

'I Simply Read the Constitution'

Black Comes Home and Defends His Court

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Members of the Alabama State Bar Association may not think much of Justice Hugo L. Black's ability as a judge. But at the lawyers' annual meeting last Friday, they greatly appreciated Black's skill as a story-teller.

For almost an hour, the 82-year-old justice of the U.S. Supreme Court kept the lawyers laughing with tales of his early legal career. Then they applauded his defense of some of the court's most controversial decisions.

And at the end of Black's speech, many of the men and women in the room were weeping along with him, as he recited two of his favorite poems about life, honor, and death.

Although Justice Black is a native of Clay County and a graduate of the University of Alabama, this was his first visit to a state bar association function since 1934.

As the Supreme Court--usually with Black's agreement and often under his leadership--has broken down legal segregation and expanded the rights of the

individual, Black has been an unpopular figure in his home state.

Only recently--as his 31-year career on the court nears an end--has he been welcomed back by his fellow lawyers and judges.

But last Friday, Black said he was thinking of the time 62 years ago when he left Clay County and came to the university in Tuscaloosa. "Floods of memories come over me as I think of that time," Black said.

One memory was his attempt to get into the sophomore class at the university. When the president of the university--"he was as stubborn as an old Clay County mule"--refused his request, Black said, he told the official, "If you don't let me in, I'll get into law school."

"I applied to law school," Black said, "got in--and here I am."

The justice described his early law career in his home town of Ashland--then with "a teeming, striving, dynamic population of nearly 400." And he recalled the day--after his law office had burned down--that he decided to



JUSTICE BLACK (RIGHT) GREETED BY APPLAUSE leave for Birmingham. "You have never heard such mourning as when I left Ashland," Black said with a smile. "They told me, 'You're just throwing away a brilliant career.' After due consideration, I concluded to

throw it away."

Black's first case in the big city, he recalled, was "over the paternity of some pigs." His client claimed to have found a sow, and now was trying to keep her pigs. Things didn't look good for his client, Black said.

"I carefully looked up the law before I left (for court)--and carefully didn't take it with me. The weight of authority--not merely the weight, but all of it--was on the other side."

But nonetheless, Black said, "I won half of those pigs--my first success in Birmingham."

The justice then skipped lightly over his career as judge of Birmingham's police court, and his successful races for county solicitor and U.S. senator. But time was running out, and he still had something to say.

"I'm glad to be at home," Black began in a voice that was suddenly full of emotion. "I feel like I'm home in Tuscaloosa, or anywhere in Alabama. I realize I belong to an institution that at the present time has not always received votes of applause for all the

opinions it has decided.

"AND IT NEVER WILL. And if it did, you need a new court. . . . Why should you expect an umpire to decide everything on your side?"

The justice referred to some Supreme Court decisions making it harder for police to use confessions against accused criminals. He said people remark, "Look at what you're doing--you're making it hard to convict people."

Black said he doesn't know if that is true or not. Then he went on, his voice rising:

"I simply read the Constitution, which says no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. That is not to be narrowly or rigidly construed. It may be wrong in the Bill of Rights--I don't know--but it's there."

And, he added, "a judge so frightened that he can't enforce what is written in the Constitution 'is not fit to be a judge on one of the courts of the United States.'" At that, the audience

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS



SCENE AT MOBILE AUDITORIUM

National Democratic Party Plans Challenge to Wallace

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The National Democratic Party of Alabama (NDPA) held its first convention last Saturday in Birmingham. The young political organization laid plans to oppose George C. Wallace and the Wallace-dominated Alabama Democratic Party on every level of government.

An integrated delegation was named to seek to represent the state at the Democratic National Convention next month in Chicago, Illinois.

Candidates were also nominated for local, state, and national offices. Many of these were veterans of the Alabama civil rights movement.

In a lively interchange which took place all day between the audience and the people on the speaker's platform, the themes of the convention came out--racial equality, justice for the poor, an end to the war in Viet Nam, and freedom from domination by political bosses.

Percy Sutton--the borough president of Manhattan, New York, who was the morning session's featured speaker--pointed immediately to the theme of racial equality.

Looking out at an audience about evenly divided between Negroes and whites, Sutton--a Negro--nodded his head in approval. "I'm pleased by the composition of this audience," he said.

Sutton contributed strongly to another feature of the convention, his reminiscences about his days with the civil



MEMBERS REGISTER AT NDPA CONVENTION As New Group Meets in Birmingham

rights movement in Alabama and Mississippi were just the beginning of a full day of such talk.

Mrs. Virginia Durr of Montgomery--a white lady who said her family entered Alabama history in 1797--follow-

ed Sutton to the podium, and recalled her own experiences in the civil rights movement in the 1950's.

Early in the afternoon, a platform with strong planks on civil rights and poverty, among other things, was adopted.

And in the evening, the Rev. Ed King and attorney Allard K. Lowenstein--two white men connected with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party--wound up the day's activities with still more stories of the civil rights movement.

In this atmosphere of old-time civil rights talk, the main business of the convention--selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and nomination of a slate of candidates--was conducted.

The issue of the delegation was raised when the new party came into being about six months ago.

At the time, NDPA leaders predicted that on Aug. 26, the regular Alabama Democratic Party, under the symbol of the white rooster, would try to enter the national convention, and then attempt to cast Alabama's 32 delegate votes for Wallace.

NDPA leaders now feel that the rooster party will not be admitted, because many of the delegates will be loyal to Wallace instead of the candidate chosen by the convention.

If the Wallace Democrats are turned away, the NDPA plans to be on hand with its own delegation, which will be loyal to the convention's candidate.

(A third Democratic party--led by Birmingham attorney David Vann, and calling itself the Alabama Independent Democratic Party--has also promised to oppose a Wallace take-over.

(The AIDP, however, says it is only concerned about the delegation's being loyal to the national party candidate. It has not attempted to run candidates for local offices.)

Late Saturday afternoon, Dr. John Cashin--the Huntsville Negro dentist who heads the NDPA--cautioned the party members in attendance not to make any public statements about presidential candidates until after its delegation is seated in Chicago.

"That goes for buttons and bumper stickers, too," Cashin said. At that, many of the delegates removed their McCarthy for President buttons from their lapels.

But earlier in the day, the extent of support for Senator Eugene J. McCarthy was made clear when Cashin--after vigorous pro-McCarthy remarks by Sutton--asked if anyone in the audience would like to say something for Hubert Humphrey. "We'd like to give him equal time," said Cashin.

There was loud applause when no one came forward.

In all, 126 party members attended the NDPA convention--at least one from each of the eight congressional districts, with the largest delegations coming from Tuscaloosa and Montgomery counties.

The group approved an entire slate of congressional candidates--all but one of them Negroes--and it nominated Robert Schwenn, a white attorney, for the U.S. Senate, and J.H. Davis, a Negro, for president of the state Public Service Commission.

Davis, it was noted, will be running against the present PSC president--and former Birmingham police commissioner--Eugene "Bull" Connor.

James Brown's Show Picketed

BY JOHN SINGLETON
MOBILE, Ala.--James Brown is in need of a "brand new bag," as far as some members of Mobile's Negro community are concerned. The popular singer's show last weekend drew picketers to the Mobile Municipal Auditorium.

Three weeks ago, the Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW) filed an application to use the auditorium for an appearance by Stokely Carmichael this Friday. Noble Beasley, president of NOW, said he paid the fee for renting the auditorium.

NOW was asked to take out \$22,000,000 in insurance against damages.

Then, said Beasley, a "special courier"--a police officer--came to his home to return the deposit he had put up for the auditorium.

After that, Beasley said, NOW decided to use the International Longshoremen's Association Auditorium, since Isom Clemens, president of the local union, had previously promised it. But, said Beasley, this too was denied.

Beasley said then that his group was going to picket all shows at the Municipal Auditorium, because officials had told him "the auditorium could exist without black trade."

The NOW leader noted that white people--not Negroes--book the money-making shows that come to the city auditorium.

A few days before Brown's appearance last Saturday, a representative flew here and talked with some of NOW's leaders about their proposed picket of the show.

After hearing the reasons for the picketing, Brown's representative said he was in sympathy with the group. But, he said, Brown had to keep his contract.

On the night of the James Brown show, the auditorium was heavily patrolled by local police and auxiliary forces. There were rumors that the auditorium was going to be bombed, but no such incident occurred.

Only about 175 people went past the picketers into the auditorium. Ordinarily, thousands of people migrate to the auditorium when "Soul Brother No. 1" comes to Mobile.

On Sunday, after the show, the Mobile Press quoted Brown as saying, "My people in Mobile did not treat me right by staying away from my show. I want them to know that this act took 'bread' out of the mouths of some Negro people."

"The picket had nothing to do with Brown's personality," Beasley replied, "but with the auditorium's principles."

Still, there were discussions in Mobile about where James Brown stands. In a night club, some people called the entertainer an "Uncle Tom," basing their premise on his recent hit, "America Is My Home."

But Brown's drummer, John "Jabo" Starks, said Brown is "a strong supporter of the black man's cause and struggle."

Perry Callier asked why Brown was walking the streets and telling people to keep cool, but Starks said he didn't know about that.

2 CR Trials In One Week

BY HUMPHREY MORRIS
HATTIESBURG, Miss.--"I say to you Vernon Dahmer had a right to live," argued District Attorney James Finch. "I don't care whether he was colored, or what color he was."

Last Friday, a state-court jury agreed with Finch. The integrated jury found accused Klansman William Thomas Smith guilty in the 1966 murder of Dahmer, a local NAACP leader. Judge Stanton Hall sentenced Smith to life imprisonment.

It was Hattiesburg's second civil rights trial in less than a week. On July 17 in federal court, U.S. District Judge Harold Cox declared a mistrial in the case of two white law officers accused of beating a Negro in jail.

Smith's trial was the fourth in connection with Dahmer's death. Earlier trials had resulted in one life sentence and two hung juries.

In this case, the jury of three Negro men, three white women, and six white men was first split 10 to 2 for conviction. Then they agreed on the verdict of guilty.

The trial brought several known members of the Ku Klux Klan to the witness stand, but there was also one surprise. Joe "Hamburger" Harrison, a Laurel town constable, testified that he once had intended to join the Klan, and had even gone through the initiation ceremony.

But, Harrison said, he decided not to join when he found out there was a \$10 initiation fee.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

CR Leader Named to Anniston School Board

'I Was in Their Hair'

BY FRANCES STUBBS
ANNISTON, Ala.--"The only way we can get one in is by fighting like hell when one goes out," said the Rev. N. Quintus Reynolds.

Reynolds, a long-time Anniston civil rights leader, recently was named to the city board of education. He is the first Negro to serve on the board, and one of the very few Negroes on school boards anywhere in Alabama.

But last week, Reynolds was already talking about the problem of getting more Negroes on the Anniston board. It's hard, he said, because each of the board's five members is appointed to a seven-year term, and may be reappointed after that.

"So," he said, "we don't expect any more Negroes on the board for quite some time."

Then why was Reynolds selected? "I don't really know why," he said. "Several things have run through my mind. One thing--I was constantly in their hair about several things."

Reynolds pointed out that he wasn't elected, but rather appointed to the board by the city commissioners. "I thought they wanted to sort of tie my hands," he recalled. "At first, I flatly refused the appointment. . . . Of course, their view is 'We think he can represent them better than anyone else we know.'"

The Calhoun County Improvement Association has been fighting for Negro



REV. N. QUINTUS REYNOLDS

representation on all city boards, Reynolds noted. He said the fact that he is president of the CCIA probably contributed to his appointment.

Now that he is on the board, Reynolds said, he is making plans. The first problem he will work on, he said, is that of over-crowded schools.

Would an attendance-zone desegregation plan--instead of freedom-of-choice--be a good thing for Anniston?

"I don't know whether zoning will do much for Anniston or not," Reynolds said. "All of our schools are pretty much integrated, except one which is

so far out that Negro parents can't transport their children (to it)."

"Whatever recommendations I will make," he concluded, "will be in regards to bringing the schools equal to each other."

City Employees Vote for Union

BY STEVE VAN EVERA
NATCHEZ, Miss.--Natchez last week became the second city in Mississippi to employ unionized workmen, when the sanitation and street department employees voted to be represented by General Laborers Local 47 of the AFL-CIO.

In contrast to recent disputes in Alabama, all was peace and harmony between the workers and city officials as the vote was conducted at the Natchez city barn. The vote among the employees--most of whom are Negroes--was 47 to 8.

"There's been no threats, no intimidation of any kind whatever," said Oscar Robertson, one of the workers' leaders. "The mayor and the city attorney came down here this morning and talked to us, but they just told us to vote the way we wanted."

A Natchez official said the city wasn't displeased at the outcome of the vote. "Sooner or later, there was going to be a union coming in here," he said.

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July 27-28, 1968

Jackson People Look for 'Facts'

BY SANDRA COLVIN

JACKSON, Ala.--Jimmy Scott Sr. has been dead for more than two months. But his relatives and friends here say they are still trying to "figure out the full facts" about the way he died.

Scott, a 47-year-old black man, died in the jail here, or shortly after leaving it, on May 7.

Mrs. Sennie Mae Scott, his widow, said Scott used to work Mondays through Fridays, and spend the weekends in jail because of his heavy drinking. Each Monday morning, she said, her husband was released from jail to go to his job at the M.W. Smith Lumber Company.

But on the morning of Scott's death, she said, an officer she could identify only as "Lottie" brought her husband home. In all the time that her husband had been going to jail, she said, this was the first time a police officer had brought him home.

The officer "came to the door and told me that Jimmy wanted his razor and a blade to shave with," Mrs. Scott recalled, "and I gave them to him."

Then, she said, the policeman "walked down the steps, turned around and walked back towards the steps, and said, 'Jimmy's out there in the car.'"

Mrs. Scott went out to the car to see her husband, and she thought he was acting "peculiar." When she asked him if he wanted her to bring him cigarettes, she recalled, he offered her a cigarette from a pack he was carrying.

The widow said she couldn't understand why her husband would offer her a cigarette--because he knew that she didn't smoke, and never had smoked. She said Scott then told her not to worry about bringing him any more clothes or cigarettes.

About 30 minutes after the officer and her husband left, Mrs. Scott went on, she received a phone call from Cleve Jackson of the Jackson Funeral Home, informing her of her husband's death.

Although the Unity Funeral Home handled the body, she said, Jackson was the first and only person to let her know about her husband. She said that neither "Lottie" nor any other officer has tried to contact her since the death occurred.

Mrs. Scott said she heard indirectly that the police were saying Scott committed suicide with a kitchen knife. But when she went to the jail and the Clark County sheriff's office, she said, she was not allowed to see the knife.

The widow said she has run into another problem since her husband's death. Many people, she said, seem to have "hostile" attitudes about her, because she called on police to help with her husband's drinking problem.

"People on the outside just don't understand what happens in someone else's home," she said. "But folks in the house know better than anyone else."

Mrs. Scott said she never asked that her husband be kept in jail on weekends. But after trying unsuccessfully to get him to cut down on his drinking, she said, she resorted to asking the police to send someone out to talk to him. He

often threatened to kill her and their eight children, she said.

At first, black policemen would just come out and talk with her husband, she said: "But he started fighting them, so they started arresting him."

"If we had thought that he would be in danger," she added, "we would never have gone along with that arrangement. But since he was in jail for safekeeping, it never crossed our minds that he would be hurt in any way."

Ted Scott, the dead man's uncle, said, "We never did get it straight about Jimmy." Remembering the experience of his nephew's death, he said with much bitterness, "Jackson is the dirtiest place in the world."

And Mrs. Beatrice Scott, the victim's mother, demanded tearfully, "When have they ever brought anybody home to shave?"

"Lottie" could not be reached for comment, and other officers declined to talk about the case.

Meanwhile, J.W. Andrews, the manager of the Unity Funeral Home, is a candidate for place 1 on the Jackson City Council in the Aug. 13 election.

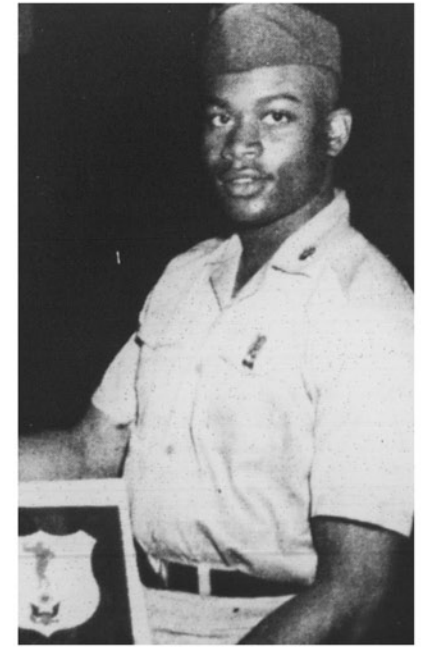
He is being opposed by a second black candidate, Warren Kilpatrick, while two white candidates are running unopposed for places 3 and 4.

Some black people say they don't understand why the two black candidates are running against each other.

Enterprise, Ala. Private Wille James Wilkerson, a native of Enterprise, has been selected as the outstanding trainee in his basic-training company at Fort Benning, Ga. He was also honored for attaining a

perfect score on the physical-combat proficiency test, and for making the highest score in basic rifle marksmanship. Wilkerson graduated from Coppenhaver High School in 1966, and also attended Alabama State College. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wilkerson. (From Jeanette Sanders)

Macon, Miss. The four baseball teams that make up the Noxubee County Little League began their play-offs July 18. In the first round, played on Shuqualak Field, Brooksville beat Cedar Creek, and Shuqualak topped Macon. Last Friday, the scene shifted to Death Valley, Macon's new Little League baseball field, which will be one of the most beautiful fields in Mississippi upon completion. Shuqualak was again victorious (over Cedar Creek), but Brooksville was not so fortunate, losing to the Spirits of Macon, 10 to 9. Richard Patterson, while blowing his bubble gum, hit a home run in the first inning to put the Spirits ahead, 3 to 0, and little Vance Holman, the sparky shortstop, drove in another run in the second with a smash to center. Joe "Jo Jo" McCoy was the winning pitcher for Macon. The play-offs continue this week. (From T.C. Green)



WILKERSON RECEIVING AWARD

Atlanta, Ga. Frederick Gordon Ransom of Anniston, Ala., Benjamin Frank Ward Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., Willie F. Vann of Baxley, Ga., and Michael Lucius Lomax of Los Angeles, California--all 1968 graduates of Morehouse College--have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the

'I Resented Those Signs'

BY MARION SYMINGTON

CLARKSDALE, Miss.--As he walked out of the federal court here last week, Negro leader Aaron Henry quoted the old saying, "A man who serves as his own lawyer has a fool for a client."

Robert Adams, manager of the Picnicer drive-in restaurant on Highway 61 in Clarksdale, had just lost \$2,000 when U.S. District Judge William C. Keady found him guilty of violating a

court order issued to him on May 5, 1966.

The order called for an end to racial discrimination in the service of his customers, in accordance with Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Adams represented himself in the trial on July 17. Although fully equipped with notes and legal pads, he seemed unsure of what to do on several occasions.

The judge said he would be patient with Adams, and would give him as fair

a chance as possible.

"But I cannot be your lawyer," Keady said, as some people in the audience chuckled. "There are plenty of competent members of the bar here in Clarksdale that would be willing to help you."

Outside the courtroom, Adams explained that he can't afford to hire an attorney every time someone is dissatisfied with his restaurant. "And," he said, "I understand federal court fees run \$100-\$200 a day."

"But I'm not looking for sympathy," he added.

Ruben Anderson of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund--attorney for the plaintiff, Henry--said he tried to make his case as simple as possible, to avoid confusing Adams or putting him at a disadvantage.

Henry testified that signs directing whites to the front windows of the drive-in and "colored" to the side remained on the premises of the Picnicer for several months after the court order was issued.

"I resented seeing these signs in a country where there is supposed to be no racial discrimination," Henry said. Adams said nothing in reply.

Henry also testified that on the night of Aug. 20, 1967, he and a friend were refused service at a front window and told to go to the side window. Five other Negro witnesses said they had received similar treatment on other occasions.

"I guess it's just 'cause I'm black," said one witness, grinning. "That's all I can see why they do it."

A defense witness claimed, however, that the front windows had been crowded

the night Henry and his friend had been refused service.

Judge Keady charged Adams with two violations of the 1966 court order. He said the defendant had "obstinately refused" to take down the signs indicating separate service for whites and Negroes. And, ruled the judge, Adams "knowingly and willingly denied service on the basis of race" to Henry on Aug. 20, 1967.

Keady fined Adams \$1,000 for each violation. The judge said the punishment was harsh because if a court order goes unenforced, the legal system cannot stand.

"This is the first case in Mississippi that I know where a federal judge has held a defendant in civil contempt of court in a (restaurant) case," said Mel Leventhal of the Legal Defense Fund. By his decision, Keady "paid a great service to the maintenance of our legal system," Leventhal said. "To me, it is a very, very important precedent."

Keady also issued another injunction requiring the defendant to end all practices which would "discriminate, embarrass, or degrade any of his customers on the basis of race."

Back in his small drugstore on Fourth Street, Henry said he was pleased with the outcome of the case. "The kids have been ready to tear the place up," he said, but they have been willing to wait for the court to act.

Henry said the Picnicer is the only place in Clarksdale that still discriminates against Negroes. "If (Adams) continues now, after today," he added, "then we goin' to have trouble."

20 Prichard Marchers Convicted and Jailed

BY JOHN SINGLETON

PRICHARD, Ala.--Approximately 20 people arrested during the march here last month were tried and convicted last Monday.

Among the 20 was the Rev. "Ned" Miliner, the white minister who had said at the time he was arrested, "I'm sick of being a white man." The defendants also included a cross-section of Negroes, ranging from children to old ladies. All were represented by Miss Frankie Fields, a Negro lawyer.

Armed policemen stood all around the people attending the municipal-court trial, and officers stood guard at all three entrances to the courtroom.

The court began its day Monday with the quick sentencing of four white and four black "drunks." After that, the courtroom took on a religious atmosphere.

Right in the middle of the second case, an old Negro lady in a white dress shouted out, "Lord have mercy!" and the electricity went off for about 45 minutes.

After the march defendants were convicted, Miliner was given the heaviest penalty--15 days in jail plus a fine of \$100 and costs.

After the defendants were taken to jail to wait for their bonds to be signed, about 20 young Negro women stood out-



MISS FRANKIE FIELDS

side the jail in the rain, while the people inside sang the Negro spiritual, "Come by Here."

At the Mobile County Civil Rights Movement meeting Monday night, the people decided to march to the Prichard jail. But they stopped about half-way, after learning that Fred Harris--a Negro businessman now running for the Prichard City Council--had signed a \$6,000 bond for the defendants.

Miss. Picketer Cleared

BY MARION SYMINGTON

GREENWOOD, Miss.--One lone picketer appeared in downtown Greenwood the day after Chancery Judge William H. Bizzell issued an order calling for an end to demonstrations.

"Don't shop downtown," and "If we shop downtown, we're telling the white folks to keep killing our leaders" were the words on the signs carried by the picketer, Jake McGhee. As a follower of the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., McGhee said, he would be "less than a man" if he did not keep marching.

McGhee was arrested, and charged with contempt of court for violating the injunction. McGhee was also charged with assault and battery, for allegedly hitting a white woman over the head with his picket sign. McGhee said he bumped into the woman by mistake while crossing the street. She wasn't looking where she was going, he said. Also, he

said, he was wearing the signs, not carrying them in his hands.

On July 11, McGhee's attorney, Jonathan Shapiro of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, said he was notified that the charge of assault and battery had been dismissed, because "there was no case." Prosecuting Attorney James Pierce said the case had been dropped "simply because the prosecuting witness failed to appear."

And in the Chancery Court on July 11, Judge Bizzell heard the contempt case against McGhee. After listening to three witnesses, the judge dismissed the charge.

Bizzell said the words of his order did not specifically forbid individual demonstrations, but called for an end of all "organized" picketing. Both sides have asked for clarification of the order.

scholastic honor society. Ransom, the son of Mrs. F.E. Ransom, entered Morehouse from the 11th grade of Cobb Avenue High School, Ward, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Ward Sr., entered college after completing tenth



RANSOM WARD

grade at Alabama State College Laboratory High School. Vann, Ransom, and Ward all studied in Europe for a year on Merrill European Travel Scholarships. Lomax, the son of Mrs. Almira Lomax, entered Morehouse from the 11th grade of Los Angeles High School.

Gary, Indiana Sammie Wayne, a native of Macon, Miss., has been promoted to manager of an F.W. Woolworth store in Gary. Wayne previously served as assistant



SAMMIE WAYNE

Hattiesburg Trials

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

After several government witnesses implicated Smith in the plot to kill Dahmer, defense attorney Carl Berry contended that his client had been mistaken for another Klansman with a similar name.

Berry called many witnesses--including Smith's whole family--to testify to the defendant's good reputation. But in his final argument to the jury, District Attorney Finch said that even though Berry had brought Smith and Smith's mother, father, sisters, and brother to the witness stand, he had never asked any of these people the simple question:

"Where was William Thomas Smith on the night of Jan. 10, 1966 (when Dahmer was killed)?"

In the federal-court case, William C. Perryman, a Negro, testified that William B. Davis, a former Mississippi highway patrolman, and Stafford Jones, town marshal of Collins, hit and kicked him while he was in the Covington County jail on a burglary charge in 1965.

Perryman said the highway patrolman kept asking him for his "story" concerning some alleged burglaries. Each time he started to talk, Perryman said, Davis hit him in the face and said,

"No, tell the truth."

When he fell down, Perryman said, Jones kicked him and said, "We ain't hurting you."

A Hattiesburg doctor testified that Perryman's jaw was broken in two places.

Defense lawyer Francis Zachary pointed out that Perryman has spent almost nine years in reform school and the penitentiary.

Said U.S. Attorney Robert Hauberg said this didn't matter. "Perryman is already paying the price for violating the law," he said. Now, he added, the jury must make the officers pay for violating Perryman's civil rights.

But the jury of four Negroes and eight whites could not agree on a verdict. A Negro juror said that one white man and the four Negroes voted for conviction, but the other seven whites held out.

A Negro lady on the jury said everyone agreed that Perryman had been hit. But, she said, some jurors didn't think this had violated any of his constitutional rights.

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

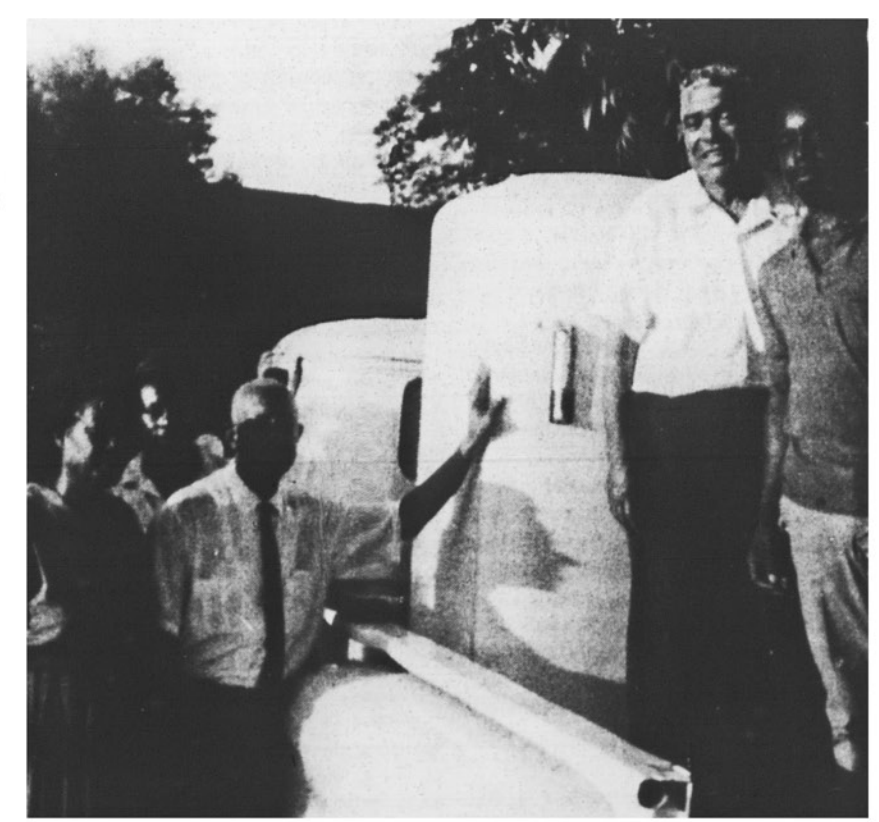
manager in four stores while completing a management-training program. He graduated from Mary Holmes Junior College and Tougaloo College. He now lives in Chicago, Illinois, with his wife, the former Miss Mabel F. Harris of Tougaloo, and their two daughters.

Northport, Ala. Herman L. Brown, a native of Northport, has been named superintendent of schools by the Jefferson Township school board in Dayton, Ohio. He is the first Negro to head a school system in that part of Ohio. Brown is the grandson of Mrs. Bettie Miller of Akron, West Point, Miss.

Mrs. Helen Pfeifer, head of the humanities department at Mary Holmes College, has been awarded a grant from the U.S. Office of Education to partici-

pate in a study program this summer at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Fla. Thirty-six teachers from all over the country were chosen for the summer project, which runs until Aug. 9.

Troy, Ala. The Rev. and Mrs. C.R. Noble had two refrigerators. But Mrs. J.M. Warren was doing her community action work--as she put it, "collecting from Peter to pay Paul." She called Mrs. Noble, and told her about a couple that lived about ten or 12 miles from Troy, with six children and no ice-box. The Nobles decided to give this family one of their refrigerators. Gene Schroeder, director of the Organized Community Action Program, asked a company to volunteer a truck to move the refrigerator, and the ice-box was delivered last Saturday.



REV. AND MRS. NOBLE (LEFT) SAY GOOD-BYE TO ICE-BOX

Black History

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--Beginning this fall, the University of Alabama will offer a course on Negro history.

The course, called "The Negro in U.S. History," will be taught by John Pancake, associate history professor. The addition of a black history course to the university's curriculum was one of the demands made last spring by the campus' Afro-American Association and some white supporters.



Hale Folks Get Free Beef

Lining Up for Food

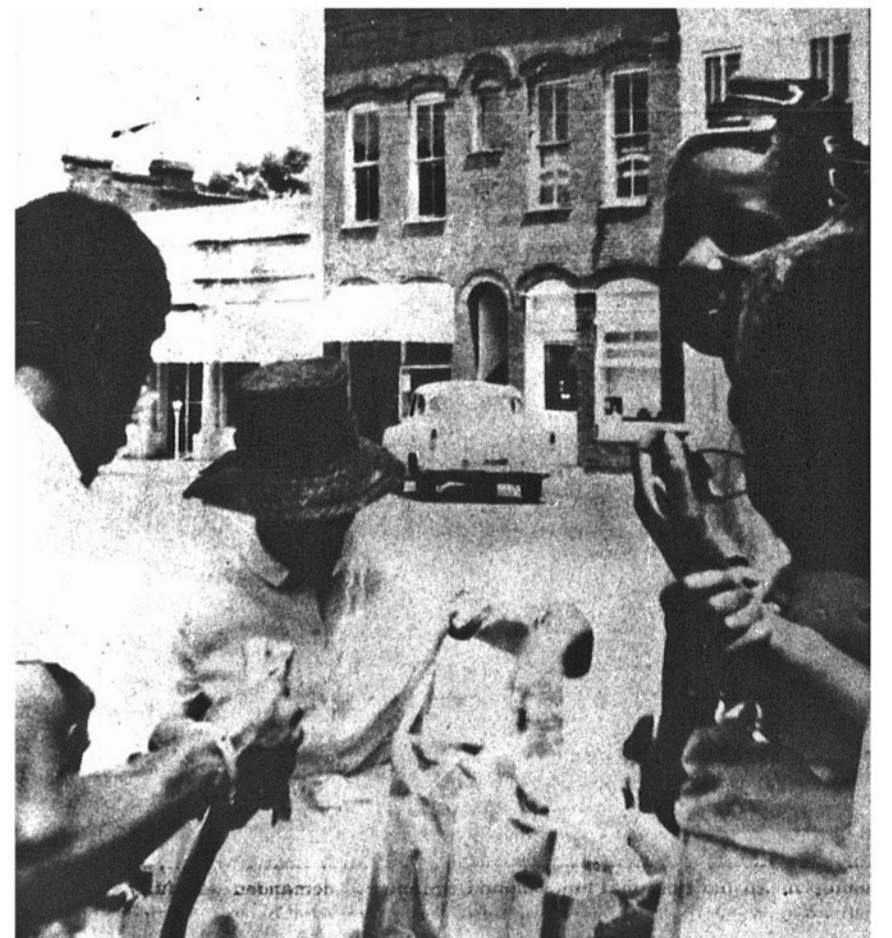
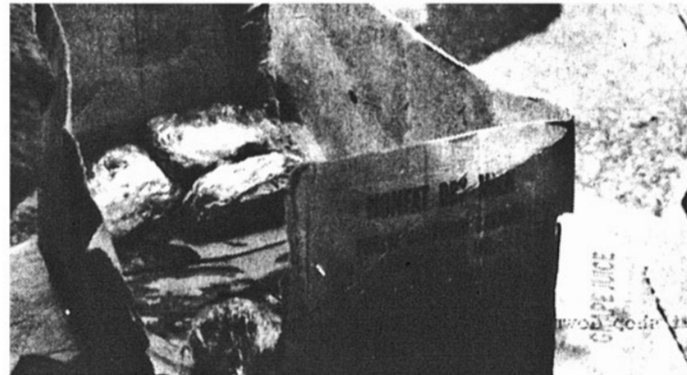


GREENSBORO, Ala.--The second stop on the Southern Rural Research Project's free-beef caravan was Greensboro.

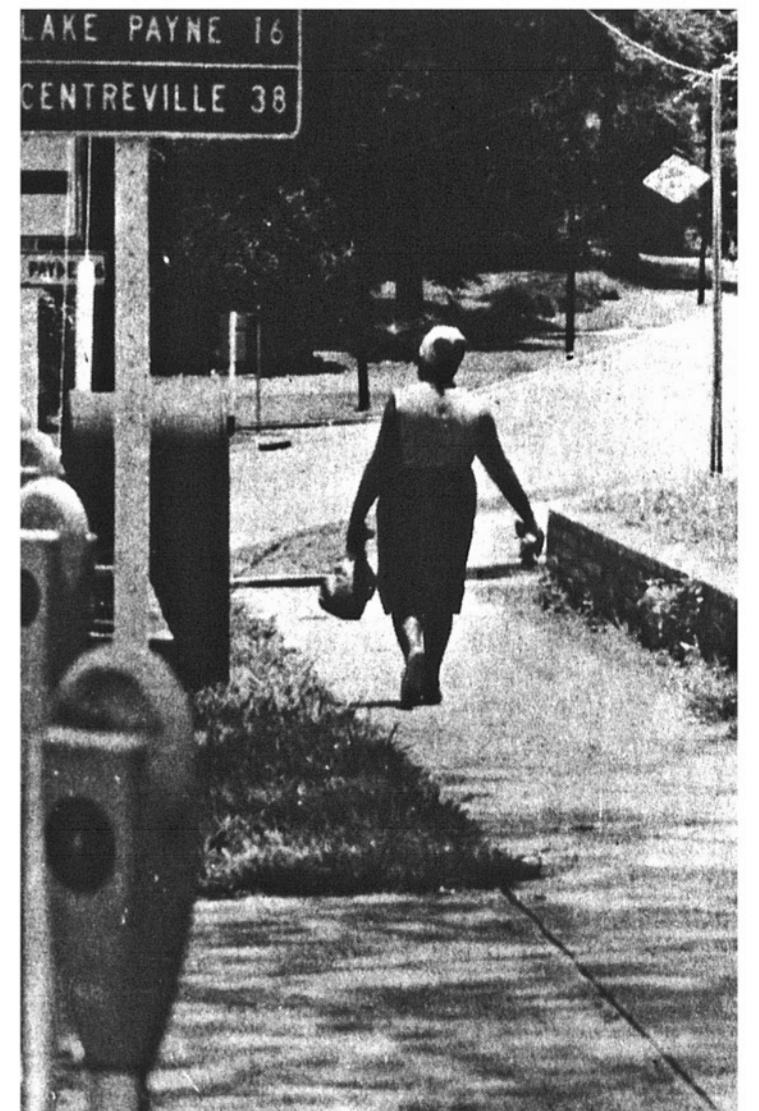
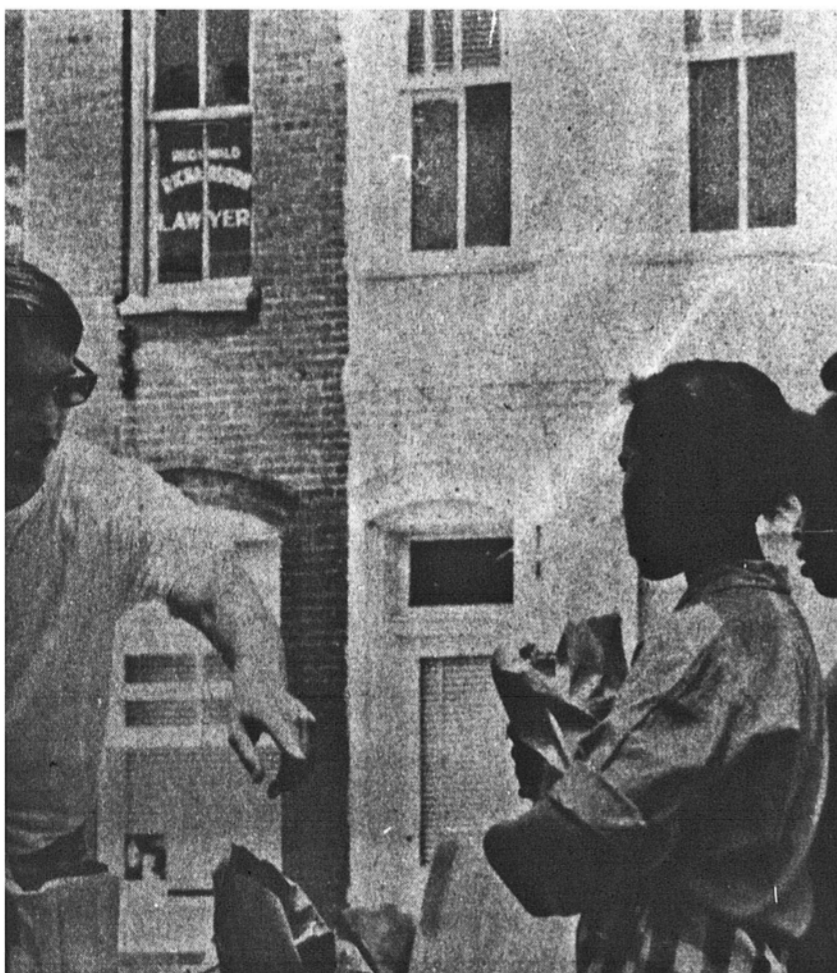
At SRRP's two other stops--Linden and Demopolis, both in Marengo County--the beef was given to surplus food recipients, who get mostly starches from the government. Here in Hale County, the beef was distributed to people who can't afford to participate in the county's food stamp program.

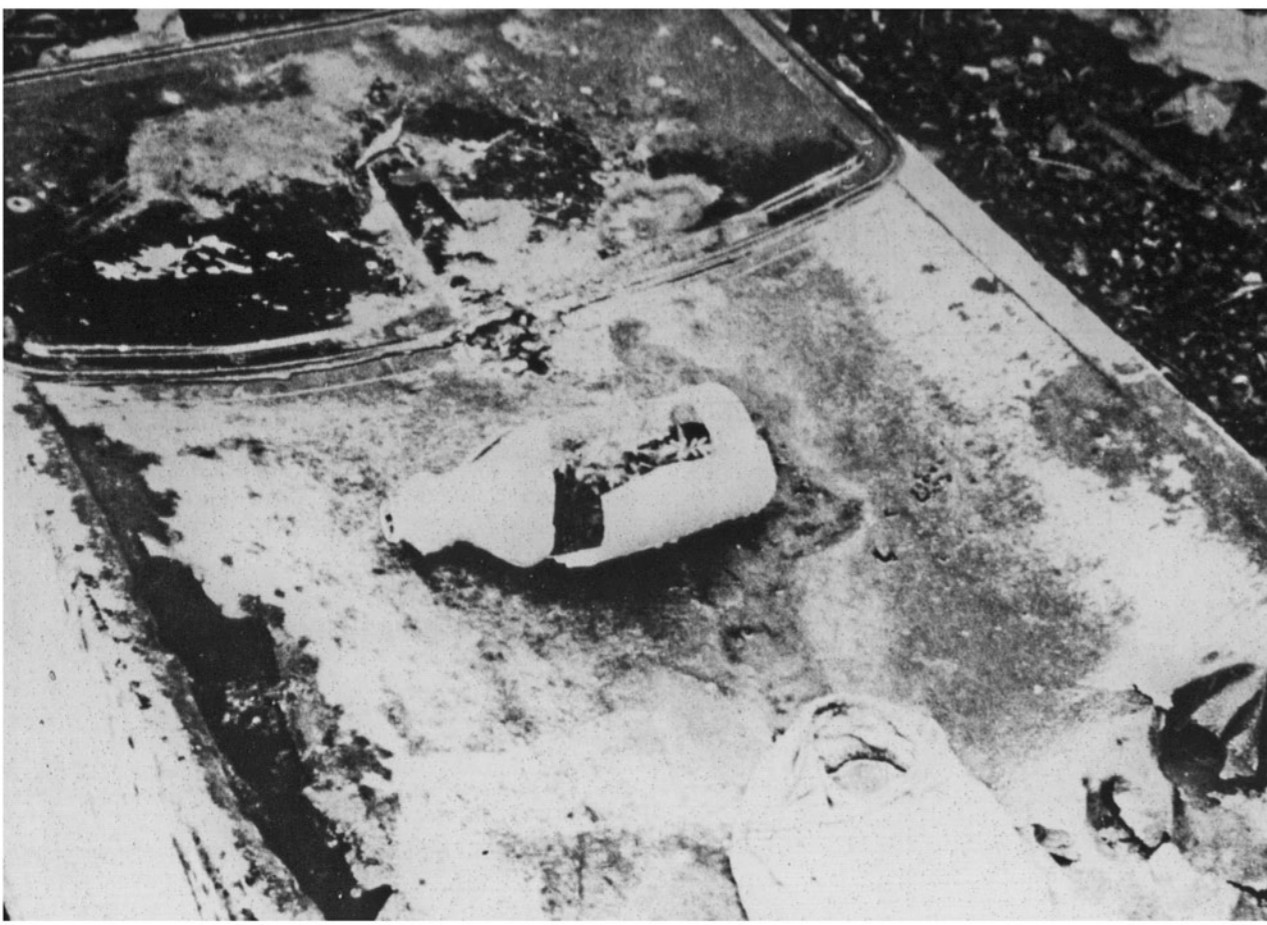
On July 18, SRRP workers also took about ten people over to the food stamp office to apply for the program. Some of them said they had been told that people with no income are not eligible for the food stamps. After a discussion, two people were allowed to apply.

At the end of SRRP's visit, some Hale County leaders said they will continue to help people who have been kept out of the food stamp program.

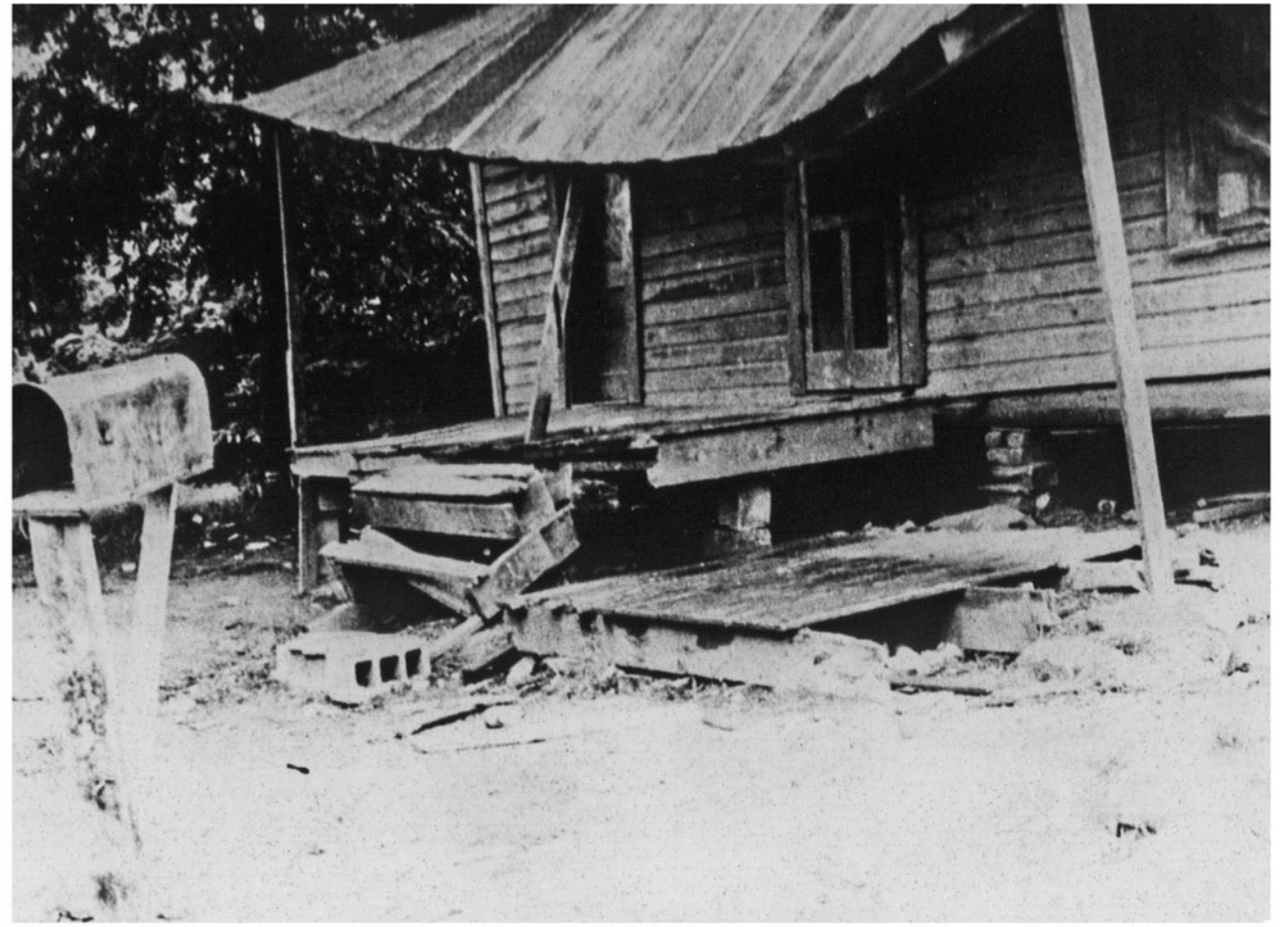


Photos by
Kenneth Lumpkin & Estelle Fine





TRASH LITTERS BACK YARD



OLD HOUSE DROOPS AT COOSA AND SAVERY



PEELING WALLS AND BARE FLOORS

New Sewer Doesn't Change Anything for Slum Residents

TEXT BY FRANCES STUBBS; PHOTOS BY FRANKLIN HOWARD

TALLADEGA, Ala.--The new sewer lines had just been laid in Talladega's Needmore community, after half a century of back-yard outhouses whose raw sewage ran down the streets and back alleys after each torrential rain.

Things were looking up, said the folks uptown--who drive through the community twice every day and sometimes on weekends, to pick up and return the maids and yardboys.

They know about the conditions in Needmore, because for several years they have had to drive around a great big gaping ditch running diagonally across the street just in front of the house at the corner of Coosa and Savery streets. That's the large, four-room clapboard house with the coardboard over the windows--the one propped up with two-by-fours and a mixture of other lumber gathered from the city's salvage piles.

The most monumental improvement in Needmore's history--sewer lines--was finally coming. But to the residents of the big house at Coosa and Savery, it couldn't have mattered less.

They said the improvement of the street simply meant that now, everyone who

passes will be able to see straight through their old tumble-down frame home. The house still leaks when it rains, and freezes all over when the weather turns cold, the residents said.

Nine people live here, in the slum area of this quaint and quiet little college town--a husband and wife, their four children, the wife's brother and unmarried sister, and the sister's baby.

"I been living here about a year now. The house wasn't quite this bad when we moved in," said the lady of the house, who didn't want her name used.

As she spoke, three of her four children climbed the broken-down porch and came trooping barefoot through the front door, leaving tracks of red Alabama clay all the way to the kitchen.

"All of these is school age," said their mother. "My little girl is in Head Start now." She paused in the middle of preparing lunch for the kids to brush away the crowd of flies that swarmed freely through the torn, rusted screen of the back door.

"It's hard. I don't know where I can move, but I hope I can move somewhere," the lady went on.

"I don't like living here," she said. "It's hard. My husband works about ten hours a day, but the pay is low. I don't work because I had an operation. He had the same job for about ten years, which is ever since we married. Negroes can't find too many jobs around here."

The owner of the run-down house--a Negro--said he wants the residents to move, so he can destroy the house. "They haven't paid rent in a long time," he said.

Maybe the residents of the house on the corner of Coosa and Savery streets will find another place to live some day. But chances are that this house--like all the other houses in Needmore--will remain there, a refuge for some other poor family with nowhere else to go.



CRUMBLING FRONT PORCH

'They Should Take a Bull-Dozer And Clean This Whole Place Out'

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--The Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association recently conducted an integrated tour of the slum areas of Tuscaloosa, Ministers, businessmen, and their wives traveled by bus in 90-degree weather to see how the city's poor people have to live.

"They ought to take a bull-dozer and clean this whole place out," said one lady, appalled at the squalor about her, as she walked through one slum area.

The only change during the two-hour tour was the name of the area being visited. Conditions in each slum were much the same--rows of run-down structures, many of the "shot-gun" variety, sometimes housing two or three families. The yards were dirty, with weeds growing up behind the houses. Windows were broken, and planks were missing from the outside walls.

Yet the rents were high. "I pays too much for what I got," said one elderly slum resident. "I pays \$28.15 a month for that." She pointed to an old, decrepit duplex. Other residents said they pay from \$13 to \$57 a month.

The Rev. Guy Waldrop said that the tour was held so that participants could become familiar with the problems of "the hidden city," in order to work toward solutions. And, he said, the tour was supposed to end hope to people in the poverty areas, by letting them know that someone is in-

terested in their problems.

The Rev. T.W. Linton, who served as tour guide, said the bus trip covered only about one-third of the poverty areas in the city. Linton said he was encouraged by the reactions and remarks of the people on the tour.

For instance, a Tuscaloosa businessman said something has to be done, but he didn't think housing alone is the answer.

"I don't know what the whole answer is," he said. "But somewhere it must include better job opportunities, and an educational program about birth control...about spending money wisely."

"If you just moved them out of this area into a better area, how long would it be before that area would look like this?" he asked.

"I think a trip like this opens your eyes to things as they are," said the Rev. William Curl, pastor of the First Methodist Church. "I am aware now that we are a long way from where we need to be."

"I'm surprised," said the Rev. John Rutland, Methodist district superintendent. "I knew there were some areas like we have seen, but there's a whole lot more than I realized. In my opinion, if we're going to do something about this, we've got to build two (decent) units for each one like we've seen. It's amazing that so large a number live in such unbelievable conditions."

Reynold Q. Shotts, professor of mineral engineering at the University of

Alabama, added, "I've seen these things before, but never in such concentration. I believe the landlord is partly to blame, but I also believe the whole community is to blame.

"And if after the community gives it help and the conditions are not changed, then I'll have to believe that the tenants are to blame."

"I think that what really is needed is a real personal interest on the part of businessmen, civic leaders, and the community to do something concrete," said another minister. He said the idea should not be to give people something, "but to give them the opportunity to do something."

"I was talking to two of the colored men at one stop," he continued, "and they pointed out that what they need are job opportunities that will enable them to provide for their families. I'm

not for giving gifts or supporting people who won't support themselves." They must be given some goal that they'll work for."

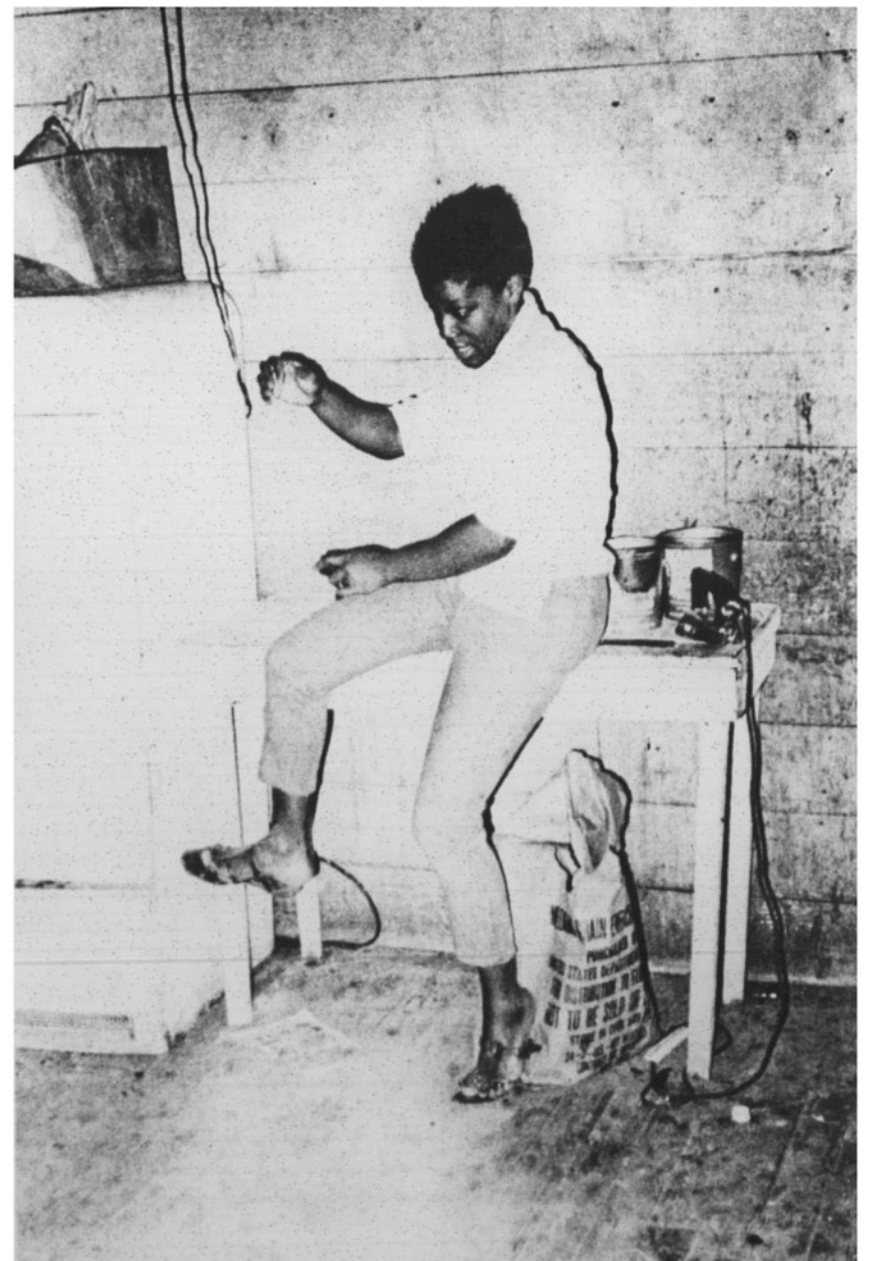
It was observed that there has been nothing done in the way of public housing for slum residents since 1952.

Linton summed up his opinion of the tour by saying, "I got the feeling, after observing the reaction of those on the trip, that they were impressed at the things they saw. I hope that with them seeing it, they will begin to encourage others to do something about it."

"It's expensive to live there (in slum areas), and it's also dangerous to live there," Linton added. "But there's one good thing. We got most of the teenage boys out of there during the day this summer through jobs. They have hope now, and they didn't have it before."



SIGHTS SEEN ON TUSCALOOSA TOUR



SLUM RESIDENT TALKS ABOUT HER LIFE



TESTING BLOOD PRESSURE

Miss Pinkie Bell Ross Sees Her First Doctor

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
SHORTER, Ala.--Miss Pinkie Bell Ross saw a doctor this month for the first time in her life. But she didn't go to see him. He came to see her.

Pinkie Bell--age six--was one of 77 rural kids examined by staff members of the mobile health unit sponsored by the Macon County Community Action Program.

All of the children are enrolled in a summer play-school and tutorial program at Prairie Farms Elementary School. The program is operated jointly by the West Macon Improvement Association, the local chapter of the National Council for Negro Women, and the American Ethical Union.

The kids took the time off from finger-painting and studying Negro history "primarily to give them the experience of being examined by a doctor," said William Peterson, the play-school director.

Although it was a new experience for most of the children, they didn't seem to mind it. Pinkie Bell stood still while Mrs. Anne Slatter--a registered nurse--examined her throat and ears, and she smiled gravely when James Upshaw

Jr.--a health educator--took her blood pressure and recorded her height and weight.

After Dr. J.W. Williams, director of the mobile health unit, finished examining her bare feet, Pinkie Bell smiled more broadly. No, she said shyly, the check-up didn't hurt at all.

Pinkie Bell didn't seem to have any serious health problems. But some children were told to see the doctor again when the mobile unit makes its regular visit to the Shorter area.

Mrs. Consuello J. Harper, co-ordinator of the play-school program, said the doctor's visit was only one of many new experiences the six- to 12-year-old children have had this summer.

They have learned to carve wood, gone swimming twice a week in Tuskegee pools, toured the city police and fire departments and water-filtration plant, and visited the Macon County jail.

Parents are involved in the program through regular Wednesday-night "adult education" sessions. And the Macon County Board of Education has provided free bus service.

Mrs. Harper said the play-school's only real problem has been a lack of local volunteers.

Fairfield People Charge City With Discrimination

BY BOB LABAREE
FAIRFIELD, Ala.--When the Fairfield City Council meeting broke up one night three weeks ago, most of the 150 Negro citizens who attended the meeting weren't happy about what had gone on.

Many of them said they felt the council had ignored their plea for zoning laws that would allow for more prime residential areas in Negro sections.

Some of the people were even threatening to bring a law-suit charging city officials with trying to squeeze Negroes out of Fairfield. And later on, that's just what they did.

The suit--filed in federal court by attorney Demetrius Newton, who led the protest at the council meeting July 1--claims that a privately-financed urban renewal project in the all-Negro Englewood area of Fairfield is not providing enough "suitable re-location facilities" for residents of the area.

The suit points out that because of segregation, the number of places Englewood Negroes can move to is limited, and most of these places are full. Even Englewood, once it is re-built, will be able to take back only a few residents, since it was re-zoned two months ago for businesses, the suit says.

In effect, says the suit, the displaced Englewood residents--all of them Negroes--are being forced to move out of the city.

The suit also charges the city with discriminating against Negroes in municipal services. Open ditches, unpaved streets, and streets without sidewalks "predominate in Negro neighborhoods," the suit says.

Fairfield Mayor Claude Smithson didn't want to say much about the accusations in the suit, but he did deny that the city has neglected Negroes.

"More than 50% of the gas tax money we've gotten was spent for improvements in (all-Negro) Interurban Heights," Smithson said. "That's where we've done the greatest amount of work."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 8:30 p.m. Monday, July 29, in the Abyssinia Baptist Church, 1501 Ave. L, Ensley, the Rev. F. N. Nixon, pastor. The Rev. H.E. Oden will be the speaker.



LATT MARTIN doing another community service for WRMA listeners--teen-age record hops during the summer time. WRMA--Montgomery's first Negro radio station, serving all of Montgomery County and Central Alabama.

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Announcements

FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opekka-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, Ala. 36830.

G. I. BILL STUDENTS--Veterans who plan to enter school this fall under the G. I. Bill should apply now for their Veterans Administration Certificate of Eligibility, and avoid the fall rush. Veterans already in training under the G. I. Bill who plan to change programs or schools this fall must also obtain new Certificates of Eligibility from the V. A. Veterans entering school for the first time should contact their nearest local V. A. office, and veterans who are changing programs should contact the V. A. regional office which maintains their records.

LOWNDES COUNTY RESIDENTS--Applications will be taken until Monday, July 29, for the following positions which are now open in the OEO-sponsored Lowndes County Board of Health Community Health Project (P. O. Box 236, Hayneville, Ala. 36040): one executive secretary, one administrative secretary, one fiscal purchasing officer, one clerk-typist-receptionist, three clerk-typists II, one clerk-typist III, one training co-ordinator-counselor, and one bookkeeper. Job descriptions and application forms are available at the Project Office, located in brick building across from the Post Office in Hayneville, Ala. Applicants must apply in person, and only residents of Lowndes County will be considered.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY--The annual competition for admission to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, will begin with the College Entrance Examination Board test next Dec. 7. Applications to take this test must be sent to the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, before Nov. 2. Appointments to the Coast Guard Academy are made solely on merit--there are no congressional appointments or geographical quotas. To qualify, an applicant must have reached his 17th--but not his 22nd--birthday by July 1, 1969. Applicants must have a high school education, and must be in excellent physical condition. Additional information and application forms can be obtained from your high school guidance counselor or by writing to Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320.

SWAFCA JOBS--Monday, July 22, was the closing date for applications for employment with the Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association (P.O. Box 956, Selma, Ala. 36701) in the positions previously advertised. SWAFCA hires its personnel on the basis of qualifications, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS--Welfare recipients and other poor people seeking to defend themselves against injustices in the welfare system--and to change that system--have organized into the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). NWRO's 171 groups in 31 states have more than 6,000 members, who directly represent the 25,000 welfare recipients in their households. Together they fight for adequate income, dignity, justice, and democracy. There are presently welfare rights groups in the South in Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Anyone wishing to join a group or help form one in his community should write to National Welfare Rights Organization, 1762 Corcoran St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

TRAINING JOBS FOR VETERANS--Government agencies can now hire Viet Nam-era veterans for jobs under special, non-competitive "transitional appointments." These jobs--paying from \$3,776 to \$5,565 a year--are for veterans with less than one year of training beyond high school, who have the required qualifications for the jobs. The veteran must also agree to take at least the equivalent of one school year of education or training under the G. I. Bill. Veterans must have had at least 181 consecutive days of active duty--some part of it after Aug. 4, 1964--to be eligible for these jobs. Veterans remain eligible until one year after their discharge or Feb. 9, 1969, whichever is later. Interested applicants may contact any government agency they prefer, or any office of the Veterans Administration or the Civil Service Commission, or the Veterans Assistance Center in Atlanta, Ga., or New Orleans, La.

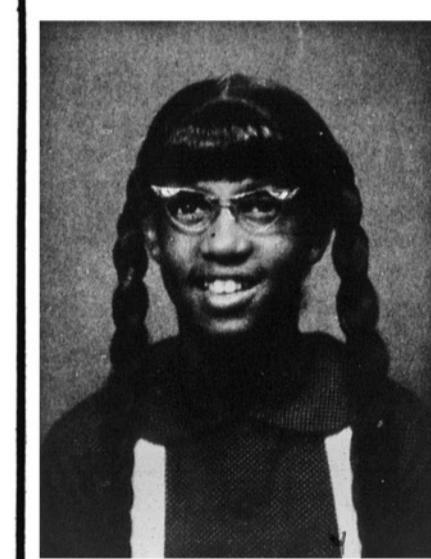
HELPING THE POOR--The Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW) are trying to help deprived people obtain needed income, jobs, and medical treatment. We assist citizens by writing up and filing job complaints and racial-discrimination complaints with the federal government. Equipment, office supplies, and volunteers are desperately needed to aid the poor. To get help, to volunteer, or to make contributions, contact NOW Inc., 1100 Davis Ave., Mobile, Ala. 36603, phone 432-3252.

USHER BOARD PROGRAM--The Mt. Zion Baptist Church Usher Board Program will be held at 3 p.m. Sunday, July 28, in the church in Enterprise, Ala. The Rev. Paul Grider is the pastor.

TROY LEGAL PROGRAM--Applications are now being taken for the Legal Aid Program sponsored by the Organized Community Action Program in Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties in Alabama. The program will offer legal aid to poor people in civil matters, such as divorces, evictions, and debt problems. Interested applicants should write the Organized Community Action Program, P.O. Box 127, Troy, Ala. 36081, or call 566-2384 for more information.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"We shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." These words of Jesus as recorded in the Gospel of John are part of the Lesson-Sermon titled "Truth," to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, July 28.

REVIVAL SERVICES--The Poplar Springs Baptist Church will hold revival services Sunday, July 28, through Friday, Aug. 2, in the church in New Brockton, Ala. The Rev. J.L. Gamble of Dothan will be the evangelist, and the Rev. John Grayer is the pastor.



Lesa Joyce Price Says:

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Black

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

burst into loud applause. (The audience, incidentally, was all white. None of the state's Negro lawyers--many of whom are involved in civil rights and civil liberties cases--came to honor Justice Black.)

The white-haired justice's hands shook, and tears rolled down his cheeks, as he ended his talk by reading these lines from the poem "Thanatopsis," by William Cullen Bryant:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
"The innumerable caravan, which moves
"To that mysterious realm, where each shall take

"His chamber in the silent halls of death,
"Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
"Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed

"By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
"About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

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'Taxation Without Representation' in Auburn?

Negro Lady Seeks Council Seat

AUBURN, Ala.--"Right now," said Mrs. Frankie King, "we've got taxation without representation. That's not what we want."

So, said Mrs. King, she decided to be the first Negro to run for the Auburn City Council. She faces four white opponents--including the incumbent, Duncan Wright--in the election Aug. 13.

Mrs. King said she is running "to give the minority group a representative, which we don't have right now. If you don't have a Negro representative on the council, it's hard for them to be represented. . . ."

"If they have a Negro on, other Negroes will feel there is someone they can bring a problem to."

As Mrs. King spoke in her home last week, four-year-old Michele--the only daughter among the six King children--sat nearby, counting her toes. Mrs. King, a secretary for the Head Start program, said she got in the race "when no one else qualified."

"I'm not a member of too many things," she said, "I'm workin' all day, and I have my family. I'd rather someone else did it. . . . I don't know why the others didn't."

But "rather than tell someone else to do what I wouldn't do," Mrs. King



MRS. FRANKIE KING

went on, she decided to run. So far, she said, she's just been doing a little door-to-door campaigning.

"Well, I've only been to people that I know," she explained, "because this is the first time I've done this. I thought I'd get the swing of it, easy-like."

"I figure it's gonna be a great experience," she said, "I think I'm gonna learn a lot of things." And, she promised, she'll be "bringing up problems

that won't be brought up otherwise."

Mrs. King, who dropped out of school and later went back, said she thinks the number-one problem is education:

"All of the schools in Auburn should be so that any parent would be willing to send his child to any school and know that he will get a good education. . . . All schools should be so you wouldn't have to worry whether they're Negro or white."

Also, she said, "I'd like to bring up the roads and the street lights, and get decent garbage service all over town."

Does it take a Negro to represent Negroes on the council, as Mrs. King says?

"I think she's wrong," said Wright, who holds the seat Mrs. King is seeking. "I've done everything I could the last four years for 'em. . . . I don't know what else she could do."

Wright, who works in the large animal clinic at Auburn University, said he has

voted for free food, better recreational facilities, and "every public improvement they (Negroes) have requested."

However, he noted, sometimes "they aren't able to have streets paved, and the city isn't able to do it for 'em." Property-owners must pay for paving roads in front of their own homes, he said.

Wright said he has done "what little I could do" about the schools--which are run by the school board, not the city council.

With three other white candidates--James Yeoman, Pearson Jones, and Harry Russell--in the race, a run-off election is a possibility.

But whatever happens, said Mrs. King, "I hope I can sorta shake people up, so they can be aware of the needs. . . ."

"I hope I can 'sock it to 'em,' as the children say, so they can really be aware."

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Federal Judges Block Negro School Addition

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--A three-judge federal court this week refused to let the Autauga County Board of Education add 12 classrooms to all-Negro Autauga County Training School.

The court also warned the Autauga board--and other Alabama boards--to give "immediate and serious consideration" to ways of making their desegregation efforts more effective.

The Autauga school board asked the court for permission to build the new classrooms for the Autaugaville school after Ernest Stone, state superintendent of education, refused to approve the construction.

Stone had told the board that the new construction would tend to maintain school segregation, in violation of the federal court's state-wide desegregation order.

In a hearing last month, the board argued that the new classrooms, by improving the school, would increase the possibility that white students might choose to go there.

But, the court ruled this week, "there is no evidence offered in this case to support (this) contention. . . . This court would be naive to the point of ridiculousness to accept such a justification for this additional construction and expansion of this Negro school in Autauga County, Alabama."

"It is true that the physical facilities at the Autauga County Training School have been shamefully inferior," said the court's opinion, written by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. But "up until the present time," the court said, the school board has shown no interest in improving them.

Johnson said it is "highly significant" that the enrollment in grades ten through 12 at the training school is only 158, and the enrollment in the same grades in Autaugaville's mostly-white school, Hicks Memorial, is just 63.

Both of these enrollments, the judge pointed out, are below the state's recommended minimum for high schools. If the two were consolidated, Johnson went on, the resulting school would still have only 221 students.

The judge did not order the board to consolidate the schools. But he noted that lawyers in the state-wide desegregation case have asked the court to implement recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

And these decisions, he said, have

held that freedom-of-choice desegregation plans are inadequate where 85% of the Negro children are still attending all-Negro schools.

In Autauga County, Johnson said, no white children have chosen Negro schools for 1968-69, and only 5% of the Negro children have chosen white schools.

The court will hear the request in the state-wide case "at an appropriate time," Judge Johnson said.

"In the meantime," he added, "the Autauga County school board, as well as the other boards of education throughout Alabama, should be appraising their performance and the effectiveness of their desegregation plans."

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. Membership 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.



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In actual cost, these services added up to \$112,707.15 during the year 1967.

Leroy Garrett's hope is that all people have gained from this service as much as intended, and that, if possible, he can do more in the future.

Personally Yours

... answers questions about Junior Miss etiquette, grooming and interests.



Q. My family's going on a fabulous trip this summer. Mom assigned me the responsibility for keeping the car clean -- between three kids, two parents and luggage and . . . help! Any short-cuts?

A. Fortunately, there are always short-cuts in cleaning -- even on a family car trip. Prepare a cleaning kit to handily fit under the front seat. Litter bags are a necessity -- as much as your hair rollers are for your appearance. Often forgotten is a little whisk broom. If the cleaning is done every day, the load never gets large, and everyone's happy. As an added touch, put some Kleen-Ups disposable window cleaners in your little kit. All you need to do is wet them from the thermos bottle, and the hidden cleaners come alive. A few wipe-ups as you're driving makes a difference! The view will really be fabulous, and Mom will be proud of your good job.

Q. What should a girl do when she invites a boy over to

her house and another boy calls while he's there? It's bad enough when the phone's in another room but when it isn't . . . well help!

A. Boy, can you ever get yourself into a bind in this kind of situation! The polite and simplest thing to do is tell the caller right away that you have a guest and that you'd enjoy talking to him later. Suggest a time that he can call you back. As you've no doubt found out, if you start a conversation with the caller, your guest may get upset. Then, to top it off, you start to feel anxious, so you abruptly end the phone conversation, leaving this boy bewildered. Be polite. Both boys will respect you -- and you won't be left in a hang-up!

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