

Transcript for Dorothy Sampson

Dorothy Sampson: To see that you got some justice and when you found the courthouse uhm ... did not have equality opportunity there for them to gain jobs working in the courthouse itself and its various departments. And I just filed a suit. That was the first civil rights suit I mean to open up equal employment at the courthouse. Opened that up. Opened it up right then and there.

And we got a consent judgment or I did. The opened up the consent judgment and they opened it up and they had to put notices on each entrance into the courthouse. And uh... no jobs would be filled until the ten days notice was up.

It was open that you could go and apply. It probably wasn't a suit on its merits. It wasn't decided as a suit on its merits. That means that the court decided and the local attorneys being on the opposite side, they agreed to it.

In 19 (pause)... 66, I think. 1966, I considered that one of the best things I ever did. I used myself as the plaintiff.

It was an effort to open up the voting process and if you opened up the voting process, then you perhaps could get a fair chance at the jobs.

I was in the silent movement. We would protest uptown on Sunday afternoon and on Monday or Tuesday. Put the sandwich boards on them, but it wasn't anything like what Martin Luther King got started in Alabama. We were mostly trying to get people ready to vote, to apply for the jobs. The main thing we did was try to get them registered to vote and keep those placards going on weekdays. And come to church on Sunday afternoon and talk about it.

End of Video.