THE SOUTHERN COURIER WEEKEND EDITION: JULY 29-30, 1967 VOL. III, NO. 31 TEN CENTS

In Aug. 8 Primary Negroes to Work At Miss. Polls

JACKSON, Miss.--Mississippi's Aug. 8 primary will not only have large numbers of Negro candidates and voters. It will also have large numbers of Negro poll officials.

Last Tuesday, Democratic executive committees met around the state to appoint poll workers for their counties. After the meetings, committee chairmen in nearly every county with black candidates said Negro poll officials would be hired.

In Coahoma County, for example, committee chairman F.H. Cannon said there

would be at least two Negro poll officials in every precinct with Negro residents. In some precincts, he said. three of the five poll workers would be black.

Since early in the campaign, civil rights leaders around the state had been pressuring Democratic party officials to appoint Negro poll workers. The leaders claimed that Negro voters would not have full voting rights unless they could get help from other Negroes at the polls.

In Jefferson, Copiah, Claiborne, and Wilkinson counties, Negro candidates told the democratic executive committee they would block the election, if Negro poll managers were not appointed "in proportion to the number of qualified Negro electors."

In Jefferson County this week, Democratic chairman Farrar M. Truly said his committee had selected Negro poll workers in every precinct, from a list submitted by the county's eight Negro candidates.

Wilkinson County chairman J.F. Rollins said 25 to 30 Negroes had been hired--one on each voting box, But James Jolliff Jr .-- a candidate for supervisor -- said he wasn't satisfied with the people chosen.

"Some of them are Toms," he said, while others "don't know anything about elections -- and that's just as bad,"

Negroes were also appointed in several counties around the state where there are no Negro candidates in the primary.

Lauderdale County will have at least 40 black poll workers, said C. D. Shields, the Democratic chairman.

W. F. Gordon, the chairman in Rankin County, said Negroes had been appoint-



ALLEN GAINES

BY MERTIS RUBIN

FAYETTE, Miss, -- Negro candidates from four southwest Mississippi counties met here last Monday night to discuss the duties of poll-watchers.

The candidates were from Jefferson, Wilkinson, Claiborne, and Copiah counties. Negroes are a majority in all four counties.

Workshops on poll-watching were led by members of the President's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Questions included:

Can a poll-watcher challenge an election manager? (No, but the poll-watchers can tell the manager he is breaking a law.)

Do poll-watchers have the right to assist illiterate people? (No. Only election managers are supposed to help a nigger-lover?" illiterates, but in many places clerks or the voters' friends give assistance anyway.)

The candidates asked many other questions about the role of the poll-watcher. They also told what they were trying to accomplish.

Ferd Allen, candidate for supervisor Jefferson Countys' district 3 (where Negroes outnumber whites 3 to 1), said



INJURED IN SCUFFLE Sunday At The Beach

BY FRANKLIN HOWARD

MOBILE, Ala .- Six of us myself, four other Negroes, and a white friend were enjo ing ourselves last Sunda afternoon on Dauphin Island.

Then the five Negro fellows decided to go get a soda. One of us asked a white fellow nearby where we could get one. The white fellow said, "I'm from Mississippi I don't know."

Nothing happened right away, but one of the Negroes in my group said, "The look as though they are planning something." So we walked toward our equip ment and clothing, intending to gather it up and leave. But about nine white fel lows crowded around us in a circle. We gathered our clothes and started toward the car, when about 1 white fel lows tarted kicking sand and throwing bottles toward us.

Our white friend was out about 30 yards from the shore, on a raft, Three of the white teen-agers swam out toward him, and asked him, "Are you

After pulling the raft to shore, they knocked his glasses off, hit him in the back with their fists, kicked him, and rammed his knee up against a wall. Finally, two white fellows stopped them I left the beach, thinking "If Dauphin

Island's beach is integrated, I'd hate to see one that isn't,"

Outbreak in B'ham **Stirs Police Debate**

BY ROBIN REISIG

BIRMINGHAM, Ala .--"They was laughing. I reckon they take it for fun," said Negro barber Ezell Dickerson. His store on Fourth Ave. N. escaped without broken windows last Saturday evening, while his neighbors' windows were shattered.

"They were angry, because the detective shot the Negro fugitive," said Paul Dudley White -- "Tall Paul" of radio station WENN. "They thought they should have let him escape, rather than touch off a riot."

Angry or laughing, or both, several hundred Negroes roamed through part of downtown Birmingham last Saturday, throwing bottles and garbage at white motorists, policemen, and store windows. Some stores were robbed. The violence was sparked by the police shooting of Tommy Mathews, a 23-

year-old Negro wanted for burglary and grand larceny.

tells it, police officers "saw and recognized and arrested (Mathews), and started to handcuff him, and he broke and ran, and he was getting away, and they asked him to stop, and he wouldn't, so they shot."

The policeman's bullet left "a superficial wound in the left side," said Mac-Dowell.

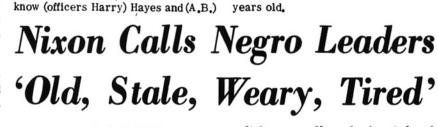
But, charged Tommy Wrenn of the Alabama Christian Movement at a



As Police Captain J. M. MacDowell Swindle known Tommy for years. He (Swindle) shot to kill, baby."

> people were arrested after the shooting, mostly on drunk and disorderly charges. Eight Negroes and three whites were treated for injuries at University Hospital.

Among the injured were Miss Juanita King, whose hand was cut, and Miss Gloria Hanaway, whose forehead was hit by a rock. Miss King is Negro, and meeting this ",eek, "you know and I Miss Hanaway is white. Both are eight



BY ALAN BOLES

GADSDEN, Ala. -- Dr. John Nixon, president of the Alabama NAACP,

cult for young Negro leaders to break into this closed society. Old men dream need both dreams and visions to reach

What caused Saturday's outbreak? This was the subject of heated discussion last Tuesday night, as the Birmingham Council on Human Relations heard a talk from Captain Glenn V. Evans of the police-community relations division of the Birmingham police department.

First, Evans gave a talk on "the dual responsibility of citizen and police in the fight against crime." He asked for "cooperation and courtesy" from citizens.

Then came the questions -- or rather, complaints about lack of police cooperation and lack of police courtesy. Evans didn't even try to answer most of them. When people complained of police threats, or of being called "nigger," he told them they should make their complaints through the "proper channels," instead of just shouting angrily.

Finally, the Rev. Joseph Ellwanger, dreams and young men have visions. We as moderator, tried to explain the audience's attitude to Evans. "We can't trust law enforcement because it real-

DAMAGE IN BIRMINGHAM Police officials said about 10 or 15

ed there for the first time, "We did it," he explained," because we had instructions from the (U.S.) attorney general that they were to be chosen."

he decided to run because he "saw the need."

lawyers attending the Alabama State

But two ladies -- Mrs. Barbara Thom-

as and Mrs. Ettra Seay of Montgom-

ery--said they found the description in-

of the hotel, Mrs. Thomas said this

week, when John B. Scott, secretary

of the bar group, "asked to speak to us

"He said he didn't want us to be em-

barrassed at the country club," said

Mrs. Thomas. "He advised us not to

go." She said Scott told her and Mrs.

Seay that the bar association "didn't

have anything to do" with the Montgom-

Mrs. Thomas -- wife of William

Thomas Jr., one of two Negroes who

recently passed the state bar examina-

tion--said she asked Scott why the

ladies had been invited, if they couldn't

"He said he really didn't expect

this," she recalled. "He said it never

happened before, and it wouldn't happen

again. But Mrs. Seay said it had hap-

"I was embarrassed," said Mrs.

"I was more embarrassed than they

were," Scott said this week, "I can un-

derstand their embarrassment. I was

trying to save them greater embarrass-

"In the past at these ladies' luncheons,

they just hadn't shown up to go," he said.

"It came up very suddenly--there was

no thought given to this in advance.

barrassed, and it might possibly be bet-

ter if they didn't go,"

at the country club.

"I thought they might be publicly em-

Scott admitted he had acted quickly,

and said he might have been "misin-

formed" about the possibility of trouble

The secretary said he had talked with

Mrs, Seay's husband, Solomon S. Seay,

and had asked the Negro couples to at-

tend the other convention events. Since

they didn't want to, he said, he is going

pened before, in Mobile."

Bar Association convention.

didn't get to go anywhere.

for a moment,"

go.

Thomas.

ment."



BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY. Ala. -- "Ladies will meet in the lobby of the Whitley Hotel," said the invitation.

"They will be transported by buses to the Country Club, where cocktails and a luncheon will be served. After the luncheon, the buses will take them for a tour of the Blount Home and Garden and the Thigpen Garden. This will be followed by a Tea at 4 p.m. in the Governor's Mansion,"

The invitation described the luncheon and tea given last Friday for wives of

Percy Jones



His Life -- Page Three

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Tallapoosa Juries

MONTGOMERY, Ala .- Two Tallapoosa County men have asked a federal court to end discrimination against Negroes in the selection of juries.

In a suit filed last week, the men-Leon Banks and the Rev. S. C. Perryman, both Negroes--asked the court to order county officials to throw out their old jury list and make a new one that includes a fair proportion of qualified Negroes. They said the county now limits the number of Negroes on the list to "a token figure."

strongly criticized Negro leadership in Alabama and Gadsden during an address before the annual men's day celebration at the Sweet Home Methodist Church last Sunday.

"We have the urgent task of cultivating a new breed of Negro leadership in the state of Alabama," Nixon declared. "We are in need of a more aggressive, direct, firm, and straight-forward Negro leadership."

He called many Gadsden Negroleaders "old, stale, weary, and tired," "Mississippi is not the only place we find a closed society," he said, "We have a closed society within the Negro community of Gadsden. It is very diffi-

our goals . . .

"Let me say publicly to the Negro community of Gadsden," Nixon continued, "that you are as much to blame as is the white community for those conditions which you consider morally wrong. You have too many times shirked our responsibilities and allowed our problems to mount to explosive dimensions,"

Nixon blamed many riots in cities across the U.S. on incidents involving the police. "There is an urgent need for better police-community relations in every state," he said, and such improvement is "a responsibility of law enforcement officials,"

ly does -- uh -- stink," Ellwanger said. Mrs. Willa Adams, a Negro housewife and BCHR officer, said policemen recently cursed her and called her "Girl" when the light over her auto tag was out. "If they talk to me like that, how do they talk to someone in a rathole?" she added.

Referring to Saturday's incident and other shootings, a white man said people are concerned "with the growing habit of shooting people who are running away."

"Let me disagree with you that these

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 1)

accurate. They are Negroes, and they Montgomery Survey Aims to Find Out The ladies were waiting in the lobby

How Many People Need Free Food ?

BY PATRICIA M. GORENCE

MONTGOMERY, Ala. "Other counties in Alabama have free food proery Country Club's all-white policy, grams," said the Rev. Richard Boone of SCLC. "Many families here could certainly use some help too."

> So SCLC workers are trying to find out how many families would be eligible for the surplus commodities (free food) program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

> "So far the canvassers have contacted over 600 people who are interested in the commodities program," Boone said. "We plan to get 2,000 people." He said he plans to present these names to the Montgomery County Board of Revenue, and ask the board to approve the free food program.

> It is up to the county to request the program from the federal government. Last Tuesday, Boone, Roosevelt Barnett, and Mrs. Idessa Williams spoke to the chairman of the board of revenue, William Joseph.

> "He seemed, to me, to be pretty ac ceptable to getting one or the other pro gram (surplus commodities or food stamps), but was leaning more toward the food stamp program, I think," Boone said afterwards.

> Boone wants the free food, not the stamps. He said many people have told the SCLC canvassers that they favor the commodities program.

> During the survey, a 92 year old woman who supports her 13 year-old granddaughter said, "We could use free food. I don't get no welfare, and the only money I get is \$75 a month from the Veterans Administration."



REV. RICHARD BOONE TAKING FOOD SURVEY

vassers she had been unable to work gram," "The cost to the county would since January, because she had to care for her disabled husband, "I went to the welfare department and they said they would send somebody out," she said, "Still ain't been here, and that was about two months ago. That free food would come in handy."

But according to Henry Suddath, clerk of the board of revenue, "the need is so small in Montgomery County that it

A middle-aged woman told the can- wouldn't justify the local cost of the probe \$60,000-\$70,000 a year," Suddath said.

> About six years ago, he said, a survey conducted for the county by the Montgomery Community Council showed that "there are some people who need the program real bad, But the program, it was found, would cost more than helping these people individually," Under USDA rules, said a department

spokesman, "the county normally is required to provide a warehouse for storing the surplus food and the funds neces+ sary for local administration."

"There has been some discussion of a food stamp program for the county," Suddath said.

"Under the food stamp program, you still have some cost but not as much," said Suddath, "You don't have the cost of warehousing and distributing the food."

But Boone said "the food stampprogram is a means of further exploiting the poor. If the people can get money for food stamps, they can get money for food. Besides, the merchants are impressed with food stamps because they can make a lot of money."

Boone said he plans to attend the next meeting of the board of revenue.

But at the weekly meeting of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) last Monday night, Boone ran into opposition from the Rev. Samuel Mc-Ghee, an MIA board member.

"You don't get anything for nothing," McGhee said of the commodities program. He also objected to Boone's using the MIA's name. "The policy of the MIA is that only one person can speak for the organization, and that person is the president," McGhee said.

But Boone replied, "When 30% of the city's population live on less than \$350 monthly and 10% live in dilapidated houses and make less than \$1,000 A year, instead of people saying 'We need to check these things before we speak in the MIA's name,' we need to get the program started."

to return the fees they paid to register for the meeting.

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Editorial Opinion

Rats and Riots

The U.S. House of Representatives put on its most disgusting show of the year last week. Anyone watching the performance would know why Negroes are rioting--and will continue to riot--all over the country.

With the nation's ghettos blowing up all around them, the House refused to take even the first small step toward making urban Negroes' life more bearable.

President Johnson had proposed a \$40,000,000 campaign to remove rats from city slums. But the congressmen--cheered on by jokers like George Andrews of Alabama and Thomas Abernethy of Mississippi-laughed the proposal out of the House. By a vote of 207 to 176, they refused even to consider it.

But the House stopped laughing long enough to pass an anti-riot bill, making it a crime to cross state lines for the purpose of starting a riot. In other words, the House decided (by a vote of 347 to 70) that putting people in jail is the best way to stop a riot.

Sooner or later, legislators are going to find out that even if they jail every "black power" advocate and every civil rights leader in the country, the riots will continue.

And the Southern congressmen--who laughed the

People Vote SWAFCA Gains From To Keep On Sec. Freeman's Visit

BY BETTIE MANUEL

HATTIESBURG, Miss. -- About 300 Negroes gathered at the Mt. Zion Church here last Tuesday night, and decided to continue the boycott that has been going on since July 19. The people voted to keep up the campaign until their 18 demands are met.

Local Negroes and a few NAACP staff workers are directing a boycott of the city's downtown shopping area, the city bus lines, and two white-owned grocery stores in Negroneighborhoods. On July 20, the city's bus lines closed down. But this week, a spokesman said the lines weren't hurt by the boycott. Tilton's Grocery, one of the stores being boycotted, closed last Wednesday after the arrival of demonstrators led by the Rev. J. C. Killingsworth. Another store in a Negro neighborhood, Steelman's, remained open.

At mid-week, about 30 people had been arrested. Seven youths were still in jail, charged with destruction of private property and assault with intent to kill. The charges arose from an alleged bottle-throwing incident.

Miss Daisy Harris, Hattiesburg NAACP secretary, said the police would not turn the youths over to their parents' custody, nor would they let them out on bond.

July 29-30, 1967

Five Years

JACKSON, Miss .-- U. S. District Judge Harold Cox sentenced Morris Davis Jr. to five years in prison last Monday, for what the judge called "just a case of bad judgment,"

Davis, a Negro, refused to be inducted into the Army last June, because there were no Negroes on his draft board. But after a federal grand jury indicted him for draft evasion, he changed his mind and tried to get into the Army. His draft board wouldn't take him because of the charge pending against him.

In court Monday, Davis said he was "willing and anxious to serve his country, and "would make a good soldier."

But Judge Cox told Davis his change of heart had come too late, "I don't believe this nation needs any people with bad judgment in the armed forces," said Cox.

He said Davis was like a man who steals a sum of money and then pays it back. "The fellow still hasn't answered for his crime," said the judge, before giving Davis the maximum prison term.

BY BETH WILCOX

SELMA, Ala, -- When Orville Freeman, the U. S. secretary of agriculture, visited Alabama last month, officials of SWAFCA (the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative' Association) asked him for help. "We asked him, and we gave him a letter to carry back to the department in Washington," said Calvin Osborn, SWAFCA business manager.

And help did arrive--in the person of Carl Deitemeyer, of the federal Farmers Cooperative Service. Deitemeyer said he is here to "iron out the kinks that any new cooperative runs into." "This is the most challenging assign-

ment I have ever had in my life," he said. "I am gratified at the leadership the people show. There are over 77,-500 cooperatives in the United States, but this one is really different,"

Deitemeyer said he has driven more than 2,000 miles, helping SWAFCA through the procedures for getting a permit to operate and a federal permit for vegetable marketing.

"Another thing I have been helping Mr. Osborn dois find some applicants for the experts who are going to be hired by the co-op," he said, "We have been traveling to Tuskegee and Auburn to find people."

When he first arrived, Deitemeyer attended a SWAFCA board meeting. The farmers told him they thought something should be done about co-op members who didn't know when and how to pick okra and cucumbers.

Deitemeyer said the federal Farmers Home Administration began a "crash program" to show farmers some of the sociation (of the U. S. Department of things they wanted to know. One farm- Agriculture), the farmers can set up er said that most SWAFCA members their own telephone service," he noted,

Barbour - **Dale** - Henry Vote Cheers Negroes on CAC

BY KERRY GRUSON

CLAYTON, Ala. -- The Barbour-Dale - Henry Community Action Committee elections last week were a triumph for the Negro members.

"We elected four out of the five officials we wanted," said Ulysses Stanford, a CAC member. "It was the first time the Negroes were together and voted in a bloc."

The new president is W. T. Money, rine Fair, secretary. a white man. "We could have elected all Negroes, but we wanted to have a liberal white man," said Stanford, "He will have more influence with the white power structure," Money won with 16 votes -- 12 Negroes and four whites voted for him. His opponent, Jimmy Day, received four votes. According to one member of the CAC, Community Action Program (CAP) Director Charles L. Weston had "urged the personnel committee to vote for Day." According to CAC members, Money said in his election speech that he long fought against Weston, but would back him now. "He said he felt (Weston) was sincere, since (Weston) got a number of new programs," said member James Malone. (The Barbour-Dale-Henry program has recently been funded for surplus food, neighborhood referral centers, home-service aid, and summer Head Start.)



CARL DEITEMEYER had never dusted peas before -- they had

simply left the worms on the peas. Then, said Deitemeyer, "Ben Fink, our vegetable manager, set up the specifications that his buyers wanted. It was up to the county agents in each county to set up field demonstrations, to show the farmers what to look for in good vegetables. There have already been meetings in seven or eight counties."

Another of Deitemeyer's undertakings has been an investigation into telephone service. "Now with SWAFCA emerging, people will have more money, and they need things in a hurry," he explained. "So telephones are necessary."

"Under the Rural Electrification As-

"We made it very clear to him that we want some Negroes to get supervisory jobs in the new program," said one. He said they also complained that Negroes are called by their first names in the CAP office.

The other new officers are the Rev. G. H. Cossey, first vice-president; Ovie Hicks, second vice-president; D. A. Smith, treasurer; and Mrs. Kat-

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

seriously concerned about this election

in Bullock County," said U. S. District

Judge Virgil Pittman as the biggest

election case of them all began its

Although it is "an unusual election

where more than two-thirds of the peo-

ple registered to vote turn out," the

judge said, on May 31, 1966, "more

people voted in Bullock County than

could be reasonably expected to live

in Bullock County, the judge went on,

their turn-out represented "an unusual

and extraordinarily high percentage --

even though it was the first time since

Reconstruction that Negro candidates

The judge made his remarks last

Wednesday morning, shortly after at-

were running for office."

And if all those voters really did live

eighth day here in federal court,

there."

MONTGOMERY, Ala, -- "The court is

Greene Too?

BY ROBIN REISIG

EUTAW, Ala .-- The first concrete result of the U. S. secretary of agriculture's one-hour stop in Eutaw arrived here two weeks ago. It was William Tippins, a representative from the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in Washington.

Tippins came to Eutaw, said William Seabron of the USDA, because so many people had filed complaints with Seabron during the meeting with Secretary Orville Freeman last month.

"Only one or two (complaints) were legible or complete," said Seabron, "I had a pocket full of things, but it wasn't enough to go on." So, he said, Tippins came down to talk further with the farmers.

The big event of Tippins' stay was another meeting--held last Friday for farmers and local farm agencies, and organized partly by the Rev. William Branch of Forkland, But, according to some, the meeting raised as many problems as it settled.

"That meeting wasn't nothing," said one Negro woman. "They had a man from Washington, D. C., wouldn't answer any questions." Only about 40 people came and some people were angry because they weren't invited.

There was a question period in the meeting, the people said later. But when FHA County Supervisor J. Fred Callison was asked about calling Negroes who come to the FHA office by their first names, he didn't directly answer.

The questioner, Paul M. Bokulich, was told he couldn't ask questions because he wasn't from Greene County or eligible for FHA loans, the people said. But Bokulich -- a white civil rights worker who has lived in the county for nearly two years and is now raising his own corn--said he is eligible for FHA loans.

Then he was told he couldn't ask guestions because he isn't a Negro. But Bokulich said he is too a Negro, and that most of the people in the county would agree.

Protesting what he later called Tippins' "dictatorial" attitude, Bokulich walked out of the meeting, and several Negro farmers got up and started to follow him. But Branch stood up and started talking, and the farmers returned to their seats.

This week, Bokulich left the county.

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loudest at the rat-control program--will learn that riots can strike the South, as well as the North. Last weekend's disturbance in Birmingham was only the beginning of the beginning.

Most Negroes already know--all too well--what have any industries here. I would like causes people to riot. But we would say this to the to see some here--they would provide white people of Alabama and Mississippi:

When YOU are sweeping up the wreckage after the riot in YOUR city, just remember who is to blame-the worthless, mindless yahoo YOU elected to Congress.

Is Marshall Qualified?

Thurgood Marshall's conduct before a U.S. Senate committee last week raised serious questions about his fitness to serve as a U.S. Supreme Court justice.

Marshall--the first Negro ever appointed to the high court--was questioned at length by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi and other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. After the committee finishes examining Marshall, he is sure to be approved by the Senate.

Nonetheless, Marshall wasn't taking any chances last week. At one point, Eastland noted that Marshall, as a federal judge in New York, once wrote an opinion citing a book by Herbert Aptheker, a Communist.

According to published reports, Eastland asked if Marshall knew when he wrote the opinion that Aptheker was a "leading Communist theoretician." The proper answer, it seems to us, would have been: "I thought the world had few enough good ideas, without quibbling about where they came from."

But instead, Marshall said he "positively did not know" who Aptheker was. And, he added, if he had known, he wouldn't have cited Aptheker's book.

One trouble with this answer is that it accepts Eastland's insidious reasoning--that if a judge knowingly cites an unpopular authority, he is a subversive or Communist or worse. By denying Eastland's accusation, Marshall made a much worse move--he agreed with the senator's theory.

But is it really possible that Marshall did not know about Herbert Aptheker? Aptheker is of one the bestknown Communists in the U.S., and it is unbelievable that Marshall--or anyone else--could get to be a federal court of appeals judge without being aware of this. Besides, Aptheker was the subject of an important legal case that was in the courts while Marshall was a judge.

So either Marshall was one of the worst-informed judges in history, or he was lying last week in Washington. And a man who lies under oath is not fit to be a lawyer, let alone a Supreme Court justice.

Candidates

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

"My people weren't getting fair treatment," Allen said, "We don't have jobs for my people."

Sylvester ("Mike") Gaines, said he was chosen to run by the people in his district. "This really gave me the spirit to run," he said, "The deeper I get into politics, the more I learn, that my people never knew."

Gaines is a candidate for supervisor in district 5 of Jefferson County, where last year Robert Williams, a Negro, was elected to the board of education.

A successful Negro businessman, William Ross of PortGibson, is running for district 1 supervisor in Claiborne County. "I owe it to my people because they've made me what Iam today," said Ross, "I am concerned about the wellbeing of my people."

"For the last 100 years, we've been oppressed," said Will T. Turner, candidate for Jefferson County sheriff. "This is the opportunity we've been waiting for."

BY BETH WILCOX

COY, Ala, -- As he was driving to a

friend's house last week, 29-year-old

Thomas Moye saw headlights coming

up behind him. As he pulled over to

visit with another friend, he noticed that

the headlights stopped moving, too.

him over, Moye said this week. He said

he recognized the driver as Edmund

Tate, the jailer from Camden. "I

wouldn't have gone if I had known it was

Tate," said Moye, a Negro. "I thought

maybe it was the sheriff, so I went,"

up and down the highway going 60-70

miles an hour like that, Pm gonna take

you back and lock you up." He said

he replied, "No sir, I wasn't driving

Tate said he was going to take Moye

to jail, but Moye turned to go back to

his car, "I wasn't going to go to jail."

Moye said later. "I was going to get

back into my car and go home."

who was not wearing a uniform -- does

not have the authority to arrest anyone.

Moye claimed this week that Tate--

60-70 miles an hour."

Moye said Tate told him, "Running

The driver of the trailing car called

'We Got to Get Help Here Fast'

An 'Arrest'

"With Money as president and with the recent election of militant Negroes like Rev. James A. Smith, Weston knows the board will be watching him," Malone said. "Before, the board was mainly yes-men for Weston. Now they're pulling away from him."

On July 19--the night before the CAC election -- the five Negro board members met with Weston for three hours, torneys for five defeated Negro candi-

in Wilcox did it. I didn't resist him."

"He was sort of on top of me then," Moye continued, "I know he meant to knock me down, but he didn't. So I just turned around and shoved him off me." Finally, said Moye, Tate's son--who was in the car with the jailer -- "told him to stop it,"

"He (Tate) followed me down to my gate, and told me that this was supposed to be between me and him," Moye said. "He said he had a witness that I was speeding, sitting right in his car. He threatened me, saying he would kill me if he heard I told anyone. I'm not afraid, though. They got to do something around here."

Several of Moye's friends said no other official in Wilcox County would have done what Tate did. Said one, "Lummie (Sheriff P. C. Jenkins) would just tell me to go home if he saw me speeding."

Another friend added, "We got to get help here fast, or it's going to be like er, to testify that many people who live Phenix City -- everyone carrying a gun,"

dates rested their half of the mammoth

The suit was filed 13 months ago by Fred D. Gray, a lawyer who ran for the state legislature from Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties and came within 600 votes of winning; and by five Bullock County candidates -- H. O. Williams, for sheriff; Rufus C. Huffman, for tax assessor; and Ben McGhee and Alonza Ellis, for county commissioners.

The candidates charged county officials with fraud--illegally increasing the white vote and hindering the Negro vote to keep the Negro candidates out of office. Among other things, the suit asked for a new Democratic primary run-off election.

In court this week, the Negro candidates' chief attorney, Fred Wallace, and his legal secretary, Miss Audrey Fleher, repeated the charges of fraud. But on cross-examination, they were unable to produce the names of very many Negro voters who had trouble at the polls.

As for white voters who cast illegal ballots, Wallace--who took the stand himself twice--testified that there were at least 400 in the three countles. Wallace charged that in Bullock County, the tally included at least 125 and probably 175 more white people's ballots than there are white people over age 21. He also said there were too many white voters registered in Barbour and Macon counties.

County officials argued back that Wallace's population estimates were too low. Asked by Wallace if he knew all the white people in Bullock, County Register Lynn W. Jinks Sr., 69, replied, "I did up till recently, but now we have so many new white people I feel like I'm a stranger myself."

Barbour County Probate Judge George Little cited an "influx of industry" and mentioned half a dozen factories which have "come into the county" since the 1960 census. The list included Alabama Kraft Co., a pulpwood mill which is located ten miles over the Russell County line in Cottonton,

Attorneys for the county officials opened their half of the case by calling George Blue, a county commissionless than half the time in Bullock County keep it as their legal voting place.

44

THOMAS MOYE Tate refused to comment.

After Moye refused to go, he said, "it was so dark I didn't see him moving, but Tate slugged me on the left side of my head. See up here--you can tell it's just healing. I really don't know why he

Judge Tells 'Concern About Vote in Bullock

PAGE THREE

Percy Jones Jr. *I Live Just Like I Can*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"I live just like I can," said Percy Jones Jr., a part-time construction worker. "I just wanna do the best for my family." Jones, 39, lives with his wife, Josie Mae, 32, and their seven children in a three-room house on Clayton Alley.

Born in Montgomery, Jones got to the eighth grade in school. After serving in the Army and being wounded in Korea, he came back and earned the equivalent of a high school diploma.

For the past five years, Jones has been doing just part-time work--roofing and painting for construction companies. He earns \$1.45 an hour when work is available.

"Some weeks we have good weeks, some we don't," Jones said. "Two weeks ago I didn't do any damn work. This week I worked 2 1/2 days." The Jones family is poor by almost any standard. But Jones is not eligi-

ble for any type of assistance--unemployment compensation, Aid to Dependent Children, or other welfare.

Because no money comes in when Jones doesn't work, he applied for unemployment compensation two weeks ago. He was told he was ineligible, because "insufficient wages were reported for base employment." In other words, he did not make ENOUGH money to qualify for aid.

"Unemployment compensation is based on wages for the first four of the last five calendar quarters," explained a spokesman for the state unemployment compensation office. "A person must earn at least \$468 in two quarters--otherwise he wouldn't qualify."

The most Jones earned in any two calendar quarters in 1966 was \$266.42 (a quarter is three months).

But even with this uncertain income, Jones is not eligible for welfare, either. The State Department of Pensions and Security gives aid to the aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and dependent children--but Jones is none of these.

Under the Aid to Dependent Children program, assistance is provided only "upon the death or physical disability of one or both parents," said Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan of the state welfare department. "If the father is able-bodied, we do not give aid." But under the law, if Jones were not living at home and trying to support his family, his children

could get ADC.

In addition to providing food and clothing for his family, Jones pays \$25 a month rent for his three-room home. The house has no running water, and no indoor toilet. Until a week ago, there was no electricity, either.

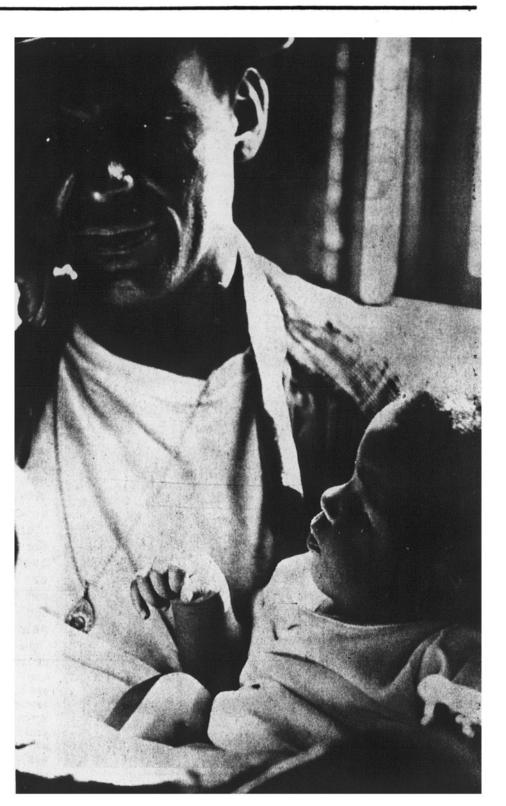
"The lights were cut off about a year ago because of fire hazard," said Jones.

"Then, two or three weeks ago, a man looked at it (the electrical wiring) and said the whole house had to be rewired,"

Doug Smedley of the city electrical inspector's office said the electricity was shut off because of "non-payment of bills." "Our office did check the house, and it does need re-wiring," he said.

A spokesman for the Beaird Realty Company said last week that the company had asked the city electrical inspector to check the house. He said re-wiring would then be done--after the landlord approved. "We just collect the rent," he explained.

But regardless of whose responsibility it was, the whole house was re-wired last week. All Jones has to do now is to get the power company to hook up his meter.



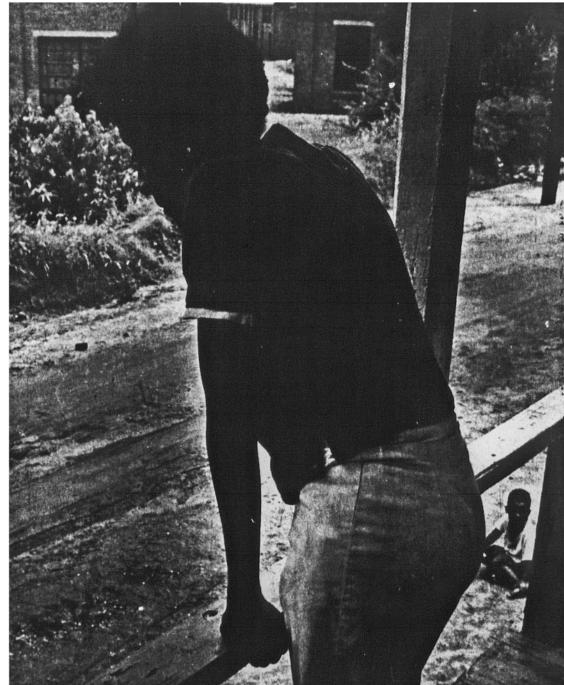




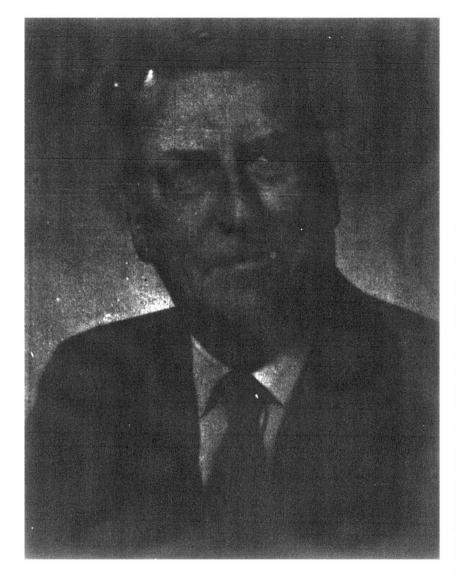


Photos by Jim Peppler; text by Patricia M. Gorence





'Moderate' Segregationists Lead Barnett In Quiet Race for Governor of Mississippi



JACKSON. Miss. --Most Mississippians would have a hard time recalling when Ross Barnett wasn't in the governor's mansion or trying to get there. He ran for governor in 1951 and '55, won in '59, and led the state through four of its stormiest years of battling civil rights and the federal government.

His proudest moment came when he stood in the school house door at Ole Miss. And if Mississippi governors could succeed themselves (the state constitution says they can't), satisfied supporters would no doubt have put him back in office in '63 to do more of the same.

It's election year again in Mississippi, and once more red, white, and blue "Roll With Ross Barnett" banners are fluttering across main streets in towns around the state. The former governor, now 69 years old, is crisscrossing the state, pumping hands, and rasping in his gravelly voice, "I was a segregationist in '59, I'm a segregationist today, and I'll be one the next time you see me."

For 10 or 12 hours a day he drives from rally to barbecue, stopping off at 185,000 registered Negro voters (some every gas station and general store he passes, asking for votes in the Aug. 8 Democratic primary. His friends say he's never been healthier or happier; he says he loves to campaign and that ference it will make. For one thing, the he's going to win this one. But this time Freedom Democratic Party in some around, things just don't seem to be rolling Ross's way.

running third in a contest where Num- is endorsing any of the candidates for ber 3 doesn't count for much--only the top two will get into the run-off Aug. 29. if there is one. The front-runners now seem to be State Treasurer William Winter and Congressman John Bell Williams.

is to persuade voters that they are far more reasonable than Barnett, Williams--who was punished by the Democratic Party for supporting Barry Goldwater in 1964 -- says he is a middle-ofthe-roader. And both Williams and Barnett insist that Winter--who is apparently out in front of the seven-man pack--is so far gone he's a liberal. That charge may be a bit wild, Winter declares he is a segregationist, adding, "A liberal is just a good old solid Mississippi conservative who's running for. an office that some demagogue wants,"

But just about everyone agrees that this is the quietest race that Mississippi has ever seen. As one campaign worker for Congressman Williams puts it, "No one is hollering 'nigger, nigger, nigger.'" In fact, even Ross Barnett has been heard to say "knee-grow." One reason, of course, is the Negro

vote. There are now something like civil rights leaders put the figure at 200,000), and that is six times what the registration was in 1963.

No one knows for sure how much difcounties is hoping that Negroes will stay away from the polls during the primary. Most observers agree that Barnett is And no major Negro group in the state governor.

But, says the NAACP's Charles Evers, "They want the Negro vote --every damn one of them wants it," If they are shy about asking for it, it is because the white vote has jumped Both have decided that their best bet by almost exactly the same amount over the last four years. But the mood of white voters seems to have changed a bit. At least, that is what Williams and Winter are counting on.

> "You can't make the old promises," explains one Williams campaign worker. "People know the federal government won't let you keep 'em." Even Barnett has toned down his running battle with the federal government. He told one rally, "I could get federal money where some of my opponents couldn't get a drink of water."

> Those are strange words coming from the man who blocked the path of federal marshals at the entrance to Ole Miss. But even Barnett figures that most Mississippians would rather avoid a repeat of that sort of hoopla, Barnett, Williams, and Winter are betting that under Governor Paul B. Johnson, Mississippians have gotten used to keeping things comparatively quiet.

> The charge is enough to upset Klannish whites. "I voted for him (Johnson) in 1963," snarled one voter, "and I ain't done nothin' but crawl with Paul ever since." The top three candidates figure that some voters feel that way -but not enough to elect a governor. The "dark-horse" candidates, for the most part, have also left the race issue alone. One of them, William Waller, is known for his two unsuccessful but dedicated prosecutions of Byron de la Beckwith, accused killer of Medgar Evers.

In fact, only one candidate has been





WILLIAM WINTER

waging an all-out racist campaign, and he doesn't seem to have much of a chance. He is James E. ("Little Jimmy") Swan, a 54-year-old radio station owner and disc jockey from Hattlesburg.

Swan promises a "free private segregated school system," and says that if federal officials try to tamper with any of his programs once he becomes governor, "I'll slam their Communist pink hide in jail as fast as I can. These so-called federal judges turn them out, and Pll slam them right back in." Robed Klansmen once passed out his campaign literature in Jackson.

Swan has been cutting deeply into Barnett's support. As far as Swan backers are concerned, Barnett didn't go far enough in the Ole Miss crisis, Barnett had a lot of telephone conversations at the time with Robert F. Kennedy, who was then attorney general. Kennedy has said they agreed that Barnett could make a short stand and then get out of the way. Said one Swan supporter, "A lot of the people I hang around with been talkin' about it, and the way we figure, Ole Ross let us down,"

That isn't Barnett's only sore spot. Williams charges that Barnett used the governor's office to line his pockets. "He kept telling you to roll with Ross," says Williams, "and by the time he was through, Ross had the whole roll,"

Winter concentrates on Barnett's opposition to Negroes and civil rights, "I think you're tired of having your intelligence insulted," Winter tells his mostly white audiences, "Ithink you're tired of hearing the same old political hacks using the same old dog-eared phrases that they've been using as long as I can remember." He says, "I will speak for Mississippi in a way that will command respect."

25 Counties Get Money to Help **Register and Educate New Voters**

BY MERTIS RUBIN

LEXINGTON, Miss. -- Negroes in nearly one-third of Mississippi's 82 counties are registering to vote--and learning how and why their votes are important--in a drive sponsored by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Ga.

Vernon Jordan, director of the voter

working to work harder." The people already at work on voter registration were members of the local

Freedom Democratic Party (FDP). "If it hadn't been for the organization in the county, we might not have been as successful as were." Malone said. The FDP members "really gave us a lot of help. They saved our task workers a lot of time by having the names of peo-

plantations, and could not get time off to register to vote.

According to a study made by the Holmes County Voter Education Project. May was a bad month for voter registration because of the weather.

"The weather was very bad in May, which has considerably slowed registration through lengthening the spring farming season," the report explained "In many cases cotton had to be replanted several times," and the Negroes had to stay on the plantations to do the planting.

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.--The Meridian Independent Voters Educational and Registration League is holding a six-week drive to register Negro voters.

A five-man "task force" is compiling a list of all the Negro citizens in Meridian and Lauderdale County. Volunteer precinct workers have ob-

registration and education project, said the council has funded 26 programs in 25 counties.

Holmes is one of the counties where the drive is under way. Negroes outnumber whites in three of the five beats, and more than 500 people were registered in an eight-week period earlier this summer.

John Malone, project director for the Holmes County program, said that civil rights groups in Holmes have held voter registration drives before.

"But this is the first time we've had funds for it," he said. "Ithink it real-

ple known to be unregistered,"

Other workers drove people to the courthouse to register, or knocked on doors, looking for eligible voters, "I feel like we got good cooperation from everyone involved," said Malone,

At the end of each month, he said, the Holmes County circuit clerk gives him a list of the people who have registered that month. (The clerk is under a court order to report on voter registration every month to the U.S. District Court.) Last spring, some of the reports were

pretty discouraging to the voter-registration workers. One problem was that ly helped in encouraging people already many Holmes County Negroes live on primary election.

Project workers have talked to about 2,620 people in Holmes County, Although many of them have since registered for the first time, some were already registered but not on the FDP list. And--as in all counties--some people simply refused to register.

The voter registration drive in Mississippi will come to an end around Aug. 8--the day of the state's Democratic

tained lists of registered voters in their districts from the county board of supervisors.

The volunteers are visiting the unregistered Negroes to try to persuade them to register. The workers are also trying to encourage the registered Negroes to vote.

One of the main problems, the volunteers report, is that many Negroes say they are registered but their names do not appear on the county's poll lists. Another problem is that the people who register now can not vote until after Mississippi's Aug. 8 Democratic primary election.

JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

Winter's slogan is "I will win for Mississippi." He hopes it will appeal to segregationists who think "winning" means keeping things the way they are. and to moderates who figure "winning" means changing things peacefully. Whatever Winter means, most voters seem to feel that Ross Barnett lost at Ole Miss and he is losing now.

Book Review Stories of Famous Negroes

BY SANDRA COLVIN

'She was black and little. She was hungrier than any seven-year-old ought to be. No wonder. Since early morning she had sat on the floor holding Mistress Sarah's baby in her lap, crooning, whispering, scolding, jiggling. If the baby cried, she was whipped."

Slowly the little slave girl moved her hand over the tablecloth to the sugar bowl, "If she made it, she would know for the first time what real ougar tasted like, It didn't happen, Miss Sarah turned around -and saw!

"Don't you dare, you little black wretch!' The mistress reached for a rawhide strap," Harriet ran, crying, "Show me a hiding place, Lord, Show

me a hiding place." This story is told in a new book called

"Four Took Freedom," by Philip Ster ling and Rayford Logan. The authors paint very vivid pictures of life for the Negro around the time of the Civil War. The book tells of the lives of Mrs. Harriet Tubman (the seven-year-old girl in the story about the sugar), Frederick Douglass, Robert Smalls, and Blanche K. Bruce.

The powerful and moving story tells how Mrs. Tubman, often called "Mo ses," led more than 300 Negroes over the "Underground Railroad" from slavery to freedom "For those who wanted to turn back, she had a pistol and a word of advice, 'Live North or die here.'"

Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery disguised as a sailor. He cam paigned for "the slaves' right to free dom and the free Negroes' right to full equality" as a newspaper editor and a stirring public speaker:

"Alongside slavery, which remained his number one target, he would often line up another one--prejudice against Negroes in the free states He would talk about the separate church pews, the Jim Crow railroad cars, and the job discrimination in the free states

"'You degrade us,' he would say, 'and then ask why we are degraded. You shut our mouths, and then ask why we don't speak. You close your colleges and seminaries against us, and then ask why we don't know more,'"

Through simple but effective illus trations by Charles White, and a re markable choice of words, the book tells how Robert Smalls, a 23 year old Ne gro slave, took over a Confederate ship during the Civil War and sailed it to join the Union Navy. He became a war hero, and one of the Navy's best pilots.

After the war, Smalls was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Beaufort County, South Carolina, four times. As a Republican legislator, he continued to fight for federal protection in the South until the local white politicians conspired to steal his votes and defeat him.

The book ends with the story of Blanche K. Bruce, the only Negro ever to be elected and serve a full term as a United States Senator.

Bruce began his political career in 1871, when he was elected sheriff and tax assessor of Bolivar County, Mississippi. Three years later, Mississippi's predominantly-Negro legislature sent him to the Senate.

Bruce was an eloquent spokesman for Negro rights, although he sometimes kept silent when he might have spoken, After he left the Senate, President James A. Garfield appointed Bruce register of the United States Treasury- an important position which required his signature on all paper money issued by the U.S. government.

"Four Took Freedom" really ac quaints one with four outstanding fig ures in Negro history. The book is well written and informative along with be ing exciting and humorous. I found it challenging, and definitely recommend that it be placed on every individual's reading list.



ROBERT SMALLS



MRS. HARRIET TUBMAN

Victim's Family Tells Of Clarksdale Killing

BY RUBEN PATES

CLARKSDALE, Miss. --"I only had two children. Now I have one. I hope they punish that policeman. Ihope he goes to a penitentiary for the rest of his life."

Mrs. Bertha Hale was speaking about the death of her 18-year-old son, Joe Lee Hale,

According to witnesses, Hale was shot down July 16 by a Negro patrolman, Jesse Wright. Wright tried to give Hale a ticket as the youth was moving his father's stalled car off a busy street in Clarksdale, the witnesses said.

The victim, his father, and his younger brother had set out a few minutes earlier to visit friends.

"How was I to know when my son left home that he was going to be killed?" asked Mrs. Hale, "I never saw him alive again. A woman who was there when it happened called some of my friends, and they told me Joe had been shot. He was dead before I got to the hospital,"

Fifteen-year-old Roger Hale, who watched his brother die on a concrete sidewalk, described the incident this way:

"We were going up the street in Clarksdale, and the car went dead. My daddy was trying to start it, and my brother told him to let him try and crank it up

"This policeman, who was behind us, came up and asked my brother if he had a driver's license. When my brother said he didn't, the policeman told him to pull up at a service station there." Then, said Roger Hale, the officer

ordered his brother into the patrol car: "My brother kept asking 'For what? For what?' He gave his name, and then the patrolman caught him by the arm and tried to put him into the police car."

That started an argument and an exchange of blows, said Roger Hale. He said the officer "hit Joe with his black-

JOE LEE HALE'S FUNERAL

off, and then the patolman shot him in the chest," he said.

"My brother fell down. Me and my daddy stretched him out on the concrete, and about a minute after that, he died. Then the policeman called an ambulance, and they took him to the hospital."

Clarksdale city officials suspended Wright for 30 days, and have agreed to "re-examine" his position at the end of this time. Negro leaders are demanding that Wright be suspended indefinitely.

The officer could not be reached for comment at his home on a farm outside Clarksdale. His family said he was not in town.

Joe Lee Hale was a tenth-grade student at the Riverton Junior High School

In Gadsden Meeting

Merchants Promise Jobs

BY ALAN BOLES

GADSDEN, Ala. -- Gadsden Negro leaders met with white downtown merchants last Friday, to discuss job opportunities for Negroes.

About a dozen retail firms and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company were represented in the meeting in the Chamber of Commerce office. The eight Negroes present spoke for the Gadsden Community Service Center (GCSC), the NAACP, and the local voters league.

The meeting was private, and the merchants later refused to say what had been discussed, "It's not that we're trying to keep anything secret," explained William Haller, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's retail merchants division, "It's just that we feel it's best to go about this quietly."

However, local NAACP President Joseph Faulkner said most of the merchants agreed to hire two or three Negro employees per store in the near future. These new employees will be trained and eventually promoted to full-

He said most of the merchants also said they are willing to speak before groups of Negro high school students, describing the jobs available and explaining the principles of salesmanship. Faulkner said the NAACP offered to recruit qualified Negroes and send them to the stores.

The meeting was part of a job campaign being conducted by the NAACP and GCSC. Faulkner said the downtown stores are "the major sore point -along with the banks and the telephone company."

previously sent qualified Negroes to ap-

ply for jobs downtown. None was successful, he said.

"They (the merchants) said that the shopping centers are cutting into their business, and that some of their longtime employees are being put on parttime," Flemming recalled, "I sympathize with their problems, but I hope that they sympathize with our problems,"

At last Friday's meeting, Flemming distributed a strongly-worded statement warning that frustration among Negroes over jobs could result in riot-

ing. "Whether or not anything comes out

of the meeting, time will only tell," said Flemming, "But we have ways of letting them know if nothing happens," He mentioned picketing and selective-buying campaigns as possible "ways."

Flemming said the NAACP and GCSC have filed about 200 job-discrimination. complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Forty te 50 of these were filed against Gadsden's Goodyear plant, he said.

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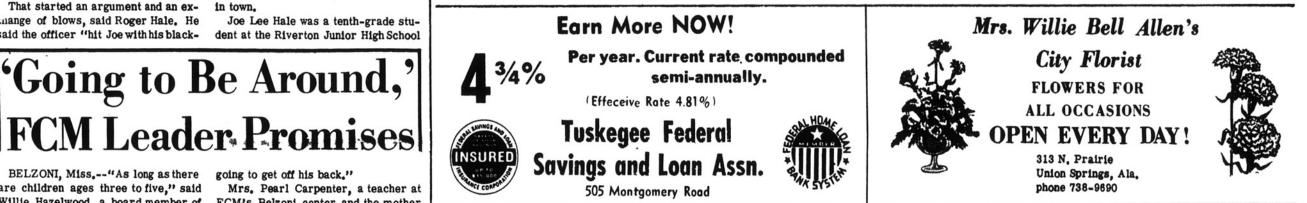
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- Stevie Wonder 3. PLL ALWAYS HAVE FAITH --Carla Thomas
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The Rev. William Flemming, director of GCSC, said the two groups had





BELZONI, Miss.--"As long as there going to get off his back." are children ages three to five," said Mrs. Pearl Carpenter, a teacher at Willie Hazelwood, a board member of FCM's Belzoni center an

the mother

jack two or three times" before they in Clarksdale. "He had never been in were pulled apart, "My brother backed any trouble before," said his mother, who does domestic work. "He was very smart in school and very keen--I never had any trouble getting him to school. He liked to play golf

better than anything else." They buried Joe Lee Hale in Clarksdale last Sunday, a week after he was killed. More than 300 people mourned

with the Hales.

time jobs, said Faulkner.

Friends	of the C	hildre	n of M	ississippi
(FCM),	"we're	going	to be	around,"
Hazal	wood en	aka ta t	omo	50 noonlo

spoke to some 250 people who crowded into the small Belzoni Chapel last Sunday for a rally in support of FCM. They came from all over Humphreys County, and from neighboring Leflore County.

"We don't want welfare. We are not trouble-makers. All we want to do is to pick up our poverty-stricken people," Hazelwood said.

He denied charges by Governor Paul B. Johnson that FCM is a "propaganda arm" of CDGM (the Child Development Group of Mississippi, the state's original Head Start agency).

Hazelwood said FCM has been operating its children's centers on a volunteer basis ever since it began. He said FCM's support came from the people.

Hazelwood said that although Mississippi Senator John Stennis has proposed an "emergency measure" to help poor people in his state, "all it was meant to do was to get the monkey off his back. Well, if we're those monkeys, we ain't

of 13 children, summed up the reasons for FCM.

"I know what it is to be poor," she said. "Have you ever had your child come to you and ask you for bread, and you didn't have any to give him? Have you ever had a child with so few clothes he couldn't go to school every day, and those teachers keep pushing him back and back, until he becomes a juvenile delinquent, and then they all sit back and say, 'See, I told you he was no good'? I HAVE!"

Another teacher, Mrs. Bessie Thurman, thanked the parents for supporting FCM. She promised that as long as they send their children, the program will continue.

"We're all tired of being pushed back, of having to work in the white lady's kitchen, tired of commodity foods," she said. "We want some good food,

"There's a rumor going around that someone's going to try to keep us quiet, We're going to walk, we're going to talk, we're going to write--we demand to be heard."

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by your full name. Otherwise, if they can't call your name in full, how do you expect them to help you in any other matters? I have been located in a business office in the heart of this city forthepast 30 years. Remember- an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Consult the one and only one who has proven his help by past deeds.

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JULY 29-30, 1967

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ADCI Plans for '68

MONTGOMERY, Ala .-- The Alabama Democratic Conference Inc. (ADCI) has decided to send a special delegation to the September meeting of the national Democratic Party's equal rights committee.

ADCI Chairman Rufus Lewis made this announcement last Sunday at the monthly meeting of the Montgomery County Democratic Conference. "At that September meeting, we're going to discuss the whole area of Negro representation in the Alabama delegation," Lewis said. The equal rights committee has said Negroes should be fairly represented at the Presidential nominating convention next year.

Sunday's guest speaker was W. Paul Woolley Jr., beat 2 representative on the city Democratic Executive Committee. He told of his experiences on the city committee, and of his plans to appoint Negro poll-watchers.

"I feel strongly that the committee should make itself more available to answer questions for the interested people in the community," Woolley said.

Commenting on Woolley's talk, Lewis said, "This is the first time any elected committeeman came to any of our affairs that I can remember, and I've been around here a long time,"





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WANT ADS

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

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

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

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

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA -- The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tuscumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council. P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

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

POST OFFICE JOBS -- The Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for the U. S. Post Office, announces an open competitive examination for positions of substitute postal clerk and substitute city letter-carrier for all first. second and third-class post offices in Autauga, Chilton, Elmore, Lowndes, and Montgomery counties. Rate of pay for these positions is \$2,26 or \$2,64 per hour. In addition, postal employees receive vacation, sick leave, low-cost life insurance, health benefits, maximum job security, and good retirement benefits. No formal education or special training is required, and applicants who pass the Civil Service examination have their names placed on a register in the order of their scores for future consideration, without regard to race creed, color, sex, or national origin. Interested applicants may obtain additional information and application forms by contacting their local postmaster or Alex Culver, Examiner-in-Charge, Room 406, Post Office Building, Montgomery, Ala. ATTENTION NURSES -- Serve in the Air Force Reserve. There are vacancies available in the 542nd Medical Service Flight for qualified nurses, Previous service not required. As a nurse in the Air Force Reserve, you continue in your present civilian occupation, and train one weekend per month, In addition, you will serve 15 active duty days each year in a well-equipped Air Force hospital. If you are between the ages of 20 and 35, with no dependents under 18 years of age, and you are currendly registered as a nurse in any state, you may qualify as a nurse in the United States Air Force Reserve Nurse Corps. If you have a desire to serve with a dedicated team to help safeguard the health of America's airmen, call Maxwell AFB, 265-5621, Ext. 5818, or write to MSGT G. K. Flowers, 3800 ABW (BPMQRP), Maxwell AFB, Ala., 36112.

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Our group wishes that the Neighborhood Organized Workers appear and speak on a subject like democratic civil defense, organized self-defense, urban guerrilla warfare, Biblical violence and tactics, self-determination power, socialism, or -OTTOR NAME

DATE/HOUR/PLACE	FOR	PROGRAM	
TELEPHONE			

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Alabama Morticians Hit **Burial Insurance Firms**

MOBILE, Ala .-- The Alabama Funeral Directors and Morticians Assn., Inc., an organization composed of the state's Negroundertakers, in its annual convention here last week, passed a resolution which may change the entire outlook on the funeral industry as it relates to the Negro.

Most of the Negro independent funeral directors has been suffering from rising operational cost and what has been reported as unusually low service fees from burial insurance companies. Today, nearly every Negro family has burial insurance coverage which provides merchandise and service instead of cash, the report said.

According to the resolution which was passed unanimously by the convention, the member morticians are to cancel all contracts with burial insurance companies within the next 60 days and to have the insurance companies to deal with the beneficiaries directly.

The text of the resolution follows:

"The Funeral Directors of Alabama in their state convention held in Mobile, Alabama the 25, 26, 27 of April unanimously voted to cancel all burial contracts with all insurance companies in Alabama selling burial insurance, that is, not to accept the service fee and merchandise paid and furnished to the funeral director for the burial contract but to let the burial insurance company deal directly with the family of beneficiary. This resolution was accepted by the funeral directors due to the following reasons:

"1. Since the service fee on \$300 burial contracts is only \$90 or \$80, and \$600 contracts \$175, we as undertakers feel that due to the increasing cost of a funeral home and to give our families first-class service, this will be impossible under the present conditions.

"2. This type of pay forces the undertaker out of business and usually leads into bankruptcy and in most cases the mortician ends up working for another person because he doesn't own, or loses his business to the other person or insurance companies.

"3. This type of system deprives the family of freedom of choice in selecting the undertaker they would like to service them.

"4. The burial contract is not fair to the beneficiary because people move from one area to another and in most cases burial contracts are not used and are prohibited. This puts the beneficiary to a disadvantage in understanding who he actually has when death occurs. This sometimes places the family in a financial strain and an embarassing situation.

"5. Due to changing time burial contracts have not been revised to become accepted in our present economy."

(Reprinted from Birmingham WORLD JOURNAL, Vol. 35, No. 81, Wednesday, May 10, 1967. Sponsored by Cillie's Mortuary Center, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.)

MAIDS AND EMPLOYERS--If an employer pays a maid \$50 or more in a quarter of a year (April 1 through June 30 was the second quarter), then the employer must report these payments to the Internal Revenue Service. This is so the maid will get the benefits of Social Security. The employer must withhold 4.4% of the maid's wages for Social Security, and must match this amount with his own money. Failure to report a maid's income will make the employer liable for the entire amount of the Social Security tax, plus penalties and interest. Information on how to report household wages is available at-local Social Security offices.

BAHA'IS -- "Equality For All" will be the subject for this week's informal, public discussion to be presented by the Baha'is of Montgomery. Gatherings are held at 8 p.m. in the David Gordon home, 3514 Oak St. in Montgomery, on Thursday; the Mrs. Donna Gordon home, 33 Gaillard in Tuskegee, on Friday; and the Ralph Featherstone home, 3222 Santee Dr. in Montgomery, on Saturday. No contributions, no obilgations.

BAPTISTS--The Alabama Baptist State Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress will meet Aug. 1-4 at Selma University in Selma, Ala. Every Baptist church in Alabama is urged to send one or more delegates to this meeting. John H. Brown, president of the congress, is asking that churches send children to participate in the "Child's Promotion Program," beginning at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, Aug. 1, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Minter Ave. and Broad St., the Rev. L. L. Anderson, minister. Members are also being asked to fill ten or more books with S & H Green Stamps, Q-Yellow Stamps, Plaid Stamps, Top Value Stamps or Gold Bond Stamps, and send them to the Rev. M. C. Cleveland Jr., Selma University, Selma, Ala. 36701. With these stamps, we can get a bus for Selma University. Bring all the books of stamps that you can to our state congress, and give them to Mrs. E. S. Smith, treasurer of Selma University.

ATLANTA PEACE MARCH -- Dick Gregory, Julian Bond, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, the Rev. James Bevel, and Mrs. Amelia Boynton will be among the nationally-known speakers appearing at a South-wide observance for peace Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 5-6, in Atlanta, Ga. There will be an art festival, sing-out, and rally in Piedmont Park at 7:30 p.m. Saturday night, followed by an all-night vigil led by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, At 1:30 p.m. Sunday, there will be a parade from Piedmont Park to Grant Park.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "How excellent is thy lovingkindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings," This text from Psalms 36 is part of the responsive reading in this week's Christian Science lesson sermon, titled "Love,"

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

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16th St., Birmingham.

The 40-voice choir of the Free University of West Berlin will present a concert of sacred songs at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Aug.2, in the Sixth Ave. Baptist Church, Sixth Ave. and

The concert is sponsored jointly

by the Sixth Ave. Baptist Church (the

Rev. John Porter, pastor) and St.

Paul Lutheran Church (the Rev.

Joseph Ellwanger, pastor). No ad-

mission will be charged, but afree-

Alabama Christian

Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 7

p.m. Monday, July 31, in the Pleas-

ant Grove Baptist Church, 401 52nd

St., Fairfield, the Rev. R. E. Avery,

pastor. The speaker will be the Rev.

Church, Fairfield.

J. A. Salary of Mt. Olive Baptist

will offering will be taken.

Planning Will Begin Tuskegee Nine Tops Opelika, 13-11 A Fight to the Finish For Medical Program

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

OPELIKA, Ala, -- In a wild game that seemed like it might never end, the Tuskegee Eagles outlasted the Opelika Blue Sox, 13 to 11, last Saturday night. About 100 spectators looked on at the

Recreation Center, as the two Southeast Alabama Baseball League teams battled back and forth for more than three hours.

The game--marked by 24 runs, 28 hits, 14 errors, 18 strikeouts, and five prolonged arguments--was finished in a steady drizzle shortly before midnight.

Hours earlier, the game had shaped up as a pitchers' duel. John Oscar Grady of Opelika struck out the side in the top half of the first inning, and Roger Cox of Tuskegee fanned two Blue Sox in the bottom half. Both pitchers were throwing bullets.

But Tuskegee broke the ice in the third inning, when William Kennebrew singled, and his brother Alfonsa followed with a home run.

This blast produced the best of the game's five arguments, as players and umpires took two trips down the rightfield foul line to debate whether the ball had landed fair or foul.

In the fourth inning, Opelika came back, scoring four runs to take a 5-3 lead. But Tuskegee staged its own fourrun rally in the sixth inning, and went ahead, 7 to 5.

With one out in the top of the eighth, the roof fell in on Opelika, Jonas Bowens came to the plate with Tuskegee runners on first and second, and hit a bounder to Opelika shortstop Bennie C. Ruff. Ruff tried to force the runner coming into second base, but he missed the bag, and one run scored.

But the Blue Sox still had Bowens trapped between first and second. That is, they did until Opelika catcher James Stephens heaved the ball into the stands in an effort toget the lead runner, Tommy Hart,

When the dust settled, Hart had scored, and Bowens was on third, Bowens then scored on an error by Dock Johnson, who had replaced Grady on the mound,

Opelika, now trailing by 11 to 7, got two runs back in the bottom of the eighth. But Tuskegee added two more tallies to its lead in the top of the ninth. The big Tuskegee hit was a double to left by Bowens, who laughed hysterical-

BIRMINGHAM (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) shootings are causing riots," said



ALBERT CARLISLE OF OPELIKA LINES A SINGLE TO LEFT

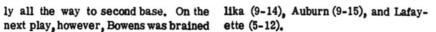
next play, however, Bowens was brained by Bobby Stephens' rifle-like throw while trying to score on an error. He fell to the ground half-conscious, and was tagged out, ending the inning. In the bottom of the ninth, the Blue Sox had two runs home and men on first and third, when Cox got Earlie Dowdell for the game's final out.

The Southeast Alabama Baseball League is nearing the end of its second season. Both Tuskegee (managed by Marshall Moore) and Opelika (managed by Robert Flournoy) have ranked in the middle of the eight-team amateur league most of the year.

Recent standings showed Alex City on top with a 14-4 record, followed by Mt. Olive (13-5), Tuskegee (11-10), Tallassee (12-11), Lanett (8-10), Ope-

them free.

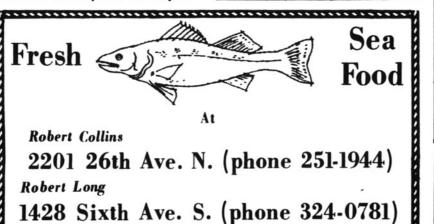
The price is reasonable.



A spectator Saturday night was Clarence Bass of Auburn, commissioner of the league. Bass is also the Auburn third-baseman, because, he said, "I had to play, or watch my home-town team go to the dogs."

The league has attracted a lot of good young players this year, said Bass. "In our first year, everybody out there looked like my daddy," he said. "Now the game's going back to the young fellows,"

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BY BETH WILCOX

HAYNEVILLE, Ala, -- As soon as a \$53,055 federal grant arrives, planning will begin for Lowndes County's new medical program. When the plans are made and approved, the program will bring free medical care to the poor people in the county.

Dr. H. Howard Meadows, the newlyrecommended director of the program. said the planning grant should arrive in about two weeks. But, cautioned Dr. Robert P. Griffin of Ft. Deposit, "we won't be able to begin patient care for three to six months, at least,"

Griffin and five other doctors -- including Dr. W. L. Staggers of Benton-will participate in the first year of the program, if the plans are approved. Meadows--who was a U. S. Navy doctor for 12 years -- will be the administrator.

"This is all in the dream stage now," said Meadows, "but we hope to have two first-aid stations in each beat, I would like each to be staffed with a registered nurse, so she could go out and see the patient and give the symptoms to the doctor when she calls him."

"Each doctor will have a two-way radio, and there will be a radio at each station," he explained. And, he added, "if a mother wants to go to the doctor. we might be able to provide baby-sitting services,"

Since there are no hospitals in the county, Meadows said, "we will refer the patient to a specialist in Montgomery, who will then send him to a hospital. The hospital will send us the bill," But first there will be a survey, to

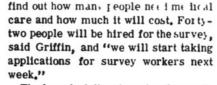
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The board of directors for the medical program includes seven Negro residents of Lowndes County and ten whites. They met together for the first time last week.

"Before that, we met separately, and often called Dr. Griffin while we met," said Mrs. Robert Strickland, a Negro board member. She said D. Robert Smith, director of the county's adulteducation program, "met with the white members of the board and told us what they said."

Bobby Jackson's Hootenanny



Elks Club, Montgomery Every Thursday Night Doors Open at 7 p.m.



Mr. Independent Farmer:

Evans. The law, he said, makes it not only a policeman's right, "but his duty, to shoot a fleeing felon. . . . A police officer should, if necessary, take the life of a person trying to flee after committing a felony, rather than let him escape."

What about shooting a person who's only a suspect -- or who is actually innocent? someone asked.

"You have recourse through the courts," said Evans.

"You can't bring a dead man back," he was told.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

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

Blessings Blessings

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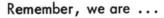
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