Ships Take On Vietnam War Cargo at Mobile

Lonely Moderate Fortson Seeks Peace in Americas

By ANN P. BOSTON

AMERICUS, Ga.—Walter Fortson is a moderate in America, a voice where moderate don't have many friends.

Last week, he was at the the diced friends room of his house on Taylor Street and asked about the events in 1965 which led him to take a public stand on civil rights.

"During the summer of 1963, there were lots of demonstrations in Americus," he said. "Every day I walked between my offices on Fourth Street and the First Street, and listened the old train-drummer building.

"Somebody would put a hand up on the drum, but then it led all for whatever sound and was being used as a jail.

"Another day there were maybe 50.

"As I walked in, as I met, I was somewhat ashamed. I decided that I would work to establish some communication between the two communities, so that Americans wouldn't ever again feel threatened by each other's falseness.

According to Fortson, the next step for America—where the Negroes won't stop demonstrating till there's a biracial committee and the white of..."
A Victory Over Fear

A fierce debate took place on the Senate floor last Thursday. An open committee hearing on a bill to keep private schools unIntegrated became the shroud of Isolation. Its borders would keep out new Ideas. That is what some senators, who wish to attend private (and no doubt segregated) schools, wished to happen. The bill was introduced by Senator George Wallac e, president of the University of Alabama, began his testimony against the bill with a detailed account of his last 260 speeches, in each of which he has warned the College that it is seeking disaster.

Therefore, the real news last week was not that the committee approved the bill, but that some Alabama senators were willing to risk their political lives by opposing the bill and defending freedom of speech. One legislator expressed his fear candidly. "I fully realize what this bill may do to my political career," he said, "I may be called a Communist and probably will be. But I so firmly believe in freedom as an ideal that I am willing to risk that." The senators might say this legislator has nothing to worry about, because Alabamians are broad-minded enough to understand that freedom of speech is an effective way for poor white parents to avoid sending their children to private schools.

Most of the bill’s opponents are said to be against the bill because it would further segregation. The senators argued instead that such a bill could wreck public education in the state. They also said the court would certainly call any measure that segregated or ordered the private schools to integrate because the state’s constitution requires that all children, public or private, be educated.

Since 1941, state educators and legislators have tried to keep the two systems integrated. Communities like Prince Edward, Va., and Macon County, Ala., have tried to keep Negro children out of public schools while whites attended.

In each of these counties the result has been the same. The public school system received federal money for hire, but Negro students were segregated by choice.

The legislature should cope its time more profitably by limiting the monopoly of the private schools rather than investing money to destroy it. Attempts to preserve it can only end in disaster, for segregation means to Negroes and whites alike.

Civil Rights Roundup

Civil Rights Act Plans to Integrate; Police Force in Bogalusa Makes Some Changes

Negro doctors all over the country are gradually being admitted to previously all-white hospitals and medical schools.

In the South, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has brought some changes, but progress has been slow. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act requires that all institutions receiving federal money be desegregated.

In Alabama and Mississippi, negro physicians have been members of the county medical societies for years. In 1940, Negroes were permitted to practice medicine in Montgomery, but they were largely excluded from positions of responsibility. In 1957, the Medical Society of Alabama had refused Negroes hospital appointments.

Two Negro doctors in Mobile have received invitations to the county medical society.

In Mississippi and Tennessee, Negro physicians have been members of the county medical societies for years. In 1940, Negroes were permitted to practice medicine in Montgomery, but they were largely excluded from positions of responsibility. In 1957, the Medical Society of Alabama had refused Negroes hospital appointments.

In Montgomery, the senior Negro doctor was refused membership in the medical society. Three Negro doctors are now on the staff of three of the city’s hospitals.

In Charleston, S.C., a Negro doctor was refused membership in the medical society. The doctor was the first Negro to practice medicine in the state. The doctor was not permitted to practice medicine in Charleston.

In the U.S. and the World

Repeal of the Unrepresented

WASHINGTON—Last week about 400 students took part in a demonstration against the passage of the Civil Rights Act.

The demonstrators were gathered in the streets of Washington D.C. to protest against the act. The demonstrators were opposed to the act because they believed it was a violation of civil rights.

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Friends at Play

Photographs
by James H. Peppler
**Negro, White Lowndes Parents Wonder About School Integration**

*TEXT BY ERNEST M. JACOB, PHOTOGRAPHERS JAMES HUBERT, JOHN H. YOUNG, AND PHILIP J. ARDERY*  

LOWNDES COUNTY - Arthurville Hulett will be the first Negro in the tenth grade when Hayneville School in Lowndes County opens Aug. 30. To him and his white playmate Buddy Boyd, "integration" is just a big word.

"The other day Buddy asked me why I wanted to go to this school," said Arthurville, a small polite 10-year-old with bright eyes. "I told him I don't see no need to divide the students up between schools..."

"We wanted estimating and he didn't say no more about it."  

The year before the county’s school integration was a very big and nervous problem.  

The parents of the 34 Negro high school students who applied for transfer to the white Hayneville School, where all-Negro Lowndes County Training School, where they applied for transfer to the white Hayneville School. Both schools teach all twelve grades.

HELENA - Seventy-seven-year-old Rev. Claude Williams is a white Alabama minister who not only believes in integration but practices what he preaches.

When he marched in the Selma demonstrations last spring, it was the just the latest event in a lifetime of crusading. Back when he was a long time before the current civil rights movement got rolling, he walked alone.

"Mr. Williams has been a crusader all his life. Born in western Tennessee, he quickly decided that sharecropping, as his parents did, was wrong. When he enrolled in the Vanderbilt University Divinity School, he was admitted a Presbyterian minister and started preaching. "My idea was to save people’s souls," he says.  

"We never asked people to do anything, but I don’t see no sense in just standing around and doing nothing."

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Florida voters to approve the bills because they were not even considered. As directed by the voting rights act, any federal court reviewing a federal law may order the state to abide by the act. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

In 1923

In 1965

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U.S. House Kills Right-to-Work Laws; Union Leaders and Businessmen Boo Both Sides See Delayed Effect

by Geoffrey Cowan

Montgomery - There was a vote in Alabama when you could pick a good fight by mentioning the words "right to work."

Senator John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, cast the decisive vote to kill the Talmadge-Hartley act which would have made it easier for employers to curb union activities.

Union leaders, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, were opposed to the Stennis vote, while businessmen who support the right-to-work movement were enthusiastic.

"Right-to-work laws are a good thing for Negroes and for the country." - Senator Stennis (CONCLUDED FROM PAGE ONE)

Fortson formed bi-racial group

(CREATED FROM PAGE ONE)

lis made of the wire fence in one block of the community, but thought for some reason the hay was there to help the wire fence.

Mayor Johnson

Mayor Johnson ordered the demonstrators to the corner of display tent. The group then appeared to be trying to get by the police director. Mayor Johnson said he was going to order the police to remove the demonstrators.

The demonstrators were told that Mayor Johnson refused to grant the demonstrators a march to the courthouse without a permit. After a while of threats, Mayor Johnson refused to grant the demonstrators a march to the courthouse without a permit.

In 1965

In 1923

Senators Bill gives funds to schools

(CREATED FROM PAGE ONE)

McLendon, Democrat of Alabama, introduced the bill in the Senate. The bill is similar to one introduced in the House by Representative Wood.

The bill would provide an alternative way to deal with "men like Lynch," Flowers said. However, the attorney general noted that the bill is primarily aimed at non-white races.

Stennis admitted he had been in a policy in opposing voter registration. He said the idea was because of the same buggy Legislators of both parties were threatening to get shots in running for mayor.

The next 7-plus covers, cacheted, com-

\textbf{WILEY'S LICE PEST CONTROL}

\textbf{DELICIOUS HOME COOKED FOOD}

\textbf{One black from Lincoln Ga.}

\textbf{Tuskegee Institute, Alabama}

277-3650

\textbf{American leaders} say a strong labor movement is a good thing for Negroes, and that it helps to promote the extension of the movement. They say that Negroes are not only a part of the labor movement, but that they are part of the movement for the extension of the movement for the extension of the movement for the extension of the movement.

The Senate bill would provide a mechanism for the registration of Negroes, but only in those parts of the country where they are not being registered. In those parts of the country where they are not being registered, the Senate bill would allow the registration of Negroes on the same basis as for whites. In those parts of the country where they are being registered, the Senate bill would allow the registration of Negroes on an equal basis with whites.

It is not clear how much of an impact the Senate bill would have on the registration of Negroes. However, it is clear that the Senate bill would provide a mechanism for the registration of Negroes, and that it would be an important step towards the extension of the movement for the extension of the movement for the extension of the movement for the extension of the movement.

The Senate bill would also provide that the registration of Negroes would be on a voluntary basis. This means that the registration of Negroes would be voluntary, and that they would be able to choose whether or not to register.

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Community Reports

Lufkin

By ROBERT LEE STRINGER

The new school year began in the quiet town of Lufkin, and the children seemed content with their new surroundings. However, the school was facing some challenges, such as overcrowding and lack of funding.

Clayton

By ROBERT LEE STRINGER

The Clayton school district was also experiencing difficulties, including budget cuts and staff shortages. Despite these challenges, the teachers and students remained committed to providing the best education possible.

Mobile

The Mobile County school board was facing a budget crisis, and the district was forced to make tough decisions to cut costs. Some parents were concerned about the impact on their children's education.

Pre-Natal Care Is Insurance for Both Mother and Baby

By WILLIAM J. STERN

A new government program was introduced to provide health insurance for pregnant women and their children. The program aimed to improve health outcomes and reduce the risk of complications during pregnancy.

Speaker Bill

By ROBERT LEE STRINGER

A local politician was embroiled in a controversy over a speech he gave, sparking debates about freedom of speech and the role of elected officials.

Mobile Electric

The Mobile Electric company was facing financial difficulties, and some workers were worried about their job security.

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Alabama, Baseball Teams Trail in Southern League

By ROBERT LEE STRINGER

The Alabama baseball teams were struggling in the Southern League, and fans were calling for changes to improve the team's performance.

Businessmen Advertise in THE SOUTHERN COURIER

Local businesses are investing in advertising space in THE SOUTHERN COURIER to reach a wider audience and promote their products and services.

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