

Coleman Tried Among Friends

BY ROBERT E. SMITH



COLEMAN (LEFT) ARRIVES FOR TRIAL

HAYNEVILLE--A jury in Lowndes County Thursday found Thomas L. Coleman, one of the county's most prominent citizens, not guilty of manslaughter.

Coleman, accused of the shotgun killing of a civil rights worker, was more at home in Lowndes County this past week than anyone else at his trial.

He was more at home than the attorney general of Alabama, who discovered early in the week how things are done in that rural county.

Richmond Flowers, the attorney general, had said he was afraid the case against Coleman, 55, a part-time sheriff's deputy and prominent resident of Hayneville, would be "white-washed."

Coleman had admitted gunning down Jonathan M. Daniels, a 26-year-old theology student who had been picketing in Fort Deposit and organizing community projects among Negroes in Selma.

Flowers took over the case after the county grand jury indicted Coleman for manslaughter, not murder.

In order to change the indictment to murder, Flowers appeared early Monday before Judge T. Werth Thagard to ask for a postponement of the manslaughter trial. The judge, without explanation, said no.

Flowers' assistant, Joe Breck Gant, said in court the next day that he did not

have a chance of proving Coleman guilty without the help of the state's key witness--the Rev. Richard Morrisroe.

Father Morrisroe, a Roman Catholic priest from Chicago, was still hospitalized after being seriously injured by the same gun that killed his companion, Daniels, last Aug. 20.

The judge replied that Morrisroe's absence was not reason enough for a postponement, and ordered Circuit Solicitor Arthur E. Gamble Jr. to handle the case against Coleman.

The attorney general's staff had feared that Gamble, as a friend of Coleman and of many other Lowndes residents, would not press hard to put Thomas Coleman behind bars.

Gamble did his job in the trial--no more, no less. At times he argued the way Flowers himself might have.

"The cemeteries are filled with people killed by men of good character," he said Wednesday after ten friends told the jury of Coleman's reputation.

"In Lowndes County we are still a government of laws, not of men," said the large, soft-spoken county prosecutor.

State Senator Vaughan Hill Robison defended Coleman by saying, "We got a right to protect ourselves."

"If a man says to me, 'Are you threatening me?'" said Robison, quoting what Daniels was heard to say to Coleman, "I'd say he was looking for trouble. And he found trouble."



SPECTATORS HUDDLE

It was the jurors' job to decide between conflicting accounts of what happened that summer afternoon on the steps of Varner's grocery store in Hayneville.

Miss Ruby Sales of Selma and Miss Joyce Bailey of Fort Deposit, two Negro girls with Daniels at the time, gave one account. Four white friends of Coleman told stories that differed in important details.

Lawyers on both sides agreed that the jury should hear a written statement from Father Morrisroe, who said Daniels and he carried no weapons when they went to Varner's store, and that Coleman cursed them as they approached the store door.

Witnesses told the jury that several civil rights demonstrators were released that afternoon from the county jail in Hayneville.

The group waited in front of the store for transportation out of town. Miss Sales, Miss Bailey, and the two young churchmen went to the store for food and soft drinks.

Meanwhile, two white witnesses said, Coleman had gone to the Varner store to see his friend, Leon W. Crocker. Coleman knew the civil rights crowd was there, and he had with him his 12-gauge shotgun.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Negroes Boycott Training School

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER and GAIL FALK

GREENVILLE--About 20 Negro students walked out of the Greenville Training School last week because, said Sadie Mae Phifer, student leader of the boycott, "It just ain't right up at the school."

Tuesday night a group of parents met with SCLC county director R. B. Cottonreader to draw up a list of demands to the Butler County Board of Education.

The demands included the immediate appointment to the board of education of two Negroes approved by the Negro community, a full-time paid janitor, bandmaster and safety officer for the Greenville Training School, and open registration for Negroes at the white schools for the next 30 days.

According to Cottonreader, County Superintendent of Schools H. L. Terrell refused to meet with parents Wednesday morning, because they were accompanied by Cottonreader and a lawyer.

"I don't know why they're demonstrating," Terrell said last Monday. "They have the best physical facilities anywhere in the county."

"They have 20 teachers for the 497 enrolled students. That's more teachers than the one per 31 students the state pays us for," Terrell said.

"The school is accredited," Terrell said, pointing to the listing of the Greenville Training School in the Alabama Education Directory.

"And any of the nigger parents who want to file applications for their children to go to the previously all-white school, we'll accept them," he added. On Monday, students tried to explain why they were not in school.

"You just learn two trades up there; how to pick cotton and how to clean up white folks babies," said Miss Margaret Fountain.

"The football equipment is bad... The library has only 100 books... There are 45 students in a classroom."

"It's not accredited," said Charles Cheatham. "All the students know that."

A number of students mentioned a boy who had graduated last year. When he applied at Colorado State University, they said, he was told that he was not well enough prepared to do college work.

A pretty senior, Jill Moorner, walked into the SCOPE office and sat down in front of a typewriter. "I want to be a secretary," she said, "but I haven't anybody to teach me how to type."

This Month Is State Fair Time

October is state fair time in Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile.

The Alabama State Fair runs all next week, starting Monday, at the fairgrounds in Birmingham. Several TV stars will be on hand, and one of the astronauts' space capsules will be on display.

The 12th Annual South Alabama Fair opens for six days Oct. 11 at the Garrett Coliseum in Montgomery. Free entertainment begins at 4:30 p. m. (except Monday) and at 7:30 p. m. on the Coliseum stage.

Well-known television and recording entertainers will be at the Greater Gulf State Fair, which will run Oct. 18-23 at the Hartwell Field Fairgrounds in Mobile.

At all three fairs, of course, will be the familiar farm, home and industrial exhibits.

"The first day (Sept. 21) I didn't walk out," she went on, "and the second day I went to school, because I'm a senior, you know, and my conscience said I should be going to school."

"But something inside me just told me I ought to walk out. The last period the teacher asked me a question and I didn't even hear, I was thinking so hard about whether I should walk out."

On Sept. 23, 15 boycotting students crossed a newly-erected barricade at the entrance to the campus. They walked down the halls singing freedom songs, and talked to students still in class, trying to persuade them to walk out.

"A few more kids walked out," said Miss Phifer, "but most of them just looked bored or else they laughed at us."

Then the group came out and sat in front of the school, where they were

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



BOYCOTTING STUDENTS TAKE A BREAK

Concert Tickets Hard to Sell

BY CLAY MUSSELMAN

BIRMINGHAM--Dr. Doris Mitchell, daughter of a legendary Macon County physician, came to Birmingham ten days ago with a car full of posters, 10,000 tickets and no experience in concert promotion.

She also came with faith--inherited from her late father, Dr. Joseph Mitchell--that a good idea combined with hard work was bound to succeed.

Now she's not so sure.

Dr. Mitchell is sponsoring a benefit concert by Odetta, the internationally known folksinger, this Saturday at 8:30 p. m. in Municipal Auditorium here.

Proceeds from the concert will go to the Joseph Mitchell Memorial Foundation, established in memory of the Negro doctor who practiced medicine in rural Macon County for 25 years.

The foundation is building the Alabama Academy of Arts in Macon County.



ODETTA

The academy will provide a program in the creative arts for the county's underprivileged children.

But it does not seem very likely that the concert will produce much money for the foundation. Dr. Mitchell has run into a stone wall in Birmingham, and has not sold many tickets.

Some people told her that Birmingham was not the place for Odetta to sing, even though this is where she was born.

"Negroes here have never heard of her," said a local merchant. "You've got to remember this is a mining town, and most of the people don't go for cultural stuff."

Odetta Gordon has traveled all over

the world singing work songs, spirituals and blues. But this will be her first performance in Birmingham.

Jesse Lewis, a prominent Negro advertising executive, said he was willing to bet there would be fewer than 150 Negroes at the concert.

"I had to cut out promoting cultural programs in this city," said Lewis, "because we lost money every time."

"This is a show for white people," he said.

Bill Barclift, a white student at Birmingham-Southern College, bought a ticket to the concert, and then sold it to someone else. He said he planned to go to a fraternity party Saturday night.

He said Odetta was not well known around his campus.

"Folksinging is a fad in the North that hasn't reached here yet. All the fads

trickle down here eventually, but it is sort of like the Great Lakes--they will get down here some time, but it will take a while because that Mississippi flows slow."

Dr. Mitchell said, "The establishment people think this is over the heads of the working men. They think they are out drinking wine."

"I hope they are wrong."

Dr. Mitchell said she could not tell people about how Odetta sings her songs. But, she said, once Negroes heard Odetta, they would know she was singing their music.

Late in the week, Mayor Albert Boutwell sent a letter to Dr. Mitchell, extending the official welcome of the city. He said he recognized "the singular contribution of Odetta to the arts and culture of America."

Ala. Draft Boards Call 1,089 Men for October

Alabama will supply about three per cent of the 35,000 young men that Uncle Sam will draft into the armed services this month.

Draft boards are currently calling men between the ages of 20 and 26, married or unmarried, for involuntary two years service.

A few older 19-year-olds will be drafted in the coming months, according to Glen Curlee, state Selective Service director.

Curlee said that he expects Alabama's draft calls for November and December to be less than the 1,089 for October.

Of the 1,089 called this month, about 725 will be drafted. The rest will join one of the active services or a reserve unit, or come up with an air-tight excuse.

One out of every eight men drafted will go into the Navy. The rest will go into the Army, and will be shipped to basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C., or Fort Polk, La.

Draftees are sent to the Army or Navy by chance selection. They have no choice in the matter.

Curlee said that any young man who has been called for an induction physical examination can expect to get a

draft notice within one month, if he passes.

As many as six out of every ten young men who take the exam do not pass. They flunk either the mental or physical tests.

The draft board will not touch boys who stay in school and keep a passing average. But the board will take young men who are not passing or are out of school, whether they have jobs or not. Draft-age men were advised to decide now among the choices they have:

1. They can take their chances on two years' service if they get drafted.
2. They can sign up for three or more years as an enlisted man or officer.
3. Or they can join a reserve unit. This requires up to six months' active duty and up to six years as a reservist attending regular meetings.

Local draft boards and recruiting offices can give more information about these alternatives.

These are the numbers of men that will be called this month in some Alabama counties:

Autauga 2, Dallas 25, Jefferson 204, Lee 15, Lowndes 3, Marengo 4, Mobile 120, Montgomery 45, Perry 4, Tuscaloosa 20 and Wilcox 4.

Still No Payment For Mobile's Head Start

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--The Head Start program is over for the hundreds of underprivileged children who participated in it this summer.

But it isn't over for the Mobile school administration or for the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Washington, which directs Head Start. Since July, the OEO and Mobile school officials have been disagreeing about integration and about who should pay the \$143,000 that Head Start cost here. The OEO feels that Mobile did not keep its agreement to run an integrated program, and should not receive federal funds for it.

School officials here think they did about the best they could under the circumstances.

So far, no one has paid any bills, and the complaints from unpaid teachers, food distributors, and businessmen are getting louder.

Unless the school administration and OEO can settle their argument soon, Head Start may be finished indefinitely in Mobile. Neither side is anxious to go through all this again.

"We've just about had enough," said one exasperated official at the school administration building.

And James Heller, the chief OEO official working on the Mobile problem, told the SOUTHERN COURIER from Washington that "Mobile has a long road ahead of it before it gets any more Head Start money from us."

Mobile's is the largest of eight Head Start programs in the country that have not received full payment from Washington. All eight are in the South, and three of them are in Alabama--in Mobile, Huntsville and Limestone County.

Mobile and Limestone County are the only ones out of the eight that have not gotten any money yet.

Heller said the OEO will make a final decision soon about the payments.

Mobile's public schools ran 17 Head Start centers, but only one had both Ne-

gro and white children.

Heller said the OEO "permitted segregation if it were totally voluntary, and if freedom of choice had been adequately publicized." He called Mobile's publicity "completely inadequate."

But the OEO's main complaint all along has been that 13 of the centers did not have integrated staffs. These 13 were all in integrated neighborhoods. Cranford Burns, superintendent of schools in Mobile, says the school district tried unsuccessfully to find white teachers willing to work in Negro centers. The school board declared that it would not force teachers to take assignments they did not want.

Heller said, "If that was the only way to do it, that's what we wanted done."

But Heller said he didn't believe that this school district, which "still has segregated rest rooms in its central administration building," really tried its best to persuade white teachers to take assignments in Negro centers.

"ONE OF THE WORST"

He called the Mobile Head Start program "one of the worst" in the country on compliance with the Civil Rights Act, and said the OEO seriously considered closing it early in the summer.

But when Burns took over Head Start from his assistant C. L. Scarborough, "we began to believe that we might get some results," Heller said.

Burns says he made all the adjustments he could in the short time allowed him, and that Heller then assured him by phone that Mobile would get its money.

Heller said, "I did talk pretty hopefully about the money... but I gave no flat assurance."

An employee at the school administration building said she hoped they could settle it somehow and have Head Start back next summer.

"Everybody really liked Head Start," she said. "Their eyes just lit up when they talked about it this summer."

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One Man, One Vote?

State legislatures across the country, including Alabama's, have been struggling to reapportion themselves ever since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its "one man, one vote" ruling earlier this year.

The Supreme Court ruled, in effect, that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned according to population.

(Apportionment means drawing the districts from which members of the state legislature will be elected. If, for example, one state senator is elected from a district with 200,000 population, and another is elected from a district with only 20,000 people, the voters in the smaller district will have just as much pull in the senate as the voters from the district that is 10 times as large.)

Ever since this year's Supreme Court decision was handed down, liberals have taken "one man, one vote" as gospel. When U. S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen proposed a constitutional amendment allowing voters of a state to decide to apportion one house of their legislature on a basis other than population, he was all but accused of treason.

Well, we don't think Dirksen's amendment is all that bad. It is not our idea of democracy to let an unchecked majority run all over the interests of the minority.

Alabama's reapportionment plans illustrate some of the difficulties with the "one man, one vote" formula. First, control of the legislature and of state politics will be taken away from rural areas, like the Black Belt, and given to the urban areas, like Jefferson County. We don't see why this has to be considered a gain. Certainly, the citizens of Birmingham and other cities deserve a fairer shake in the legislature, but should they be allowed to dominate both houses?

Second, it is not clear that the Negroes of Alabama are going to gain under the "one man, one vote" formula. The urban counties--Jefferson, Mobile, Madison, Tuscaloosa, Etowah, Calhoun and Montgomery--are all less than 40 per cent Negro. No matter how many senators and representatives these counties get, the Negro is not likely to elect any of them. The Black Belt, where the Negro will have real voting power, has lost senators and representatives under "one man, one vote."

Third, the state legislators have shown that "one man, one vote" is no insurance that there won't be gerrymandering. And fourth, "one man, one vote" means two-county and multi-county districts in the House as well as the Senate. Each county used to have at least one House member of its own, regardless of population, but the Supreme Court decision did away with that.

The new districts ignore the importance of the county in Alabama, and in some cases, they force one man to represent a number of counties that have nothing in common. Even without gerrymandering, this would be the result.

If, say, a farm county and an industrial county are combined into a district, the people of one county or the other are going to be stuck with a representative who is not sympathetic to their interests. There may be as many unrepresented people under the new order as there were under the old.

Sermon of the Week

Does God Care?

BY CLARENCE SHELTON

SELMA--Does Jesus care? asked the Rev. P. H. Lewis Sunday morning in Brown's Chapel.

"I see the devastating damage of Hurricane Betsy and the thought comes to my mind, does God care? The answer always comes back--yes, he cares," said Mr. Lewis.

"Nothing so thoroughly conquers racial prejudice as the Holy Spirit in our hearts," said Mr. Lewis.

"Once there was a train going from Birmingham to Louisville. The engineer told the conductor he was going to try to make up lost time.

"The passengers became very frightened as the train sped faster down the tracks. They feared they would have a wreck at any moment.

"In the middle of all the confusion and fear, a little girl sat calmly playing with her little doll.

"A man asked her how could she be so calm when they expected the train to leave the tracks.

"She looked up and said, 'Way up yonder is the engineer. The engineer is my father. He knows I'm on board, I know nothing will happen because he cares for me.'

"Up yonder Jesus is the engineer. He knows we're on board, and he cares for us. Why should we be disturbed?"

The U.S. and the World

U.N. Tries to Settle

BY ANNE P. BUXTON

When the United Nations was set up in 1945, men all over the world hoped that it would be able to settle arguments between countries without war.

So when India and Pakistan recently began fighting over Kashmir, the Security Council (a small group of men who handle international flareups for the U.N.) met and quickly called on both countries to agree to a cease-fire. And at the same time, Secretary-General U Thant (the head of the U.N.) flew to India and Pakistan to ask the leaders of the countries to end the war.

On Sept. 23, Pakistani president Mohammed Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed to a cease-fire. But a few days later, fighting again broke out in Kashmir.

The problems facing the U.N. peacemakers are not easy ones. When Great Britain withdrew from the area in 1947, the Indian subcontinent was divided into what we now know as India and Pakistan. Kashmir, which lies on the border between the two countries, was split temporarily into two parts, about one-third going to Pakistan and two-thirds to India.

The U. N., which directed the partition, said that someday all Kashmir's people would vote on whether they

wanted to belong to India or Pakistan. But the vote has never taken place.

The Indians oppose the vote because they know that if it were held, Kashmir would probably end up a part of Pakistan. The question of loyalty is mainly a religious one. The major religion of India is Hinduism, and most of Pakistan is Moslem. In Kashmir eight out of every ten people are Moslem, and so they feel they belong to Pakistan.

Both the U. N. and the U. S. think India and Pakistan are important in the struggle to keep the Communist Chinese from taking over Asia.

The United States has sent enormous amounts of military aid to both India and Pakistan in order to arm them against Chinese invasion.

In the fight over Kashmir, China has supported Pakistan, and threatened India with war if it did not abandon its military outposts on the border between Tibet (which is controlled by China) and Sikkim (which is an Indian protectorate).

The Chinese threat emphasized the international overtones of the war. It was no longer a local border skirmish.

But shortly after the Chinese threatened war, India and Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire. Although the cease-fire has not ended the fighting between In-

Civil Rights Roundup

Mrs. Hicks Leads Boston School Primary After Trying to Stop Negroes' 'Exodus'

BY DONALD E. GRAHAM

BOSTON--Boston civil rights leaders are redoubling their efforts to defeat Mrs. Louise Day Hicks in November's school committee election, but it looks as if their task may be impossible.

Mrs. Hicks, chairman of Boston's five-man school committee, swept through last week's primary election in grand style. She was mentioned on 67 per cent of the ballots, and won more votes than any of the other 17 candidates.

The issue of school segregation was the most important one in the primary campaign.

Earlier this fall, School Superintendent William Ohrenberger recommended that students from overcrowded Negro schools be bused at the city's expense to largely white schools in the suburbs.

Mrs. Hicks and three other school committee members voted against busing. These four received the most votes in the primary election.

Arthur Gartland, the only member of the school committee who voted for busing, ran fifth in the primary.

Negro parents who felt their children's schools were too crowded joined civil rights groups in trying to do something about it this fall. They rented their own buses after the school board's vote, and sent their children to schools in Boston's white suburbs.

Three hundred Negro students were enrolled in suburban schools last week, and parents were searching desperately for money to keep the busing operation, called "Operation Exodus," going.

Their money, as well as contributions from civil rights and labor groups, has kept the buses rolling for three weeks. "Operation Exodus" itself became a major issue in the school committee campaign. Mrs. Hicks made a special trip to the headquarters of the Northern Student Movement in the largely Negro Roxbury area, to try to persuade parents not to bus their children.

She was met with boos and jeers. Later she condemned the operation in the newspapers.

Mrs. Hicks says that housing conditions are responsible for "racial imbalance" in the Boston schools, and she says housing must be changed before the schools.

All five candidates who were supported by civil rights leaders survived the primary. But they ran far behind Mrs. Hicks and the other school committee members.

Thus the election in November will be a head-on collision between Mrs. Hicks' state and the integrationists.

Negro leaders will be trying hard to defeat Mrs. Hicks once again, and it may be their last chance. If she wins by a large majority, her supporters think she is all but certain to run for mayor of Boston two years from now.

BY MARJORIE LEES LINN

Recently, a sleeping New York neighborhood was disturbed by the terrified screams of a young girl. The neighbors arose, turned on the lights and peered out on to the dark streets. They saw a woman running--a man was chasing her.

He caught her, they struggled, she managed to get free and ran again. The neighbors shrugged their shoulders, turned off the lights and went back to sleep. Kitty Genovese was about to be murdered and no one cared!

Kitty Genovese was killed that night. Later, 38 people said they saw what was happening but they "didn't want to get involved."

This apparent lack of concern for a fellow human being, on the part of an entire neighborhood, aroused much indignation from people like me. We asked how such an attitude could exist. I believe today that I may have an answer.

Several weeks ago, I went out with a friend and her 17-year-old daughter. They stopped to pick me up at my home around 6:00 p.m. It was not yet dark.

We had driven about five blocks when we approached a parked car whose occupants all seemed to be crowded into the back seat. As we passed the car, I heard screams.

I looked over just in time to see a man raise a girl from the seat as another man smashed her bruised and swollen face with his fist. I cried out and my friend slowed down. I looked back at the car, and could see now that there were three men--all of them beating the girl.

My friend quickly pulled her car in front of theirs to block their escape, and got out. As she approached them, one of the men jumped from the car and came toward her, fists clenched, cursing and threatening to give us some of the same treatment if we did not leave immediately.

GETAWAY

At the same time, another of the men climbed under the wheel and attempted to get away, ramming into the side of our car in the process. Realizing that he could not get past, he jumped out and ran. A soldier, who had in the meantime stopped to help, gave chase. The third man remained in the back seat holding the girl.

Suddenly, the man who stood threatening us jumped into the car, backed up and drove away, almost hitting several people in the crowd that had begun to gather.

We had not been able to rescue the girl, who still struggled to free of her captor in the back seat. We had, however, gotten their tag number, and they knew it.

The soldier, unable to catch the man who ran, returned and went to call the police. Much to our surprise, before the policeman arrived, two of the men who had fled came back, accompanied by an



older man. They were walking.

When the policeman finally arrived, these three men proceeded to relate a fantastic story. They said that the man who had come back with them was their father--that the girl they had been beating was their sister.

They said they had gotten word that their sister was in a local tavern, drunk. They had gone after her. She had tried to get out of the car, they said, and so they (all three of them) were forced to stop the car and "beat her a--."

The policeman asked them where they had taken the girl, and they said they had taken her home and put her to bed. He did not check to see if the girl was indeed the sister, or if she was at home in bed. He never questioned them as to the identity of the third man involved.

The upshot of the whole thing was this: we were told by the officer that we could press charges if we wanted to, but that in reality we were "guilty" of interfering in a family affair.

DON'T GET MIXED UP

His advice to us was never to get mixed up in anything of this kind, but to ignore it. He also said in essence that sticking your nose into somebody else's business was a good way to get yourself in trouble.

He then got into his patrol car and drove away, leaving the two men and their "father" standing on the street corner. They stood looking after him with satisfied smirks on their faces. We drove on to keep an appointment, feeling like naughty little girls who had just had their hands slapped.

I wonder now, if I were to be awakened by screams in the night, whether I would not bury my head in my pillow and forget it. Would I have nerve enough to go out into the street and perhaps "interfere" with a brother beating his sister, a father choking his daughter or a husband stabbing his wife?

Could I afford to get mixed up in what might be a "family affair"?

SERIOUS DOUBTS

Today I have serious doubts as to whether that New York neighborhood was really unconcerned about the fate of Kitty Genovese. I think it is entirely possible that the neighbors had been tranquilized by some past encounter with the cold, hard facts of life and law.

And I am afraid, in view of these facts, that it can and will happen again and again.

Boycott Ends

MOBILE--No new leaflets have appeared along Highway 45 in the suburb of Prichard during the past week. No one has started bombing white businesses, as recommended in the violent leaflets distributed about two weeks ago in the area. And business is picking up at Summers Brothers grocery, the main target of the leaflet.

Right after the leaflet appeared, an unorganized boycott of the store began. Summers Brothers responded with an intensive radio advertising campaign, and S.W. Summers, owner of the store, asked for meetings with many of the Negro leaders in the area.

Tuesday evening, Summers met with a 12-man committee headed by the Rev. Handy Davis, president of the NAACP in Prichard. The committee voted 11 to 1 to ask the customers to return to the store. Only Davis opposed the decision.

Most of the complaints about the store centered around the butcher. Davis wanted the butcher fired, and he wanted the wages of Negro employees increased. He said, "Summers was really asking our people to continue taking insults."

India-Pakistan War



dia and Pakistan, it did take the wind out of China's sails.

What will happen next? Last Tuesday Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto asked the U.N. to fulfill the Security Council's 16-year-old promise to hold a plebiscite (an election in which

the people of Kashmir decide whether to join India or Pakistan).

But so far India has refused to negotiate.

Until both Pakistan and India agree to talk some and give a little, the U.N. will not be able to settle the war.

The Legislature

Federal Courts Study Plans For Redistricting

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY -- Federal courts now have the job of deciding whether Alabama's three reapportionment and redistricting plans are constitutional.

A three-judge federal court in Montgomery has heard arguments for and against the two legislative acts reapportioning the Alabama House and Senate.

In a two-hour hearing last Saturday, the U.S. Justice Department said the reapportionment plans, just passed by the state legislature in a special session, were designed to maintain white supremacy. Others defended the plans.

Another three-judge court, in Mobile, was meeting Friday to consider the state legislature's plan for drawing new U. S. congressional districts.

In cases involving both the reapportionment of the state legislature and the re-drawing of congressional districts, the federal courts have said they will do the job if they do not approve of the legislature's plans.

And in both cases, the legislature's plans will have to meet tests set out by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Under the Supreme Court's rulings, representatives should be elected from districts that have about the same number of citizens. In other words, each state senator should represent about as many people as the other senators represent.

This has often been called the "one man, one vote" rule.

In the hearing on reapportionment of the state legislature, Assistant U.S. Attorney General John Doar asked the court to reject the plans passed by the legislature.

Doar, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said the plans discriminate against Negroes.

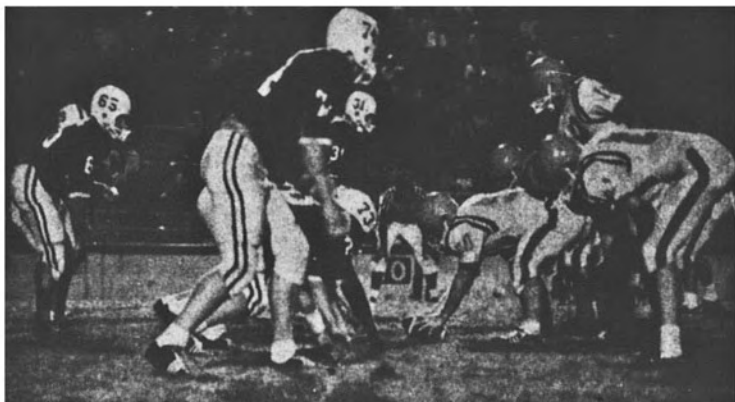
He said 10 predominantly Negro counties in central and south Alabama are split up into seven districts in the plan for reapportioning the state Senate.

The result, he said, is that only two of these 10 counties--Sumter and Marengo--are in districts where Negroes have a majority. The others, he noted,

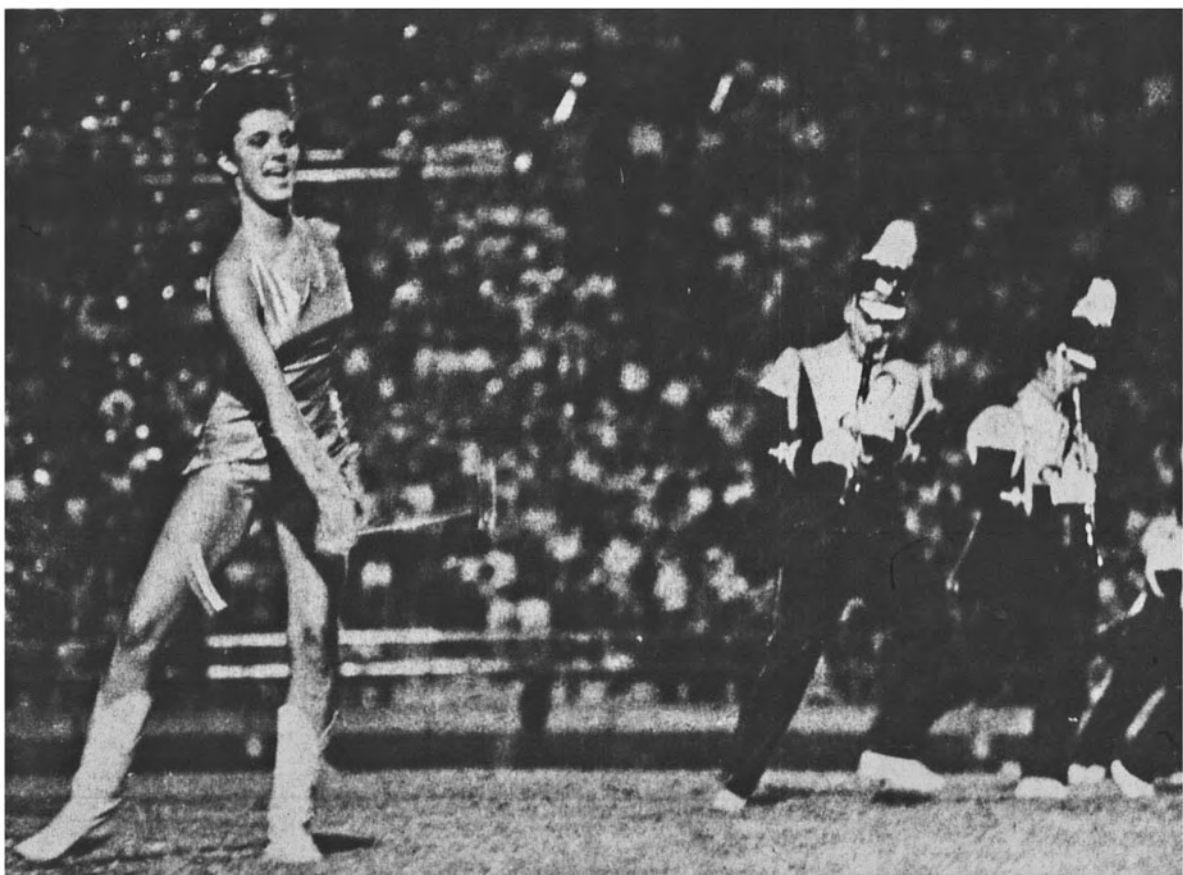
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T-E-A-M



Photographs
by James H. Peppler



Peacekeepers in Mobile

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

Mobile has long had a reputation for racial peace and for offering Negroes a better life than they can get most other places. Some Negroes here argue that the reputation is now out of date. But almost all think twice, and probably a majority of the Negroes feel that Mobile still deserves the reputation. Whites tend to say that Commissioner Joseph Langan is largely responsible for the city's relative racial harmony. Negroes tend to name Commissioner Langan and John LeFlore.



Joseph Langan Says and Does John LeFlore: The Mailman Whatever He Believes Is Right Who Began the Mobile NAACP

MOBILE--City Commissioner Joseph Langan ought to be a campaign manager's dream.

He was born and raised here, graduated from high school and college here, has been a successful lawyer and businessman here, and served eight years of active duty in the army at all ranks from private to commanding general of the Alabama National Guard's "Dixie" division.

He has been elected to four different public offices, and has served on countless committees, boards and commissions. He is a member of various civic and patriotic organizations and has taught at Spring Hill College here. And he attends church regularly.

But he must have caused his campaign managers many restless nights since he first ran for office 28 years ago. For he is in the habit of thinking, saying and doing what he believes is right, regardless of the political consequences.

Most white people in Mobile approve and practice segregation, but Langan calls the Civil Rights Act of 1965 one of the biggest steps this country has taken toward the ideals it was founded on.

Mobile voted heavily for Goldwater in 1964, but this doesn't keep Langan from saying that the main purpose of taxes is "to take from some their overabundance in order to help others."

Langan, a loyal Democrat, took a stand for equal rights long before such a stand became a popular one for Democrats--northern or southern. And he lost his seat in the Alabama Senate over this stand.

Langan was elected to the Alabama Senate shortly after he left active army duty in 1946. About the same time, he wrote to the bus company and the daily paper here objecting to racial discrimination in the city's bus service. The paper published his letter.

In the Alabama Senate Langan held up a school revenue bill until the legislature agreed to base teachers' pay on qualifications rather than race. And Langan, along with four or five other senators, filibustered successfully against a constitutional amendment which would have closed the polls almost completely to new Negro voters. "I just felt it was right," says Langan now. "But it beat me the next time. . . . It was a completely racial thing." Langan lost when he ran for re-election in 1951.

He went back into active service for two years during the Korean War, and then was elected to the Mobile City Commission in 1953.

Langan has been re-elected three times since 1953--all but once by a clear majority.

95% of Negro Vote

One reason for Langan's success at the polls is that he receives over 95% of Mobile's Negro votes.

When he was first elected to the city commission, there were no paved streets in any Negro area. Now over 100 miles of these streets have been paved. Few of these areas had sewers and street lights. Most of them do now.

Langan has seen to it that almost anything within reach of the city government is integrated. He had a hand in getting Negroes on the police force, in ending segregation on city buses, and in encouraging the hiring of Negro bus-drivers.

Most Negroes regard Langan as their man in city hall. They know that they are welcome in his office and that he will do everything he can for them, if they have a legitimate request.

Langan doesn't call himself the Negroes' councilman, because this would hurt him at the white polls and because he is trying to serve the entire city. But he does admit that about twice as many Negroes come into his office as whites.

Negro support alone is not nearly enough to keep Langan in office. The



Negro vote in last month's city election was only about 15% of the total.

Langan gets the white votes he needs partly because he is a hometown boy who has been in office a long time. During that time, he has made a reputation for fairness, honesty, hard work, and good judgment. He still gets the votes of many conservatives who like his financial policies. He regularly saves the city from bankruptcy and has helped bring new industry to Mobile.

There is much more work than glory in campaigning for the city commission and serving well on it. But Langan has stayed in Mobile and stayed on the city commission, despite the much better living he could make in business or law and despite the happier living he could make as a teacher.

Ambitions for higher offices don't keep him in politics. Langan confesses that he would have liked to be a U.S. Senator from Alabama, but he admires Senators Sparkman and Hill too much ever to run against them.

"I've always been interested in government and government service. I decided to dedicate my life to it," Langan explains simply. But there is really more to it than that.

Langan cares about traffic lights and sewers, parks and housing projects. But he doesn't think of these things as items on a list which will add up to his re-election. And he doesn't talk about their value in dollars and cents terms. For Langan, these improvements are all part of what he calls "things to give people a more enjoyable life."

Langan is a widely read and very thoughtful man. In discussing Mobile's current problems, he will tell you about the relevant statistics and surveys, but he might also mention the related thoughts of a 13th century Catholic philosopher, a 17th century English poet, and a modern American novelist.

He thinks beyond civil rights to the problems of changing from a rural to an urban society. And he looks beyond the borders of the country to the problems of the world.

But you never get the impression that

he quotes philosophers or discusses problems outside Mobile just to show you that he knows about these things.

Instead, he gives the impression of a man searching for ways that his work in Mobile can help "to attain the ideals for which man was created."

Langan is a devout Catholic, and so these ideals are Christian ones for him.

Government Should Serve

He sees government service as one way of working toward these ideals and says that "government has no real purpose except to secure these ideals."

He is convinced that the changes in our way of life require steadily more government services and planning because "government is the only agency that has the scope to do it."

But he wonders whether people will allow the government to do more than it is already doing.

He sees that "the Southern states that are so far behind the rest of the nation are in that position because they haven't been willing to pay higher taxes." And yet, he says, "I've just got to curtail further taxation because there's been such a hue and cry against it."

Government cannot secure the ideals it should aim for until man has these ideals "woven into his heart and soul and mind before he gets working on the daily problems of life that bring out his greed and selfishness and prejudice."

Because he believes in reason, Langan says, "I don't think there's any question that education is the greatest field a man can enter." Sometimes he wishes he had been a teacher rather than a politician.

But he has just been elected to another four years on the city commission. As long as the voters want him, he will stay at his big, overloaded desk, speak at downtown banquets and out at little Negro churches, receive anyone at his office, and keep working for what he believes in.

And he will still be seen walking alone through the city looking and thinking, not over what he has done but over what ought to be done.

MOBILE--John LeFlore doesn't hold any public office or have any impressive title in a civil rights organization. But his steady, quiet work for Negro rights has made his name known all over Mobile, and beyond.

When you see LeFlore on his postal route, buzzing along the street in his little mail machine or carrying an armload of letters door to door, you wouldn't think he deserved so much attention.

But a few years ago, the fuse burned out just inches from a surprise package of dynamite which someone had left on his front porch. Police guarded his house for three months after that and they've been on watch there several other times.

And one night early this year, some people who didn't like the way things were going in Mobile shot up two houses in the city: the mayor's and LeFlore's. When he's delivering mail, in a Negro section near his home, LeFlore gets a cheery greeting from everybody on the route. And Negroes anywhere in this big town, know who "Mr. LeFlore" is.

You can see why just by going to the Nonpartisan Voters League office any night of the week. If LeFlore isn't there, he's at some meeting or conference, and the secretary expects him in the office soon (he's almost always late).

LeFlore isn't an officer of the League. Because he is a federal employee, he can't engage in political activity. He is simply the director of casework for something called the Citizens Committee. But everyone understands that the League's office is LeFlore's office and that most of the work done by the League has been done by LeFlore.

On most days, he stays until midnight, or later. He hasn't taken a real vacation from his work in 40 years. Almost all the days of annual leave he gets from his postal job are spent in the office or on research and writing at his home or out investigating some trouble.

At present, LeFlore is involved in court cases or formal complaints against the Mobile and Baldwin County schools, two of the largest industries in this area, the Alabama State Employment Service, the Mobile Board of Registrars, and the largest hospital in the city. He has filed a number of individual complaints about job discrimination and police brutality. And he is preparing a few more.

"You should spend a couple days looking through his files," said a law student who worked with LeFlore this past summer. "The amount of work this man has done is just amazing."

A white man who had a scuffle with 19-year-old LeFlore in 1925 could give himself some of the credit for this work if he wanted to.

As young LeFlore started to get on a streetcar, a white man tried to crowd ahead of him. A pushing match broke out between the two, but LeFlore finally

let the white man go ahead.

On the streetcar the white man didn't have his change ready, so LeFlore dropped his own fare into the box and went past him.

The man followed quickly, stepping on LeFlore's heel as the two went down the aisle. The man pushed by; LeFlore pushed back again. The man swung, and LeFlore hit back, breaking the man's glasses and cutting his face. LeFlore was arrested and fined \$25.

"LeFlore's crazy," people were saying. This was his fifth or sixth streetcar incident.

LeFlore thought he would be crazy to keep accepting that kind of treatment from white people and the courts, so he and two other men founded the Mobile branch of the NAACP.

LeFlore can't explain how he got to be different from other Negroes in Mobile. He says there was nothing unusual in his upbringing.

Occasional Danger

Occasionally, the fight has been dangerous. Four Negroes were lynched near Monroe, Ga., in 1946. Twenty-five F.B.I. agents and LeFlore, the main Southern correspondent at the time for the Chicago Defender, went in to investigate.

The F.B.I. couldn't find enough evidence to make a case, but LeFlore found enough to write a widely-praised article about it.

The next year LeFlore rented a friend's 100-mile-per-hour car to go up to Clarke County and check on the killing of a Negro in jail by the sheriff. No arrests ever came of his investigation, but LeFlore and the sheriff carried on a battle in the Mobile newspaper for some time.

In 1956 the NAACP was outlawed in Alabama. LeFlore and the other officers of the Mobile branch, feared that the office might be raided. So one night they emptied all the files into empty sacks and then hid them in the organ of the Warren Street Baptist Church, where they stayed for some years.

In 1962 he worked on the Willie F. Seals case, in which a federal court ruled that a Negro could not be convicted by a jury from which Negroes had been excluded.

Vivian Malone, who entered the University of Alabama in 1963 after Gov. Wallace had blocked her entrance, was a Mobile girl. LeFlore had much to do with getting Miss Malone accepted at the university.

The same year he was a principal figure in the suit which desegregated Mobile's schools.

LeFlore has carried on a personal crusade to abolish discrimination in the Mobile post office.

He appeared before the Senate Post

Office Committee in Washington with a petition charging the postmaster in Mobile with discriminatory practices and asking that the postmaster's appointment not be confirmed.

A year later the same postmaster made the mistake of trying to fire LeFlore. He charged LeFlore with "a lot of things I'd never heard of before."

"When these charges didn't stick," recalls LeFlore, "they had a man out there following me for weeks trying to find something."

They didn't find much, but the New York Times ran a long article about LeFlore's case. Negroes in Mobile raised \$1,000 to support LeFlore while he was temporarily off his job.

Most of LeFlore's important work has been much quieter. During the 1920's and 30's he worked mostly on voter registration, job discrimination and segregation in transportation. Largely through his efforts, sleeping quarters and dining cars were integrated on eight major railroads.

He continued pushing hard during the war and accomplished a lot. Because the government feared that racial trouble would hurt the war effort, it acted quickly on the scores of discrimination complaints that LeFlore filed.

Since the war, LeFlore has continued to file complaints and petitions, taking advantage of new laws as they come along.

LeFlore stayed with the NAACP until it was outlawed in 1956 and replaced by the Nonpartisan Voters League. The NAACP returned in 1964, but LeFlore decided to continue his work with the League and the Citizens Committee.

He says he will keep working through conferences and the courts as long as this method succeeds.

He would lead a demonstration in Mobile if he thought it necessary, but he believes his quieter approach to civil rights gets more permanent improvement than demonstrations usually do.

The few big battles and the countless little ones LeFlore has won over the last 40 years account in large part for the relative racial peace in Mobile, though LeFlore wouldn't say so.

He could retire now, and still have more than enough plaques and citations to hang over all the bullet holes that might ever be shot in his house.

He hopes to find somebody soon to start taking over some of his work. But he won't quit, even if he does find someone.

"I'll keep it up as long as I can," he says. "It's a part of me by now."



More Private Schools Reported in Miss., La.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee--Private schools continue to spring up in Southern states as a result of widespread school desegregation.

In several states, including Alabama, the legislatures passed laws providing tuition grants for students attending the all-white private schools.

These developments were reported by the Southern Education Reporting Service.

In Mississippi, the private schools were being pushed in areas where white students were boycotting integrated schools, according to SERS.

As a result of a white boycott of the first four grades in Holmes County, Miss., only 11 whites were attending public school with 160 Negroes. At one of these schools, in Tchula, Miss., all the whites left school and the four teachers resigned.

The Mississippi legislature last year passed laws providing tuition grants of up to \$185 a year for private-school students, and authorizing tax increases to support the schools.

As a result, more than 20 new private schools have been started in the past year. The Association for the Preservation of the White Race is planning private schools at Meadville and Natchez, the reporting service said.

The NAACP is preparing a suit to get the tuition grants declared unconstitutional. Said Jack Greenberg, chief counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund:

"We are not against private schools as such. The suit will be against state support of such schools in the form of grants and tuitions."

In Prince Edward County, Va., scene of a historic legal battle over school integration, the private all-white schools are still in operation. Only about a dozen whites attend public school with 1,400 Negroes, and four

public school buildings are for sale.

A new private school opened in Notoway County, Va., but white citizens in Charlotte County, Va., postponed plans to begin one.

In Louisiana, the number of private, non-sectarian schools rose from 68 last year to 75 this year. Under state law, tuition grants up to \$360 are available, SERS said.

Private schools in North Carolina and South Carolina are operating without using their states' tuition grant laws.

Perry Petition

MARION--The Perry County Civic League has sent a 14-point petition to the county commission, the county board of education and all the mayors and city councils in the county.

The petition asks for appointment of a bi-racial committee, participation by the county in the federal anti-poverty program, improvement of the county and municipal judicial systems, employment of Negro policemen and deputy sheriffs, and fulfillment of other goals of the civil rights movement.

One member of the civic league explained, "These are things people started demonstrating for back in January. All they've got so far is the right to vote."

Other requests in the petition include "the elimination of the Negro issue as a political weapon in county and municipal elections," and "the elimination of all open ditches and slum areas, which are breeders of disease and discontent."

The petition also asks "that titles 'Mr.', 'Mrs.' and 'Miss' be put to the Negro name in speaking and writing."

Sparkman Speaks

MOBILE--"In the 1960's and 1970's and 1980's, is Alabama going to be where the action is?" U. S. Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama asked here last week.

Sparkman said the state would continue to go forward economically, partly by taking advantage of federal government programs.

The senator spoke at a seminar on Economic Potential in Alabama here last Friday. The meeting was sponsored by the federal Small Business Administration (SBA) and 11 other groups.

Much of the day was devoted to explaining how the SBA can help small businessmen. The businessmen, white and Negro, were told that the SBA can give them advice and loans if they have financial problems.

The SBA will often join with a local bank in loaning money to a small businessman, and it will even consider loaning the businessman the entire amount he needs.

The loans can be for less than \$1,000, or as much as \$350,000, for periods as long as 10 years. They can be for expansion, purchase of machinery or equipment, or for working capital, the businessmen were told.

Sparkman, who will be up for re-election next year, explained his idea that the state can benefit from federal programs without giving up its independence.

He said that "those programs which are based upon a cooperative effort by the private community, local and state government, and the federal government, are most likely to succeed in meeting the awesome challenges of a complex society."

He said "local initiative" was important, but "there are problems which exceed the capability of even the richest, the largest, or the most sophisticated states or communities."

Assistant U. S. Secretary of Commerce Eugene P. Foley also called for federal, state and local cooperation in



economic development. He praised Sparkman for his efforts in this area, especially in working to establish the SBA.

Foley said Alabama has 10 per cent of the country's natural resources, and its economy is growing at a record rate.

Aid Applications Confuse Negro Teachers in Pike

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

TROY--The Pike County school system is now making plans to ask for between \$200,000 and \$300,000 in federal aid to education.

But for some teachers working on plans for the federal money, it is a time of unhappiness.

"We don't seem to be getting anywhere," said a teacher at all-Negro Harmony Elementary School.

"We don't understand what we're doing. We're just not ready."

B.C. Botts, Pike County superintendent of education, said principals at the county schools were given "guideline" forms from the state Department of Education.

Each school is supposed to follow these forms and submit a plan for using federal money, Botts said. A county-wide plan will be drawn up from these suggestions.

"The superintendent gave us a form to go by, but we don't have anybody who

understands this form," said the Harmony School teacher. "We need someone to help us with it."

The teacher, who asked that her name not be used, said her school never had much equipment for science studies, remedial reading or other programs. She said this made it hard for her to decide what kind of equipment to ask for now.

"We never tried to evaluate something we've never had, and never worked with. We don't have anything to work with. All we have is teacher-made things."

The school is planning to apply for federal money under the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

The money can be used for school lunches, vocational training, science and language programs and other needs. But plans for using the money must be prepared in great detail.

"We've been working for a month or more," Botts said. "My office is responsible for all of it."

"If some principals and teachers do not understand the forms, he said, 'I can help them.'"

But the teacher said, "The superintendent is not giving us enough aid."

"We need this money," she said, "but we're afraid we're going to mess up our chance by hurrying into this."

"In dealing with the federal government, it has to be right or you don't get anything," said the teacher. "I don't want us to do the wrong thing."

"The President knows this is needed for us," she said. "But we're going to miss something we really need."

Reapportionment

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO) have been combined with predominantly white counties, and so whites will be able to out-vote the Negroes.

Doar also attacked the legislature's plan for reapportioning the state House. He said Macon County, the only county in the state that has elected Negro officials, has been combined in a House district with predominantly white Tallapoosa and Elmore counties.

Voters in this district would elect three House members at large, even though each county is big enough to have its own representative.

"IT'S GERRYMANDERING"

Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers said the reason for drawing the Tallapoosa-Elmore-Macon district "is as plain as the nose on my face--it's gerrymandering if I ever saw it."

Gerrymandering means drawing districts in a way that excludes certain people from exercising their vote.

Flowers has also submitted a reapportionment plan, as an alternative if the court rejects the legislature's effort.

He said his plan was based on "fair

representation and community interest without consideration of the racial makeup of individual counties."

McLean Pitts, of Selma, who represents some county probate judges in the reapportionment case, asked the court to approve the legislature's plans.

He said "the legislature had other problems besides race," and that he could find no evidence of gerrymandering.

Pitts said the state legislature should be given another chance to reapportion itself, if the court finds these plans unconstitutional.

Greenville Boycott

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) surrounded by law enforcement officers with billy clubs.

Last Monday, as school was closing, the students took another journey up to the brick high school. They sat down, blocking the gateway where the school buses were about to leave the school.

Two cars of policemen came, and so did the city's new fire engine, equipped with power hoses.

The problems the students are talking about are not easy to change.

"You can't learn anything because the teachers don't care," said one student.

U.S. Lawyer Comes to Montgomery

MONTGOMERY--Wiley H. Branton, a newly-appointed assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, is coming south to help speed up registration of Negro voters.

One of his first stops will be here in Montgomery, at a statewide conference on the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Branton, formerly executive secretary of President Johnson's Council of Equal Opportunity, will be the principal speaker at the conference, which begins at 10 a.m. this Saturday in the Jefferson Davis Hotel.

He was named a special assistant to Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach last week, as President Johnson shook up the federal civil rights agencies.

The White House said Branton would oversee the U.S. Justice Department's new responsibilities in the field of civil rights.

Branton said that meant he would work toward full implementation of the

voting rights act. He said he would encourage Negroes to register, and try to overcome the resistance of local officials.

In the civil rights shakeup, the President's Council on Equal Opportunity and the President's Committee of Equal Employment Opportunity were abolished. Their jobs were re-assigned to other federal agencies.

In another action last week, Katzenbach sent federal voting examiners to five more counties in Mississippi--Benton, Bolivar, Clay, Coahoma and Humphreys.

Federal examiners have now been sent to 19 counties in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. In Alabama, they are registering voters in Dallas, Hale, Marengo, Lowndes, Wilcox and Perry counties.

The Justice Department reported last week that nearly 45,000 Negroes had been registered in the South by federal examiners.

The department said another 60,000 Negroes have been registered through voluntary compliance with the voting rights act.

At the conference here Saturday, other speakers besides Branton will be Howard Glickstein, general counsel of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; William T. Atkinson, director of the federal registrars in Alabama, and Mrs. Martha Witt Smith, chairman of the Madison County Board of Registrars.

The conference, sponsored by the Alabama Council on Human Relations, will be open to everyone.

J. Edwin Stanfield, executive director of the ACHR, said the purpose of the conference is "to clarify the provisions of the voting rights act, and to obtain information about problems and difficulties which have been encountered, both by those seeking to register and by boards of registrars trying to comply with the law."

Coleman Case

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

According to some witnesses, Coleman told the four approaching young people, "The store is closed. Get out of here."

Miss Sales, Miss Bailey, and Father Morrisroe said Coleman's language was a little more angry and unkind than that.

According to all witnesses, Daniels replied, "You threatening me?"

Coleman fired his shotgun, and Daniels was hit with nine pellets in his right breast from six feet away.

Morrisroe then was hit on the rear of his hip as he turned away from the store. "I turned to leave, I did not want to play hero," he said in his written account.

Robison continually claimed that Daniels had a knife and Morrisroe carried a pistol.

Two white men told the jury they saw two Negro men take weapons from each fallen body just after the shooting. Gamble, in his prosecution, said, "The defense would have produced these weapons if they were actually there."

Robison hinted time and again that visitors to the jail could have taken weapons to Daniels and Father Morrisroe before their release.

Miss Sales, field secretary for SNCC, caused the greatest stir in the jammed courtroom.

She was the only witness to say, in so many words, that Tom Coleman fired the fatal shot.

Late Wednesday afternoon, the jury of 12 white men talked about the case alone, next to the soldiers monument across from the white pre-Civil War courthouse. Then they spent an hour in private.

What was said behind closed doors was secret, unless they chose to tell, but the jury's decision was a public one for all the nation to hear.

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Many Jobs Available For Watch Repairmen

BY CLAY MUSSELMAN

BIRMINGHAM--Like any other machine that runs continuously and has 150 parts, a wristwatch wears out after a while and needs repair. That's where the problem begins.

Not only in Alabama, but also in most other parts of the country, there just aren't enough watchmakers to repair all the watches that need fixing.

O. C. Roberts, superintendent of the Department of Watchmaking at the Alabama School of Trades in Gadsden, said he gets calls almost every day from employers who want to hire men with training as watchmakers.

"I have to turn the calls back continually," said Roberts, who has been a watchmaker for 35 years.

"There don't seem to be enough students. I guess too many fellows do not know of the demand."

Roberts has places for 15 students in his watchmaking course at the trade school, but right now only four students are enrolled.



A man who has his own watch-repair business in Birmingham said the situation is the same all over the country:

"A company in Chicago has an advertisement in the paper every day. They can't get enough watchmakers to meet their growing needs.

"I understand even in Switzerland they need more skilled watchmakers."

(Switzerland has been the world leader in watch production for several years.)

One watch repairman here said the great need for skilled watchmakers is helping to change the system for the Negro.

"A lot of firms need skilled workers, and will hire Negro or white without discrimination because they need men," he said.

Watchmaking is a skilled manual trade. It requires a good eye, steady hands, and the kind of disposition that lets a person sit at a desk all day and work with tools that are about as big as toothpicks.

It takes two years of school to learn the trade, and then another three years or so of on-the-job experience to become an expert.

A high-school diploma is not a requirement for getting into watchmaking school.

The tuition at the Alabama School of Trades in Gadsden is \$15 per month. State trade schools in Decatur and Montgomery offer similar programs. All three schools also teach many trades other than watchmaking.

A watchmaking student has to spend about \$100 for tools during his two-year course. But this is a good investment, because like a carpenter or a mason, a watchmaker usually owns the hand tools he uses.

"It costs money and takes a good bit of time to learn the trade," a watch repairman said.

"I think the reason not many men go into this trade is that the starting pay is so low. After two years of schooling, a fellow wants to earn more than \$75 a week.

"I'd say the average watchmaker around Birmingham makes \$100 a week, and there is a handful that earn \$150, but those fellows have been in the business a long time.

"Of course, here in Alabama watchmakers are not organized like they are in a lot of other states. We could raise our price if we would organize, but for some reason the watchmakers never got together."

Although many watchmakers are employed in jewelry stores and watch-repair firms, a large number are in business for themselves. And in this country, fewer watch-repair businesses go bankrupt than any other kind of business.

One self-employed repairman said he likes to be his own boss:

"I can pack all my tools in a suitcase and go anywhere, almost any place in the world, and get a job."

O. C. Roberts said he saw no let-up in the demand for his watchmaking students:

"A lot of the men who finish here are

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hired by instrument companies. They never go into watch repair."

One of the rewards of his job, Roberts said, is the satisfaction he gets from teaching his trade to handicapped men.

"A former student of mine is an engraver at Redstone (the missile base at Huntsville). He was on crutches when he came here, and now he earns more money than I do," Roberts said.

The State of Alabama has a scholarship program for handicapped people who want to learn trades. They can get their tuition, room and board and some money for tools.

Very few watchmakers ever retire. As one old timer said:

"It takes more labor to open a beer bottle than it does to repair a wristwatch. I am gonna be opening beer bottles until I die. I might as well be fixing watches, too."

Eufaula Parents Present List Of School Needs

BY JOHN KELLY JR.

EUFULA -- The Parent-Teacher Association of T.V. McCoo High School presented a long list of needed equipment in a meeting at the school last week.

The PTA was told by the superintendent of schools that the board of education had to buy the equipment.

"But I assure you," said the superintendent, O. B. Carter, "that as soon as money is available we will comply as time moves on."

He promised to present the list to the board of education, and said he hoped the board would accept the requests immediately.

A group of students interrupted a recent Friday night football game at T.V. McCoo with a demonstration protesting conditions at the school.

Before the night had ended, five people were arrested, two others were injured, windows at the school were broken and much of the school's equipment was damaged as police battled angry demonstrators.

This is the list of needed equipment that about 100 PTA members presented to the school board:

A washing machine, chairs, dining room furniture, ten typewriters, a room for each teacher, adding machines, a duplicating machine, ten microscopes, file cabinets, two electric water fountains, physical education facilities, encyclopedias, and television for educational programs.

Also, bathroom repairs, electricity repairs, extermination of roaches and rats, clean kitchen drains, and a night watchman.

Also, a locker for the science teacher, hand irons, an electric dryer, and a biology table and room.

The parents asked the board to apply for federal funds, and to have the city commission put an end to police brutality.

U.S. Jones Takes First Two Games

BY THOMAS S. WATERS

DEMOPOLIS--The U.S. Jones Blue Devils of Demopolis have made a good showing against the two teams they have played this year.

Last week, in the high school game of the week, they beat Akron High School, 13 to 0.

In their first game of the season, the Blue Devils defeated Shirley Owens High School of Mississippi, 19 to 6.

In the Akron game Sept. 22, quarterback Tommy Stallworth threw Mickey Gage a 60-yard touchdown pass about nine seconds before halftime. The extra point was run by the Blue Devil fullback.

Later, Gage intercepted a pass and raced 20 yards to make the final score 13 to 0.

The big Blue Devil fullback jumped across for 10 yards to score U.S. Jones' first touchdown Sept. 17 against Shirley Owens. The touchdown came after four minutes of the first quarter. The fullback ran the extra point, to make it 7 to 0.

Later in the first half, a Shirley Owens receiver moved down the field line. The Blue Devils were not expecting another pass, and Shirley Owens

scored on a look-in pass play. No extra point was made.

In the second half, there was no scoring in the third quarter. But in the fourth quarter, the Blue Devils went over with a quarterback sneak by Stallworth.

Later, things got hot. The Blue Devil fans wanted another touchdown. So, after quarterback Threet Brown and end Leroy Mitchell set up the score, Gage went over with a 15-yard touchdown pass.

The Blue Devils displayed a mighty defensive team, led by 265-lb. Jimmy Hawkins. Jesse Brown, who is the Blue Devils' captain, and Sandy Hinton really changed the Shirley Owens tackle's mind, while running around their side of the line.

Mitchell, who is called "Red," blocked three of Shirley Owens' punts. Wilbur Rowser and Threet Brown really saved the night for the Blue Devils by knocking down a Shirley Owens touchdown pass.

We can't leave out the two great centers, Bobby Wilson and myself, who will make a man change his mind playing over center.

The Blue Devils have eight games left

to play.

BY CARRIE DANIELS

Also in this area, the Carver Steers of Eutaw tied Choctaw County Training School, 7 to 7.

The first "touchdown" was made by Samuel Gaines, right guard of Carver High School, but it was called no good

because one of the Carver players was offside.

Choctaw then scored on a pass and kicked the extra point to go ahead, 7 to 0.

In the last quarter, Carver halfback Troy C. Summerville intercepted a pass and ran to the Choctaw five-yard line. Halfback George Roscoe made the touchdown. J. C. Wesley ran the extra point, which made the game a 7-7 tie.

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