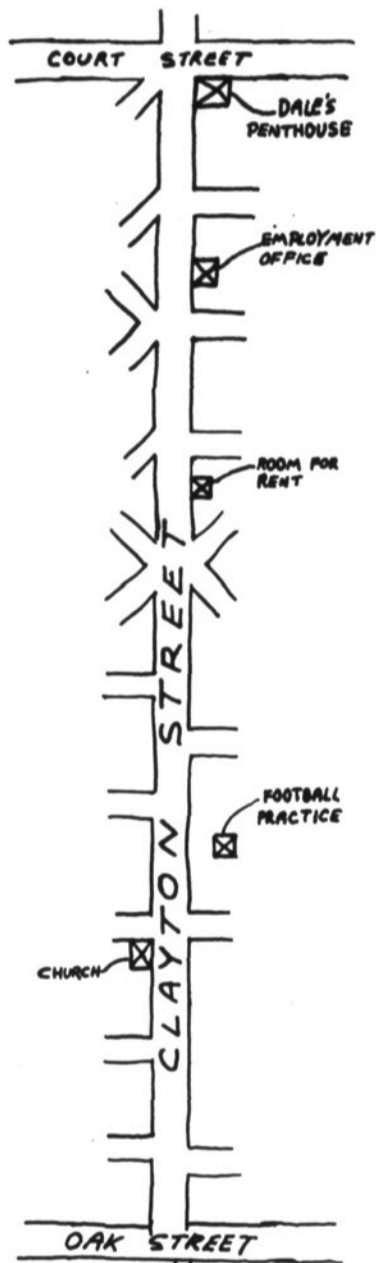
"Look what the NAACP has been able to do through organization," Garrett told about 50 council members here in the Whitley Hotel.



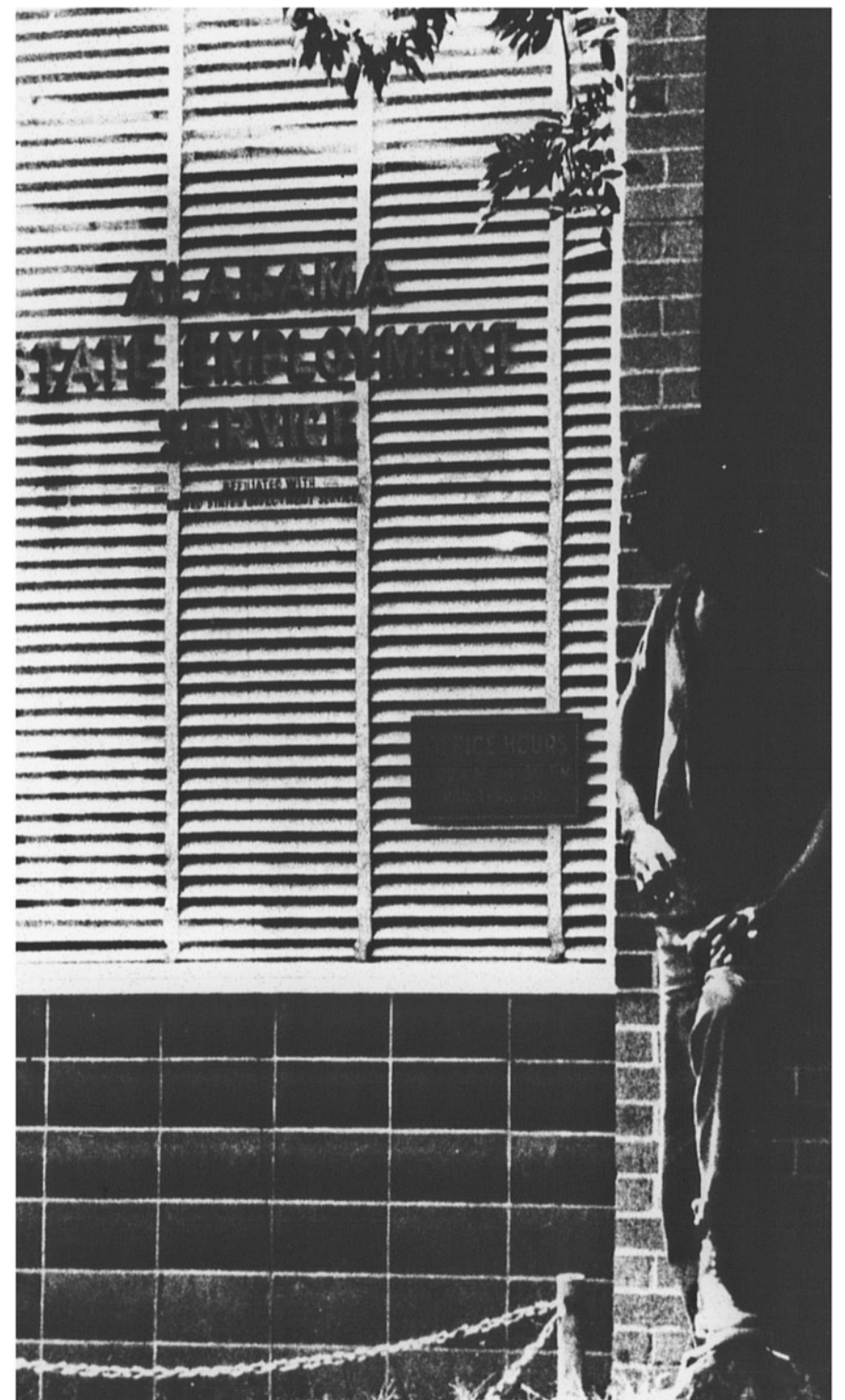
CLAYTON STREET, MONTGOMERY

which could be most any 'white' street in Alabama

Photographs by Jim Pepler



NEXT WEEK--
CLAYTON ALLEY



TROUBLE IN GRENADA

Court Orders Protection for Negro Pupils

BY GAIL FALK

OXFORD, Miss.--For two full days last week U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton listened while witnesses described what happened when Negro children attended classes for the first time at Lizzie Horn Elementary and John Rundle High schools in Grenada.

He heard the schoolchildren tell how they were beaten with blackjacks, axe handles, and motorcycle chains, while local officials looked on and did nothing.

He heard a doctor from Mound Bayou say he had treated one of the children for a skull fracture and another for a broken leg caused by the beatings.

He heard a lawyer with a black eye testify that he had

been beaten by five or six white men at the feet of Grenada County Constable Grady Carroll. He heard a newsman describe the beating of a reporter and a news photographer.

And he heard local Grenada officials explain that they "deplore violence" and that they simply didn't have enough policemen to restrain the white mob that gathered at the schools Sept. 12 and 13.

The witnesses had been called so that Judge Clayton could decide whether to grant a request by the Justice Department. The department's lawyers had asked him to order Grenada officials to protect Negro children who attend desegregated schools in the county.

When the last witness and lawyer had had their say, Judge Clayton was silent for a moment. Then, in a stern ringing voice, he said that if local officials could not keep order in Grenada, the federal government would.

"The savage and senseless and, I might say, futile series of events of Monday and Tuesday are not only the shame of the active participants in those events; they are also the shame of all the people of Grenada County and also the shame of all the people who are possessed of public leadership. . . in the

Last week's hearing was not the first time Judge Clayton had heard complaints about Grenada. Earlier this summer he ordered the Mississippi State Highway Patrol and Grenada officials to protect civil rights demonstrators, who had been met with tear gas, beatings, and arrests.

And near the end of August he handed down the school desegregation order under which the Negro children were attending the John Rundle and Lizzie Horn schools.

Last Saturday, the federal government showed it was willing to go even further. FBI agents arrested 13 white men and accused them of coming "with chains, sticks and pipes" to attack the pupils at the desegregated schools.

The men were charged with conspiring to deprive Negro citizens of their rights and were placed under \$1,000 bond. The maximum sentence is \$5,000 fine or 10 years in prison, or both.

Since the charge is a felony, the men must first appear before a grand jury, who will decide whether there is enough evidence against them to hold a trial. The next grand jury for federal court in Oxford is scheduled to meet in January.

During the riot Sept. 12, only five city policemen were on duty. Police Chief Pat Ray testified in court that he was cruising around town in a car without a radio, out of touch with his men for an hour and a half.

But local government began to disintegrate in Grenada long before the opening of school two weeks ago.

Ray admitted that he has depended on the Mississippi Highway Patrol to keep order. Large numbers of highway patrolmen have been stationed in Grenada since the start of civil rights demonstrations this summer; 275 patrolmen and game and park service wardens were in town last week.

Chief Ray has added only one member to the police force all summer. He says he has been unable to find qualified men who were willing to join the force. Negroes say he has turned down all the

people they chose.

At a city council meeting Sept. 12, hundreds of angry whites demanded the removal of the Highway patrol. In an effort to persuade the council to send the patrolmen away, one man shouted, "You get the highway patrol out of here and in 24 hours there won't be a nigger left."

At the same meeting, city manager J. E. McEachin resigned. McEachin, considered a moderate segregationist by Grenada standards, has not been replaced.

According to SCLC staff member Alfonso Harris, there is no white leadership, not even behind the scenes. "If there was, we could get to them." But with law and order under federal care, the SCLC workers believe that they may be able to force Grenada's white citizens to fill the vacuum. They hope that a Negro boycott of white stores will convince white merchants to demand responsible and moderate leadership from the city government.

'What's Happening To Mississippi?'

GRENADA, Miss.--After school last Wednesday, the Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of SCLC, asked a group of Negro children to tell about their first classes at John Rundle High School.

Miss Carolyn Springfield said that in her ninth grade English class none of the white children answered when the teacher asked for a definition of fiction. "So I told her fiction is untrue and non-fiction is true."

Young asked how many other children had given answers in class. Several hands were raised.

"Aren't you scared to talk--with all those white folks around?" he asked.

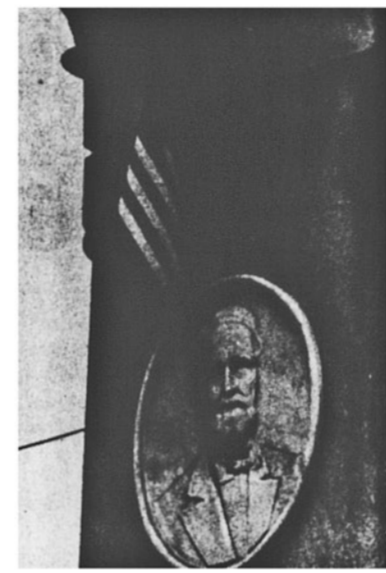
"No!" shouted all the children. "Goodness gracious," Young laughed, "what's happenin' to Mississippi!"



IN JUNE, MEREDITH MARCHERS PLACED AN AMERICAN FLAG ON THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN GRENADA



THIS WEEK, DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING RETURNED TO AID GRENADA'S MOVEMENT (SCLC Photo by Bob Fitch)



city and county of Grenada.

"I am astonished that such violence as has been disclosed by this record could have occurred as many times as it did with so little reaction on the part of the public officials. . ."

Judge Clayton said he agreed with Justice Department lawyer J. Harold Flannery, who said "the systematic and ongoing beating of children and teen-agers over a period of hours" could not be explained by blaming "a small group of 'rednecks.' . . They made a calculated judgment based on the type of government they have come to expect. . . of what they could do with impunity.

"The problem lies at the very door of city hall and the very door of the sheriff's office."

As if to show that his orders were not just scoldings to be forgotten, Judge Clayton called forward Beat One Constable Grady Carroll. The constable had been accused by several witnesses of ignoring or laughing at pleas for protection from white attackers.

As Carroll stood limp and red-faced before the court, Judge Clayton sentenced him to four months in prison for contempt of court. (The contempt charge was based on Carroll's attack on a lawyer who tried to serve him a court summons.)



TENSION HAS BEEN HIGH ALL SUMMER

New Freedom Movement Fights for an Open City

BY GAIL FALK

GRENADA, Miss. -- A white schoolteacher up in Water Valley, the next town along Highway 7 from Grenada, shook her head over her neighbors' troubles.

"They need to bring a case against those freedom workers," she said. "They just fanned and fanned that town with all their marching till it was at a fever pitch. If you keep on waving a red flag, of course someone's going to get angry."

Grenada, she said, would have been just like Water Valley, where schools were desegregated peacefully this September, if SCLC hadn't stirred things up.

Down in Grenada, a Negro school teacher shook her head when she heard someone had blamed SCLC for the violence last week.

It's true, said Mrs. Senora Springfield, that Grenada never had a movement until the James Meredith march came to town. "We hadn't ever heard of a freedom song here before June," she said.

Although civil rights workers have been organizing in the area since 1961, none of them ever happened to come to this north Mississippi town of 8,000.

"But the trouble was always here," said Mrs. Springfield. "We knew there was injustice. We used to talk about it. But we didn't know how to work to do anything about it. Then the march came and the SCLC workers came and--well, glory halleluia!"

When the march came, the people in Grenada joined in as though they'd just been sitting and waiting for freedom to come.

Even city officials rolled out the red carpet. They agreed to a long list of

demands presented by Dr. Martin Luther King, and opened the courthouse for a special voter registration session.

Mrs. Springfield was one of the four Negroes hired to help register the hundreds of Negroes who poured into the courthouse. She remembers telling her father that "(Constable) Grady Carroll's the nicest man down there. He showed us all around the courthouse and offered to get us Cokes and cookies," she said.

"My father answered me, 'You watch, he'll be leading you right into the KKK,'" said Mrs. Springfield.

Her father turned out to be closer to the truth. During the summer, Carroll was repeatedly accused of standing by and permitting attacks on Negroes. Last week he was sentenced to four months in prison for beating a civil rights lawyer who tried to give him a summons to appear in court.

A lot of people besides Grady Carroll changed once the march and national attention had moved on.

SCLC workers who kept their promise to return to Grenada several days later found a very different welcome in the Negro community. People who had begged them to come back were now afraid to associate with them. The SCLC workers discovered that many people had been threatened after the march left town.

"To get up people's spirit," said SCLC staff member Jim Bullock, "we got some of the teen-agers together for a movie integration attempt." That was the first of many demonstrations SCLC led to back up 51 demands to city and county officials for an "open city."

Often demonstrations were broken up by white toughs, policemen, or highway patrolmen. On one bloody Sunday in July, Negroes outside the Grenada County jail were dispersed by highway patrolmen with billy clubs.

The Negro community responded with

an economic "blackout" of downtown businesses. Most white and a few Negro establishments are boycotted. Coca Cola is also on the blacklist. White restaurants are not included because most of them are serving Negroes for the first time this summer.

Only a few businesses have a sign that says, "Grenada County Freedom Movement approves." It is signed by the Rev. S. T. Cunningham, pastor of Bell Flower Church and president of the Grenada Movement, and Alfonso Harris, SCLC project director.

The boycott has been very effective in this town where almost half the population is Negro. At least three stores

have closed and many others are in trouble. One grocery store owner says he used to take in \$1,500 a week and now gets \$500.

But the boycott has not brought white merchants to work for Negro demands, as SCLC hoped. The only real progress toward an open city has come from U.S. District Judge Claude Clayton's school desegregation order.

The judge ordered all the white schools in the county to accept Negro transfer applications for all grades. More than 300 Negro students filled out the freedom-of-choice forms for transfer to the white schools.

But some white people fought back

with threats against the Negroes, and parents changed their children back to the Negro schools.

The people who made the threats seemed to know which Negro children had signed up for each white school, although the list of transfers was not public. Negroes have demanded an explanation from Schools Superintendent Gayle Wilborn.

After the violence Sept. 12 and 13, many Negro parents kept their children home from the white schools. But last Friday, 149 Negro students attended John Rundle and Lizzie Horn schools. About ten others planned to go back Monday, and 30 others whose applica-

tions had been lost still hoped to go to the white schools.

The transfer students say that things are better inside the schools than outside. Although many white students, especially the boys, peck at the Negroes, most teachers try to stop the heckling.

Whatever happens, the Negro transfers say, they intend to stay where they are.

At a mass meeting Saturday night, an SCLC staff member talked like a general winding up a campaign: "We've gotten hundreds of people to register, we've done integrated every school in the county, and the boycott has almost broken whitey downtown."

The question people are starting to ask now is, "What will happen when SCLC leaves Grenada?" Will they take freedom with them? Will threats and intimidation destroy Negro spirit, as they did when the Meredith march left town?

SCLC workers give two answers. In the first place, they say they aren't about to pull out as long as demands for an open city remain unanswered.

Negro citizens would like to negotiate. A delegation tried to talk to Sheriff Suggs Ingram Saturday, but they were told he was busy. Until Grenada officials show that they are ready to talk, says Alfonso Harris, marches will continue.

Sooner or later, however, SCLC will move on. By then, the workers say, they hope local leaders like Bingham and Cunningham will keep things going. Even now, people have a better idea of how to work on things. They have sat in federal court and seen that the law can be their friend. They have found out how to get help from civil rights lawyers. And they have learned about using their dollar and their vote to get what they want.



HUNDREDS OF NEGROES REGISTERED TO VOTE DURING THE MEREDITH MARCH

In Georgia Primary Former Governor Vs. Segregationist Hero

BY JIM SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--Ellis Arnall, Georgia's former "fighting governor," came out ahead in last week's primary in his bid for a second term. But he still faces a run-off battle next Wednesday with segregationist Lester Maddox, former fighting restaurant owner.

The run-off--first in the state in 30 years--will decide who opposes U. S. Representative Howard "Bo" Callaway, the Republican candidate for governor.

Arnall, the most liberal of the six Democrats running for governor, got 211,176 votes, to 166,392 for Maddox and 153,857 for Jimmy Carter, the "unknown" state senator from Plains. Albany newspaper publisher James Gray, a segregationist who many thought would make the run-off, finished fourth.

The former governor, who has been practicing law in Atlanta since his first term ended 20 years ago, has built his campaign on his past achievements and on the need he sees to reform present state government. He issued paperback editions of his two books, which deal with such things as his lowering the voting age in Georgia, re-accruiting the state's educational system, revoking the Ku Klux Klan's charter, and his sympathy with the aspirations of the Southern Negro.

Arnall's support of federal aid has led Maddox to call him "the candidate of the Great Society."

Maddox, campaigning on "sensible constitutional government, states rights, and free enterprise," is further along the road to political office than ever before. A staunch segregationist, he closed his Pickrick restaurant in Atlanta in 1964, rather than serve Negroes. He has been defeated in the last three elections for mayor and in the 1962 lieutenant governor's race, but has received a large vote each time.

His strong stand against civil rights has won him wide support among rural and working class white people. This kind of support may be growing as a result of Atlanta's recent racial troubles.

With one week left before the run-off, the big question is who can get Carter's votes. Carter, described as a moder-



STATE SEN. HORACE T. WARD, surprised everyone by taking votes from Maddox in south Georgia and from Arnall in the big counties. If the votes of the other three candidates go to Maddox, as they probably will, the Carter votes will decide the winner in the run-off.

Callaway, the Republican candidate, has been keeping his campaign platform under wraps until after the run-off. He said Monday that the one-party system in Georgia had kept the issues the same for 20 years: "Competition is what makes the whole ball game work."

In other races last week, Democrats nominated two Negro candidates for the state Senate and nine for the state House.

Present State Senator Horace T. Ward won re-nomination in a district where white voters outnumber Negroes by about 3,000. Also nominated were State Senator Leroy Johnson, the first Negro elected to the Senate since Reconstruction, and Julian Bond, the former SNCC official who was refused a seat in the House last term because of his stand on the Viet Nam war.

HELP-HELP-HELP
REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN
of Macon, Ga.
DIVINE
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New Tuskegee Citizens Meet Mayor

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- Mayor Charles M. Keever was the guest speaker at a meeting of Macon County Community Committee #1 one night last week. But he did more listening than talking.

The main speakers turned out to be the people who live in Greenwood Heights, a Negro area that will become part of the City of Tuskegee on Oct. 1. They told the mayor they want the city to do more for them than the county has done.

"We been living on trails and paying for streets," said Herbert J. Williams. "The county been getting our taxes. What have they been doing with them?"

"I feel the city should go in and demand the county to share the money they been collecting for years. We finally got honest people in City Hall--now these honest people should go dig up some of these dishonest people."

"That's right," shouted one of the 50 people gathered in First Emmanuel Baptist Church to meet their mayor. Some of the others nodded their heads. Williams went right on talking about their problems.

"The man come to read the water meter, he stand out in the street. I can't see it unless I go look at it. They're not reading the meters, they're just charging what they want. Same way with the gas. I go away

for a month and come back to a \$3-\$4 gas bill."

He turned to the mayor. "We couldn't squawk before, because we needed the service," he said. "You know, if we raised too much sand, they just cut it off."

"You and the city councilmen should go around and check. . . . We're paying for services we never see. If it stay like that, we might as well not come into the city limits."

The people in the church nodded their heads again. So did Mayor Keever. "I need to hear complaints more than compliments," he said.

"Anything we can do for you, we're going to do it as fast as we can. But I can't spend money the city doesn't have. The previous city council left us with a debt of \$575,000. We spent \$168,000 more than we got last year."

"We know it isn't your fault if the other administrations didn't distribute

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, Sept. 26, in Mt. Hebron Baptist Church, 503 5th St., Thomas, the Rev. T. L. Fisher, pastor.

FOOTBALL Carver vs. Carver of Gadsden

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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.

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

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

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

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

MERIDIAN POVERTY--Poor people will elect representatives to the board of directors for the Lauderdale County Community Action Program at the following six meetings next Thursday: Beat 1, Middleton attendance center; Beat 2, Northeast Lauderdale School; Beat 3, West Lauderdale School; Beat 4, Clarksdale High School; Beat 5, Southeast Lauderdale School; Meridian city, Wechsler Elementary School. All meetings will begin at 7 p.m.

ALL FARMERS--If you have been told by ACS to plow up part of your allotment because it was measured wrong, come by 31 1/2 Franklin Str., Selma, or call Shirley Mesher at 872-3427 in Selma before they plow it up. If you paid to get land measured by ASCS surveyors and never had it measured, you should also come by or call.

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

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

their money equally," replied Clarence Dunn. "But it's not the taxpayers' fault, either."

"We getting more revenue now than ever before. A man live out here all his life, he deserves a street--even if it won't get us out of debt. We entitled to sewage, streets, lights as you can get around to 'em."

One service the city plans to give its new residents right away is garbage collection. Several questioners wanted to know whether they were going to be treated the same as the old residents.

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ago, I found in the white areas the garbage men went to the back of homes," Keever said. "In the non-white areas, if you didn't lug it out to the street, they didn't pick it up."

"Now we have a different policy. We'll pick it up wherever you leave it, whoever you are."

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Mrs. Isaac Dickson

of the First CME Church in Montgomery says: "I was able to purchase music for the choir with the money I made from my

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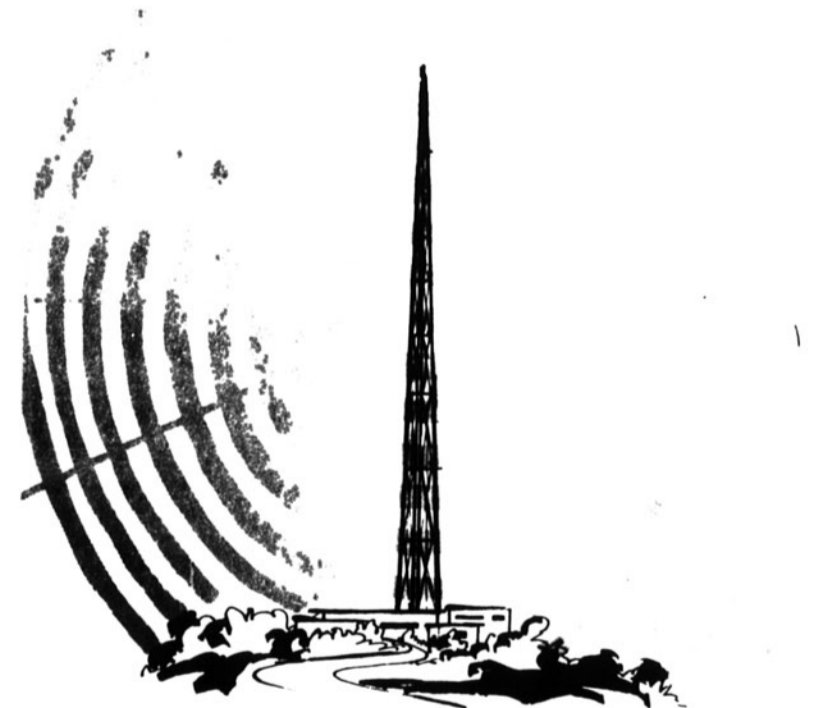
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In Chattanooga, Negroes and whites got rough with racial prejudice... instead of each other.

Communities with a real desire to settle racial problems are doing an effective job. They're bringing Negroes and whites together around the common goal of solving their differences. In Chattanooga, they're working together through the Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Their efforts have been in to hire Negroes and whites and Negroes have formed a Community Action Committee. Now people of both races are working together to solve their problems. It can work for you, too. Form a talk among

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

Face the problem, face to face. Talk, plan, act.

Games of the Week

TWO MONTGOMERY TEAMS LOOK TOUGH

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY--Two pretty good teams--Hudson High of Selma and Cobb Ave. of Anniston--came to town last week for football games with Booker T.

Washington and Carver High. They barely got out with their lives. BTW, with a new pro-style passing attack, bombed Hudson, 33 to 6. And Carver, with a new-found place-kicker,

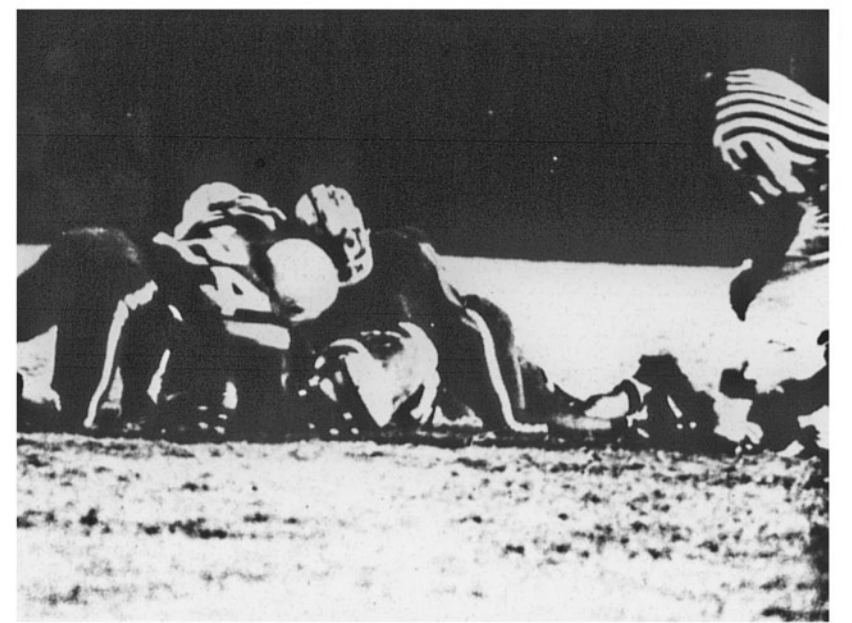
surprised Cobb Ave., 21 to 7. For both Montgomery teams, it was the second win without a loss. Quarterback Clinton Drake threw two touchdown passes in the Yellow Jackets' win over Hudson Sept. 15 in Cramton Bowl. Drake opened the scoring with a four-yard pass to Edward Wimberly,

and he hit John Street from 11 yards out in the second period.

Even the freshmen got into the act late in the game, as first-year quarterback Henry Crawford passed to Wimberly for 25 yards and a touchdown. When Hudson tried to trade aerials with the Yellow Jackets, the result was disaster. In the fourth period, Wilbert Rogers of BTW intercepted a Selma pass and rambled 25 yards for a TD. After the game, BTW coach Buddy Davis was modest about his passing game. "We're trying to work one up," he said.

Last year, Davis said, Washington was basically a running club. But this season, he said, "we revised the offensive system, with more wide-open stuff." BTW uses "a lot of pro sets," he said, as well as the popular I-formation.

BTW's other scores came on a 15-yard run by Willie James Harris and a safety. Quarterback James Collins got Hudson's only TD on a five-yard sneak. Carver's triumph was definitely an upset. Cobb Ave., the defending state champion, had whipped the Wolverines, 19 to 15, last year. And while Carver had been weakened by graduation, Cobb Ave. had most of the same players back. But Carver struck first in the opening period, when quarterback Oscar Belsler hooked up with Donald Vinson on a 28-



HUDSON TACKLERS BURY BTW RUNNER

yard touchdown pass. Cobb Ave. then tied it up on Robert Cook's seven-yard run with a recovered Carver fumble. In the second period, Willie Arrington scored for the Wolverines from 15 yards out. Vinson put the game out of reach in the final period, racing 47 yards after grabbing a Cobb Ave. fumble in mid-air. Center Thomas Mitchell, in his first game as a place-kicker, booted all three extra points for the Wolverines. An extra point or a short field goal would have meant a lot to Carver in several games over the past few seasons, but apparently no one knew about Mitchell until Coach John Fulgham noticed him trying some kick-offs in practice last week.

"He couldn't do too well kicking off," said Fulgham, "because he couldn't kick deep enough. But he kicked a high ball--it was high coming off the tee--so I decided to switch him to extra points.

He really surprised me. The first one was a beauty. The second just cleared the cross-bar, but the third was a beauty, too." Fulgham said even he was surprised by Carver's performance. "The team was better than we thought it would be, for this time of year," he said. The Wolverines' passing attack wasn't too effective against Cobb Ave., they completed just one of eight tosses. But that one went for a touchdown. "Basically, we're a running team," Fulgham said. So the City Classic in November shapes up as a battle between a good running team and a good passing team. That game may well decide who represents this area in the state championship game.

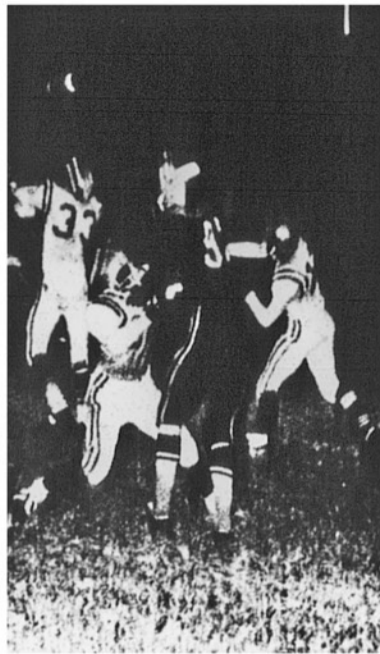
THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLAM CARR JR.
Jester: "My uncle is a Southern planter."
Lester: "You mean he owns a plantation?"
Jester: "No. He's an undertaker in South Carolina."
What miracle happened when Mr. Stone and Mr. Wood stood on a corner and a pretty girl passed by?
Stone turned to Wood and Wood turned to Stone. Then they both turned to look. The girl turned into a beauty shop.
Wife (trying on hats): "Do you like this turned down, dear?"
Husband: "How much is it?"
Wife: "Sixty dollars."
Husband: "Yes, turn it down."
Randy: "What would you do if you were in my shoes?"
Sandy: "Polish them."
Wall: "Why do all bank cashiers run to Canada?"
Street: "I give up."
Wall: "Because that's the only place they have Toronto."

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4. WHAT BECOMES OF A BROKEN HEART--Jimmy Ruffin (Soul)	11. LAND OF 1000 DANCES-- Wilson Pickett (Atlantic)
5. BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP-- Temptations (Gordy)	12. I STILL HAVE A FEELING-- Soul Lee (Atlas)
6. B-A-B-Y-- Carla Thomas (Stax)	13. WORKING IN A COALMINE-- Lee Dorsey (Amy)
7. I WORSHIP THE GROUND-- Jimmy Hughes (Fame)	14. FA FA FA FA FA-- Otis Redding (Volt)

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