

Ships Take On Vietnam War Cargo at Mobile



MOBILE--Huge quantities of military equipment are now being loaded on war ships and commercial transports docked in Mobile Bay. Troops may start boarding soon.

The U.S. has been bombing North Vietnam since February. Last month, President Johnson said he was sending 50,000 soldiers to Vietnam, to join the 75,000 already there. And he raised the draft call to 35,000 a month.

Some experts say the U.S. will have more than 300,000 men in Vietnam by the end of the year.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. I, NO. 5 August 13, 1965 TEN CENTS

Lonely Moderate Fortson Seeks Peace in Americus

BY ANNE P. BUXTON

AMERICUS, Ga.--Warren Fortson is a white moderate in Americus, a town where white moderates don't have many friends.

Last week, he sat in the darkened living room of his house on Taylor Street and talked about the events in 1963 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 office on Forsyth Street and the Post Office, and I passed the old Times-Recorder building."

"The old place has since been torn down and turned into a parking lot, but then it had all its windows boarded up and was being used as a jail."

"Inside there were Negro children--11, 14, and 15 years of age."

"As I walked by, day after day, I was personally ashamed. I decided then that I would work to establish some communication between the two communities, so that Americus wouldn't ever again crowd children into makeshift jails."

According to Fortson, the next step now for Americus--where the Negroes won't stop demonstrating till there's a bi-racial committee and the white officials won't set up a committee until the Negroes stop demonstrating--is to "face the fact of 7,000 people."

Americus has a population of about 14,000 people, 7,000 white and 7,000 Negro.

"People can't live and work together and then not sit down and talk out their problems," Fortson said.

Fortson's ideas on racial problems have made him an unpopular person with some Americus residents. He said he gets telephone calls late at night--"from both my enemies and my friends."

In the white community, Fortson said, the John Birch Society has been working to keep a bi-racial committee from being formed.

"Many well-meaning, fine people have been duped into accepting the slogans of the John Birch Society. 'Americanism' and 'the communist conspiracy' are slogans and 'warnings, not solutions,'" he said.

"The danger is that once people have accepted these slogans, they don't think into the complex problems... which are

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

New Federal Examiners Register Negro Voters In Hale, Dallas, Marengo, Lowndes Counties



REGISTERING IN GREENSBORO



PROTESTING IN MOBILE

BY GAIL FALK

"The old way I just didn't know the questions. They're so hard. . . . Everybody pass now. . . . They so glad."

The Negro lady who said this had just finished filling out--with help--the new, simple voter registration form at the Greensboro Post Office building.

She was one of the first people to be registered by the federal examiner sent to Hale County under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, signed by President Johnson last Friday.

Late Monday, U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach sent federal examiners to four Alabama counties--Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, and Marengo--as well as to two counties in Mississippi and three in Louisiana.

The Voting Rights Act gives the Attorney General the power to send federal examiners to counties where there are so few Negroes registered that he feels there must be discrimination.

On Tuesday morning long lines of Negroes gathered outside the federal examiners' office at the Federal Building in Selma. Many people waiting on the three-story stairway up to the office were dressed up, and everyone was excited.

The federal examiners--new to their job and interrupted by newsmen and photographers--were an hour late in starting registration.

But finally they did start. And very soon it was clear that lining up to register with a federal examiner was very different from lining up at the county registrar's office.

First, the registration form was different. It had six written questions--name, age, address, how long have you lived in Alabama, how long have you lived at your present address, and what ward or precinct do you live in. Then there were six yes-or-no questions, such as, "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?"

People who could fill out the form did it for themselves. But when they couldn't there was help available. An examiner in Selma printed people's names on the registration forms when their own hand-writing was unreadable.

And everyone was told immediately whether or not he had qualified. The only reasons people were rejected were failure to meet the age or residency requirements or previous conviction of a felony.

For the people at the back of the line it was a long wait in the hot, stuffy Federal Building hall.

An elderly man standing in line told about trying to register at the Dallas County Courthouse:

"I went down there so much it began to seem like my home. But I never got inside to register."

Tuesday he knew that he would finally get inside, and that he would become a registered voter.

Negroes in other counties, however, made it clear they were not satisfied with the way the act was being applied.

On Wednesday, 1,000 people marched to the courthouse in Anniston in a Calhoun County Voters League demonstration. They demanded that Calhoun County meet the requirements of the federal voting law, and that the registrar's office be open "at hours convenient for working people."

The Voters League is preparing a petition to the Attorney General which will ask for federal examiners in the county.

NAACP picketers at the Mobile County (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Incitement Bill Aims at Racists

BY MARSHALL BLOOM

MONTGOMERY--The Alabama legislature is considering a bill apparently aimed at race-baiters who urge others to commit crimes of violence.

The bill would make it a felony offense for people to incite others to commit murder, mayhem, arson or other violent crimes. The State Senate referred the measure to committee last Tuesday.

Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers said he prepared the bill to "serve as a deterrent to such groups as the National States Rights Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the equally dangerous Deacons for Defense."

Flowers used the murder of Willie Brewster as an example of a case where the bill might apply.

Brewster, a 38-year-old Negro foundry worker, was shot by white night-riders on a highway outside Anniston last July 15. He died three days later.

Flowers said it was an "over-powering" coincidence that the murder occurred on the same evening as a National States Rights Party rally in Anniston.

At that meeting, the Rev. Connie Lynch urged a crowd of 100 white people to kill if necessary to protect their "constitution."

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Cities Go to Polls Tuesday Big Field in Mobile

BY HARRY L. WITTE

MOBILE--Voters here go to the polls next Tuesday to elect a three-man commission that will govern this port city during the next four years. Twenty-one candidates are running for the \$15,000-a-year jobs.

Mobile is one of the few cities in the country that uses the commission form of government. The three commissioners

have equal standing, though the office of mayor rotates among them.

Candidates do not run at large, but for one of the three "Places" on the commission.

In any of the Places where no candidates win a majority of the votes cast, a runoff election will be held in September between the two top vote-getters.

Issues in the campaign are not very clear. But all of the candidates seem to agree that Mobile is in need of new industry, particularly in view of the closing down of Brookley Air Force Base as part of the Defense Department's economy move.

Challengers for office are also accusing the present commissioners of mismanagement of funds.

In Place One, commissioner Joseph Langen is running for a fourth term, reportedly against the roughest opposition he has yet had.

Langen's opponents attack him as being a "liberal." But he is greeted enthusiastically when he speaks, and he is given a probable chance for re-election, perhaps without a run-off.

Langen is given much of the credit for the relatively harmonious race relations in Mobile. In the past he has polled nearly unanimous support in the Negro wards.

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Phenix City Campaign Has Negro Candidate

BY PETER WESTOVER

PHENIX CITY--Phenix City has its first Negro candidate for a municipal office since Reconstruction Days. The Rev. Austin Sumbry is running for city commissioner in next Tuesday's election.

Mr. Sumbry owns and operates a funeral home and a florist shop, both in Phenix City, and is pastor of Sumbry Memorial Baptist Church in Seale.

Seven others--including the present commissioner, J.D. Haines--are also campaigning for the office, and several different factions usually split the city's non-Negro vote. But Mr. Sumbry will have to pull at least 300 white votes to win.

More than 7,000 Phenix City voters are registered, but only 600 are Negro.

"Many Negroes have dropped off the lists because they can't pay the \$1.50 annual poll tax," Mr. Sumbry said, "and only about 25 have been registered since last year."

One reason for this small number, he charged, is that "Gov. Wallace made the literacy test harder than it ever was before."

Mr. Sumbry, president of the Russell County Voters Association for the last 10 years, has campaigned this month in every

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

15¢ Dispute Ends in Store Boycott

MONTGOMERY--A squabble over 15¢ in change has led to the apparently effective boycott of a small grocery store that has served the Negro community for 17 years here.

Several members of the community say they are finished trading at Moore's Grocery Store, 1287 Cleveland Ave.

At least 20 people have been arrested for picketing since a Negro woman was bodily tossed out of Moore's market July 26 in a tiff over a dime and a nickel.

"Seventy per cent of my business is from colored," said the white manager, Cecil Nixon, standing in his nearly empty store on the fifth day of the boycott.

"I hope they come back, because I think that most of the colored folks know I always treat them all right."

"Why, \$1,400 in cash is owed to me in the neighborhood."

According to a sign put up in a store window last week, Nixon is no longer manager of Moore's.

Among those arrested in the picketing were the Rev. Jesse Douglas, head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, and Mrs. Fannie Mae Grant, the woman who was tossed out of the store.

Seven of the adults arrested at the store were convicted of violating Montgomery's anti-demonstration law.

Mrs. Grant has been convicted of disorderly conduct for her part in the fight that led to the picketing.

Solomon Seay, attorney for these defendants, said he would appeal the convictions.

Seay is also asking a federal court to take over the cases of five more adults and all the juveniles arrested for demonstrating.

Mr. Douglas said one of the reasons he joined the demonstration was "an awareness" of the anti-demonstration ordinance.

The ordinance was passed after the Selma-to-Montgomery march. It gives police the authority to break up any street gathering. Seay said he hopes to get it declared unconstitutional.

Even with the store under new management, Mr. Douglas said, the boycott will continue:

"The community has decided they don't want that store there.... They will not be led from this opinion by a change in management."

Why? It all began when Mrs. Grant sent her six-year-old son, Herman Jr., to the store for a box of soap. Herman returned with the soap, but no change.

Mrs. Grant thought she had some change coming, so she sent Herman back again. When the boy returned empty-handed and unhappy, Mrs. Grant hit the roof.

She headed up the street for Moore's and insisted that Nixon owed her change.

A disagreement followed. Afterward, Nixon and Mrs. Grant both raced for the police station to sign complaints against each other.

According to Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Grant left the store first, in a taxi, but the cab

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)



ASST. CHIEF LACKEY (LEFT) QUESTIONS DEMONSTRATOR

Say a Prayer, Then Buy a Share

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--X-Cel Super Stores, Inc., may be the only corporation in the history of American capitalism that opens business meetings with a sermon and closes them with a group-singing of "Jacob's Ladder."

But this is exactly what happened here last week in the Adams Street Holiness Church at a meeting of prospective X-Cel stockholders.

The Rev. Joel Matthews, founder and chairman of the board, said he delivered the sermon because he wanted to get the crowd of about 40 "warmed up" to the idea of a Super Store.

"The hardest problem we have is giving faith and hope to our people," he said.

X-Cel's first store opened about a year ago in Birmingham. Others will open soon in Bessemer and Tuscaloosa.

The Birmingham store sold almost \$250,000 in food and other merchandise during its first three months of operation. Mr. Matthews called it "a modern miracle," and told his audience here that Mobile Negroes could work a miracle too.

And he added that they must, because "our condition will never get better in these days unless we make them better for ourselves. . . . We have made everybody rich but us. . . ."

"Negroes got to wake up and learn what to do with money. . . . Don't ask the world to give you nothin'. . . . Go out and get it. And you women, you gotta stop makin' excuses for our men who don't. . . . These slippin' and slidin' and carefree people have seen their best days. . . ."

"We gotta get desegregated. But when that's done, we gotta be ready to take our place in this democratic society. We can't do it unless we make our money a slave to us, instead of it bein' the other way around."

But Matthews warned that the job wouldn't be easy:

"The Jews, they don't work no eight-hour day. They work 'til the job is done. They got more money than anybody in America."

"We got a lot to do, and we can't do it in no eight hours. . . . If you're workin' (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

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A Victory Over Fear

A fierce debate took place on the Senate floor last Thursday. An open committee hearing on a bill to keep known and suspected Communists off college campuses turned into a free-for-all discussion of education, states rights, civil rights, the cold war and above all, freedom of speech. When the smoke cleared, the bill had passed, 11 to 6.

Alabamians have continued to debate the merits of the bill. The lists of opponents includes a few legislators, virtually all of the state's leading educators and most of Alabama's large newspapers.

One strong argument against the bill is that it calls for an unnecessary and dangerous limitation of freedom of speech. The educators also say the bill will severely damage the academic standing of state schools.

But there is real power behind the bill: cold-war hysteria, Gov. Wallace and fear. Of these, fear is the strongest: fear of being called a Communist for standing up for free speech. For example, Dr. Frank Rose, president of the University of Alabama, began his testimony against the bill with a detailed account of his last 250 speeches, in each of which he has warned of the Communist menace.

Therefore, the real news last week was not that the committee approved of 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 little talk 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 opposed to censorship that I am willing to risk that."

Others might say this legislator has nothing to worry about, because Alabamians are broad-minded enough to understand his position. Hopefully, this will be proved correct. But in the meantime there is a kind of fear that stalks the State. The men who stand tall and face up to it are the real giants of politics; they are heroes in the context of the state, the nation and the world.

A Disastrous Bill

On Friday the Senate passed another highly controversial bill—one which would allot \$185 per year to students who wish to attend private (and no doubt segregated) schools. The bill's sponsors apparently believe it is an effective way for poor white parents to avoid sending their children to integrated schools.

None of the bill's opponents in the Senate said he was against the bill because it would further segregation. These Senators argued instead that such a bill could wreck public education in the state. They also said the courts will almost certainly call the measure unconstitutional or order the private schools to integrate because they are supported by public funds.

Since 1954, state educators and legislators have tried dozens of devices to keep education segregated. Communities like Prince Edward County, Va., and Macon County, Ala., have tried to deny Negro children their right to attend the same schools as white students.

In each of these counties the result has been the same. The schools were finally integrated, but not before great harm had been done to children who saw their schools closed or ruined.

The legislature could spend its time more profitably by finding ways to improve public education in the state, rather than inventing methods to destroy it.

Segregation of schools is legally and morally wrong. Attempts to preserve it can only end in disaster, for Negroes and whites alike.

Alabama Opinion

Vote Law Will Rip "Cotton Curtain"

BY CHARLES MORGAN JR.

In the cities and small towns of Alabama many Negroes will now begin to exercise rights promised them for almost a century.

But change will not come easily. "For the right: white supremacy" is the official slogan of the Alabama Democratic Party. The political structure of Alabama is built upon racism, and it will not easily crumble. The state has woven a cotton curtain around its borders to keep out new ideas. That curtain has become the shroud of isolation and ignorance.

Yet Alabama has never been as conservative as its new leaders like to believe. Alabama is a poor state. For every dollar its people pay in federal taxes, they get back more than two in federal funds.

The state's major employers are the federal government and federal contractors. Public power lines stretch across the Tennessee River valley. Alabama's farmers know subsidies and the soil bank better than they know the First National. No state could be termed conservative which produced a U.S. senator like Oscar W. Underwood, whose political future was smashed on the rocks of the KKK, or a Supreme Court justice like Hugo L. Black, who rose from those very rocks to help lead the nation to a new understanding of the equality of man.

Similarly the Bankheads were more important to the political fabric of Alabama and the country than to the New York stage,



as they worked to move an impoverished state into the American economy.

And, until recent years, when racial tensions became paramount, Lister Hill, John Sparkman, and George Wallace were all considered "creeping socialists" by Alabama's economic royalists.

No one who watched Jim Folsom bring smiles to the hardened faces of Alabama's farmers and mill workers when he spoke of roads and schools and that "clean fresh green breeze a-blowin'," could really believe Alabama was a conservative state.

But the politics of racism killed the smiles, the dreams and some of the dream-



THIS...

Sermon of the Week

Move With God, Outrun the Crisis

BY VICTOIRE BRADFORD

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

"Religion Meeting the Crisis of the World" was the title of a sermon taken from the above passage (Exodus 14:15) and given Sunday at the Holt Street Baptist Church by the Rev. A.W. Wilson, pastor. Dr. Wilson asked the church audience to picture Moses standing before the Red Sea with mountains on each side, Pharaoh's army behind, and his people facing a crisis.

One group believed that fighting was the only way out, and another believed that crying was the only way out. What were they to do?

Comparing the world today with Moses in this crisis, Dr. Wilson said:

"No man is immune to crisis. Individ-



iduals and people collectively today are facing crises in labor, politics and religion."

He continued, "God appreciates our calling on Him. When we lived in the country, we knew how to get on our knees. Now we've moved to the city and forgot about God."

Dr. Wilson said God wants us to remember His words: "Stand still and I'll fight for you."

But, he added, we too have a part to play. "The real test of anything is facing a crisis and the ability to endure beyond the crisis," he said.

What happens when you go beyond the crisis?

"You will see what God will do for you," said Dr. Wilson. "If you go when he says go, you'll outrun the crisis. God does something for a man who moves with the crisis instead of crying with his followers."

Dr. Wilson asked this final question: "What are you going to do when the crises come your way?"

ers. In no other state in the Union has dissent been so costly and society so unfree.

Where else were the people not allowed to vote for Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson?

Where else has debate become diatribe, and "not now" become "never?"

But change will come, and from a single source—the government of the United States.

With the registration of Negro voters, at last the people of Alabama have an opportunity to free themselves from the bondage of prejudice and poverty. The slaves will free their masters so that both will no longer be poor relations of their northern cousins.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 carries with it tragedy for some and hope for many. With the new law, registration will not be easy, nor will voting. The hard lines of history must still be broken. But an era in the history of the state which practiced slavery, and in so doing enslaved itself, is closed.

In this, America will find new strength for its struggles in a world, which is in revolution. For, as Alabama and the South strike off the vestiges of slavery, the nation will be freed from the bondage of the South.

(Charles Morgan, now an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, practiced law in Birmingham for a number of years.)

Civil Rights Roundup

Civil Rights Act Prods Hospitals 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 societies.

In the South, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has brought some change, but progress has been slow.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act requires that all institutions receiving federal money be desegregated.

Many hospitals—needing government money for construction and research—have desegregated in order to keep receiving federal aid.

Alabama has 80 Negro physicians, who practice in about 10 of the state's 67 counties. The medical societies in five of these counties have been integrated.

In Macon County, where 40 of the state's 80 Negro doctors have their practices, a suit will probably be filed to force the medical society to admit Negroes.

Several of Montgomery's eight Negro doctors are also about to sue the local medical society for admission. So far, Montgomery has resisted medical integration. In Birmingham, one Negro physician has been admitted to the University of Alabama Hospital. Three Negro doctors are now on the staffs of three of the city's larger hospitals.

Two Negro doctors in Mobile have been admitted to the county medical society, and are now practicing in two formerly all-white hospitals.

In Huntsville and Tuscaloosa, Negro physicians have been members of the county medical societies and local hospital staffs for several years.

In the North, Negro doctors have been admitted to medical societies and hospitals. But they are still largely excluded from positions of responsibility.

Thus a Negro medical student who has been an intern at a mostly-white Northern hospital may find that he can't get a permanent position as a surgeon.

AMA DOESN'T HELP

The American Medical Association (AMA), to which most physicians belong, has done little to further medical integration.

At its yearly convention last June, the AMA voted down a proposal to take AMA membership away from state medical associations that discriminated by race. The state associations control medical licensing.

Nor has the AMA used its great influence to encourage hospitals to desegregate. When Negro doctors—there are now about 4,100 in the U.S.—have been victims of discrimination, Negro patients have also suffered.

An Urban League report says a Negro baby born today is almost twice as likely as a white baby to die before his first birthday.

Government Aids Needy Students

If you want to go to college but your family can't afford it, two new government programs can help you.

At 20 Alabama colleges this fall you can be paid with poverty program money for part-time jobs.

You will be able to earn \$1.25 per hour or more for work in the dining rooms, kitchen or library, for typing and filing, and for computer program work.

These jobs, and the pay for them, will be reserved just for students from low-income families.

You will not be allowed to work more than 15 hours a week while school is in session, and you must be able to keep your grades up. During vacations, 40-hour-a-week jobs will be open to students who need to earn money to pay for college.

The 20 Alabama colleges that have requested this program are: Alabama A.&M., Alabama College, Alabama State, Auburn, Bay Minette Junior College, Enterprise Junior College, Florence State, Huntington, Jacksonville State, Livingston, North East Junior College, Northwest Alabama Junior College, Sacred Heart, Stillman, (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

The Legislature

Senate Committee Passes Ban on College Speakers

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY—An Alabama legislator last week turned the State Senate into a battle-ground over a bill keep known or suspected Communists from speaking at state-supported colleges.

The bill would ban two types of speakers from Alabama's state colleges and universities: "known Communists," and persons who have taken the Fifth Amendment rather than answer questions about supposed communist activities.

State Representative Ollie Nabors, of Etowah County, warned a state Senate committee that the bill is a greater threat to freedom than the Communists it seeks to silence.

"If we have to censor speeches and ban books in order to 'save' democracy we're doing nothing more than committing suicide," he told the committee.

Said James Simpson, a Birmingham attorney speaking in favor of the bill: "You can carry democracy too far."

Simpson said, "We are at war with communism, and we are giving the Communists an undue and unnecessary advantage by allowing them to use our campuses."

After a heated five-hour hearing, the Senate Education Committee voted 11 to 6 to approve the bill and send it to the full Senate for passage.

The bill, one of the major items in Gov. George Wallace's legislative program, already cleared the state House by a 72-16 margin.

"The only way we can remain free is to understand the whole concept of freedom," Nabors said. "Freedom is merely a concept of making a choice. If you have no choice to make, you are not free."

"The essence of humanity—the thing that differentiates us from the animals—is that we can look at conflicts between men, discover their cause and draw a standard by which we may live."

Said state Senator Bob Gilchrist, of

A Negro in the U.S. can expect to die seven years earlier than a white man born at the same time. The average life span for a white man in this country is 68. For a Negro, it is 61.

The Urban League report says:

"A fresh wind of change is beginning to blow through the health field, but we cannot rest content while any racial barriers still exist in the nation's health services."

"Until these barriers have been swept away, Negroes cannot hope to get their fair and reasonable share of good medical care."

Bogalusa (La.) police have made some changes in the past few weeks.

First, Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry held the two top Bogalusa police officials in civil contempt of court for failing to protect civil rights workers. The judge had earlier ordered the police to provide protection.

He did not set a punishment, but said the officials had to make and enforce strict rules for protecting demonstrators. If they did not, he said, they could get fines of \$100 a day, or even jail sentences.

Six days later, two Negroes were hired for the Bogalusa police force. Public Safety Commissioner Arnold Spiers, one of the two officials held in contempt by Christenberry, said the two Negroes would

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Morgan County: "If I voted for this bill, I would be saying I didn't believe in the people. I believe in them so strongly, I believe you could send 100 Communists to Alabama and never come up with a single convert."

Other opponents of the bill had more practical reasons for their stand.

Senate L.D. Bentley, of Blount County, predicted that if the bill passes, "these left-wing beatniks or whatever you call them will converge on our schools to test the law. That's their job."



Four Alabama educators spoke against the bill because they said it questioned their integrity.

They said they have never permitted Communists to speak on their campuses anyway, and the bill would endanger the accreditation of their colleges.

"As long as I am president, there will be no Communist on the campus at the University of Alabama," said Dr. Frank Rose.

He said Southern educators might call the bill "political interference," and take

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... IS CHANGING TO THIS

undergo training before going on duty. Bogalusa's first two Negro law officers, both sheriff's deputies, were shot at by snipers in June. One was killed, and the other seriously wounded.

DENVER, Colo.—The Citizens Council of America has made its first move into Denver.

An organizational meeting for a Denver Citizens Council attracted 150 people here. About 150 picketers marched around the hall where the Citizens Council met.

Reporters from newspapers, radio and television were barred from the meeting, in some cases by force. Newsmen were told that the "Denver press is communist."

Picketers included members of the NAACP, Denver Friends of SNCC and CORE. Members of the Young Republicans and Young Democrats also joined the picket lines.

Denver Mayor Tom Curran praised the picketers for their "orderly, peaceful behavior."

Curran then added his own views: "I personally strongly believe (the Citizens Council) is an insidious movement that is a disgrace to our city and a personal affront to every decent-thinking person in our community."

Curran said he was "disturbed" that even one person from the Denver area would attend a meeting of such an organization.

However, he said, an audience of 150 out of a population of 1,000,000 showed the Citizens Council had little support. About 20 people left the meeting before it ended.

The U.S. and the World

"Unrepresented"

Demand End to War in Vietnam

WASHINGTON—Last weekend about 1,000 people from all over the country gathered in the nation's capital to protest America's involvement in the Vietnam war.

The daily newspapers have all reported how some 300 were arrested Monday in a march on the Capitol.

But little interest has been shown in the document the marchers wanted to read on the Capitol steps—their Declaration for Peace. The declaration had a beginning that many might agree with:

"Because millions of Americans had hoped and expected that their votes in the 1964 Presidential election would move our country away from war toward peace, and because these hopes and expectations have been betrayed in Vietnam, we declare peace with the people of Vietnam."

It went on to urge an end to the Vietnam fighting.

The 1,000 people called themselves the Assembly of Unrepresented People. They were supposed to include civil rights workers, students, pacifists and poor people—all those who feel unrepresented by their own government.

Observers at the four-day session said few of those in attendance were poor, and few were people who had trouble expressing opposition to the government.

Many at the meeting, in fact, were veterans of countless other marches. There were many disagreements at the meeting about how unrepresented people should make their voices heard.

One group of Negroes, apparently thinking no one was talking about their needs, held a discussion Sunday morning that was closed to whites.

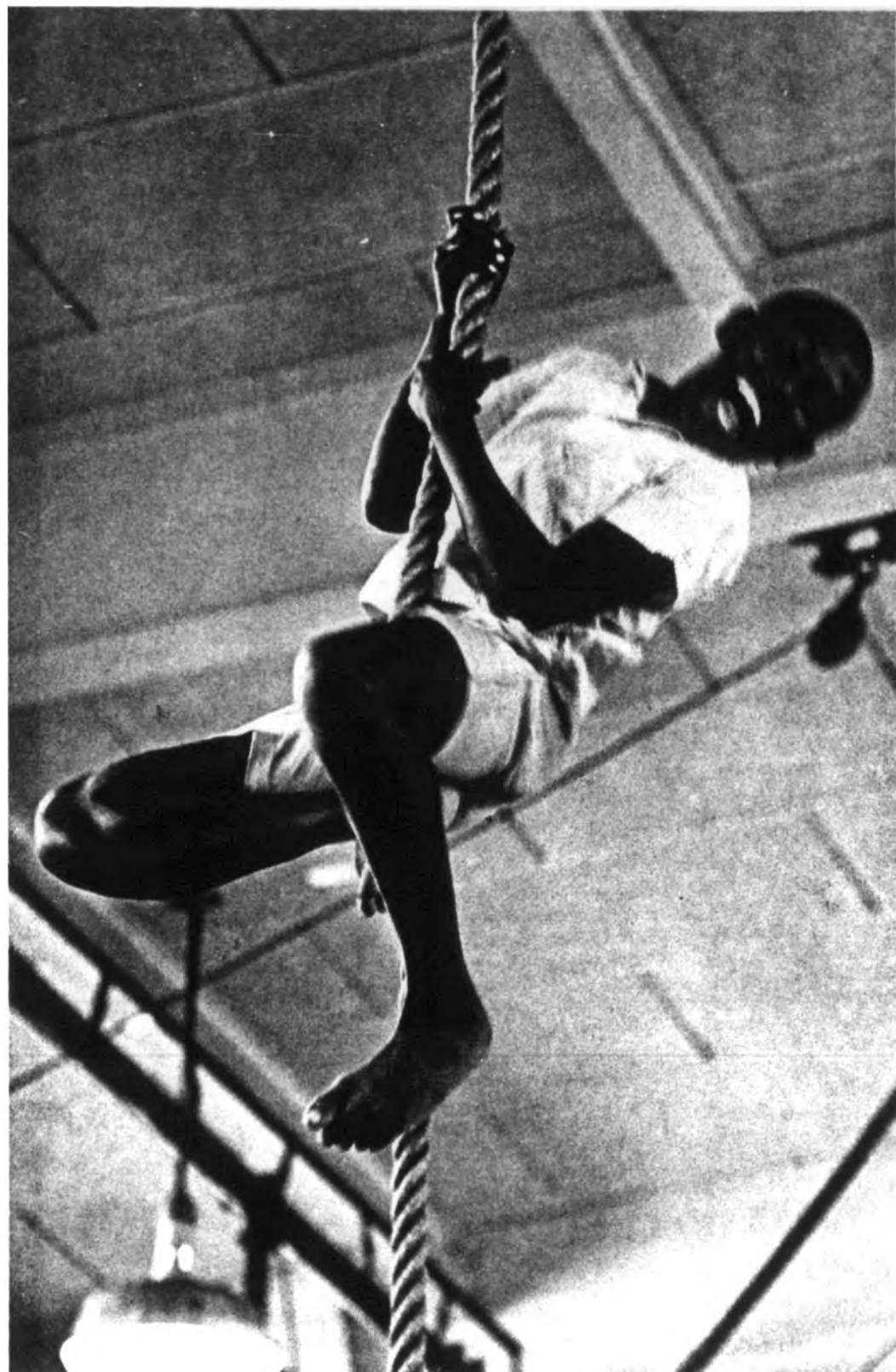
The assembly made several connections between civil rights and Vietnam.

They said our government, by bombing villages in Vietnam and wiping out men, women and children, creates a belief that killing is all right to preserve a desirable situation.

White Southerners, they said, might conclude from this that killing is the way to preserve a segregated society.

But the assembly arrived at a more convincing connection: the war in Vietnam shows that not just Negroes, but a large number of other Americans, are unrepresented.

There is no way for those who oppose the Vietnam war to do anything about it, speakers noted, and Congress, supposedly the only body that can declare war, has never even discussed Vietnam.



Friends at Play

Photographs
by James H. Peppler



Negro, White Lowndes Parents Wonder About School Integration



THIS ONE-ROOM NEGRO SCHOOLHOUSE, WHICH HELD 52 STUDENTS, WAS ABANDONED LAST SPRING

TEXT BY EDWARD M. RUDD; PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPLER

LOWNDES COUNTY--Arthalise 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 Boy, "integration" is just a big word.

"The other day Buddy Boy asked me why I wanted to go to his school," said Arthalise, a small polite 15-year-old with bright eyes. "I told him I don't see no need to divide the students up between schools...."

"We started playing again and he didn't say no more about it."

But for the grownups in the county, school integration is a very big and serious problem.

The parents of the 35 Negro high school students who applied for transfer to the white Hayneville School want to know why only five of their children were accepted.

The parents of the 600 white high school students in the county are wondering how long they can keep down the number of Negroes coming into their schools.

They are worried because Lowndes County has 3,900 Negro high school students. Negroes outnumber whites four to one in this rural farm county.

Lowndes, along with most other counties in the state, has to integrate this fall in order to continue receiving federal funds.

Last spring, the county school board submitted a plan to the U.S. Office of Education, saying it would desegregate the top four grades of the two white schools, Hayneville School and Fort Deposit School. Both schools teach all twelve grades.

The board chose the "freedom of choice" integration plan. Under this plan Negro students must apply to transfer to white schools. (The other, or "geographic" plan, would immediately integrate all the students in one district.)

Because the "freedom of choice" plan puts the burden on the Negroes, it frightened off many prospective applicants, Lowndes Negroes feel.

35 Apply...

Last month, the parents of 35 Negro students decided they wanted to enroll their children in Hayneville School. The students had been attending the all-Negro Lowndes County Training School, where they were packed 100 to a classroom.

Soon afterwards, six whites visited their homes



MRS. SARAH LOGAN, A FORMER SCHOOLTEACHER, WHOSE SON'S APPLICATION WAS REJECTED

it," admitted one of the whites who had threatened the Negro parents.

But if integration increases in the future, the white parents may not accept it.

"Niggers in our schools will ruin my children morally, scholastically, spiritually, and every other way, if the number is too high," one Lowndes white complained recently.

Another suggested that if schools were integrated, children should be segregated by sex, "all the little white boys and colored boys in one school, and all the white girls and colored girls in another--with absolutely no social contact in between."

Private school plans

A number of the better educated whites are particularly worried that integration will hurt their children's education. Plans for white private schools are well under way. The Lowndes County Private School Foundation was formed this spring, and its members hope to have white high school classes ready this fall, if people want them.

"We can't wait to find out how extensive integration will be--we must make advance preparations," Ray D. Bass, president of the foundation said recently.

The Lowndesboro Recreation Club has donated a building, and at least five qualified teachers have offered their services. If 20 or more students apply for any grade, the foundation can afford to start classes for them, Bass says.

150 Have joined

Students would have to pay \$30 per month to attend the school. So far, about 150 people have paid the \$10 membership fee to join the foundation, according to Bass.

Yet even he has no idea whether any white parents will enroll their children at the private school this fall.

"I do know that in a situation where you have a racial imbalance like ours, it will be impossible for the white people of this country to patronize a school system with total integration," he declared.

But the future is nowhere near as certain as Ray Bass believes. Whether the five children who enter Hayneville School will succeed in opening new doors--or only get more slammed in their faces--only time will tell.

... Only Five Accepted

When the Negroes were finally notified of the results of their applications, only five were accepted to Hayneville School.

The letters which they received did not say why certain students were accepted or rejected.

The first that anyone in Lowndes knew about the basis for the school board's decisions was when a number of the parents of rejected students visited Hulda Coleman, the Lowndes County school superintendent, to ask why their children had been turned down.

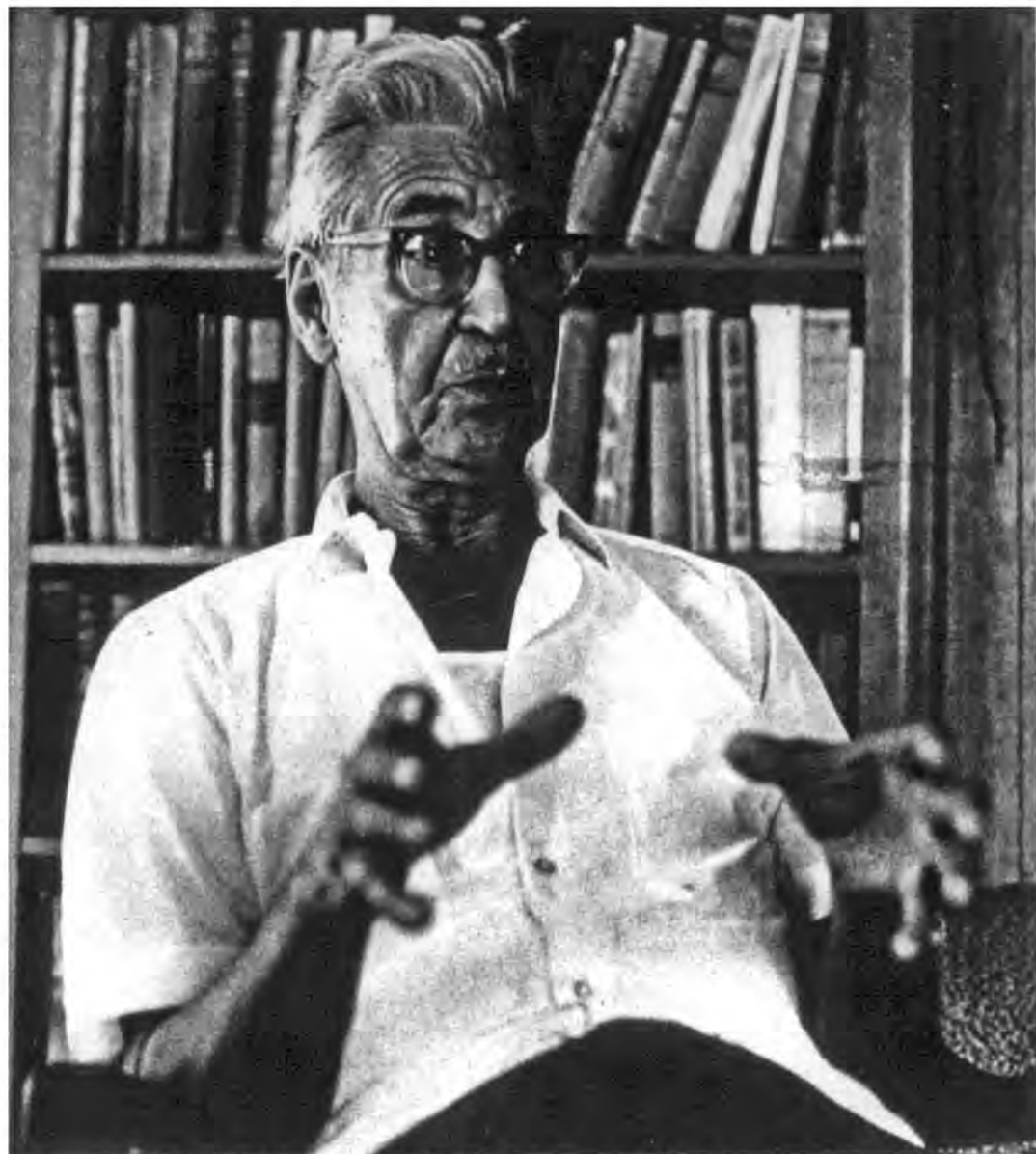
She told them that the rejected students either had poor attendance records or low scores on the California Achievement Tests that all Lowndes County students take.

Not even the teachers had any idea that the achievement tests were going to be used to judge applicants for integration. One Negro teacher, Mrs. Sarah Logan, said she was told that the test was to point out her students' "weak points," so that she could help correct them.

She didn't know that the same test would be used to decide whether her 17-year-old son, Steven, could go to Hayneville School. He failed the test.

Now that the white parents know that only five Negroes will go to Hayneville, they will probably tolerate it.

"If it is the law, I guess we'll have to stomach



THE REV. CLAUDE WILLIAMS IN HIS HOME NEAR BIRMINGHAM

White Preacher Speaks Out For Civil Rights and Unions

TEXT BY PHILIP P. ARDERY; PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN H. YOUNG

HELENA--Seventy-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 just the latest event in a lifetime of crusading. Back when he started, a long time before the current civil rights movement got rolling, he walked alone.

Mr. Williams has been a maverick all his life. Born in western Tennessee, he quickly decided that sharecropping, as his parents did, was not for him. So he enrolled in the Vanderbilt School of Religion, was ordained a Presbyterian minister and started to preach.

"My idea was to save people's souls," he says.

Do more than preach

But he soon realized that ministers had to do more than just preach. "The clergy must lead the people's struggle for justice here on earth," he says.

So he began to move from place to place "preaching very liberal" and organizing workers into unions. He worked with miners in Arkansas, industrial workers in Detroit, and recently with sharecroppers in Mississippi.

He became a kind of religious Johnny Appleseed, always on the move, with a prayer and a helping hand for poor workers.

The going wasn't easy for a union man and integrationist in the South. When he led an integrated hunger march of the unemployed in Arkansas in the 1930's, he was arrested and jailed for three months. A few years later, he preached the funeral for a man said to have been beaten to death by planters, "I was flogged by six planters with the back band

of a mule."

He was kicked out of his pulpit, and finally expelled from the Presbyterian clergy for heresy.

The church fathers didn't like the way he was mixing religion and social reform, he says. "I found out it was one thing to preach liberalism and quite another to work with the people in the struggle."

Nowadays, Mr. Williams is pretty much retired from his crusading. He spends most of his time sitting at home, in a modest house in Helena, south Birmingham. He supports himself from contributions sent in by well-wishers around the country.

But he has lost none of his hell-fire spirit. Although he doesn't preach regularly, he can argue for five hours straight with just a bottle of beer to keep him going.

Starts off easy

He starts off talking in an easy, dinner-table tone. But before long he remembers he's a preacher. His voice rises and the sentences start coming short and fast. Suddenly he's shouting.

But the thunderous sermon ends as swiftly as it began. He spies his beer, takes a swig, and then he's talking easy.

Looking back, Mr. Williams doesn't regret anything. "Sure, I've had trouble, but I've always thought you shouldn't wait for the devil's permission to criticize evil," he says.

"Religion to me is not piety, The Protestant churches by and large tell the people to wait patiently for their reward in the hereafter."

"But I say if we ever get freedom, it's got to be here on earth. And I don't need a license to preach the Kingdom of God on Earth."

Occasionally, Mr. Williams comes out of retirement to travel across Mississippi conducting "freedom revivals." He reads from the Bible and encourages the audience to attend integrated schools and register to vote.

Bible--a reference

"We can only reach these people through the Bible," he says. "It's their only reference book as to what is right and wrong."

"A young civil rights worker came here and told me the Bible was a tool used by the rich to exploit the poor."

"Some churches have used it that way. But I re-examined the Bible in the light of my experience in the struggle and I discovered it was a people's book."

Although Mr. Williams preaches the Kingdom of God on Earth, he thinks it is still far in the future. He sees many problems in the South today, particularly those stemming from automation.

Whites squeezed too

"The Negro is not the only one out of a job. Mechanization is squeezing the poor whites, too. With more whites out of work, pressure to throw out the Negroes is going to increase."

"But the Negro knows he can't find jobs up North anymore. He's going to have to face up to the problem. It's a terrible problem and there cannot be any solution short of a thoroughgoing change in the economic and political setup."

Mr. Williams feels that the individuals now in power in the South will try to prevent any changes which would benefit the poor. "But the people are throwing up their own leadership that won't be the tool of any political party."

Once this popular leadership gains control, Mr. Williams believes, more jobs will be available for poor people, both black and white. Money will be distributed more evenly.

Because of his ideas, Mr. Williams has often been called a Communist.

"To some people my horns are long, and my tail is red and forked," he says.

"But I call this democracy, and if you believe in democracy, you have to believe in the people."



JOHN HULETT, WHOSE SON ARTHALISE WAS ACCEPTED FOR TRANSFER

Police Throw Smoke Bombs At Marchers in Greenville

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--The Negro community was calm but angry here this week after local police used concussion smoke bombs to disperse demonstrators from a downtown street Aug. 3 and 4.

The Negroes had been protesting the failure of the Butler County board of registrars to announce the results of voter registration tests.

The trouble began when city officials refused to grant the demonstrators a permit to march to the county courthouse.

On August 3, 250 Negroes began to march to the courthouse without a permit. Led by R.B. Cottonreeder, SCLC project director in Butler County, the marchers were stopped by police at a barricade.

LIFTED THE BARRICADE

The demonstrators sat in at the barricade for seven hours, until Cottonreeder suddenly lifted the barricade and began to walk through with his followers.

The police opened up with the smoke bombs, and the marchers were dispersed.

The next day, the demonstrators regrouped--about 75 strong--and were again stopped by police. After a wait of four hours, city attorney Elisha Poole gave the marchers one minute to disperse or face another dose of gas.

Cottonreeder told the demonstrators



to lie down, or if they were hit by gas, to get up and walk away. A policeman told Cottonreeder, "You won't be able to walk."

The minute passed, and the police started throwing gas bombs. They were joined by a small group of white hecklers, who threw rocks at the retreating demonstrators.

The police chased the marchers about two blocks back toward the Negro section of town.

On Aug. 5, negotiations between city officials and civil rights leaders resulted in a permit to march to the courthouse for a short meeting of prayer and song.

Federal Registrars

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Courthouse protested the refusal of the board of registrars to apply either Alabama's simplified literacy test of the federal law abolishing literacy tests altogether.

Pike County is one place where voters could register this week without a federal examiner. On Monday the registrar stopped using literacy tests.

Civil rights workers were allowed to stand in line at the courthouse and show people who couldn't write how to sign their names. These people then practiced writing their names over and over. When they could finally write their names, they signed the registration forms.

As directed by the Voting Rights Act, the Justice Department filed suit Tuesday in Montgomery, asking a federal court to ban the poll tax in Alabama.

Alabama started to require a poll tax four years ago. Since that time, the Justice Department said, the poll tax has been used to keep Negroes from voting.

TO CURB "MEN LIKE LYNCH"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tional rights."

The bill would provide an effective way to "deal with men like Lynch," Flowers said.

Although the attorney general said the bill is primarily meant to control segregationist groups, some liberals may oppose it.

Some of the same men who opposed the bill banning Communists from speaking at Alabama colleges think that this bill would also be an unjust limitation on the right of free speech.

Flowers said Lynch and others have "misused" their freedom of speech.

He said speakers should be punished if their speeches create a "clear and present danger" that a violent crime may be committed, whether or not it actually is.

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Nearly 300 Negroes joined in the march.

A number of local Negroes were burned by the gas, but none was seriously hurt. One teenage girl had the skin peeled on the right side of her face.

MAYOR JOHNSON

Greenville Mayor Elton Johnson said the smoke bombs were used because the demonstrators refused to obey police orders.

The mayor admitted there had been a delay in processing voter applications. He said this was because one county registrar had resigned and one was sick.

Because of the gassing and stone throwing on the second day of demonstrations, some Negroes in Greenville were threatening to get shotguns to fight the whites.

Now, the Negroes are saying that if they "love" the policemen who threw the gas, it will hurt them more than fighting back with guns.

Senate Bills Give Funds To Private School Pupils

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY--The Alabama Senate has passed two bills providing state funds for children attending private schools.

Senators for and against the bills said the measures would bring a new factor into the bitter fight to retain segregated schools in the state.

Senators agreed that, with the help of tuition grants from the state, many white parents will take their children out of public schools and send them to private schools.

One bill, approved by a vote of 22 to 9, allows the state Board of Education to pay up to \$185 per student each year for private school tuition. The other bill provides \$3,750,000 for the first two years of the tuition-aid program.

In debates on the bills, no one actually said he opposed them because they would use state money to further segregation in the schools.

"FOOLISH LEGISLATION"

Senator A.C. Shelton, of Calhoun County, called the bills "impractical" and "a piece of rather foolish legislation." He said the U.S. Supreme Court is certain to find them unconstitutional.

"I hate to see us continue to pass things that continue to be slapped down by the Supreme Court," Shelton said.

"Of course, I know it will pass. The governor wants it. Anything the governor wants in Alabama, he has always gotten from this legislature."

Senator Robert T. Wilson, of Walker County, said the bills were drawn solely for the "economic and social benefit" of five counties where public schools will be desegregated this fall.

"Under the guise of protection of white supremacy, it's a steal from the educational fund," Wilson said. "You can't educate students in private schools economically. It cannot be done. It will not be done...."

"You are going to take the first giant step toward the abolition of the public

AID FOR STUDENTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Talladega, Troy State, Tuskegee, the University of Alabama, the University of South Alabama and Daniel Payne.

Last week, Congress passed an addition to the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

AFDC payments used to stop when children became 18. Now payments can still be made for children 18-21 if they are going regularly to a high school, vocational or technical training school, college or university.

It is up to each state to give out AFDC payments, and the state has to add some money to the federal money. Alabama has not yet decided to make the new program available.

Fortson Formed Bi-Racial Group

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

created out of the fibre of our society."

Fortson said he admired the leadership of the Negro community, but thought the Negro leaders had not made it clear to the whites what they were demonstrating for.

In an effort to better communication, between the races Fortson met last week with a group he had organized secretly.

The group included both whites and Negroes. Its purpose was to lay the groundwork for a bi-racial committee that would be acceptable to both city officials and Negroes. It soon broke up.

An unexpected voice has also been added to those asking for a bi-racial group in Americus. At a Ku Klux Klan rally here last Sunday, Grand Dragon Calvin F. Craig called for a bi-racial committee.

Craig said, "If outside Negroes are allowed to participate on such a committee, then I think the Klan should have a voice on it also."

Senate Bills Give Funds To Private School Pupils

education system in Alabama.

"This law will be a curse on public education in Alabama for years and years to come."

Senator Lawrence Dumas, of Jefferson County, defending the bills, admitted that they will give "an escape to individuals who feel strongly about segregated schools."

But Dumas denied that the bills were designed to preserve segregation.

The bills were sponsored by Senator Walter C. Givhan, of Dallas County, white parents in Selma, the Dallas County seat, plan to start a private school this fall, with the aid of state money in the form of the tuition grants.

The Rev. Frederick D. Reese, president of the Dallas County Voters League, said the league will try to register at least five Negro students at the private school.

Alabamans to Vote for City Officials

Nine Run for Mayor in Tuscaloosa

BY PHILIP P. ARDERY

TUSCALOOSA--Tuscaloosians choose new leaders for the city's government in elections here on Tuesday. Nine men are running for mayor and seven for public safety commissioner.

George M. Van Tassel, the present mayor, is running for re-election. He appears to be behind Charles A. Wilson, who has waged the most vigorous campaign of any of the candidates.

Wilson says that Mayor Van Tassel has failed to attract new industry to Tuscaloosa. He proposes that the city cooperate with the University of Alabama to establish an industrial research park.

"This park would mean the beginning of high grade, top-payroll industries who follow such facilities for obvious reasons," Wilson says.

CAMPBELL RUNNING THIRD

William D. Campbell Jr. is currently third in the running. Like Wilson, he stresses the need for new industry.

"We should place a suggestion box for everyone in Tuscaloosa to give ideas on types of industry needed that are not here

U.S. House Kills Right-to-Work Laws; Unions Applaud, Businessmen Boo

Both Sides See Delayed Effect

BY GEOFFREY COWAN

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

They stood for a type of legislation which was easily as explosive as the Civil Rights Act is today.

If Congress repeals Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartly Act this summer, Alabama's right-to-work law, enacted in 1953, will be wiped off the books. But no one in the state seems ready to fight about it.

Both business and labor leaders agree that the effects of repeal will be delayed. Repeal of Section 14(b) will give unions the right to ask employers for a union shop, where every worker must belong to the union. The negotiations with plant and factory owners may take a long time to complete.

However, labor leaders believe that at least 80 per cent of Alabama businesses will go along with the union shop, especially nation-wide companies that already have union shops in their branches in other states.

Leaders of labor and management, however, disagree on what effect Alabama's right-to-work law has had in the past 12 years.

According to Alabama labor leaders, the state's right-to-work law has hurt the working man.

"The difference between wages of Alabamians and wages of workers in other states is greater than ever," said Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama AFL-CIO.

But the State Chamber of Commerce says the wages of workers in right-to-work states have grown faster than the wages of workers in other states.

Each side can produce statistics to support its argument.

Business leaders boast that right-to-work laws have encouraged new industry

to come to Alabama. Union leaders say that Alabama would be better off without the type of industry that the laws attract.

"It only brings extremely anti-labor Northern employers," Weeks charged. "It attracts marginal industries like chicken-processing plants, which don't

raise people's income."

The increase of union membership and union strength will eventually affect state politics, Weeks said. He said strong unions could bring changes in workmen's compensation, minimum wages, mine safety and inspection, and state taxes.

There is only one way to avoid this rapid growth of unions, according to Fred Bear, of Bear Bros. Lumber Co. in Montgomery.

"Management must participate in employee programs," he said. "We must provide hospitals, schools and recreational facilities so that the workers will have no need for a union."

The rights leaders say a strong labor movement is a good thing for Negroes, and union shops are sure to strengthen the labor movement in the South and elsewhere.

Civil rights spokesmen have agreed with labor leaders in opposing the state right-to-work laws.

The rights leaders say a strong labor movement is a good thing for Negroes, and union shops are sure to strengthen the labor movement in the South and elsewhere.

Labor supports rights

Labor unions have supported civil rights activities and legislation, say the rights leaders.

Right-to-work laws do not keep unions from existing. The AFL-CIO's most recent figures show 185,000 union members in Alabama, for example.

The problem with these laws, say union officials, is that some workers are "free riders"--they benefit from the union without contributing to it.

A union must bargain for all workers--even those who aren't members--in a plant where it has won a representation election.

Supporters of right-to-work laws, on the other hand, say it isn't fair to force a worker to join a union and pay dues.

They say the worker should have the right to refuse to join, even if most of the other men in his plant want the union to represent them.

NUMBER-ONE GOAL

Ending the right-to-work laws has been the number-one goal of labor leaders since they saw the large, seemingly friendly Democratic majorities elected to Congress last November.

If the Senate and the President go along with the House, plants and factories still won't get union shops right away.

Union negotiators will have to get employers to agree to a union shop. The employers will have to agree to support the union, by firing workers who refuse to join.

In some plants, the present contracts state that union shops will automatically go into effect when Section 14(b) is repealed.

Mr. Sumbry refused to discuss the issues in the campaign. He said he has not discussed any issues, because "I'm running a clean campaign."

"If the whites here strongly resent my running, they're afraid to show it," he said.

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Community Reports

Linden

BY CHARLES SAULSBERRY

LINDEN--Negroes in Marengo County were glad to see the voting bill pass. But they've been having trouble with some local laws.

Some 169 marchers went down to the courthouse on Aug. 2, before the vote bill was passed. They carried signs that read as follows:

"LBJ, Where Is the Voting Bill?"
"Without the VOTE, There Is No HOPE!"

"One Man, One Vote--Pass the Voting Bill Today!"

During the march, two girls were overcome with illness. The "special" policemen on duty refused to let the line slow down or stop so that the girls could rest.

Finally, a SCOPE worker threatened to sue the city if the officers did not make allowances for the condition of one of the girls.



An ambulance was called from Demopolis, 16 miles away.

A new Demopolis ordinance and a county injunction have completely erased the constitutional rights of free speech and peaceful assembly, citizens. Effects of these include:

1. Prohibition against walking to the business district with less than \$3 in hand.
2. Prohibition of meetings by groups of more than two.

X-Cel Store

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

for a person--I don't care who it is--try to be the best worker he ever had."

Matthews assured his audience that hard work and wise investment would pay off for Negroes, and the ones who didn't work would suffer.

"I believe in the philosophy of the Little Red Hen... Those who won't roll up their sleeves and get to work--let them suffer. They're asking for it. And the world will forget they ever lived."

But those who do work will get ahead because "America will give anybody a chance... What we're trying to do is what every real American wants to do."

"An American knows how to roll up his sleeves and do something for himself... Don't go around with hate in your heart. Do something for yourself instead!"

Almost \$2,000 of X-Cel stock was sold after the sermon. The group selected C.H. Montgomery to lead a stock-selling campaign for an X-Cel store in Mobile.

Speaker Bill

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

away the state colleges' accreditation. When a school loses accreditation, the value of its diploma drops, and faculty members usually resign in great numbers.

But witnesses in favor of the bill didn't seem worried about accreditation.

"Let's find out if the state of education in America is such that you have to invite Communists to retain accreditation," said Senator Roscoe O. Roberts Jr., of Madison County.

One of the high points of the hearing all agreed was an account of a battle in Vietnam by one-time Army pilot Lt. John Givhan of Stafford.

Givhan waved a bloodstained flight jacket as he told how he lost a leg when he was shot down on his 317th mission.

Mobile Election

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

About 9,000 of Mobile's approximately 61,000 voters are Negroes.

While the outcome in Place One is by no means certain, Places Two and Three are even more difficult to predict.

Commissioners George McNally and Charles Trimmer are each receiving strong challenges from several opponents. Money management is one of the main issues.

Luverne

BY ROBERT LEE STRINGER

LUVERNE--As day began in the quiet and quaint little city of Luverne, maids scurried on their way to sinks cluttered with last night's dishes and proprietors headed for desks cluttered with past-due bills.

But underneath the placidity of the rather humid day of Aug. 2, there was evidently "something in the making."

About 12:10 p.m., a group of Negro and white SCLC workers and local youths walked into Rogers' Drugstore and asked to be served.

They were refused service, after which

Mobile

MOBILE--The first annual convention of the Alabama Young Democratic Congress, scheduled for last weekend in Mobile's big new municipal auditorium, was called off Sunday evening after the second day of very poor attendance.

Most of the planned events had already been cancelled.

E.J. Moorer, executive chairman of the conference, said the low attendance was mainly due to the heavy rain that fell Saturday and Sunday.

But he also charged that certain groups and individuals had tried to "sabotage" the convention.

In particular, he named Birmingham attorney Orzell Billingsley, head of the Alabama Democratic Conference.

Moorer left the Alabama Democratic Conference and formed the Young Democratic Congress because, he said, the ADC did not appeal to young people.

The Doctor Says

Pre-Natal Care Is Insurance For Both Mother and Baby

BY WILLIAM W. STEWART
M.D., F.A.C.O.G.

DEAR DOCTOR, What is pre-natal care and why is it necessary?

PRE-NATAL CARE is a form of insurance. Its purpose is to protect both mother and the unborn baby against influences which might block a normal pregnancy. Most women, of course, go through pregnancy without a hitch. But occasionally complications arise, and here modern medicine can save the day.

Following are some of the things you should do if you are expecting a baby:

NUTRITION is very important for pregnant women. You may have an adequate diet normally, but pregnancy increases your need for more and better food. You should eat plenty of fruits, vegetables and lean meat, and avoid fattening foods and overeating. Unless you have some specific problem and receive special instructions from your doctor, no other changes are needed in your diet.

EXERCISE is being discussed a good deal these days, but doctors don't agree on directions to pregnant women. Some say you shouldn't get too much exercise, and others say not too little.

On the whole, you shouldn't worry too much about changing your exercise pattern. Your normal housework and walking will probably be sufficient. Occasionally a doctor will prescribe special exercises for certain unusual conditions or to strengthen the muscles which will be used in labor and delivery.

REST is also important. You should rest regularly each day and make sure you don't get overtired.

VITAMINS and IRON, as we have previously discussed, are advised by most doctors to supplement the mother's diet and to insure that the baby will develop normally. Most drug companies that make pre-natal vitamins offer a well-balanced formula containing most of the necessary ingredients.

FRESH AIR and SUNSHINE are old standbys and should be included in any healthy life.

All in all, pre-natal care is no different from a just plain healthy exercise. Most of it is good common sense--and good insurance for both mother and baby.

(Dr. Stewart is chairman of the Atlanta chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.)

the store was closed for the rest of the day--and the lunch counter was shut down indefinitely.

The disappointed and somewhat famished group--Louise Harrell, Lorene Moore, Dunbar Reed, Nip Jones and Bruce Hartford--then went to the bus depot. A deputy sheriff ordered them out.

"So I asked him," said Hartford, "if there was any law or ordinance against our being served in there."

The deputy said there wasn't. However, the group obeyed his orders and left. Hartford went and asked Police Chief Harry Raupach if any law had been broken. The chief said no, so the group returned to the bus depot and ate lunch.

Then the group went to Lowe's Barbecue. There, said Hartford, Deputy Sheriff D. Horn dragged Reed out of the cafe when Reed took his time finishing a Coke.

The deputy took Reed to the police station, where, after a search through a book of city ordinances, Chief Raupach said there was no reason to arrest Reed.

Meanwhile, another group of workers ran into a malicious white crowd. A struggle followed, and several workers were knocked to the ground.

The chief asked Hartford if he wanted to prefer charges after the scuffle. Hartford said he would not prefer any charges whatsoever.

Other workers participating included Willie Ware, John Stought, Beverly Street, Carroll Richardson, David Sookne, Brenda Lowery and Barbara Lowery.

After the scuffle, the group left the now-disturbed business section of Luverne for home.

Clayton

CLAYTON--Three shots from a passing car broke several windows in the Rev. Philip McCants' church last week.

One shotgun pellet lodged in Mr. McCants' toe, but he and his wife were otherwise unharmed.

Mr. McCants had led SCOPE-organized voting marches to the Clayton courthouse Aug. 3 and 4, before the shooting on the morning of Aug. 5.

"People must have heard the shots," Mr. McCants said, "but the rest of the night no one came, not the neighbors, the police, nobody."

Shots were also fired at the house of another Clayton resident, Coley Johnson, early in the morning Aug. 5.

Earlier, Mr. McCants was fired from the janitor's job he had held for two years at Clayton High School.

SCLC Plans 'Grand Alliance' At Birmingham Convention

BY GREG KANNERSTEIN

BIRMINGHAM--SCLC returned to Birmingham for its ninth annual convention this week with a new horizon in view.

More than 1,000 SCLC delegates, ranging from white-shirted ministers to disheveled white and Negro youths just in from the Black Belt, gathered to discuss "the Grand Alliance."

While visiting Shriners partied in the streets of Birmingham and the Rev. Martin Luther King met with his top assistants Monday and Tuesday, delegates were buzzing about SCLC's new directions.

These new directions reflect SCLC's feeling that it must form a "grand alliance" with churches, labor, intellectuals, and particularly, the academic community.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, borough president of Manhattan, New York City, spoke of this kind of alliance at a pre-convention banquet Monday night.

The banquet honored Mrs. Rosa Parks, who touched off the Montgomery civil rights movement 10 years ago by refusing to move to the back of a bus.

Mrs. Motley said the united groups should seek federal aid for employment and job training, teaching children to read, integrating schools, building houses, and for health care "for all Americans."

At Birmingham Airport Monday, Dr. King said the convention would "deal with serious matters," especially voting rights and would not hold demonstrations.

However, a separate demonstration was held Tuesday by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, headed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth.

About 100 demonstrators marched from St. Paul's Methodist Church to the courthouse to protest the absence of Negroes

Alabama Baseball Teams Trail in Southern League

Sports Corner

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

Alabama baseball fans, used to better treatment in the past, can only watch an un-exciting race for last place in the Southern League this season.

A race for the bottom of the pack isn't very interesting, so only a few hundred folks have been bothering to see the Birmingham Barons and the Montgomery Rebels play ball.

A recent Friday night battle between the two Alabama clubs drew only 783 fans, for instance. Things get pretty lonely at the bottom of the Southern League.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

But Birmingham and Montgomery baseball followers have had a chance to see some pretty fair individual performances. In the pitching department, Vern Holtgrave of Montgomery and Bob Meyer and Dick Joyce of Birmingham can throw fastballs with the best of them.

Birmingham's ace shortstop, Ted Kublak, is a sure prospect for the majors some day. He is good on defense, and has the strongest arm in the league.

Howard Redmond, a new face on the Montgomery team, could turn out to be one of the league's top hitters.

MOST VALUABLE PLAYERS

For the most valuable player, though, you have to look to the clubs at the top of the standings. Asheville's Don Bosch--one of the most improved men in the league--and speedy Roy White of Columbus are the leading candidates.

Birmingham and Montgomery will probably fall more than 20 games behind the leaders, and attendance may include only relatives and friends of the players. But there's always next season.

Over in Atlanta, the Crackers, after a fast start in the International League, ran into a nightmare of shutouts the last week in July. Eventually, they were blanked by every team in the league.

LOTS OF ZEROES IN ATLANTA

The scorekeeper at Atlanta Stadium had to send out for more zeroes. He even traded in his adding machine for a sleeping bag.

The Atlanta team is in there fighting for the International League pennant and cannot afford another slump. For a while, whenever one of the locals hit a ball out of the infield there was great rejoicing in the bleachers.

It looks like three teams will fight it out in the International League: Columbus, Toronto, and Atlanta.



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