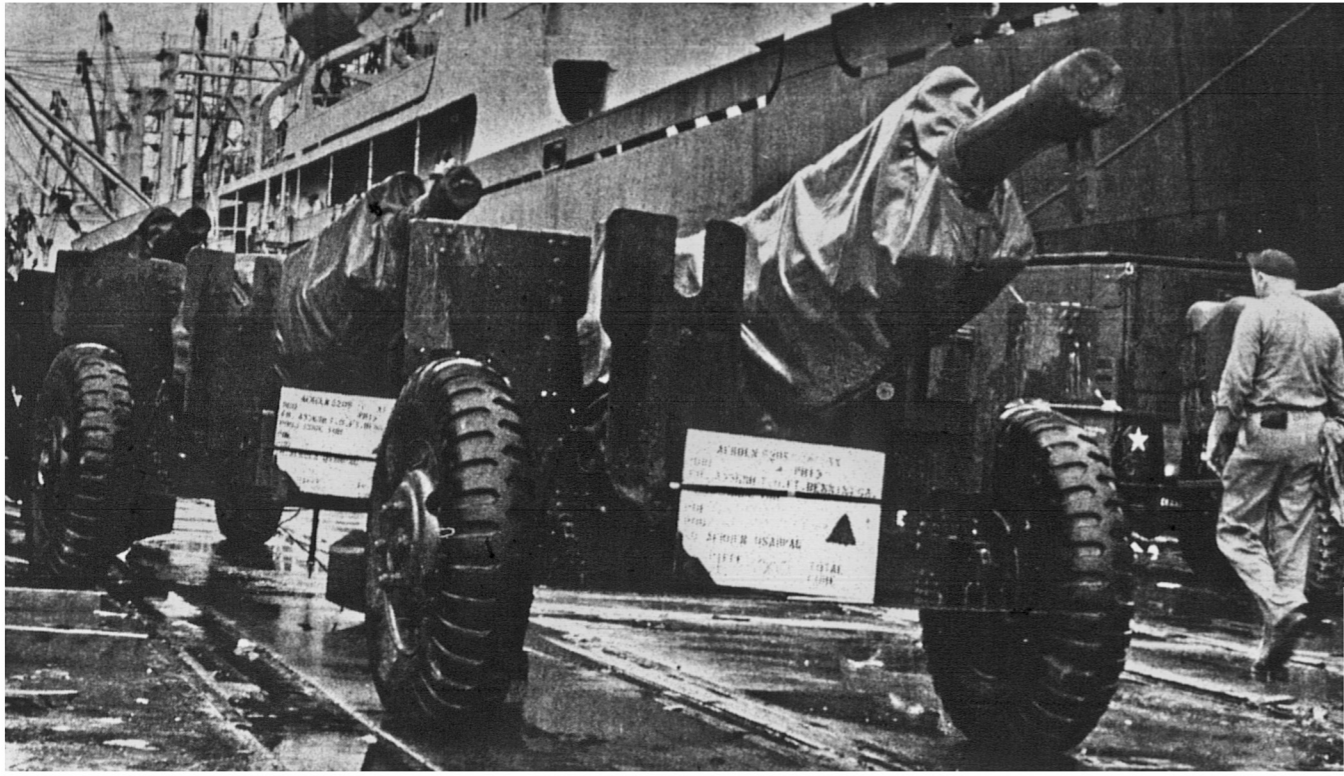


Ships Take On Vietnam War Cargo at Mobile



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. Some transports have already sailed, probably for South Vietnam, where the war against the Vietcong guerrillas has entered a new stage.

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

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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

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" (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



REGISTERING IN GREENSBORO



PROTESTING IN MOBILE

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 wins 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. (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

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:

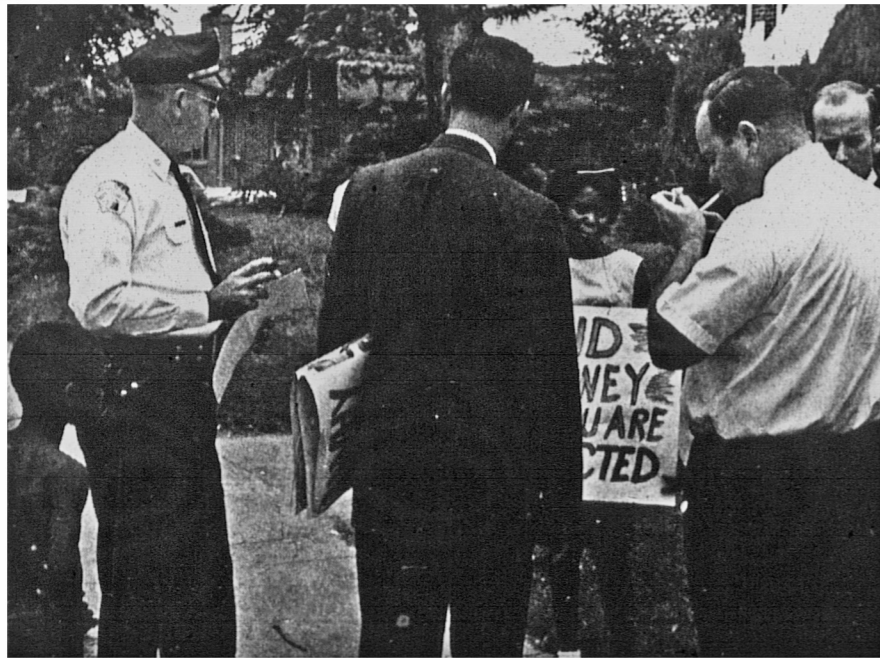
"The community has decided they don't want that store there.... They will not be led from this opinion by a change in management."

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'

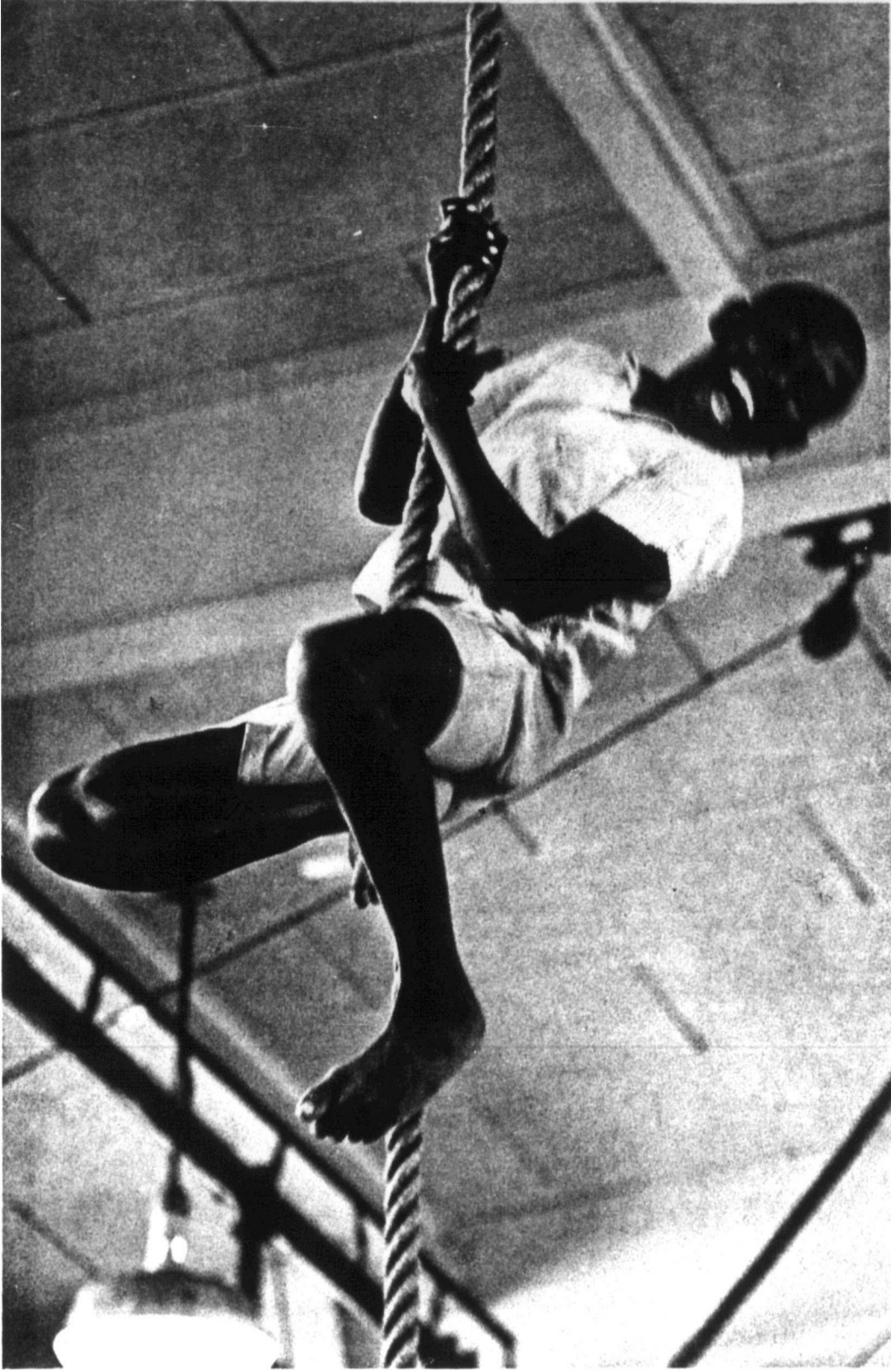
excuses for our men who don't. . . . These slippin' and slidin' and carefree people have seen their best days. . . ."

"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:

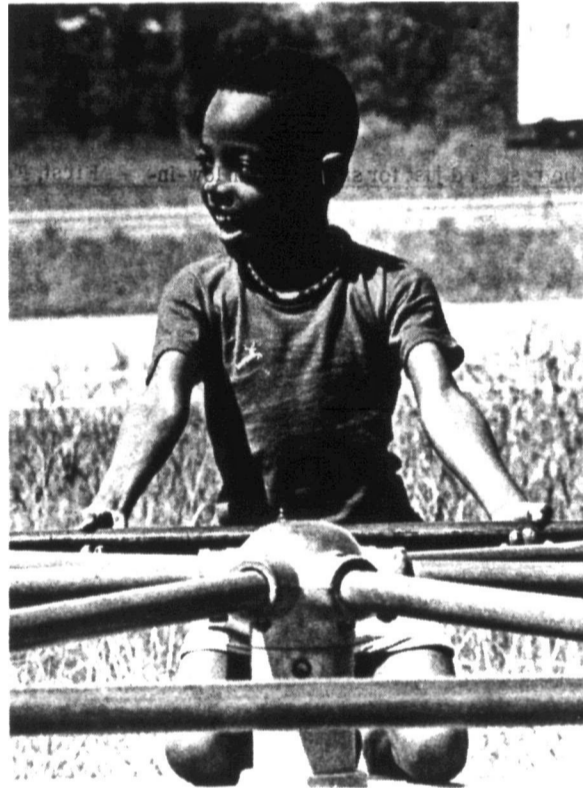
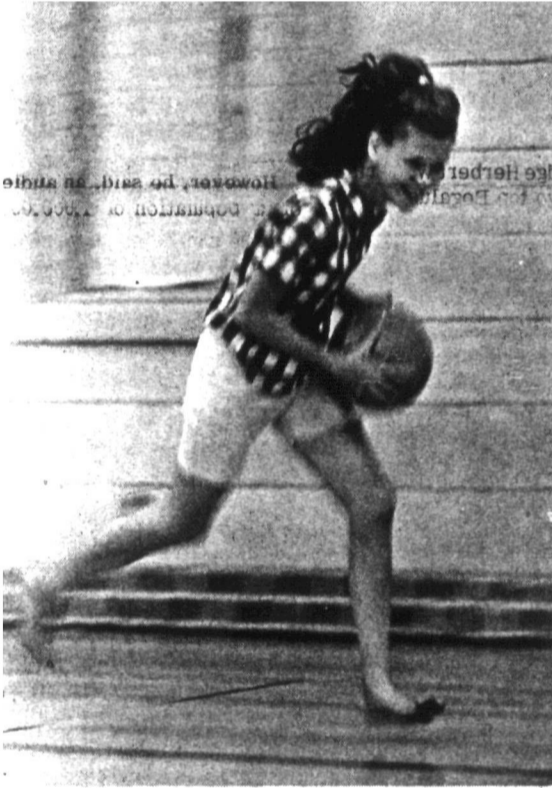
"The Jews, they don't work no eight-hour day. They work 'til the job is done. They got more money than anybody in America."

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



Friends at Play

Photographs
by James H. Pepler



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.

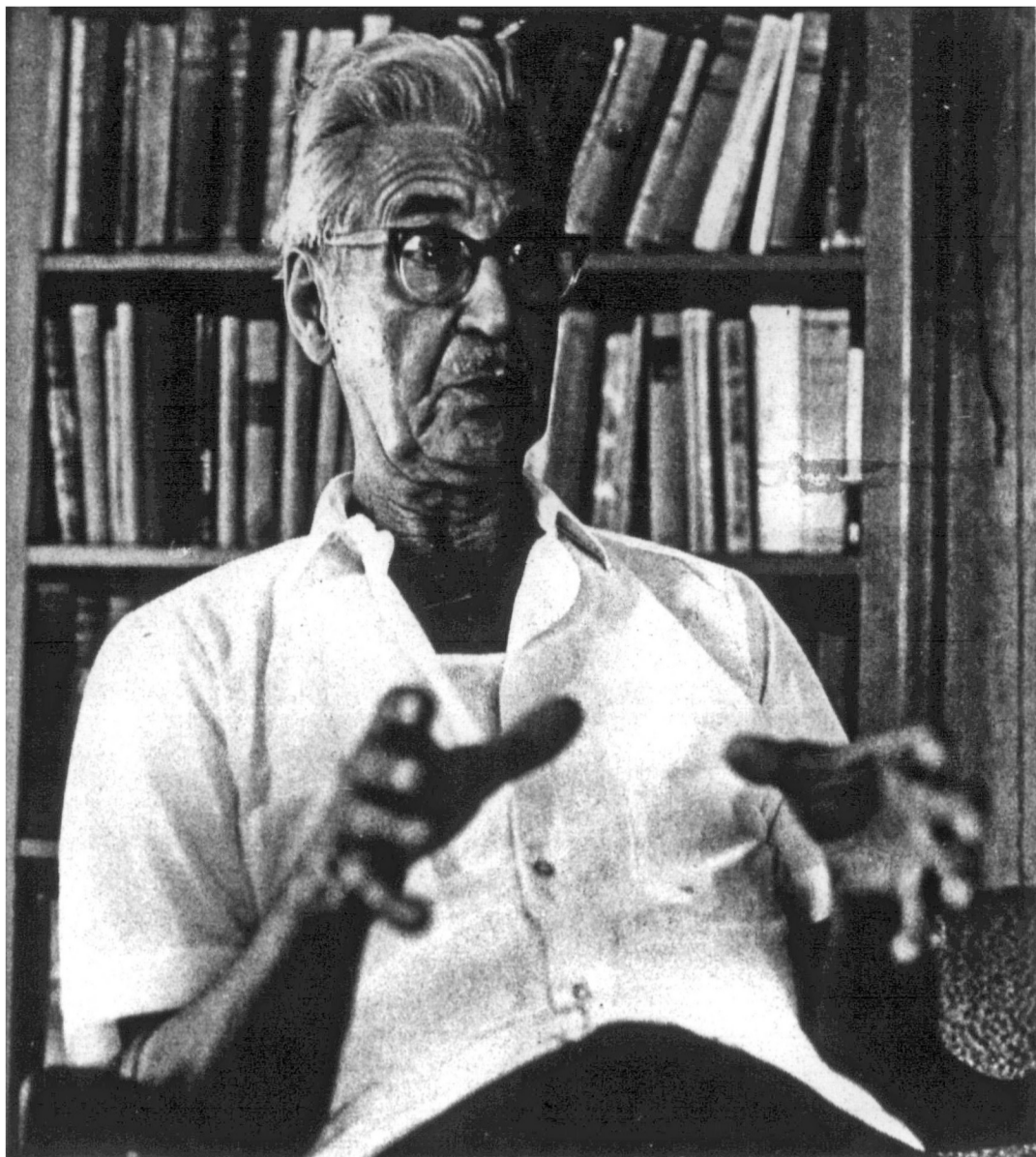
Yet even he has no idea whether any white parents will enroll their children at the private school this fall.

"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.



JOHN HULETT, WHOSE SON ARTHALISE WAS ACCEPTED FOR TRANSFER



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 piousness. 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."

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. Cottonreader, 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 Cottonreader 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.

Cottonreader told the demonstrators



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

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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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

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 admitted 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.

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

Both Sides See Delayed Effect

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

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."

Alabamians to Vote for City Officials

Nine Run for Mayor in Tuscaloosa

Sumbry Won't Discuss Issues of Campaign

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

part of the city. His platform promises "continued progress."

"I don't think big Negro movement will be necessary to improve the city," Mr. Sumbry said. "I helped elect every city official in there now, and they're all pretty good men."

"Negroes here vote as a bloc most of the time," he said, "but we've always backed a good white man." Now, Mr. Sumbry said, a Negro has a good chance to win an election.

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

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.

or close to us," Campbell says. "We should solicit them instead of waiting for them to come to us."

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

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Community Reports

Sports Corner

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."

Mathews 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 askin' 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 Trimmier are each receiving strong challenges from several opponents. Money management is one of the main issues.

Mobile

Pre-Natal Care Is Insurance For Both Mother and Baby

BY WILLIAM W. STEWART

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.)

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 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 Barbeque. 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.

Alabama Baseball Teams Trail in Southern League

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.

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 Kubiak, 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.

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 parted 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 among Birmingham's firemen, policemen, and city hall and courthouse clerks.

The last SCLC convention here was held in the tension-filled atmosphere of 1962, when Dr. King called Birmingham the most rigidly segregated city in the U.S.

Now Negroes fill the lobby of the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, where many delegates are staying.

White men occasionally gather in knots of two or three to gaze suspiciously at the convention proceedings.

The only disturbance early in the week were provided by a small boy in a white suit, whose mother had gotten lost, and two beggars on the corner--one white, and one black, for a trip to Atlanta, and one Negro, looking for a meal.

Store Boycott

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

was stopped by a policeman on the way to the station.

Nixon, in a police car, won the race, and Mrs. Grant was told she could not sign a cross-complaint.

Picketing began in front of Moore's July 28 with four adults and then four youngsters. Three Montgomery plainclothesmen, accompanied by assistant chief D.H. Lackey, arrived at about 10 a.m. and stopped the demonstrations.

Lackey said that he had not received a call, but was "just cruising by." His men took away signs reading "Spend Your Money Where You Are Respected," and "Don't Buy Where You Are Slapped."

Mobile

Mobile Election

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

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