



REV. RICHARD BOONE



RUFUS LEWIS ADDRESSES MEETING

## Montgomery Groups Split After Two Bus Incidents

BY SANDRA COLVIN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--In less than two weeks, two racial incidents have occurred on city buses. The question of what to do about them has caused new divisions and at least one reunion among Montgomery civil rights leaders.

The Rev. Richard Boone--unhappy with the actions of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) and the NAACP--this week formed his own group--the Alabama Action Committee.

"Too many Negroes are being shot and killed for folks to be sitting around talking about let's have a meeting," Boone said. At one point, he suggested "a massive physical-fitness campaign"--walking instead of riding the buses.

But other leaders--including Mrs. Johnnie M. Carr, president of the MIA, and E. D. Nixon and E. W. Ligon of the NAACP--issued a statement saying that "the proper procedures on these matters, to obtain the most good, is through the courts."

The controversy began last Sept. 13, hours after Milton Hall, a 23-year-old Negro from Prattville, was shot in a scuffle over a seat on the bus. J. H. Duke, a 71-year-old white man, has been charged with assault with intent to murder in the case.

From his hospital bed this week, Hall said Duke had struck Mrs. Joyce Rogers, a Negro lady, across the side of her head with his closed fist, when Mrs. Rogers tried to take a seat between the two men. Hall said he hit Duke "four or five" times before the shooting.

There was a meeting of civil rights leaders that night, and the next. On the night of Sept. 14, the MIA announced that a committee had been formed to look into the shooting--and that the chairman was Rufus Lewis.

This seemed to be a change for Lewis, who had split with many of the MIA people over last spring's city elections. But he said this week that it was "just a matter of Mrs. Carr getting together a cross-section of people she had in mind."

"We are deeply concerned about this incident, and are planning to have another meeting tomorrow, so that we can decide how we are going to work with this problem," Lewis said Sept. 14.

After that, the meeting was closed. But Dan Houser, the Prattville civil rights leader who was beaten last June, re-opened it. He said he wanted to know why so many meetings had to be held, "because if that had been a Negro man



MILTON HALL

to hit a white woman in the head, you know that he would be in hell."

The meeting suddenly was taken over by three men from radio station WRMA. "I don't want any preacher walking up to me and telling me that he's a leader," said religious disk jockey Ralph Featherstone.

Norman Lumpkin, WRMA news reporter, demanded to know "why Rev. Boone wasn't invited on the panel tonight." And Latt Martin, another disk jockey, added, "I say let's get behind a man who has patience, time, and guts. I support Richard Boone."

Boone said he was moving his things out of the MIA office, where he had been staying. And last Monday, he held a meeting to organize his new group.

### Teacher-Choice, Tuition-Grant Laws Challenged

# School Case Keeps Getting Bigger

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"If a child has the right to freely choose his school, why shouldn't he have the right to freely choose his teacher?"

That was the argument made by Hugh Maddox, a legal adviser to Governor Lurleen B. Wallace, in federal court last week.

But lawyers for a group of Negroes said Maddox apparently didn't understand what freedom-of-choice means. "Students or their parents may no more command segregated facilities than they may command segregated schools," the attorneys replied in a written argument.

The opposing lawyers met before the same three federal judges who issued a state-wide school-desegregation order last March. But this time the attorneys were battling over Alabama's new teacher-choice law.

That law--passed last month by the Alabama Legislature--would provide each public-school classroom with a teacher of the race preferred by a majority of the students.

Attorney Fred D. Gray and lawyers from the NAACP Legal Defense Fund challenged the law as "plainly unconstitutional."

And Alexander Ross of the U. S. Justice Department charged that "the teacher-choice bill was designed solely to meet the threat" of public-school desegregation. He called the law "state encouragement of private discrimination."

But Maddox showed up in court with a poll of Alabama parents, which he said was "evidence that the people of this state prefer their school system be run as it has been in the past."

On Tuesday, three Negro youths attending formerly-white Sidney Lanier High School were involved in another incident, on a city bus being used to take kids to school.

One of the youths, Leon Johnson, said that after he had moved to a seat near the driver, the driver pulled the bus over and told him, "You get somewhere and sit down."

"I'm sitting right here," Johnson said he replied. He said the driver started the bus and announced, "You niggers be good niggers today on the bus."

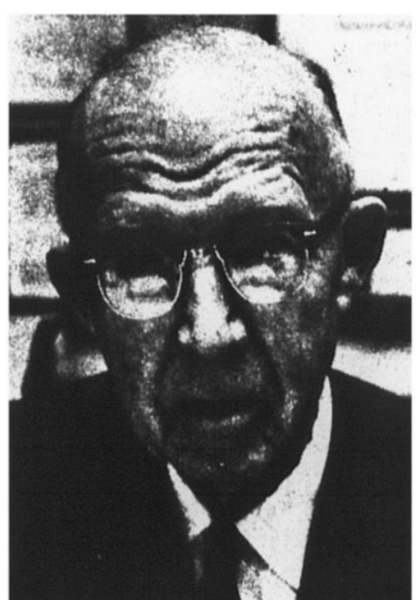
Another youth, Wayne Rogers, said he told the driver, "We aren't niggers." When the boys got off the bus at the next stop, said Johnson, the driver came up behind them and kicked and pushed the third youth, Joe Pernel.

The next day, Johnson said, the bus had a new driver. Homer Cummings, manager of Montgomery City Lines, explained that the driver had been suspended "until we find out the facts."

Cummings said he doesn't think the bus company is to blame for the Sept. 13 incident. "I've heard rumors that we're responsible," he said. "I can't see it. It's unfortunate that it happened there (on the bus)--or anywhere, for that matter."

But of last Tuesday's incident, Cummings said, "That was bad. We're taking steps to correct anything like that in the future."

The MIA and NAACP said Wednesday that "the management of the bus company has assured us that a positive statement is forthcoming from the company on these matters, and definite actions will be taken regarding the driver (in Tuesday's incident)."



RICHARD T. RIVES

Of 300,000 parents who replied to the poll, said Maddox, only 185 whites and 4,145 Negroes wanted their children to have teachers of the opposite race.

Under questioning by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Maddox admitted that only 45 of 118 Alabama school systems had gathered statistics for the poll.

"Do you contend to the court that this has any value?" Johnson demanded.

Maddox and State Senator Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County both testified that the new law would probably slow up court-ordered teacher integration. In that case, Johnson asked state attorney Gordon Madison, "how can you find (this law) constitutional?"

"Once you have some faculty desegregation, the act could be given some (CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col. 1)

## Lowndes Board Fires Anti-Poverty Head

BY BETH WILCOX

ASH CREEK, Ala.-- "I'm very ashamed of my board," said D. Robert Smith, as he sat on a handmade table in the Ash Creek anti-poverty center.

On Sept. 13, the board of the Lowndes County anti-poverty program had asked Smith to resign within 30 days. He has been the director of the program since it began operation last January.

"Three or four other times, we've had worse times together," said Smith. "Now at the end of the program, when the director has so much administrative work to do--evaluations, suggestions, and reports--they ask me to resign."

Smith said he asked the board members on Aug. 10 whether or not they planned to hire him for another year. "They said they had no other plans," the director recalled this week. "So I turned down two very good offers, in order to work with the people of Lowndes County for another year."

But then, he charged, a board member came to the Sept. 13 meeting with a motion for Smith's resignation already written out. It was a "very fair hearing," Smith said sarcastically. Why did the board ask Smith to resign?

The board members refused to discuss the matter this week, but Smith gave his side of the story.

Most of the meeting was taken up with two letters Smith had written--one to Melvin Johnson of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and the other to W. P. Painter of the Alabama state troopers.

The letter to OEO discussed the "fu-



LOWNDES ADULT-EDUCATION CLASS

ror over the proposal-writing on the program for next year," Smith said.

Smith said he wrote OEO about problems in this area, including "the fact that a member of a political party was helping with the proposal, as well as SOME people from the community and SOME people on the board, but not the director."

As for the other letter, Smith said Painter invited him to Montgomery, to comment on any activities "of a subversive nature in the program."

Smith said he told Painter that he knew of "no such things" in the program. "There are some people in the county who have a difficult time distinguishing between civil rights and a poverty program, but we have come to an agreement," he said he told the investigator. And, he said, he followed this meeting with a letter to Painter.

Smith said he sent a copy of this letter--and the OEO letter--to a member of the Lowndes County Freedom Party. "I could've put many other things in the letters if I wanted to hurt the people," he said, "and I wouldn't have sent them copies if I wanted the letter to be a secret."

But Smith said one board member told him that "people in every corner of this county are upset by the (Painter) letter."

Smith said he then asked people in the

county what they thought of the letter. "They just said it didn't sound good," he reported. "I don't think the people really knew what the letter said. They were told what the letter meant."

The Christian Movement board and its director have been squabbling over other matters for many months, but Smith said none of these was brought up at the Sept. 13 meeting.

Despite the disagreements, Smith said, he feels the adult-education program has "changed the county."

"Many people felt that they could not learn," he said. "They did learn. Many of the people in the program have improved amazingly. Also, these people have learned to communicate among one another. That's important. I mean communication between white and black in the county, too. That has been improved."

"The board has full power to fire me," Smith said, "but they have a moral and ethical responsibility not to let the people of this county down. It is the poor who will be hurt by this, because there will be few qualified people and little money coming into this county after they have asked me to leave."

Smith didn't say whether he will resign, but he indicated that there might be an investigation of the program. "I believe when a director has been asked to resign, an impartial investigation should be called," he said.



D. ROBERT SMITH

BY SARAH HEGGIE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Joe Reed, executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association (ASTA), explained last Friday why the all-Negro group is opposed to a new state college in Montgomery.

"We don't see any need for another college in Alabama," Reed said at an ASTA banquet here. "Alabama's economy can't stand many more new colleges and buildings."

Reed pointed out that Montgomery already has a four-year state school--all-Negro Alabama State College.

"This new college would only continue to perpetuate the dual system," he said. "More money should be put into a college that already exists, rather than into a new one that would stop whites from attending Alabama State."

"Given the proper finances," he said, "Alabama State College can do anything that a white college can do."

Earlier this month, Governor Lurleen B. Wallace signed into law a \$5,000,000 bond issue for the new Montgomery college.

Reed told the ASTA banquet that "teachers should become more politically involved, and more informed about what's going on. . . . We as teachers should keep in mind our professional rights, and our professional responsibilities to young people."

The executive secretary mentioned several legal steps that ASTA might take. And the next morning in federal court, U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives said ASTA will probably be allowed to join the massive suit which brought Alabama under a state-wide school-desegregation order last spring. Lawyers for the state opposed the



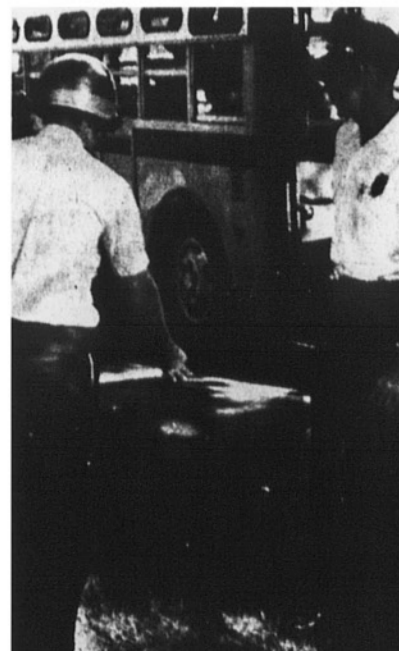
JOE REED

ASTA's entry into the case, saying that there were enough plaintiffs already and that teachers should make individual complaints.

But ASTA attorney Fred D. Gray argued that many Negro teachers are losing their jobs because of court-ordered desegregation, and cannot get lawsuits through the state courts.

### Inside

Southern Courier correspondents roam the globe, bringing readers the news. On Page Three, H. O. Thompson shows and tells about his trip to Expo 67 in Canada. On Page Four, John C. Diamante explains what happened to the New Politics in Chicago.



SCENE OF SEPT. 13 INCIDENT

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"There's no 'slavery clause' (in teachers' contracts) to force people to go where they don't want to go," said Hugh Reed Jr., attorney for the Cherokee County school board.

"I had two. . . white teachers for the (all-Negro) McIntosh School," said Washington County Schools Superintendent John S. Wood. "When I told them their assignment, one of them went to New Mexico, and I don't know where the other one went."

The "emotional climate" in Dallas County is such that a "mass transfer" of teachers "would cause chaos in the school system," warned McLean Pitts, attorney for the county school board.

Several superintendents and their attorneys came to federal court last week to explain why their school systems had very little faculty desegregation.

But Alexander Ross, a lawyer for the U. S. Justice Department, said the Cherokee, Washington, Dallas, Limestone, and Chilton county school boards are not trying to obey a state-wide school-desegregation order.

"Other systems have done more work," said Ross. They have even "assigned teachers, and the teachers went." Faculty desegregation "can't be left to volunteers," Ross argued. "The duty is on the superintendents."

For that reason, Ross continued, the Justice Department wants the three-judge federal panel which issued the school-desegregation order to add the five county boards as individual defendants.

But the school superintendents argued back that they are doing the best (CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col. 1)

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Editorial Opinion

First Things First

The following picture and caption were sent out as a press release by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund:



DOCUMENT TV EXCLUSION OF NEGRO ATHLETES--Bill White of the Philadelphia Phillies, left, Gustav Henningburg, assistant to the president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (LDF), and Claude "Buddy" Young of the National Football League conduct press conference on exclusion of Negro athletes by makers of television commercials.

Isn't that nice. Now that everything has been taken care of in Alabama and Mississippi and the urban ghettos, the LDF is making sure that Bill White, Willie Mays, and the other down-trodden Negro athletes get their fair share of shaving-cream and beer commercials.

We were under the impression that the Legal Defense Fund is an organization of civil rights lawyers, not a booking agency. And we believe this impression is shared by the individuals and foundations who support the LDF.

It seems to us that the time wasted on publicity stunts like this might be spent in better ways--like, for instance, doing the homework that was so obviously missing in the Bullock County election case.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor: I want to go on record as one who is fully satisfied with the honesty and fair play of Sheriff (Lucius D.) Amerson's administration.

However, I am a black political scientist, and because of being myself in the Tuskegee Institute community, I have received three traffic summonses, I was arrested and taken to the County Jail once, and to the court house another time on two of these occasions of arrest.

I am not complaining that I am an average American Negro. I have seen the abject condition of terror under which my people live in Mississippi and Alabama, and I know myself too well to think that I would be able to take it like an average American Negro without letting revolutionary sentiments come into my heart.

But any political scientist can tell you that the world is a wide world, and it does not pay anyone to have a narrow mind. We owe it to ourselves to think

boldly and openly to ourselves for ourselves.

The point is, I want to go on record as one with faith in Sheriff Amerson's competence and potential. But seeing that he is not just a sheriff, but also a politician--and it is by politics that he has gotten so far, I would prescribe as a black political scientist, that any man whose power is based on a specific community and whose bullets come from that community's ballots, this black man ought to be careful as to what he says, he must not believe everything he hears, he must remember that not everything enforced is written, and not everything written is enforced.

I have a lot of faith in myself. Otherwise I could not have any faith in the sheriff. I have received three tickets between May and September this year. And nobody should like that, including me.

Jomo Laurencin
Political Scientist
Tuskegee, Ala.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.



Trial Held In Strike

REV. F. D. REESE
BY BETH WILCOX
SELMA, Ala.--Five people arrested in the strike at Laura Industries were tried on disorderly conduct charges last Tuesday in Municipal Court.

They had been arrested on Sept. 13, the last day the strikers staged demonstrations at the raincoat plant. For seven weeks, striking workers have been trying to get the Laura management to recognize the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU). Captain W. B. Chambers of the Selma police testified Tuesday that he saw a car carrying five people near the Laura plant on Sept. 13. "One girl, Velma Hatcher, was cursing," he said. "Her head was stuck way out the window. I heard what she said."

Chambers said he heard the others "hollering," but he "could not hear them cursing." But patrolman James Pritchett--one of the city's two Negro officers--said he knew all the people in the car by sight, and "everyone in the car was cursing." He named another girl, Miss Rose Todd Melton.

Under cross-examination by defense lawyer Joe Pilcher of Selma, Pritchett testified that he didn't know "absolutely" what Miss Melton said.

"Then how do you know she was cursing?" Pilcher asked. "I know what curse words sound like," answered the officer. He then gave examples.

Judge H. C. Berry fined Miss Hatcher and Miss Melton \$50 apiece, and acquitted the other three defendants. The ILGWU posted appeal bond for the two girls.

Earlier, two other strikers--Robert Nunn and Theophilus Bailey--were convicted on charges growing out of another incident. Nunn was fined \$150 on charges of disorderly conduct and carrying a concealed weapon, and Bailey was fined \$50 for disorderly conduct. They also will appeal.

Why did the demonstrations end Sept. 13, after three days? "We believe in non-violent demonstrations," said the Rev. F. D. Reese of the Dallas County Voters League. "And when I saw that the demonstrations were becoming violent, I could not lead them any more. There were ladies out there 60 and 70 years old."

First Day at Alabama State College

'We May Have a Stokely Here'

BY SANDRA COLVIN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Sitting on the bus one morning last week, I had all types of misgivings and doubts. My thoughts went back to the 12 years of elementary and high school that I had only recently completed.

Then suddenly, there was no more time to think. For me, the bus had come to the end of the line, and whether prepared or not, there was no retreat. For on that day--Sept. 13--I began my freshman orientation at Alabama State College.

I had received a bulletin from the college, stating that I should report to the college arena promptly at 8 a.m. Although we arrived about half an hour early, my friend Gloria Miller and I went directly to the arena. There we waited, and waited, and waited.

Occasionally, we would look up and notice that a few other students had come in. When at 9 a.m. no instructor had entered the arena--and there were only a few of us beginning freshmen present--we began to worry.

Finally, a guide came and informed us that we had not read our material thoroughly, and should have reported to Tullibody Auditorium. Ignoring the remarks about our tardiness but unable to cover our embarrassment, we made our way to seats in the rear of the auditorium.

Mrs. Rose H. Robinson, chairman of the orientation committee, welcomed us and introduced Richard Pullium, a senior from Mobile who is president of the Student Government Association. After welcoming us to the college, Pullium said that before any material could be placed on the bulletin board,

Seen in Neville School Case 'Ugly Head' of U.S.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
ABBEVILLE, Ala.--By closing the top four grades in two Neville schools, the Henry County Board of Education allowed the federal government to violate individual rights, an attorney charged this week in state court.

G. D. Halstead, a lawyer for parents who want the high schools re-opened, said the school board's action is an example of "rule by edict and order instead of by law."

"If you've got any kind of business, you don't operate it like you want to," said Halstead. "You can't even plant your farm and gather your crops as you please."

And federal interference in the schools is even worse, said Halstead: "This has to be curbed wherever it raises its ugly head."

Specifically, Halstead said, the school board should not have agreed to close the high schools on the "recommendation" of attorneys from the U. S. Justice Department and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Instead, he suggested, the school board should have told the attorneys "to go into court and see if they can get it."

But Schools Superintendent Willie J. McLain testified that closing the two high schools was the "best" way the county could comply with a state-wide school-desegregation order.

He explained that the federal government's attorneys first asked him to consolidate the schools, making a high school of one and an elementary school of the other.

McLain didn't say so, but that proposal would have meant full-scale desegregation of the two schools. The Neville elementary school is now mostly white, and Neville Rosenwald is all Negro.

McLain did say that when the government attorneys proposed consolidation, "immediately I decided that would not be in the best interests of the students involved."

Next, McLain continued, the attorneys suggested closing the Negro school and leaving the white school open. "You would have had to give freedom-of-choice" to the former Neville Rosenwald students? asked school board attorney T. R. Ward.

"That's right," McLain replied. And so, he said, the school board decided to accept the government attorneys' third -- and final -- alternative: closing grades nine, 10, 11, and 12 at both schools.

The unique schools case was brought before Henry County Circuit Judge Forrest L. Adams in two separate suits--one filed by white Neville parents and the other by Negro Rosenwald parents.

Where did they get the idea? Billy Harrison, a white parent, testified that he wrote to Governor Lurleen B. Wallace in mid-July, "asking who closed our school and why."

A few days later, Harrison said, he received a call from the governor's legal adviser, Hugh Maddox. Harrison said Maddox told him no state or federal law required the school closing, and

suggested that the parents "get a lawyer" and sue the county school board.

In court, the parents' attorneys--Halstead and Durrell Whiddon--argued that the school board had failed to obey a state law requiring a public hearing before schools are closed.

McLain admitted that "we didn't advertise it in the paper." But he said the school board did meet with Neville Mayor Ralph Ward and 15 or 20 white parents on July 5.

"Was any notice whatsoever given to the patrons of the Rosenwald School?" asked Whiddon. "I called the principal and asked him to get others together and give them the information," McLain replied.

But on further cross-examination, McLain admitted that the school board had already voted to close the two high schools before he met with the white parents or called the Negro principal.

Whiddon and Halstead also argued that closing the schools violated the students' "constitutional right" of freedom-of-choice.

Attorney Ward said the school board was "caught between the devil and the deep blue sea," in trying to obey both the federal-court order and the state law. "When (the board members) exercise their best judgment for the people, their discretion should not be overruled," he said.



Abbeville, Ala.

Mrs. Minnie Lee Jones passed at her daughter's house in New York City. The daughter, Mrs. Mandy Mae David, brought her mother home. Mrs. Jones' funeral was held last Sunday in the Holiness Church in Rock Hill. (From James J. Vaughan)

Montgomery, Ala.

The Cleveland Ave. YMCA sponsored a retreat Sept. 10 in Chewaucha state



WILLIAM THOMAS

Besides picnicking and relaxing in the park, the participants studied the functions of religion in everyday life. Speakers included Dr. J. J. Pryor, attorney William Thomas, and Mrs. Odessa Williams, a teacher. (From Barbara H. Flowers)

Huntsville, Ala.

The Sisters of Concern Club (SOCC) opened an office last week, and began

working for higher wages and better working conditions for maids in Huntsville and Madison County.

Mrs. Ozell Ford, a long-time volunteer, has been named director of SOCC, and Mrs. Eva Davis will be the part-time field director. They said their first order of business will be to set up a free training program for maids and domestic workers. This program, they said, will acquaint SOCC members with modern techniques of house-cleaning, sanitation, baby-sitting, and first aid.

Troy, Ala.

The Bethel Baptist Church celebrated Men's and Women's Day last Sunday. The pastor, the Rev. L. C. McMillian, spoke to the men in the morning, and Mrs. Veolo Gillis was the speaker for the women in the afternoon. The theme of the day was "Women and Men Working Together for God." Captains for the program were each asked to raise \$100. Mrs. J. M. Warren--a captain and also the over-all chairman--reported \$157, followed by Mrs. Catherine Williams, president of the Missionary Society, with \$125. In all, \$1,667.05 was raised.

Shorter, Ala.

The West Macon Improvement Association honored its president, Mrs. Consuello J. Harper of Tysonville, at an appreciation program last Sunday at the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Harper's friends presented her with flowers, gifts, and nearly \$75, in recognition of her community work. The speakers included Daniel Beasley, Leon Lumpkin, Mrs. Virginia Knight, Mrs. Estella Kinnebrew, and Miss Hattie Frank. Robert Knight organized the surprise program for Mrs. Harper, who leaves this week to begin a year of studying pre-school and adult education.



MISS SANDRA COLVIN ON HER WAY TO CLASS

It must be approved by the Office of Student Affairs, "because we don't want any riots here to destroy the buildings."

"We may have some Stokely Carmichaels and Rap Browns here," Pullium explained.

Many students said they couldn't understand why I chose to wear my hair natural. So after numerous unsuccessful attempts to tell them, I resorted to not explaining at all.

During the week, I became nicknamed "Snick." I had difficulty getting the oth-

er students to see that I was not affiliated with SNCC.

One boy said, "Hey, Snick, do you believe Carmichael and Brown incite riots?" No, I answered. I believe that if people are contented and satisfied already, a person or group can not persuade them to riot, steal, or burn against their own better judgment.

I told him I feel that riots are part of a social revolution that is steadily mounting, until tensions are forced to the surface and the hands act the part

that the mind commands--to destroy or riot.

In his welcoming remarks, college President Levi Watkins said, "Someone sitting on one side of you will not be here at the end of this year." Since I am planning to major in chemistry and minor in mathematics, some of my "friends" prophesied that it would take me from six to nine years to finish. I resolved to really stay with my subjects, and not let them get me.

Well, back to the books. (Miss Sandra Colvin, formerly a reporter for The Southern Courier, will write from time to time about her adventures at Alabama State College.)

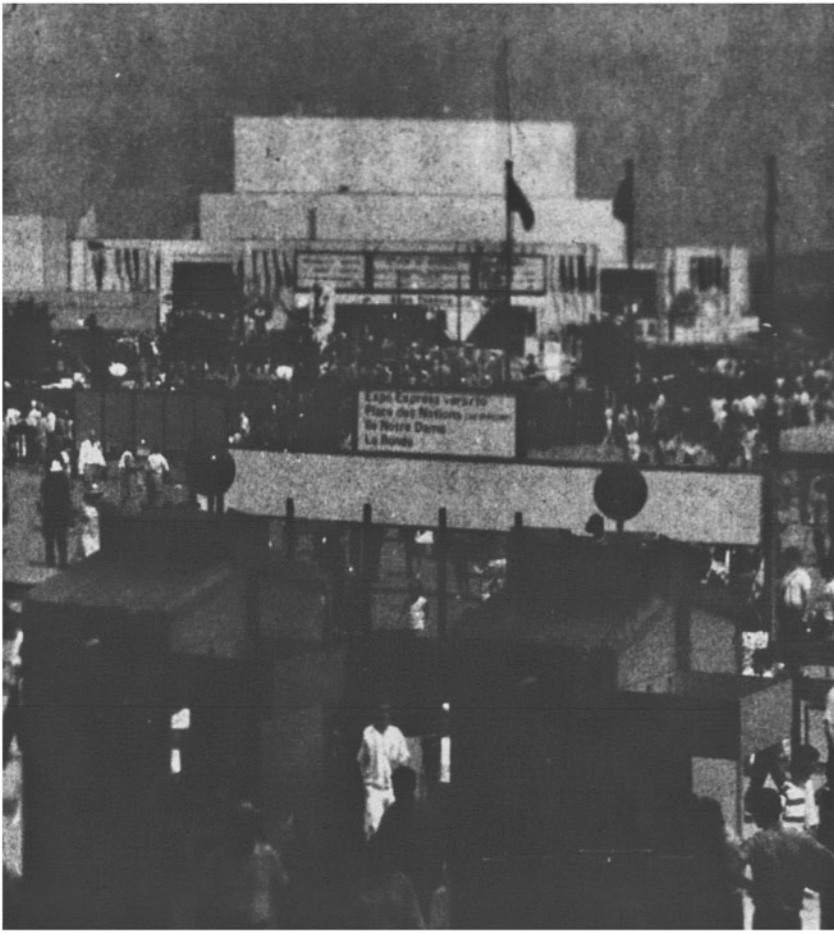
Boycott Ends In Choctaw

LISMAN, Ala.--The Choctaw County school boycott ended last Monday, after a federal judge ordered the board of education to desegregate and improve the schools.

When classes began this fall, the two Negro schools in northern Choctaw County--East Choctaw and Choctaw County Training School--were almost empty.

Parents said their children had been threatened and harassed when they tried to attend the white schools. And the parents had many complaints about the quality of the Negro schools.

But this week, U. S. District Judge Virgil Pittman ordered Choctaw County to take positive steps to do away with the dual school system. He specifically noted that school officials "have failed to fully investigate and halt the harassment" of Negro students in white schools.



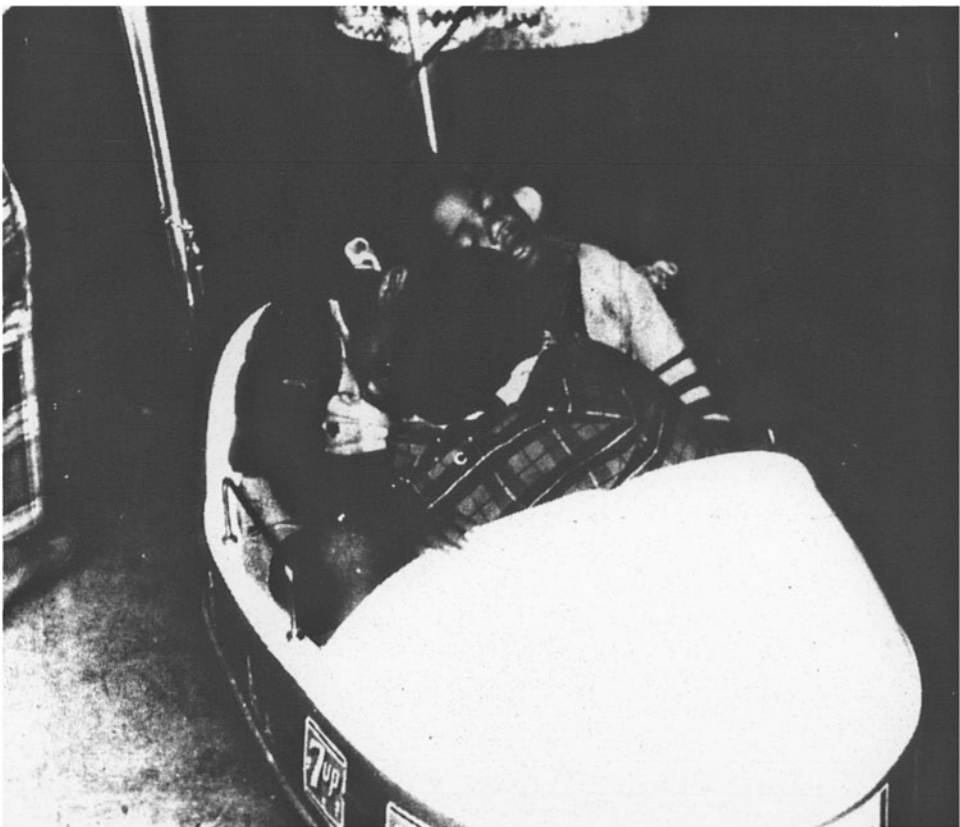
# A Trip To Expo 67



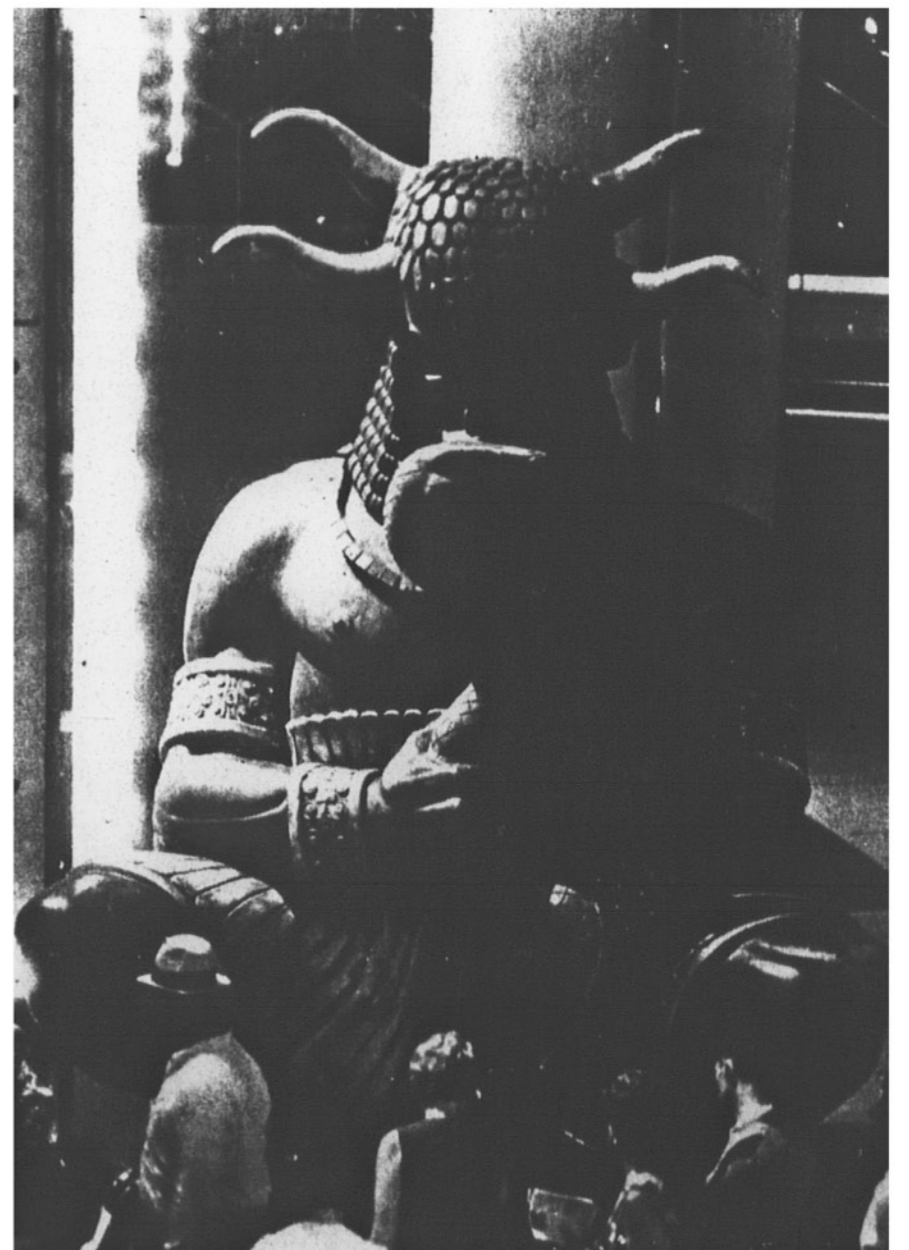
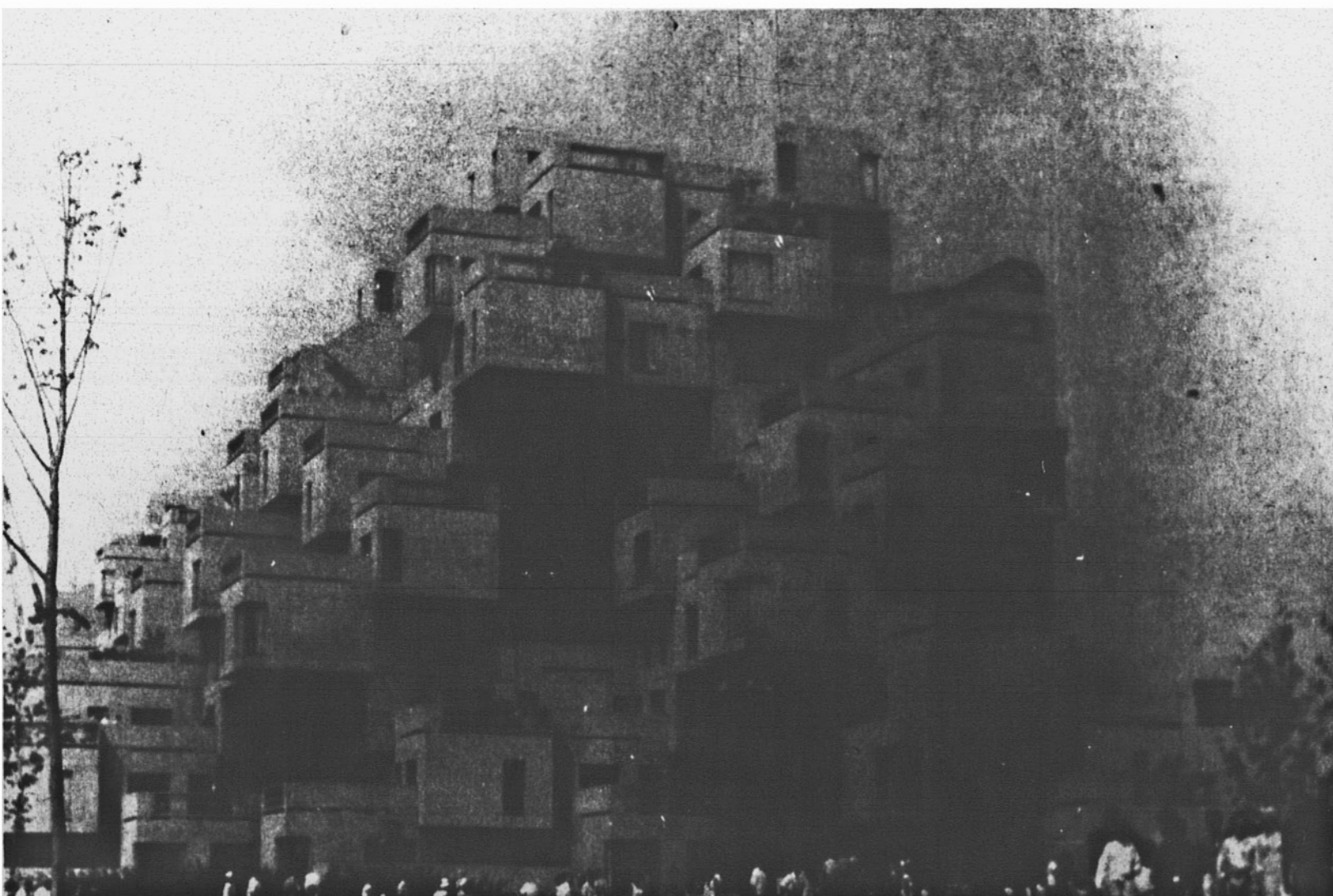
H. O. THOMPSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Last month I piled several members of my family in the car, and went off to see Expo 67, the world's fair in Montreal, Canada. We made several stops on the way--once on Interstate 97 in upper New York (where my daughter, Mrs. Gwendolyn Ligon, and her niece, Miss Yvette Thomas, stretched their legs), and once at Niagara Falls (where it was raining cats and dogs).

At Expo 67, we didn't know where to go first--to the tall tower with the spiraling elevator, to the French pavilion, or to the "home of the future"--one box-like apartment growing out of another. We never did make it everywhere we wanted to go. After one tiring day, my two grandsons--Wally Thomas II and Richard Larue Thomas--decided that regardless of Expo 67, they were going to sleep. That day, they were a bigger attraction than Expo itself.



Photos and text by H.O. Thompson



## BLACK POWER IN ACTION?

# The National Conference for New Politics

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

CHICAGO, Illinois--"Pains are not a strange symptom in the process of birth," warned Simon Casady, an organizer of the National Conference for New Politics, as he opened the group's convention here.

Casady was one of 3,500 people who gathered in the elegant ballroom of Chicago's Palmer House hotel early this month. They came from across the nation to give birth to a "new politics."

They were black and white radicals and liberals who think that the old politics has failed.

Their purpose was to hammer out a program around which they could all unite. The planks of their proposed platform were support for the "black revolution," a campaign to "save our cities," opposition to the war in Viet Nam, and the defeat of President Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1968 election.

But even before the convention began, unity was in short supply. The black delegates--about 14% of the total--split off from the white majority.

A member of the board of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) said the group's aim was "to get people to participate in the decision-making that affects their destiny."

But the black delegates charged that they hadn't been given an equal chance to participate in decision-making at the NCNP convention. They formed a group called the black caucus and left the convention floor to hold their own meetings. Guards were stationed to keep white people out.

The split occurred after a three-day series of pre-convention meetings to set up committees to run the convention itself.

Most of the 400 black people--SNCC representatives, local Chicago militants, black nationalists, veterans of the big-city riots--complained that they were not fairly represented on the committees.

In addition, they said, the convention was planning to talk too much about white people's concerns, and too little about "black survival and black liberation." These, said the black people, were the most important issues of all.

The black delegates left the glittering Palmer House to meet on Chicago's dingy South Side, among the poor people they claimed to represent.

They started off in a white church--over protests from the white minister, who was finally persuaded to let them in by actor Dick Gregory. Later the group moved to a black Baptist church.

Instead of attending the convention's opening session, the black caucus sent a message of complaint about "inadequate representation."

So the convention began with a group of white people debating how much representation to give to black people.

Some delegates demanded "a redress for the 400-year wrongs done to 20,000,000 black people" in America. Others insisted that, "It's time to stop trying to find black boots to lick to redress our grievances--the black liberation movement will redress its own grievances."

The convention finally decided to give the black delegates half the seats on the steering committee. But when they sent that message back to the black caucus, there was no immediate reply.

The afternoon session continued without the black delegates. Dr. Benjamin Spock, the well-known baby doctor and a leader of the peace movement, spoke to the white delegates about the need to end the war in Viet Nam. Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, came to the platform flanked by two bodyguards. He criticized America's treatment of black people all over the world.

Early the next morning--Sept. 2--phones rang all over the Palmer House to summon participants for a special morning session. When the white delegates arrived, they found that the black caucus had said it would join the convention if a 13-point resolution was approved.

The resolution said: "We, as black people, believe that a United States system that is committed to the practice of genocide, social degradation, the denial of political and cultural self-determination of black people, cannot reform itself:

"There must be revolutionary change. Revolutionary change does not mean systematic exclusion of blacks from the decision-making process, as was done here in this convention."

The black caucus asked the NCNP convention to support "all national people's liberation wars throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America--particularly in Viet Nam and South Africa."

The resolution also demanded "that white people face the facts of black liberation efforts" and support "the concept of self-determination for black people."

In addition, the black caucus called for the immediate establishment "in all white communities" of "white civilizing committees. . . to civilize and humanize the savage and beast-like character that runs rampant throughout America."

As examples of "beast-like character," the resolution cited George Lincoln Rockwell, the recently-murdered leader of the American Nazi Party, and President Johnson.

The black caucus' resolution also urged the re-instatement of Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. The U. S. House of Representatives has refused to seat him.

But the most controversial part of the resolution concerned last spring's week-long war between the Arab nations and Israel. The black caucus demanded that the NCNP convention condemn "the imperialistic Zionist war."

"These resolutions are given to you to test the social barometer of the people who call themselves the new politics," the black caucus told the white delegates.

In the debate that followed, some people complained that references to white America's "beast-like character" would not help attempts to organize poor whites. And several Jewish supporters of the NCNP threatened to walk out if the convention approved an "insult to Israel."

But some white delegates saw it differently. "This is a moment in history," said one man. "A political group led by white leadership are being asked to trust the black man and give up some of that power we have lived comfortably within for years."

Eventually, the convention endorsed the 13-point resolution by a 3-to-1 vote. But the power struggle wasn't over yet.

When SNCC leader Rap Brown showed up at the convention, he refused to speak to the white delegates. Instead, he addressed the black caucus--still in separate quarters.

Meanwhile, James Forman of SNCC defined the black revolution for the white delegates:

Although the black militants are willing to accept white allies and advice, said Forman, "we have the responsibility to wage our own wars of liberation as we see fit. . . . Those of us who are going to fight with our lives must choose the forms with which we are going to fight."

"That is our right," he added, "and anybody who doesn't like it can go to hell!" The white delegates stood up and applauded.

That evening, the black caucus sent another message to the convention. The black delegates demanded 50% of the voting power.

Some whites shot back that this would make the voting meaningless, if the black caucus voted in a bloc. Angriily, they charged the black delegates with "racism."

But other whites favored giving the



FLOYD McKISSICK ADDRESSES THE NCNP CONVENTION (Ted Rozumalski--Black Star)

black caucus what it wanted. Among them were the left-wing groups which wanted to establish a third political party, or to run a national third ticket in 1968. These groups had earlier lost out to delegates who wanted to limit the NCNP to local organizing.

The third-party advocates had won a compromise--giving local NCNP members the choice of whether or not to run independent candidates in some states. But the third-party group hoped to reverse the vote by winning over the black caucus.

On the evening of Sept. 3, with only one convention day remaining, the white delegates voted more than 2-to-1 to give half the convention votes to the black caucus.

"We're so happy," said Carlos Russell, the leader of the black caucus, when he heard the news. With tears streaming down his cheeks, he congratulated the convention for a "long and hard battle--we think we have shown this nation that black people can fight."

"If you wonder why the black caucus decided to be silent," said Russell, "it was to test the sincerity of the white people here. . . . We thank those who stood on the real issues of freedom, peace, and the survival of the black people."

"We can now proceed to new politics as desired," Russell told the convention.

But at that point, the supporters of a national third party asked the convention to reconsider its vote against a third-party movement.

With the black caucus now holding the balance of power, the third-party supporters and the people who favored local organizing began competing for the black vote.

But with the help of SCLC's A. P. Sampson--a moderate influence in the black caucus--the "local organizers" finally won.

On the convention's final day, the black and white delegates--together at last--passed a number of resolutions.

They took the expected stands against the war in Viet Nam, President Johnson, and most of American foreign and domestic policies and practices.

Every time a vote was held, all eyes looked for the single ballot card of the black caucus. Since some white delegates had left the convention, the black caucus held a majority of the votes.

The convention also chose a new NCNP board. It included six representatives from the radical caucus (the supporters of community-organizing campaigns), six from the third-ticket caucus, and 12 from the black caucus. The board was given the responsibility of planning a nation-wide community-organizing effort.

What did the NCNP convention accomplish? Very little, according to some people. They included radicals who denounced the convention from the start, saying, "It's urgent to throw cold water on this 'super-movement' gathering. . . . The poor must take the offensive and not listen to analyses of the movement by those who are farthest from it."



JAMES FORMAN

McKissick's argument that "no longer can black people be a plank in someone else's platform--we must be the platform."

"This is the first time that black people were really equal, and able to exercise black power in a political sense," said Russell, the black caucus leader. "Now the job of white people is to build a white movement," added a white spokesman. He explained that white people must organize their own communities, uniting the poor and the middle-class. Only then can they join forces with black people, he said.

"It was an inspiring convention," said Simon Casady, the organizer who opened the session. "We haven't solved all the problems we're facing, but my own feeling is that we've done better than could've been expected. . . . I'm surprised and pleased at the mutual trust established."

How did the delegates feel? "No one's too sure what's going to happen next," said one of the last people to leave the Palmer House ballroom. He pointed to the huge NCNP banner that read, "Don't mourn for America--Organize!"

"A lot of people who came here had to look hard at those words," he said. If the delegates go home and organize, he said, the convention was a success.



DELEGATES CRITICIZE PRESIDENT JOHNSON (Ted Rozumalski--Black Star)



CONVENTION MEETING IN HOTEL BALLROOM (Ted Rozumalski--Black Star)

## Radicals Meet Militants At Chicago Convention

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

CHICAGO, Illinois--People from two different worlds came together at the convention of the National Conference for New Politics.

There were more than 3,000 white delegates, representing some 350 organizations. Most of them were middle-class people concerned about the war in Viet Nam, the decay of American cities, and the conduct of President Lyndon B. Johnson. And there were about 400 black people. A few represented established civil rights groups like SCLC, SNCC, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). But many were black nationalists, militants, and angry young survivors of the riots in cities like Detroit, Michigan, and Newark, New Jersey. All of them were concerned primarily with the "black revolution."

The people who organized the two-year-old National Conference for New Politics (NCNP)--and who came to its convention--represented most of the radical left in American politics.

Many of them were the founders and supporters of the peace movement. They included students, professional men, housewives, and pacifists who think that the United States has wrongly interfered in a civil war in Viet Nam.

The peace movement's representatives support anti-war groups like SANE (the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy) and the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, which held marches across the nation last spring.

Many student peace supporters were involved in anti-draft organizations. Others worked for Viet Nam Summer, a nation-wide project which spent the last three months trying to get grass-roots support for an end to the war.

Another group of delegates to the NCNP convention represented the older American left--the Socialist and Communist parties and their youth groups, such as the mostly-black W. E. B. Dubois Clubs. They came to the convention to work for the formation of a third national party.

Then there were the newer left-wing groups, which have been active for the last five or six years. They include the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which has organized branches on major college campuses around the country and has worked with the poor--black and white--in cities like Newark.

Like SDS, many of these organizations have heeded the advice of former SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael and increasingly worked with people of their own race. Among these groups are JOIN, which is attempting to organize poor whites in Chicago, and the Appalachian Volunteers, which is trying to start a movement among poor rural whites in the Southeast.

Nearly all the newer activist groups believe that most Americans--especially the poor--have no voice in the decisions which govern their lives. They support efforts to break up the concentration of power, such as the Child Development Group of

Mississippi (CDGM) and the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association (SWAFCA).

They describe their work as "guerrilla democracy"--encouraging people to form their own organizations to influence their schools, neighborhoods, and local governing bodies. The workers stress the idea of building new kinds of leadership through community organizing.

The NCNP convention also attracted some of the writers who contribute to the growing number of left-wing publications in the United States.

And, finally, there were the fringe groups--the atheists led by Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hare, and the hippies who believe in "flower power" and the use of "mind-expanding" drugs. They came to the convention mostly to find out if there was any place for them in American politics.

Who wasn't there? For the most part, the people the "new politics" is trying the hardest to reach. These were the poor people who didn't have the time or the money--or the interest--to travel to Chicago.

They include the laborers, members of minority groups like the Puerto Ricans and the Mexican-Americans, and the many lower-middle-class Negro and white Americans the movement has yet to make contact with.

Also missing were some people the NCNP had counted on. There were very few university professors, representatives of anti-poverty organizations, or members of professional and church groups.

# Hayneville, U. Springs Moves Questioned

BY BETH WILCOX  
 HAYNEVILLE, Ala.--A move to incorporate the town of Hayneville was defeated last month after officials agreed to count 50 disputed ballots. But the incorporation--opposed by many Negro citizens--may come up again. An election was held Aug. 14 on whether to make it an official, legal city with its own government, laws, and taxes.

It was first announced that the incorporation had passed, 95 to 65. But later, poll officials decided to count 52 challenged ballots--mostly cast by Negroes living outside the proposed city limits. Fifty of those were against incorporation, so the plan was defeated.

Why did the officials count ballots cast by people living outside the boundaries?

J. W. Wible, a member of the committee working for the incorporation, explained that the words "those within the precinct"--instead of "those within the proposed new boundaries"--were used to show who was eligible to vote.

Frank Hawthorne, attorney for the committee, wouldn't say whether the supporters of incorporation will try again. "My clients, the committee, must decide that, by filing a petition in the probate judge's office," he said.

Will the proposed boundaries--or the requirements for voting--be changed, if there is a new election? "I just don't know," said Wible. "We'll have to see."

The Lowndes County Freedom Party and members of the Lowndes County Christian Movement have objected to the way the proposed boundaries are drawn. "We object to the gerrymandering of the boundaries," said John Hulett.

Hulett said Negroes were kept out of the proposed city limits. He said these people would not get the benefit of city

services--like water or garbage pick-up--but they would still have to pay city taxes when they shopped in Hayneville, and they could still be arrested by city police.

Supporters of incorporation said it would enable the city to have its own police force, fire department, and elected officials.

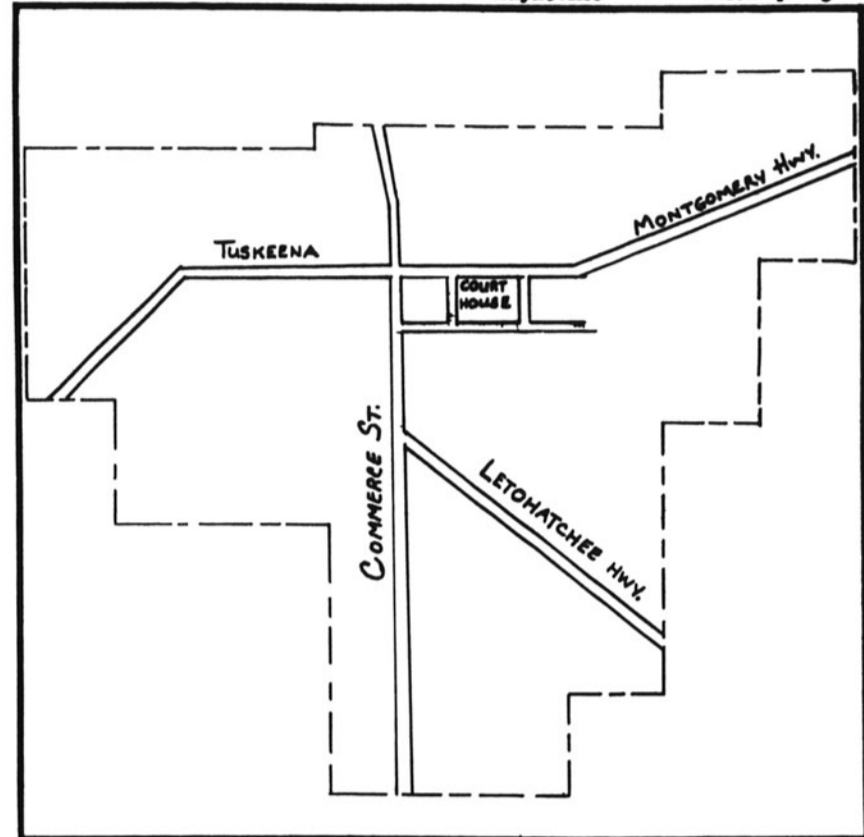
"The proposed new boundaries are the same ones Hayneville had 75 years ago, when it was an incorporated town," said Hawthorne.



J. HULETT  
Hayneville



H. O. WILLIAMS  
Union Springs



This map shows the proposed new boundaries for the incorporation of Hayneville. On the map, north is straight up, and one inch is equal to a quarter-mile.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
 UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--Ever since Governor Lurleen B. Wallace put her signature on a little-noticed local bill last month, Union Springs has more residents than it used to have.

"They added at least 60 or 70 white families by extending the city limits," said Bullock County civil rights leader H. O. Williams. "They took in maybe 20 Negro families--if that."

The reason, he suggested, was that Union Springs city officials added up the growing number of Negro voters and decided to make sure of a white majority for the city elections in 1968.

The two races "were about even," said Williams. "Now they took in the suburbs, there are more whites."

But City Councilman Don Priori--who got State Representative James L. Paulk to sponsor the local bill--said he wanted to enlarge the city limits "because I'm a great believer in progress."

Priori denied that there was any attempt to include more whites than Negroes. The new city limits form "a perfect square," he said. "I just wanted it in--I didn't care if it took in termite."

"You can't stand still if you want to get industry," Priori continued, pointing out that the city has been the same size since 1898.

"All these (federal) government programs depend on how many people you have," he added. "They count heads to decide how much money you're going to get."

In particular, Priori said, many people in the newly-annexed area have asked for sewers. If their homes

couldn't be included in the city's federal grant for a new sewage system, then they couldn't get the service, the city councilman said.

Williams said, however, that many of the new residents don't want to be

in the city limits. He said they would have voted against it, if they had had a chance. And a white lady who's been living just south of town for 20 years said Williams is right.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col. 1)

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MERCHANT MARINE -- The United States Merchant Marine Academy desires to inform qualified young Negro men of the opportunities available to them at the academy and in the United States Merchant Marine. The academy is located on Long Island Sound at Kings Point, New York, about 20 miles from New York City. The academy educates and trains young men for careers as licensed deck or engineering officers in the Merchant Marine, through a four-year college curriculum leading to the bachelor of science degree. In addition to receiving a degree and a license as third officer or third assistant engineer, graduates may be granted a commission as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve. Candidates for admission must be nominated by a U.S. congressman or senator, but appointments are made on the basis of candidates' competitive standing within the state from which they are nominated. Competitive standing is determined by College Board examination scores, high school rank in class, and evaluation of candidates' leadership potential and motivation. Men desiring admission to the academy with the class entering in July, 1968, should request nomination by a senator or congressman as early as possible, and not later than Jan. 31, 1968. Information concerning the academy program, requirements for admission, and procedure for requesting a nomination can be obtained by writing to Admissions Office, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y. 11024.

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

WORK FOR FREEDOM--Interested in direct action for peace, student power, human rights, and free food programs? Work for Kairos-Mobile, and get to the nitty-gritty in Mobile and other places. Come by or write to Director, Central City Headquarters, 304 N. Warren St., Mobile, Ala.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Tuskegee will have as the subject of this week's informal, public discussion "The Baha'i Faith - An Introduction." With Jess Chambliss of Montgomery as the speaker, this will be the first in a series of talks on the Baha'i faith in the world today. This gathering will be held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. David Gordon, 33 Gallard in Tuskegee, at 8 p.m., Friday, Sept. 22. No collections, no obligation.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.--The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Community Interest Corps will be held at 5 p.m. Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, in Club #3 of the Benjamin Barnes YMCA, 2939 18th St. in Tuscaloosa. The president will appoint a nominating committee for officers and directors to be elected Sunday, Oct. 15. The public is invited.

SOCIAL SECURITY--Many people think of Social Security just as something for those over age 62. But Kenneth W. Jennings, manager of the Montgomery Social Security office, says many middle-aged people, young people, and even infants also are benefiting from Social Security. Jennings emphasizes that young people, in particular, should be sure they get Social Security credit for the work they do. Disability or death could deal a severe blow to the young family. Jennings suggests that you check your Social Security record every three years. Your local Social Security office has cards you can use to do this.

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.

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, phone 262-6622. Or you can offer your services to St. Jude's Center, 2048 W. Fairview Ave. If it is more convenient, go directly to the neighborhood Head Start location nearest you.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED--Kairos-Mobile needs file cabinets, typewriters, office equipment, and books for its central city grass-roots headquarters. Help the central city by giving items you don't need. Call Kairos, 478-1504 in Mobile.

HELP WANTED--Interviewer wanted for part-time survey work. Must have private line. Not a selling job. Air mail a letter--including your education and work experience and the names of your references--to American Research Bureau, Field Staff Department, 4320 Ammendale Rd., Beltsville, Md. 20705. Give phone number when applying.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." This verse from II Corinthians is the Golden Text of this week's lesson sermon on "Reality," to be read in all Christian Science churches on Sunday, Sept. 24.

PRATTVILLE, ALA.--Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Gardener of Prattville extend appreciation to all who attended the wedding of their daughter, Miss Delores Gardener, to Willie Givens.

FRANCES PRICE -- The Southern Courier has received your letter about selling the paper in your community. We would like to have you sell papers, but you did not send us your return address. Please write again.

MRS. CAROLINE RICH--Mrs. Rich is needed as a witness in a law-suit. If anyone has seen her recently or knows where she is, please call Mrs. Dorothy DaPonte, 433-9683 in Mobile.

## Leader Returns, Calls For Unity in H'ville

BY BOB DINWIDDIE  
 HUNTSVILLE, Ala.--Two hundred people at the kick-off rally for an eight-week voter registration drive heard the Rev. Ezekiel Bell say, "I don't know how long the young people will listen to those of us who are saying be patient."

"There ain't gonna be no rainbow next time," Bell said last week. "It's gonna be fire."

When Bell was minister of the Fellowship Presbyterian Church in Huntsville from 1959 to 1966, he was the most active and best-known civil rights leader in the city. Now he is minister of the Parkway Gardens Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn.

Before dealing with the Huntsville situation, Bell said a few words about Memphis. He predicted that a Negro, State Representative A. W. Willis, would be elected mayor of Memphis on Oct. 5.

"I want you here in Huntsville to know," he said, "that there are 250,000 soul brothers and sisters in Memphis who are doing their best to beat the hell out of the power structure."

Recently in Huntsville, Bell said, a large Negro church refused to allow a maids' organization to meet in the sanctuary, because they would wear out the church carpet. The group--the Sisters of Concern Club--was told it could use the basement.

But when the pastor discovered that Mayor Glenn Hearn would be the guest speaker at the meeting, Bell said, the minister changed his mind and allowed the maids to meet in the sanctuary.

"If any church I am ever the pastor of refuses to open its doors wide open to the maids, the very people who with their sweat and blood built the church," Bell said, "then I personally would take a torch and burn it down, without waiting for H. Rap Brown or Stokely Carmichael."

Bell noted that only 28% of the voting-age Negroes in Madison County are registered to vote. "God knows it's a shame, and if I were not in the pulpit I would tell you what kind of shame it really is," he said.

Bell called for Negro unity in the struggle for first-class citizenship. He used the recent war in the Middle East to illustrate this point.

"We should stick together the way the Jews did," Bell said. "In 36 hours in New York, they raised \$25,000,000--not to send to Mississippi, but to send to Israel, because some Jews over there were in trouble."

"And in Memphis alone, the Jewish community raised \$980,000 in two hours to help their brothers in Israel. They feel that when one Jew anywhere is in trouble, all Jews everywhere are in trouble. And we should feel the same way--that when one Negro anywhere is in trouble, we are all in trouble."

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# Tuition Grants Threaten Court Order--CR Lawyer

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)  
field of operation," Madison suggested.  
But Johnson pointed out that the law makes no provision for any faculty desegregation, and would withhold state funds from school districts which refused to honor the students' choice of teachers.  
"Either I don't have any point or I can't get the court to understand that point," Madison replied.  
U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives said he was impressed by the argument that the teacher-choice law "induces racial prejudice."  
"The sole test presented to the parents is not whether the teacher has a degree or is qualified," Rives observed. "The test is race."  
At the same hearing, attorney Gray charged that Alabama's new tuition-grant law would create a second "public school system for white children (only), at state expense."  
The law--which provides \$181 apiece

for students attending private schools--was passed "for the purpose of maintaining a dual school system based on race," said Gray.  
State lawyers insisted that the law should be given a chance. Madison asked the court not to throw out the tuition-grant measure until "a nigger seeks to go to a white (private) school, and it turns him down."  
But Judge Rives said "the only history we have to go on is regrettable history." "This court has struck down two tuition-grant laws," Rives added. "What is the saving grace of this one?"  
When Maddox suggested that the new law would help the handicapped (who might need special private schools), Melvyn Zarr of the Legal Defense Fund accused the state of "hiding behind this very special class of children."  
"This court's order now hangs in the balance," warned Zarr, pointing out that the Legislature has appropriated \$3,600,000 for tuition grants. State of-



FRANK M. JOHNSON JR. officials are "amassed for wholesale nullification" of the school-desegregation decision, Zarr said.  
The federal judges are not expected to rule on the teacher-choice law and the tuition-grant law until some time next month. Meanwhile, a temporary restraining order prevents the state from enforcing the teacher-choice measure.

# Boards Defend Efforts On Faculty Integration

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)  
they can to desegregate faculties. And Pitts, the Dallas County board's attorney, charged that the Justice Department is coming to court too late.  
Up until the day the Justice Department motion was filed, said Pitts, the Dallas County superintendent had been "led to believe he was in compliance." Now that the schools are in session, he said, "this motion is untimely."  
C. S. Pettus, superintendent of the Limestone County schools, pointed out that he had assigned Negro teachers full-time to regular classrooms in six mostly-white schools.

uation in Washington County. For years, he said, there were three separate school systems--one for whites, one for Negroes, and one for Cajuns. Although many Cajuns are fighting school desegregation, Wood said, some schools have accomplished three-way integration. He said the mostly-white Leroy schools now enroll 22 Negroes and about 27 Cajuns.  
Several school superintendents said Negro teachers aren't much more eager than white teachers to move to schools of the opposite race. But Wood testified to an unusual instance of Negro opposition.  
When he sent a white teacher to the all-Negro school in Prestwick, said Wood, "they sent him back. The principal didn't want him."  
The Justice Department originally asked that two other counties--Baldwin and Pickens--be added individually to the school-desegregation order. But Ross told the court that Baldwin has since satisfied Justice Department requirements, and the department wants to give Pickens' brand-new schools superintendent--William W. Carpenter--a chance to work on faculty desegregation.

He testified that 138 Negro students now attend formerly-white schools, and that buses, lunchrooms, teacher-training programs, and athletic activities are all integrated.  
He said the county's one remedial-reading laboratory is at a Negro school, and that all-Negro Trinity High is the only school in the county accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.  
When Pettus finished testifying, U. S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives observed, "I'm impressed by Limestone--they've got a pretty good case."  
But Ross said that Limestone had assigned only four white teachers to work part-time at five large all-Negro schools. "The object of faculty desegregation is to eliminate the racial nature of the schools," Ross contended.  
Washington County Superintendent Wood testified that seven Negro teachers in four formerly all-white schools were all teaching physical education or acting as librarians and study hall supervisors.  
"Substantial faculty desegregation cannot be accomplished in fringe subjects," Ross replied. "This isn't a numbers game--it's a substance game."  
And Judge Rives agreed that the court "will have to take into consideration" the subjects taught by desegregated teachers.  
Wood also testified to a special sit-

**Union Springs**  
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)  
"Only three or four of the (18 or 20) families around here wanted it," she said. "We've voted it down three or four times. We think it's too much extra taxes and not enough extra service."  
As for the sewage system, she said, "they promised it to us--but where is it?"  
Priori agreed that some people have been fighting the extension of the city limits for years. But, he said, "calling an election would be a little expensive...and I think it would have passed, regardless."

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## The World of Fashion

# Skin Care Is Important



BY BARBARA DEES  
Today's fashions are very dizzy and neat. You might say, however, that some of them are no more than a fad. But there is one aspect of fashion that is always in style--proper skin care.  
The woman who wants to be well-dressed, clothes-wise, should also want to be well-dressed, skin-wise. Nice skin can make an ordinary outfit look better, and bad skin can distract attention from your best dress.  
Helena Rubinstein makes a three-step skin treatment that is recommended for teen-agers and adults. The first step is application of the Deep Cleaner. After washing with soap and water, pat the skin dry and then apply Deep Cleaner.  
Next, remove the Deep Cleaner, and pat and wipe the skin with a cotton pad moistened with Herbal Skin Lotion. This removes the last traces of the Deep Cleaner, and closes the pores, leaving your face smooth and clean.  
The third step is to use Skin Dew. Apply a small amount to both the face and neck. Skin Dew can be used in the daytime, with or without make-up. It helps to keep your skin tender and soft.  
These Helena Rubinstein products are available at Belk-Hudson department stores and many other places. The

Deep Cleaner costs \$1.75 for 6 oz., the skin lotion \$1.50 for 4 oz., and the Skin Dew \$3 for 2 oz.  
For the lady who has to watch her budget, but still wants to have lovely skin, the Dearborn Supply Company of Chicago makes a product called Mercalized Cream.  
Simply wash the skin with soap and water, pat dry with a soft towel, and then apply Mercalized Cream. The cream may also be worn as a make-up base. It costs \$1.80 for 2 oz., and can

be bought at your neighborhood drug store.  
Another good skin-care product is Century Cream of Glycerine and Rose Water. This product softens the skin and gives it a velvet texture. It costs \$1.98 for 6 oz., and it is available at most beauty shops (In Montgomery, try Nell's Beauty Academy).  
If you can't buy any of these products, soap and water is still better than nothing. And remember--skin care should not stop at the neckline.

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**Charges, Denials Fly in Montgomery Case**

# White Tried for Stabbing Negro

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN  
MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- The bored and tired people in Municipal Court the night of Sept. 14 had come to pay or fight their traffic tickets, and then go home. Instead, they wound up watching a long, loud, and dramatic trial with civil rights overtones.

Eddie Ameen, a senior at Huntingdon College, was charged with assault and battery for the Aug. 7 stabbing of William L. Davis, a 19-year-old Negro youth. The case against Ameen—who is white—had been continued twice, before being tried in Judge Bishop Barron's night court.

Negro civil rights lawyer Solomon S. Seay was appointed special prosecutor, to represent the city of Montgomery in the controversial case. It was the first time anyone could remember a Negro lawyer prosecuting a white man for a crime against a Negro.

The city's case was based on the testimony of the victim and his mother. Davis said he was walking to a service station for a pack of cigarettes early in the morning, when "all of a sudden, (someone) hollered, 'Hey, nigger, where you going?'"

He said he turned back toward his home, and was chased by two white youths--first on foot and then in their car. When he got to his house, he testified, the white youths "drove their car right up behind me, up on to the porch."

One of the white boys came to the door, Davis said, and "I met him to keep him from coming into the house. . . . I threw my left hand up to keep from getting hit in the face."

"I had a little Boy Scout knife in my pocket," Davis said, and "after he (the white boy) cut me, I swung at him."

Davis' mother, Mrs. Dorothy Stovall, testified that when she heard a commotion outside her house, she ran to open the door. "It was William," she recalled. "He said, 'Open the door, open the door, let me in.'"

She said a white youth "reached and grabbed William--he cut William with a knife." When this happened, she testified, the white youth was "inside the front door."

Mrs. Stovall said her son was still being treated for injuries to his left hand, and had "practically lost the use of his two fingers."

When Ameen's lawyer, Harry Perdue, tried to challenge Mrs. Stovall and Davis on cross-examination, there were some bitter exchanges. Perdue asked Mrs. Stovall whether her son had walked through a parking lot, and she replied,

"I couldn't answer that--I wasn't with him."  
"Is that right?" Perdue asked.



SOLOMON S. SEAY

"Yes, it is," snapped Mrs. Stovall. When Davis insisted that he had swung only once at his attacker, Perdue asked, "How did he (Ameen) get out all those places?"

"I don't know," answered Davis. "Did he do that to himself?"

"I guess he did," Ameen--tall, well-dressed, and soft-spoken--testified that he saw "this person right here running away from a '57 Chevrolet" in a parking lot. He said he hollered, "Stop!"

"We did chase him, that's right," Ameen said. When they arrived at Davis' home, the defendant said, Davis knocked on the door and yelled, "Mama, Mama, there's some white boys out here. They're trying to kill me."

The mother came out, Ameen said, and "held her son's arm, saying, 'No, no.'" But, he said, Davis "slit me three times. . . . I had just gotten out of the car."

Ameen specifically denied driving up on Davis' porch: "I don't know how in the world a car could get on the porch. It was as small as it could be."

And, he said, he didn't have a knife: "I did not have anything in my hand, I do not carry a knife."

After both sides said they had represented their cases, Perdue began ques-

tioning patrolman Davis Philhower. Seay took up the questioning, and quickly got Philhower to admit:

1. That no one searched Ameen to see if he had a knife.

2. That tire tracks in the wet grass, in Seay's words, led "right up to the (Davis') front porch." Philhower said, however, that he didn't know what car had made the tracks.

Philhower said he "wouldn't want to answer" whether the victim had fainted from loss of blood.

Judge Barron--who had listened intently to the long and contradictory testimony--then announced that he wanted "an opportunity to see the scene myself."

In an unusual move, he said he would take the case under advisement, and meanwhile go out and look at the Davis family's front porch.

**Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights**

The weekly meeting will be at 7 p.m. Monday, Sept. 25, in St. Luke's AME Church, 2817 21st Ave. N., the Rev. A. W. Thomas, pastor.

On Welfare, Killing

## Protest In Clarksdale

BY MERTIS RUBIN  
CLARKSDALE, Miss.--Demonstrations were staged at welfare offices throughout the state last Friday, to protest the treatment of Negro aid recipients and applicants.

The demonstrators also protested that there are only two Negroes employed in the state welfare department.

In Clarksdale, about 150 Negroes marched quietly down the streets, four abreast. "It's the first time we've been able to march down the streets of Clarksdale without being arrested," said Aaron Henry, state NAACP president.

As the marchers proceeded down their route, onlookers--both white and Negro--waved and cheered. Everyone appeared to be friendly and polite, including the police officers.

When asked about the policemen's behavior, Henry said, "They were under orders not to do anything. It was an understanding with the chief of police and the Negro people, that this would be a quiet and orderly march."

A list of seven names and addresses was presented to Mrs. Montyne Fox, head of the Coahoma County Welfare Department. She was asked to look into these cases, to see if the people couldn't get on welfare. According to Mrs. Vera Pigeo, one of the marchers, Mrs. Fox said she would do so.

At City Hall, Henry went into some additional demands of the marchers. "We don't want white policemen killing Negroes without a cause, and we certainly don't want Negroes killing Negroes without a cause," he said. This was an apparent reference to Negro officer Jesse Wright, accused of killing 18-year-old Joe Lee Hale last July.

Henry also demanded total desegregation of the city schools. He later commented that the schools had been desegregated by zoning. This has put about three or four poor whites in one county Negro school, he said, but other than that, there has been no integration.

The group later decided to picket City Hall until Wright is fired from the police force.

But Police Chief B. C. Collins said this week that Wright--who was suspended after Hale's death--has been put back on the force, and will remain there until he does something to get fired for.

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