



What's Going On?

See Page Six

Youth Drafted, Killed in Viet Nam

BY HUMPHREY MORRIS
HATTIESBURG, Miss.

--As a result of a boycott here last summer, Melvin S. Lamar and his two friends, Clinton Douglas Smith and Barry Hullum, got jobs in downtown stores. They started work after the boycott ended last Sept. 14.

Ten months later, on July 19, Mrs. Annie Lamar got word that her 23-year-old son Melvin had been killed in Viet Nam.

"We really feel they drafted them just to get them off those jobs downtown," Mrs. Lamar said this week. All three youths were called up on the same day in November, 1967, she recalled: "I will never forget that day."

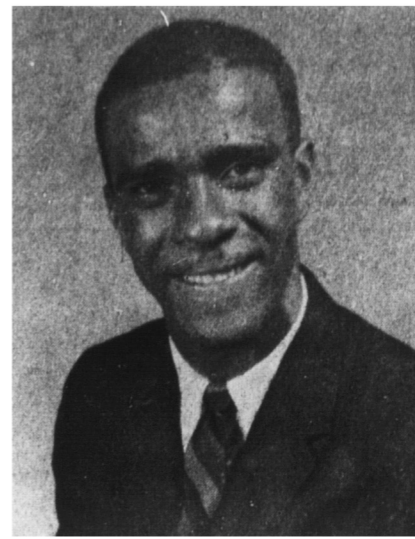
While her son was working at the Smart Shoe Store, Mrs. Lamar said, he overheard comments among some

white store-owners that led him to believe he was going to be drafted. Lamar always dressed very well, his mother said, but he heard the store-owners say they were going to put him "into a different kind of clothes."

Lamar and Hullum had both completed three years at Tennessee A & I University in Nashville, Tenn., at the time they were drafted. They had come back to Hattiesburg to get jobs for a year, so they could earn enough money to go back to college. But in doing so, they lost the draft deferments they had as college students.

The third member of the group, Smith, is in Viet Nam right now. His friends said he tried to enlist in the Army twice in March and April, 1967, but the Army wouldn't take him then. "We had even given him a going-away party," said a close friend.

The friend said Smith felt he was turned down because he had been very active in COFO and the NAACP. But when Smith was called up last Nov. 16,



MELVIN S. LAMAR

the friend said, he wasn't even given a physical examination--though he was suffering from ulcers.

Lamar had been in Viet Nam a little

more than two months when he was killed. "Melvin and Doug (Smith) and I arrived in Viet Nam on May 12," said Curtis Jennings of Hattiesburg, who was given a leave to accompany his friend's body home from the war.

Jennings said he and the others were given six weeks' basic training and nine weeks' advanced infantry training before they left for Viet Nam, and another week of training when they got there--a total of 16 weeks before facing live combat.

Maury Gurwitch, owner of the Smart Shoe Store, said there was no plot to draft Lamar and his friends.

"He (Lamar) was just an outstanding person," Gurwitch said. "I could rave about him for hours. All the customers liked him, white and colored. And he was real sharp--after one week, he knew every shoe in the store."

Gurwitch said he complained to the draft board when Lamar was called. In fact, Gurwitch said, he even tried to enroll Lamar in night classes at Mississippi Southern University here, so the youth could get a student deferment. But, he said, the draft board would not change its mind.

Now Lamar is dead, and his mother blames Hattiesburg's white community. "They shouldn't be able to do this to you," she said, "just because you get a job and try to make a decent living."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Tuskegee Mayoral Candidates

Reed, Keever In Head-On Debate

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS
TUSKEGEE, Ala. -- "I'm trying to get race out of your minds," Thomas Reed told the crowd in the Macon County Courthouse last Tuesday night. "I'm trying to change the minds of people who think that because my face is black, I can't be a good mayor."



REED

KEEVER

Seventy-five voters--74 Negroes and one white--turned out Tuesday, a week before the Tuskegee city election, to see a face-to-face debate between Reed and C. M. Keever, the two men running for mayor. Keever, who is white, now holds the office.

Six candidates for the Tuskegee City Council were also present, to explain their qualifications in five-minute speeches. As spectators straggled into the courthouse, the council candidates quickly gave their talks.

Reed and Keever then followed with their "five-minute" speeches, Reed's lasting nearly 20 minutes. But the real debate didn't begin until the question-and-answer period.

In his opening remarks, Reed had emphasized that Tuskegee needs industry. "You look around you, and what do you see?" he asked. "You see a dying town, a town that's going to dry up like a lemon unless we do something."

So during the question period, Reed was asked just what he would do to keep the town from "drying up."

"Tuskegee's problem is not unique," he replied. "There are many other towns in Alabama, towns of the same size, that have economic development boards to help them grow."

Reed then blasted Keever for not including such a board in the city government. "We had (a board) in 1963," Reed said, "but the administration has neglected to create one in the last four years." "If I am mayor," he promised, "I will create a board and let it work."

Finally, a man in the audience asked Keever what has been done to attract industry. Keever and an incumbent white councilman--John Sides--claimed that they have been doing "everything possible to get a big industry, or even a few small ones."

"But there are problems," Sides said. "The governor of a state can have a lot of say about where an industry goes. And we also need a better water system to attract industry."

At that, Reed jumped up. He had talked at the beginning about "houses burning down within the city limits for lack of water," and now he added that Keever's "roadblocks to progress" are holding up construction of a city reservoir and hampering industry.

Keever responded that the reservoir "is coming as fast as possible, and nothing Mr. Reed does could make it come faster."

After the meeting, Charles G. Gombellion of the Macon County Democratic Club said the MCDC will not endorse any candidates in next Tuesday's election.

Another prominent political leader--Macon County Sheriff Lucius D. Amerson--also was keeping his preference to himself.

"It's time for all our factions to stop fighting among themselves," Amerson said. "Some groups are against progress, and some feel they have to be in charge or not help at all. They've all got to learn to work together--and the ones that aren't for progress will be left behind."

20 Negro Candidates Seeking City Offices

UNION SPRINGS, Ala.--James Poe, the first Negro to run for city office in Union Springs, has high hopes for success in next Tuesday's municipal election. He is one of about 20 Negroes who are candidates in next week's Alabama city elections.

Poe is running against four white men for place 4 on the City Council. And, he noted this week, "we (Negroes) are in a majority--by 200 or 300 votes."

The candidate--who is owner of the Memory Chapel Funeral Home in Union Springs and principal of the Robert C. Hatch High School in Uniontown--has been campaigning since the beginning of July, emphasizing issues like new industry, jobs, recreation facilities, and "improving the streets for all the people--that's for everybody."

If elected, he said, "I will conduct myself at all times in keeping with the standards of other councilmen," and "I shall work in the best interest of all of the people."

In Monroe County, the Rev. R. V. McIntosh, pastor of four local churches, is running for place 4 on the Beatrice City Council. He said there are 86 registered white voters in the town, and 85 registered Negroes.

Another Negro candidate, Lurke Cauley, withdrew from the mayor's race, leaving incumbent Tommy Black unopposed.

The Rev. Henry Haskins Jr., president of the Demopolis Civic League, is a candidate for place 3 on the Demopolis City Council in Marengo County. Haskins has promised to replace all wooden bridges, and to pave all gravel streets.

In Alexander City in Tallapoosa County, two Negro candidates are running for the same office--place 5 on the City Council--along with four white men. The two Negroes seem to be taking different approaches.

"I'm not running on the issue of black and white," said Milton Riley, "but as a man, I intend to work for the betterment of the city as a whole."

On the other hand, the Rev. S. C. Perryman said, "I am running because I feel there is an urgent need for Negro representation on our city council. And if elected, I intend to strive for the betterment of the recreational facilities in our part of the city."

Other Negro candidates include Spencer Hogue Jr. and Fernand Griffin, running for the Marion City Council in Perry County; Willie Lee Wood, running for the Prattville City Council in Autauga County; the Rev. C. C. Suggs Sr., running for mayor of Prichard in Mobile County, along with a Negro council slate; and Mrs. Frankie King, running for the Auburn City Council in Lee County.



DELEGATES JAM GOP CONVENTION HALL (Photo by Kenneth W. Lumpkin)

Black Delegates Fail To Sway Republicans

BY JOHN CREIGHTON

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.--The final attempt of black delegates and their allies to make the Republican National Convention respond to black demands went down the drain last Tuesday night.

Attorney Barrington Parker--a delegate from Washington, D.C., and the spokesman for the "black caucus"--was unable to challenge the anti-discrimination provision of the rules adopted for the 1972 convention.

Parker wanted to introduce his own resolution on party discrimination--which, he said, was stronger and more definite than the one adopted by the convention. But he failed, for the simple reason that the printed text of his resolution never made it from the black caucus' secretarial staff into the hands of Parker and other caucus members.

The black caucus--which has worked closely with the National Council of Concerned Afro-American Republicans (NCCAR) in attempts to make the GOP recognize black demands--was formed in Washington three months ago. It represented about 20 of the 26 black delegates at this overwhelmingly-white convention.

The NCCAR demanded that the Republican National Committee provide an additional ten committee seats for black representatives, and that the convention's rules committee decide not to seat any 1972 delegation produced by discrimination in local or state party proceedings.

But the national committee ignored the request for extra seats, and the convention's credentials committee refused to hear challenges involving the all-white makeup of the Florida and Louisiana delegations.

(Signs protesting the "lily-white" Florida delegation were in evidence on Wednesday night in North Miami, where a "vote-power" rally turned into a rock-throwing blow-out.)

The challenge to the 1972 convention rules--which was supposed to be made from the floor Tuesday night--would have been the last opportunity for the black caucus to get the convention to respond to black demands.

The challenge would have been to rule 32, on the ground that it suggests no punishment for delegations produced by discrimination.

Even as amended by William W. Scranton, Pennsylvania's liberal ex-governor, the rule said only that "the Republican committee for governing committees from each state shall take positive action to achieve broadest possible participation in party affairs."

On Tuesday afternoon, members of the black caucus agreed on two texts, and then left the texts with their staff

for typing, duplicating, and distribution.

But when the time came for Parker to make his move at the evening convention session, he and other caucus members had not received their copies of the text.

Parker--who had made frantic phone calls in an attempt to have the texts delivered on time--later commented, "I'm a lawyer, and it's like going into court to argue a case without your notes."

So adoption of the rules went unchallenged, and the convention proceeded to other business.

"We felt as though we could have pushed it (the black caucus resolution) through," said one delegate, "because they are operating under the eyes of the entire world here."

Meanwhile, the representatives of "the 51st state of Hunger," headed by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of SCLC, got more attention--if not more results--than the black caucus.

Abernathy--who had already testified

before the platform committee--returned to Miami Beach Monday--along with Hosea Williams, some 100 "delegates" (mostly Southerners) from the state of Hunger, and the Poor People's Campaign mule train.

Abernathy's repeated remarks about black enthusiasm for presidential candidate Nelson A. Rockefeller followed the line taken by delegates in the convention's black caucus.

But the PPC demonstrators--and the one mule-drawn wagon they were finally able to get moving--got most of the attention, as the NCCAR issues were brushed aside by the convention.

On Tuesday afternoon, the hunger delegates, in straw hats and stenciled blue shirts, picketed and met delegates at the luxurious Fontainebleau Hotel, headquarters for convention activities.

And that night--on passes obtained from members of the Rockefeller staff, Illinois Senator Charles Percy, and others--46 hunger delegates were admitted to the tightly-guarded convention hall and seated for the proceedings.



SEN. EDWARD W. BROOKE ADDRESSES BLACK CAUCUS

'Beautiful' or 'Sick'?

Two Fires In Mobile

BY JOHN SINGLETON

MOBILE, Ala.-- Militants on street corners say it was "guerrilla warfare" and "a beautiful thing." Officials at City Hall say it was "arson" and "the work of sick minds who are outcasts from Mobile's society of law-abiding citizens."

But to the ten fire companies who answered calls in different parts of town last Sunday night, it was fire, fire, and more fire.

Half a block was leveled when fire broke out about 10:30 p.m. Sunday at the Gulf Furniture store on St. Stephens Road, and spread to unit 2 of the Mobile health center and ABC Discount Auto Parts, Inc. All three places were completely destroyed.

Within minutes, another fire started at the Railroad Furniture store on Beauregard Street across town. While the firemen battled the St. Stephens Road blazes for more than 5 1/2 hours, they were able to bring the Railroad Furniture fire under control in an hour.

Police said an unidentified motorist told them he saw two men throw fire-bombs into the St. Stephens Road store. And, they said, a white cab-driver saw two men throw fire-bombs into the store on Beauregard Street.

In a street-corner discussion last Monday, it was said that some "militants" had got to the Gulf Furniture store by paddling up Three Mile Creek--an open sewage ditch that winds, runs, and stinks through the Roger Williams housing project in the Negro ghetto on lower Davis Avenue.

The militants traveled on make-shift rafts of logs and oil drums, it was said, and they "blew the ----- up" from the rear.

More than 500 people watched the fire as it towered high in the air--many hollering unquotable remarks.

In a meeting of the City Commission called on Monday, a \$1,000 reward was offered for catching anyone in the act of arson or of looting at the scene of a fire. Police were ordered to take "whatever action necessary"--including shooting--to halt further outbreaks of fire-bombings.

Meanwhile, the Alabama Fire Chiefs Association was holding a convention Monday in the Sheraton-Battle House hotel here. In a speech, Birmingham Fire Chief John Swindle attempted to link Sunday night's incidents with Stokely Carmichael's recent visit to Mobile.

"The U. S. Justice Department says it has no grounds to prosecute Stokely Carmichael," Swindle said. "By the time the Justice Department finds grounds to prosecute Stokely Carmichael, I'm afraid there will not be a courthouse left in the country in which to try him."

Fire trucks roared through the city both Monday and Tuesday nights, mostly answering the call to false alarms.

Three more fires were reported in the city Tuesday, as police heavily patrolled the Davis Avenue area called the "main drag." A truck belonging to the City Furniture Company on Dauphin Street was set on fire, and a bomb made out of a bottle filled with kerosene was thrown onto the roof of a vacant store in Plateau, another ghetto area.

Plateau houses two of the South's largest paper mills, which send smoke and bad odors through the Negro community 24 hours a day.

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First Negro Team Competes In Alabama Legion Baseball

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-- The Middle Area play-offs for Alabama's American Legion baseball teams were held last week in Tuscaloosa. And for the first time in the 50-year history of the competition, an all-Negro team participated.

James Franklin, baseball commissioner of the Legion's all-Negro Tenth District, reported unhappily this week that his team lost. But in the past, Franklin pointed out, teams from Negro posts haven't even done that.

Had Negro teams ever tried to enter the competition before?

"This year is the first year, to my knowledge," answered Stencil Skelton, the white man who is Legion baseball commissioner for all of Alabama. And Franklin had to agree.

But Vernard Thomas, Tenth District commander, said there are other reasons why Negro teams haven't previously competed in Legion baseball.

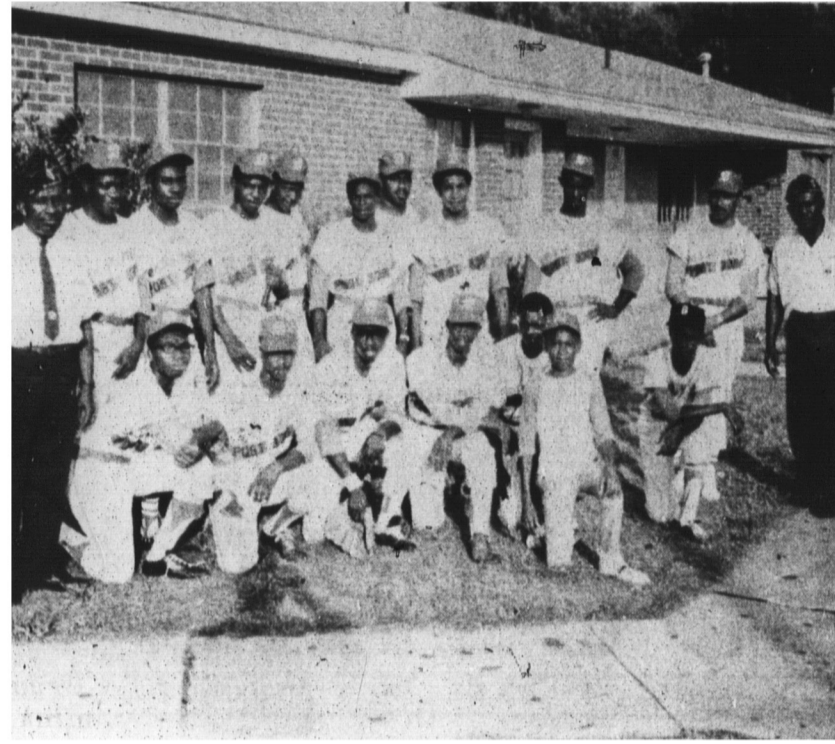
First of all, he said, the American Legion in Alabama is segregated. All the white posts are divided into districts according to geography, he said, while all the Negro posts--no matter where they are--are put in the Tenth District.

Since Legion teams compete only against teams in their own district during the regular season, Thomas said, "we would have to be running all over the state to play games."

"Other teams in other districts are confined within a given area," he pointed out.

The Negro officials also charged that Skelton and other state Legion heads stalled when Negroes tried to enter the baseball program.

At the state convention last Decem-



JAMES FRANKLIN AND HIS BASEBALL TEAM

ber, Franklin said, he was turned away from the baseball commissioners' meeting, although he was the newly-elected Tenth District commissioner.

Then at a Legion convention last month in Montgomery, Franklin said, he discovered that he hadn't been invited to another baseball meeting held in May.

But now, said Franklin and Thomas, they are happy with the situation. "Now that we've broken the ice," said Franklin, "the others will be more willing to come in next year." Already, he said, several more Tenth District teams are

planning to enter the Legion competition.

Thomas said he is pleased about more than just baseball. At last month's convention, he said, the delegates agreed to grant the Tenth District full voting rights.

Since the change required an amendment to the Legion's constitution, and since the motion hadn't been submitted 30 days ahead of time, the vote had to be unanimous, Thomas noted. "One vote could have killed us," he said, "but we got it."

But despite these recent developments, the Tenth District is still separate, and its baseball teams will still have to travel all over the state to play their games. State Legion officers say there is no plan to merge the Tenth District with other districts.

Franklin said he also wants Negroes to get a chance in the Legion's oratory contest and beauty pageant, which offer scholarships as awards.

But after what happened this year, Thomas said, he thinks other changes will follow. "The seeds have been sown," he said.

Nabisco Hires 8

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--After about a month of negotiating with local Negro ministers, the National Biscuit Company announced earlier this week that it had found eight more jobs for Negroes on all levels of its employment scale.

In addition, the company promised that two out of three summer positions for next year and all regular openings in the next 12 months will be filled by Negroes.

The team that negotiated with the company was led by an organization called the Ministerial Leadership Training Program (MLTP), which was brought to Birmingham by SCLC only five months ago.

In their agreement with Nabisco, the 20 of more ministers who make up the new organization have required the company to notify them immediately whenever a Negro employee leaves the company.

MLTP listed other actions taken by Nabisco as a result of the agreement:

- 1. Placing a long-term advertisement in the Birmingham World, a Negro-owned and -operated newspaper.
2. Making bank deposits of \$10,000 each in The Citizens Federal and The National Bank of Commerce--both owned and operated by Negroes.

Establishing a \$1,000 annual scholarship to mostly Negro Miles College. The Nabisco agreement is not the first to be made by MLTP, said the Rev. Calvin Woods, head of the new organization.

Several months ago, Woods said, a similar arrangement was made with another national firm, Merita Bread. Merita promised to hire 35 Negroes, and did so, he said.

Woods explained that MLTP is meant to do other things besides pressuring companies to hire Negroes.

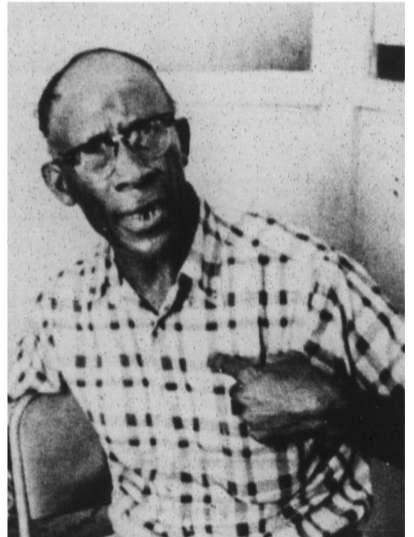
"We try to get more jobs, yes," he said, "but we also want to teach--teach black preachers to be sensitive to what the people want."

The people want jobs now, said Woods, "so that's where we are."

Klan on Trial In U.S. Court

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS

MONTGOMERY, Ala.-- The USA and the KKK met in court last week, as Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. heard the federal government's suit against the Crenshaw County chapter of the United Klans of America.



JAMES KOLB

The government charged that the Crenshaw Klan--and specifically, nine alleged Klan members--had "interfered" with school desegregation in Crenshaw County. Lawyers for the U. S. Justice Department asked the judge for an order forbidding any more interference.

In the hearing Aug. 1, the government called 20 witnesses, Negro and white, to show just what kind of interference it wanted the judge to stop. In six hours of testimony, the witnesses told how the Klan tried to intimidate Negroes who sent their children to the county's previously-white schools.

Five Negro witnesses--Wilbert McGee, Silas Henderson, Willie Williams, Charles Bryant, and James Kolb--described five separate cross-burning incidents that occurred near Negro homes in 1966 and 1967.

McGee and Williams said they had seen a car belonging to M. O. Bodiford--one of the alleged Klansmen--at the cross-burnings. And, said Henderson, he saw Bodiford and two other men "kneeling on the ground, hammering something together" in the same spot where a cross was burned a few hours

later.

Justice Department Lawyer Frank D. Allen also asked several white witnesses about a petition that was circulated in the county in 1967. Clem Helms, a white store-keeper, said that Barney Furr--another accused Klansman--had come to see him several times, to ask him to sign a petition.

"There was a list of names at the top of the petition," Helms said, "and Mr. Furr said those people was going to be boycotted. He said that everybody should sign the bottom part of the petition, and the ones that didn't sign would be boycotted too, and nobody would trade with them."

"Did you recognize any of the names at the top of the petition, or did you ask Mr. Furr why they were being boycotted?" Allen asked. "Yes sir," Helms replied. "And Furr said that they were colored folk sending their kids to the white school, and that we weren't supposed to trade with them."

The defendants' lawyer--Ira DeMent of Montgomery--used a single approach in cross-examining most of the government's witnesses. His first questions to seven of them were "Have you ever been convicted of a felony?" and "Have you ever served time in federal penitentiary?"

"Tell us, Willie," DeMent said to Williams, "hasn't Mr. Bodiford lent you money? Hasn't he given you money to send your daughter to college?"

The lawyer also asked each Negro witness whether Bodiford had extended credit to Negroes, and whether he had "always spoken kindly to Negroes."

But DeMent leaped to the attack when G. T. Miller, a white businessman from Luverne, took the stand. Under questioning by Allen, Miller testified that he had rented a building to three of the defendants for Klan meetings, and that his business had dropped 70% after he had refused to sign the boycott petition.

But in cross-examination, DeMent focused on a speech Miller made in 1967 to a mostly-Negro gathering in the county courthouse in Luverne.

Miller claimed that his speech was only about "the plenty that Crenshaw County has to offer, and how we all have

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 2)

Ole Miss Drops Legal Services; Teachers Can't Work in Project

BY PERRY WALKER

OXFORD, Miss.-- The North Mississippi Rural Legal Services program and the University of Mississippi Law School are no longer working together.

The federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has renewed the grant for the legal aid program for another year. But the program will be administered by mostly-Negro Mary Holmes College in West Point--which does not have a law school.

Alton Bryant, vice-chancellor of the university, said Ole Miss' contract with Legal Services was terminated because the program "had gotten beyond the educational goals of the university."

But that wasn't the only contract that was severed. The university has also refused to permit three of its instructors--Luther McDougal, Michael Trister, and George Strickler--to split their time between the law school and the Legal Services program.

McDougal left his position as director of Legal Services to stay on full-time with the university. But Trister and Strickler have left the law school to work full-time with the legal aid project.

Vice-Chancellor Bryant denied that the instructors' work with Legal Services had anything to do with their not being allowed to teach part-time. "It was their decision not to accept the (full time) contract--not the university's," he said.

But Trister charged that the school "originally offered us part-time contracts," which were later changed to "full-time or nothing." Trister said the university "denied us part-time

contracts because of the nature of Legal Services." Trister and Strickler have filed a federal-court suit against the university over the contract dispute. A hearing is scheduled for Aug. 21.

In the recent session of the Mississippi Legislature, the law school and Legal Services both were subjects of strong criticism. In June, the state House passed a bill removing the law school's diploma privileges--by which Ole Miss law graduates were automatically admitted to practice. The House also repealed Ole Miss' apprenticeship program, under which a number of law students were working part-time with Legal Services.

Representative Ney Gore of Marks, who steered these measures to passage, read to the House a letter from an Ole Miss law student.

Loyalists Locked Out in Greenwood

Election on the Grass

BY MARION SYMINGTON

GREENWOOD, Miss. -- "Ain't it somethin'!" said the Rev. William Wallace. "When the judge orders us to come up to the courthouse, the doors are open. Then when we want to use it ourselves, they close those doors."

"Yeah, it's closed to tax-payers," someone else agreed. The Loyal Democrats of Mississippi had scheduled a meeting here at the Leflore County courthouse the night of July 31.

They planned to hold precinct and county elections, as part of the statewide process of electing a "loyal" delegation to challenge the regular Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention.

But the day before the meeting was scheduled, the Rev. Nathaniel Machesky--who, like Wallace, is a leader of the Greenwood Movement--said he was notified by the sheriff's office that the meeting could not be held in the courthouse, due to a "previous commitment."

And the next day, the local newspaper--The Greenwood Commonwealth--quoted a statement that "until the major repairs, which will include stopping the seeping of water which is causing the courthouse to sag, are made, all night meetings will be suspended."

Leaders of the Greenwood Movement--acting as co-ordinators of the Loyal Democrats' meeting--decided to go to the courthouse anyway, to make sure it was closed and to decide on another place to meet.

As the bell in the courthouse tower rang out 7 p.m., a crowd of more than 200 voters gathered on the broad stone steps of the courthouse. Some spilled over onto the well-clipped lawn on either side of the crowded walkway.

The Rev. M. J. Black, another movement leader, opened the meeting as temporary chairman, and suggested finding a more convenient place to con-



LOYAL DEMOCRATS MEET IN GREENWOOD

duct business. "We not goin' to let the white man push us out on the streets," one elderly woman said. "Let's go some place where we can sit down." The majority of the people seemed to want to move to a place where they could be comfortable.

But then a young student said loudly, "Are you comfortable in that kitchen? Are you comfortable in that field?"

"No!" was the unanimous response. "Then why you got to be comfortable here?" the student demanded. "Last night, we decided to have the meeting here on the lawn. Now we want to run. We ain't actin' like black folks."

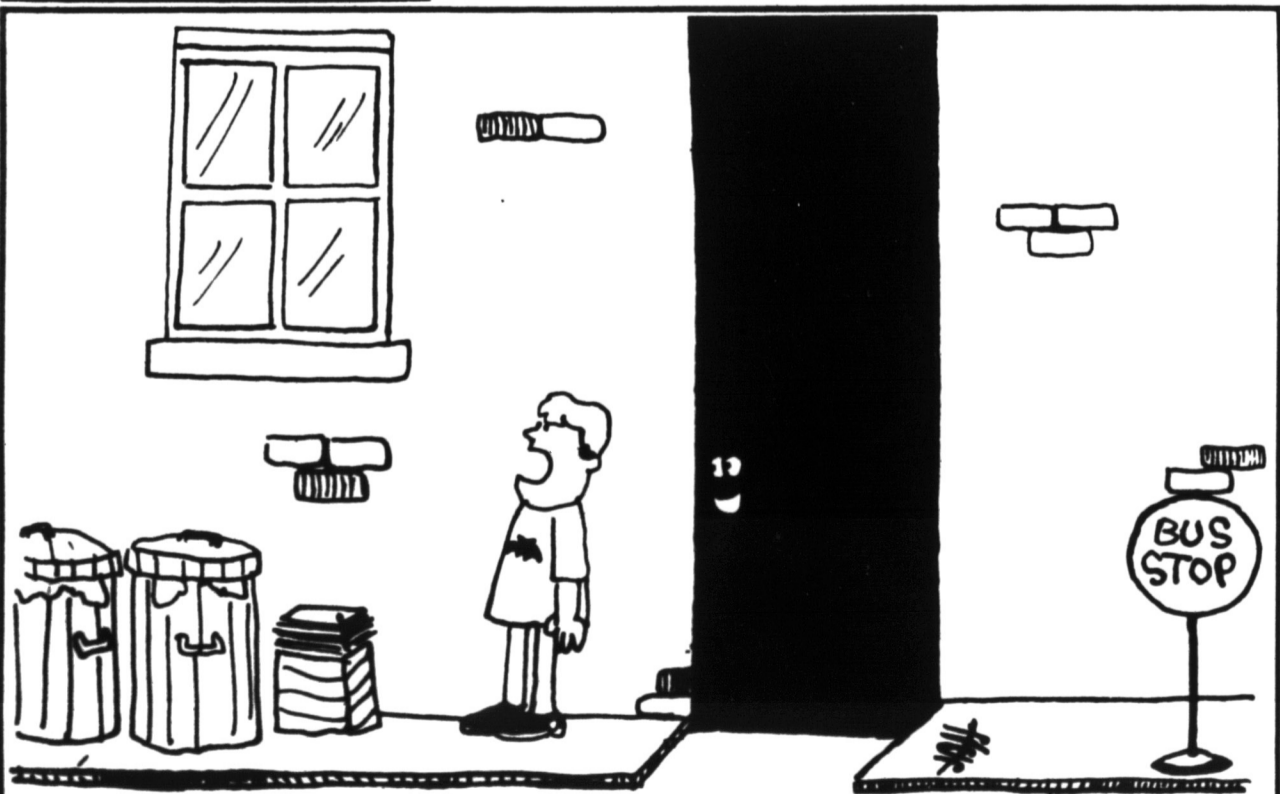
The crowd hesitated, and then decided to stay. Precinct elections were held under darkening skies. White faces peered down from second-story windows of the locked courthouse. "Too bad there aren't any black birds up there," said

Wallace, looking up. By the time the precinct meetings had been completed and delegates had been elected, it was dark. The delegates moved to the St. Francis Center auditorium to hold their county convention.

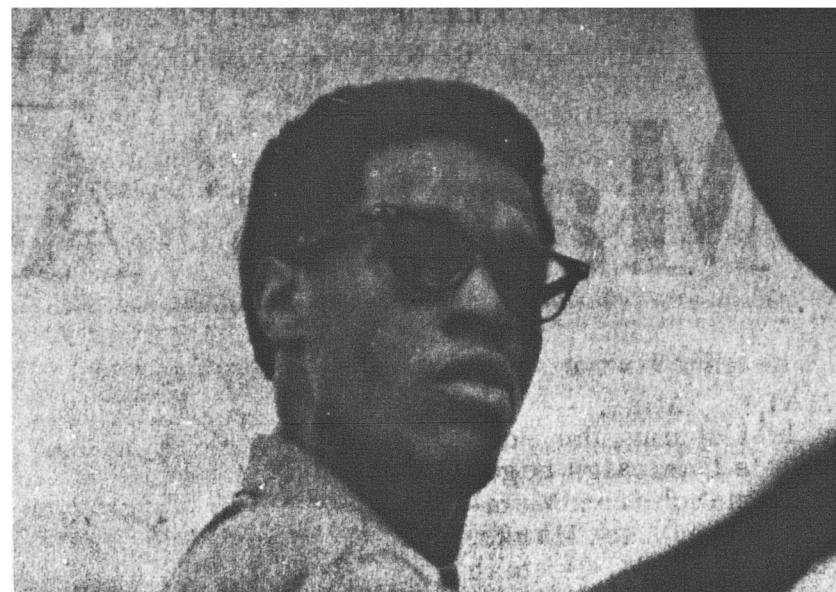
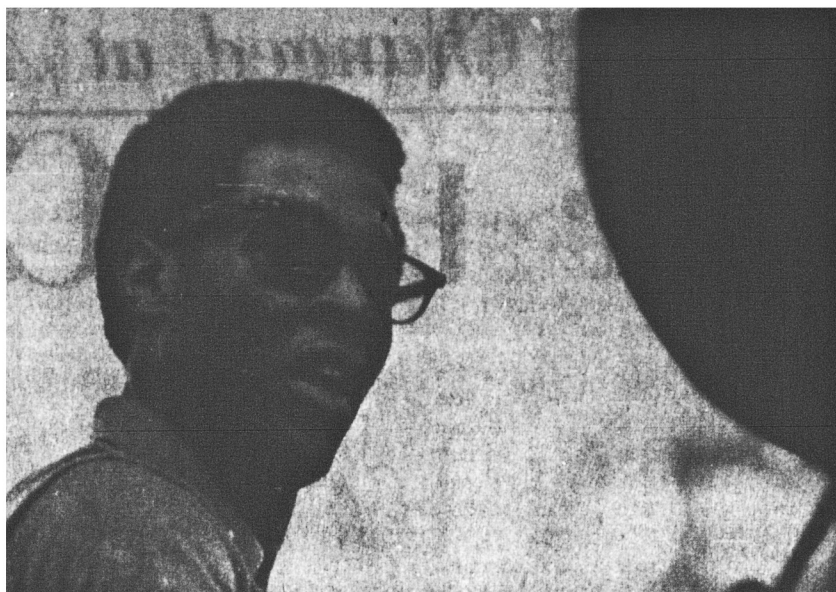
Wallace, a Negro, was elected chairman of the county meeting, and Miss Kathleen Feyen, a white lady, was elected secretary. Twenty delegates and five alternates were chosen to cast Leflore County's five votes at the First Congressional District caucus, held last Wednesday in Winona.

Similar Loyal Democrats' meetings were scheduled in all counties--except Washington and Scott, where the regular Democratic executive committees voted to back the loyalists. District caucuses are being held in all five congressional districts, and the state convention will be at 1:30 p.m. this Sunday, in the Masonic Temple on Lynch Street in Jackson.

Heine-Sight



(John Heine, a 17-year-old native of Birmingham, Ala., is The Southern Courier's new cartoonist. He will take a humorous look at people and events every week or so in this space.)

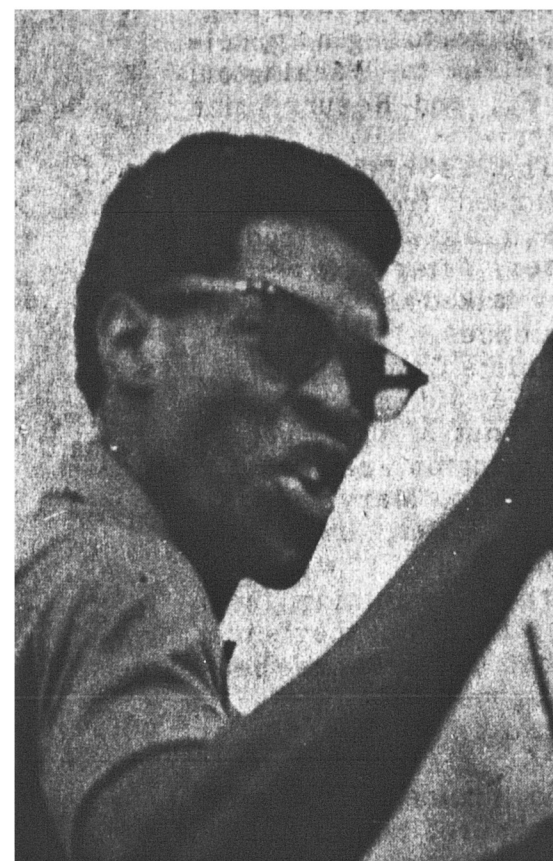


Birmingham Jazz Festival

The Ham Jams

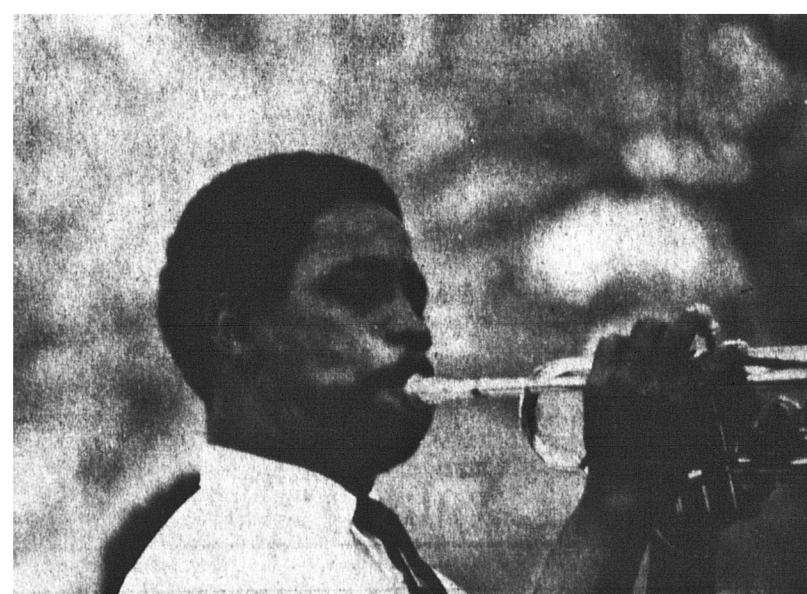
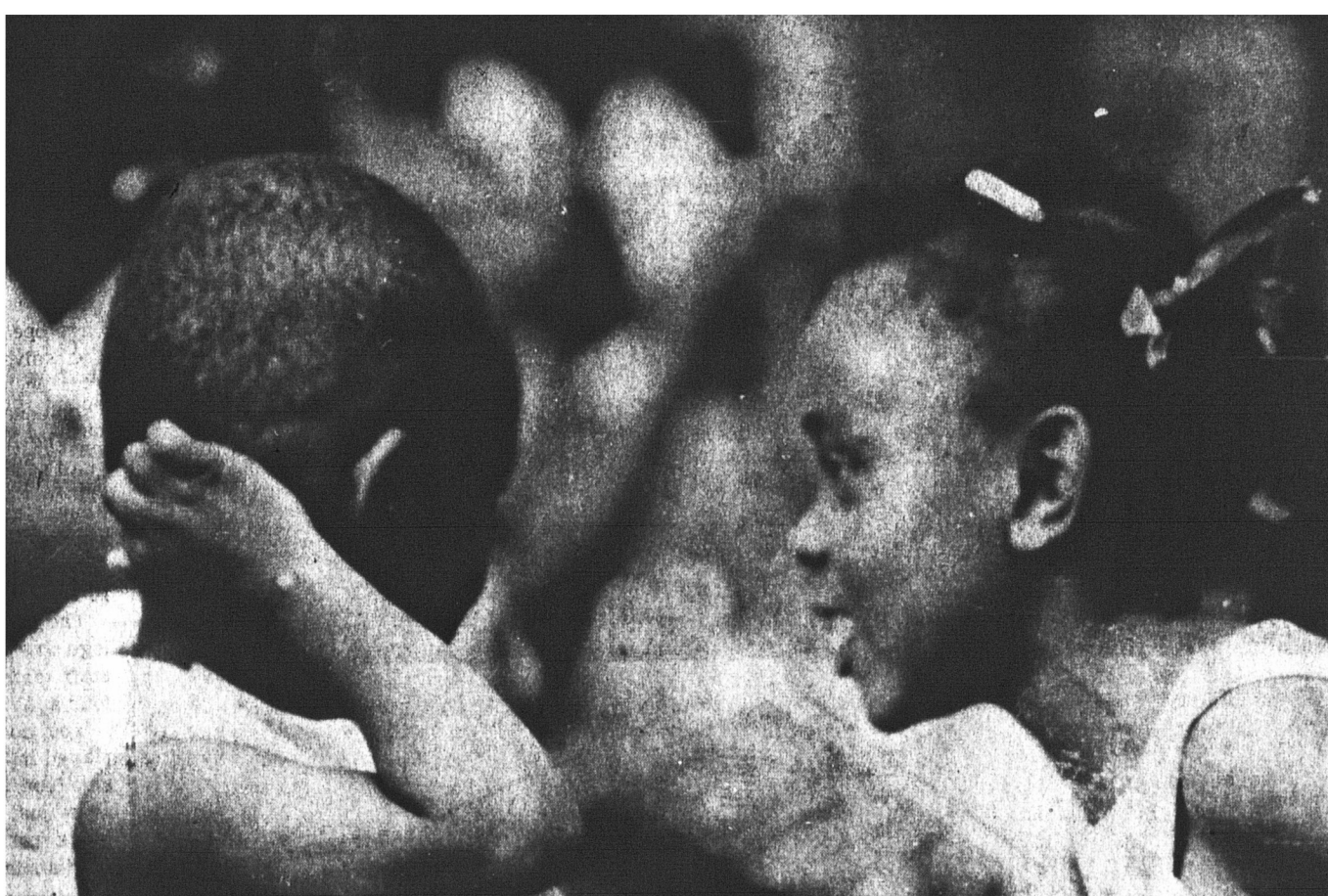
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--"Hey, baby . . .
"Give the drummer some!
"Give Momma and Daddy some!
"Give little sister and brother some!
"Give the cops some, too!
"Give everybody some!"

And everybody gets some at Birmingham's annual jazz festival--some good "soul" music, that is. Momma, Daddy, little brother and sister, Catholic nun, preacher and teacher--they all come to hear it. Soul music is also known as "sole" music here, because it stimulates not only the heart and mind, but also the soles of your feet.



Photos and Text

By Melvin I. Todd



'Nothing's Changed at All' Marks After the Campaign

BY STEVE VAN EVERA

MARKS, Miss. -- One day last spring, the Poor People's Campaign began with a march from Memphis, Tenn., to Marks. Later, several Quitman County residents climbed aboard mule-drawn wagons here, to begin a grueling trip to Washington, D. C., and Resurrection City.

The last of these people returned from Washington in late July--tired but wiser. After their return, they talked about their experiences in the Poor People's Campaign.

"We did not get anything out of those people (Washington officials)," said Mrs. Mary Jones of Marks. But, she said, "I'm glad I went. I learned something from it. I found out they's just as bad there as these people down here."

"Nothing's changed at all," said Mrs. Jones, "and it made things worse back here, because now people pick at us. The so-called (police) patrol makes it so you can't hardly walk the street. Some people lost their jobs who went."

Nelson Taylor was one of those who lost their jobs. His 16-year-old son participated in a demonstration in Marks last April, and then left for Washington to join the Poor People's Campaign.

The day after the demonstration, Taylor said, he was "laid off" from his job with the Marks sanitation department, where he had worked for nine years.

"I didn't expect to get fired," he said, "It wasn't fair for them to do it. But I'm still happy my son went. He was doin' something for our poor class of



MARKS NEIGHBORHOOD FLOODED AFTER RAIN

people." Local leader William Franklin said he was bitter and disillusioned over the way the campaigners were received in Washington.

"We went all the way to Washington and didn't get a damn thing," Franklin said. "Ain't NOTHIN' changed! We feel like those people up there did us wrong....

"They kept the only promise they made--with tear gas."

"We asked to get a factory here in Marks, schoolin' and milk and stuff for

the children, and we got nothin'!" Franklin continued. "A fellow from CBS News just came by, askin' did we think we accomplished anything. I told him no, not a damn thing....

"I thought we'd get something out of Washington. I honestly did. I thought if we would go and tell 'em face to face what it was like down here, if they had a heart in their body they'd help feed us, anyway. But we was just wastin' our time."

"In a way it was worth it, though," Franklin said. "You know the way up

until now they always tell us, 'It's just them white folks in Mississippi that doin' it to you.' Well, now we know it ain't so. It's Washington--they's just as bad."

Franklin was particularly critical of Orville Freeman, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and of U. S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

"We went into Orville Freeman's office, told them what we wanted, and they just sat an' looked at us," he recalled. "Finally, we said we'd give 'em ten days to give us an answer. They said they'd write us. We ain't heard from one of 'em yet."

"We went to Ramsey Clark," Franklin added, "and I swear he is as bad as ANYONE down here!"

Mrs. Lee Dora Collins went with Franklin to Washington. All she has to

show for it, she said, is a \$23 hospital bill and a bruised back.

"About the fourth day after we got into Washington, we were protesting around the Department of Agriculture," she explained. "Just standin' and prayin', not doin' anything, no profane language, not throwin' anything. Then the police come in, hittin' everybody with the clubs.

"We had the little children there with us, and we had to get them out of there, so they wouldn't get hurt. I got struck across the back, went to the hospital. It was a cop who hit me."

Was the campaign worth it?

"Well, I'm glad I went," said Mrs. Collins. "But I sure ain't pleased with the results. I was goin' for a purpose, to try to do all in my power to better conditions in my county. Hundreds and

hundreds of people have no jobs here in Quitman County."

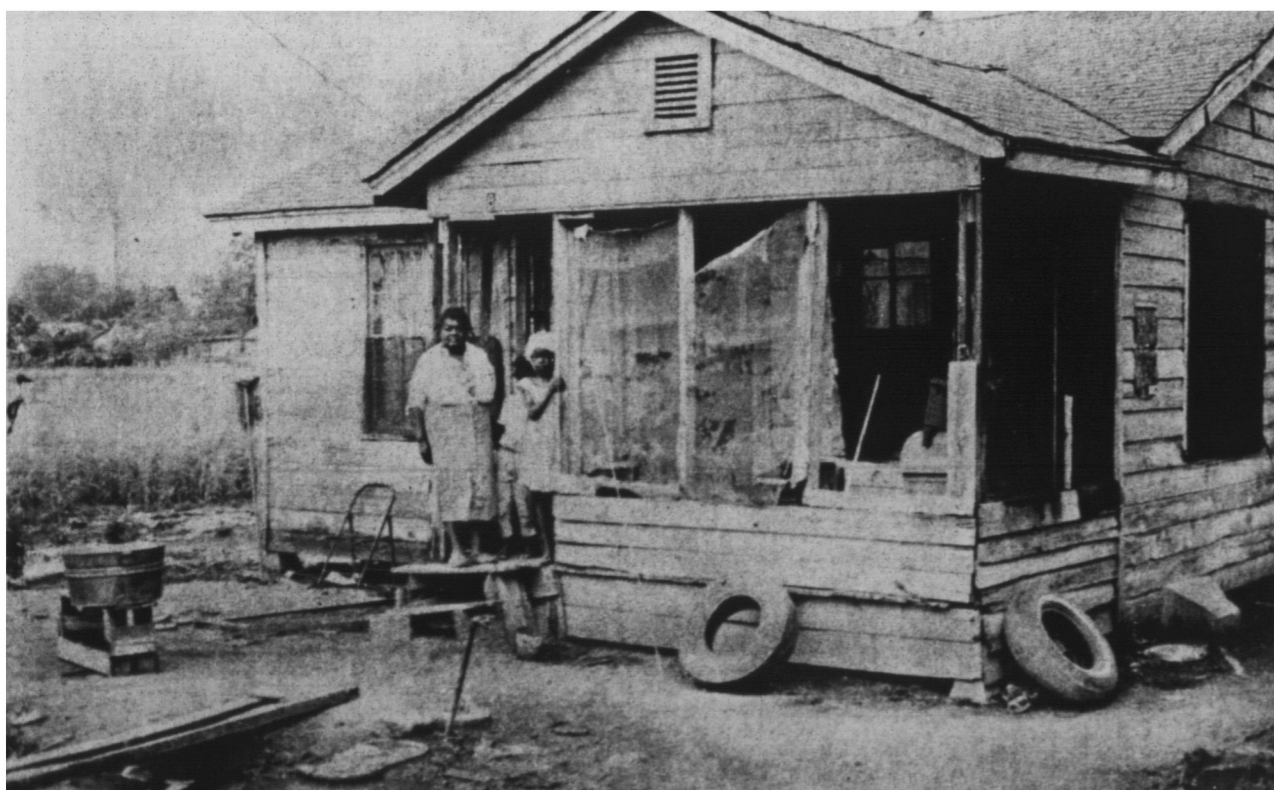
"We ought to give them one or two years, and if they still haven't done anything, we ought to go back to Washington and do the same thing," she said.

But Franklin disagreed. "We shouldn't go to Washington again," he said. "We got to do work right here in this town--get rid of these damn city commissioners, start politickin' against them the same way they politick against us.

"We got more than half colored folks in this town, so we can do it. We got to use politics on them. We got to get these Negroes together and decide what to do, and do it."

"Our conditions are just gettin' poorer and poorer," Franklin said. "We got to find some solution."

Photos by
Bob Labaree



LIFE'S STILL THE SAME FOR MARKS PEOPLE

Popular Game at Talladega

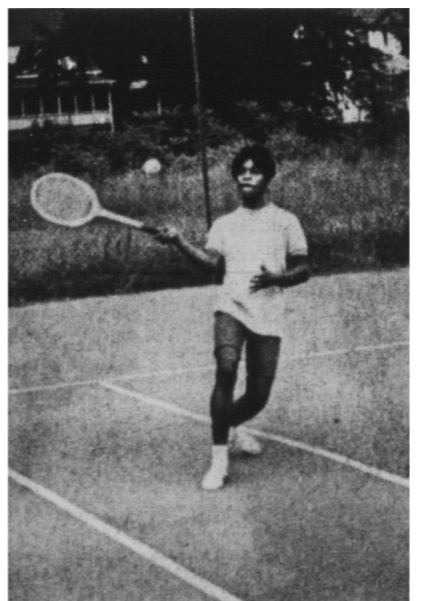
Anyone for Tennis?

BY FRANKLIN HOWARD
TALLADEGA, Ala.-- The summer staff of Talladega College's Upward Bound program has discovered the game of tennis.

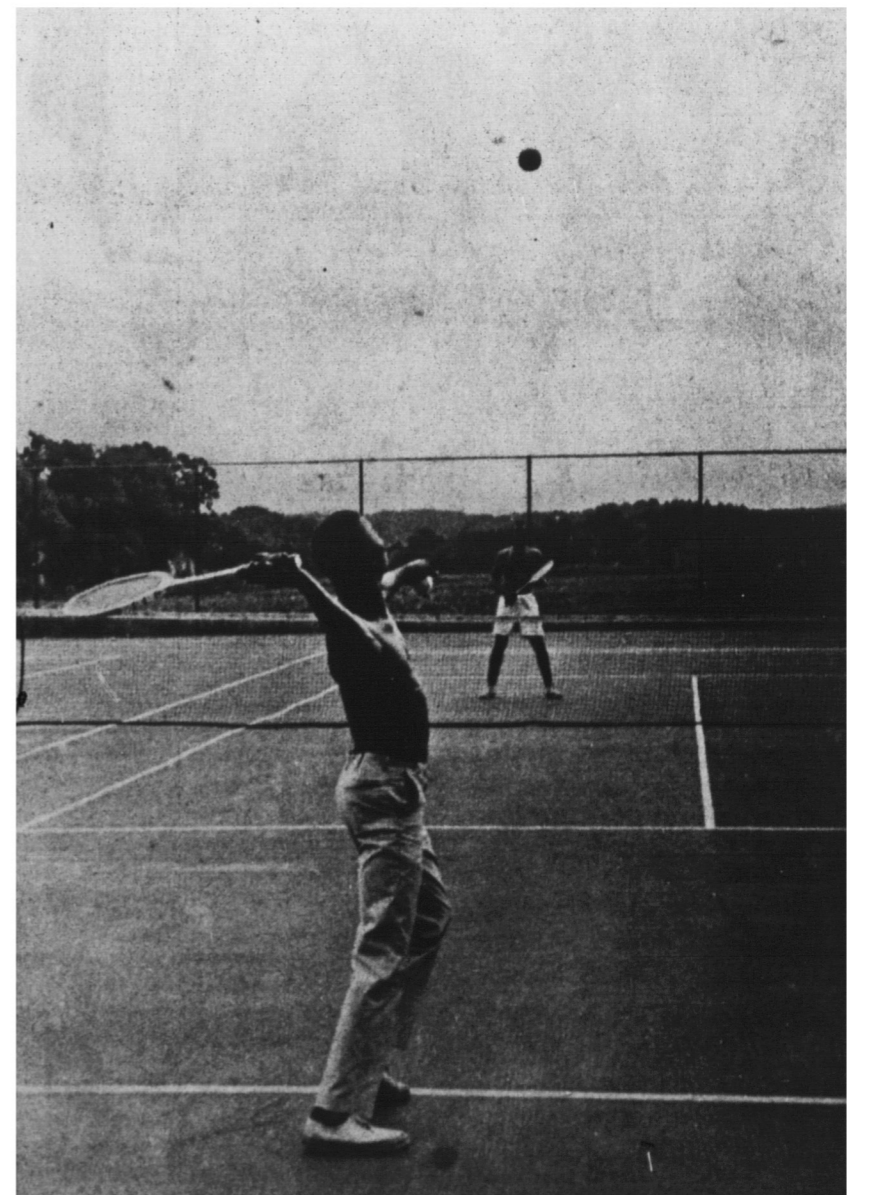
"Tennis is a most effective way to release tensions and thwart frustrations," said one enthusiast. "It is a wonderful feeling to let go with a hard drive across the nets, instead of letting go at a fellow worker."

The tennis courts at Talladega College are constantly filled with off-duty staff members, who play as many as four and five sets per day.

You don't usually see much tennis played in Alabama. But the staff workers from Talladega and nearby areas seem just as interested as the volunteers from Colby College in Maine and Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.



MAKING A RETURN



HERE COMES THE SERVE

Negro Policemen Win Fla. Suit

But Sgt. Jones Is Always S-3

NEW ORLEANS, La.--For purposes of patrolling St. Petersburg, Fla., the local police department divides the city into 16 zones.

None of the zones overlaps any other zone, and all the zones are of equal number of police calls, said the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals--"except for zone 13."

"Zone 13," the appeals court noted last week, "is unique in shape and

area," because it is designed to include all the principal Negro neighborhoods and business districts. Every part of zone 13 is also included in another zone, and zone 13 has twice as many police calls as the others.

"Zone 13 is also unique in its patrol force," wrote Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom. "No white officer is ever assigned to zone 13, (and) no Negro officer is ever assigned to any other zone."

Then, said Wisdom, there is the case of St. Petersburg's only Negro police sergeant, Samuel Jones. Normally, said the judge, two sergeants--designated S-1 and S-2--are in charge of each daily shift.

But "one circumstance disturbs this otherwise regular pattern," Wisdom noted. "Sergeant Jones, when he is working, is always designated S-3. No one else in the department is ever designated S-3, and Jones is never given the duties or designation of S-1 or S-2."

"Sergeant Jones' duties are vaguely defined," the judge said. "The chief of police testified (in a district-court hearing) that (Jones) 'more or less' sets his own hours."

Wisdom made his observations in a Fifth Circuit decision on a discrimination suit brought by 12 of St. Petersburg's Negro policemen. Reversing a lower-court decision, the Fifth Circuit ruled that St. Petersburg's assignment of policemen only to Negro areas is illegal and unconstitutional.

The lower court had ruled that the assignments were made solely for the purpose of police efficiency.

But, said Judge Wisdom, "arbitrary racial classifications cannot be condoned because of the often delicate and sensitive nature of police work. . . . Of course, if police efficiency were an end in itself, the police would be free to put an accused (person) on the rack. Police efficiency must yield to constitu-

tional rights."

What the police department did, Wisdom said, "was to superimpose on natural geographic zones an artificial zone that rests on the department's judgment of Negroes as a class."

"The department concluded that Negroes as a class are suitable only for the zone appropriately numbered 13. This is the kind of badge of slavery the 13th Amendment condemns."

Jeff Davis Ruling OK

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- The U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a tough desegregation order against the Montgomery County school system. The appeals court did make some changes, however.

The order--handed down last spring by U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.--said, among other things, that the school board must honor the choices of all Negroes who want to go to the new Jefferson Davis High School.

The Fifth Circuit approved this requirement--noting that 150 Negro students have chosen to attend Jeff Davis, which has a capacity of 967.

The appeals court pointed out, however, that Johnson said Negroes' choices can be denied in "compelling circumstances."

"We cannot be certain as to (Johnson's) intended meaning of the term 'compelling circumstances,'" said the Fifth Circuit. "We interpret the term to embrace those reasons which are inherent in and are supported by proper standards of sound school administrative procedure, giving due consideration to all factors and circumstances which are proper to be considered in passing upon such choices."

The Fifth Circuit opinion--written by Circuit Judge Walter Gwin--said there is "some evidence" to support Judge Johnson's conclusion that the Montgomery County school board was trying to make Jeff Davis an all-white institution.

The appeals court also upheld Johnson's ruling that one out of every six teachers in white schools this fall must be Negro, and one out of every six teachers in Negro schools must be white.

However, Gwin went on, "because of the difficulties inherent in achieving a precise 5-to-1 ratio, this part of (Johnson's) order should be interpreted to mean SUBSTANTIALLY or APPROXIMATELY 5 to 1." And the court threw out various other strict numerical requirements that Johnson had made.

The Fifth Circuit said Judge Johnson was correct to order assignment of teachers across racial lines, "since efforts to achieve faculty desegregation by voluntary means have failed."

Gwin praised the Montgomery school system for its record on desegregation, saying this is the "very first time" the appeals court has had to handle the case.

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P. O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.



Thomas Reed Says:

- 1. The patient load at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration has been reduced. It is alleged that the outlook is for a reduction in the number of patients. In the last four years, not a single new industry has come to Tuskegee. Additional jobs must be provided, Thomas Reed can, and will, bring industry to the Tuskegee area to provide jobs for our people.
2. People on Colbert Street were told that they must pay \$125 or more to run a sewer line from the center of the street to the property line. Why such a high fee for such a short distance of about 24 feet? Thomas Reed, as your mayor, will work out a lower fee on the running of a sewer line.
3. One of our leading contractors was told that he must pay \$6 a running foot for the same type work that other contractors were charged \$1.50 to \$2 per foot. Why?
4. Do not trade your vote for a load of dirt or a street paved in a hurry.
5. People in some sections have free street lights, while people in

- other sections must pay for street lights. We ask why.
6. People in Mitchell Heights were told that they must pay for streets to be paved. Why?
7. The dirt is ours already. Do not be misled by a street being paved. They are being paved with our money.
8. City trucks and men are being used to do jobs that cost thousands of dollars, while people on Brickyard Hill and other sections are within hollering distance of city water but do not have it.
9. Four years is a long time to keep people waiting for a drink of water.

Thomas Reed spoke for free food for the poor and low-income people; worked to get the city limits extended; worked on voter registration; worked with the group that was responsible for keeping the Macon County Hospital open; has provided jobs for people of our community; and has always worked for a better relationship between our communities.

Please Vote Thomas Reed for Mayor May God Continue to Bless Us All

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Thomas Reed, Tuskegee, Ala.)



FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--The Alabama Council on Human Relations has active chapters in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, Florence-Tusculumbia-Sheffield, Auburn-Opelika-Tuskegee, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa. It has a staff that works throughout the state. The Alabama Council is integrated at all levels: its staff officers, staff, and local chapters all have people of both races working side by side. The Alabama Council wishes to establish local chapters in every county in the state. If you wish to join the Council's crusade for equal opportunity and human brotherhood, write The Alabama Council, P. O. Box 1310, Auburn, Ala. 36830.

G. I. BILL STUDENTS--Veterans who plan to enter school this fall under the G. I. Bill should apply now for their Veterans Administration Certificate of Eligibility, and avoid the fall rush. Veterans already in training under the G. I. Bill who plan to change programs or schools this fall must also obtain new Certificates of Eligibility from the V. A. Veterans entering school for the first time should contact their nearest local V. A. office, and veterans who are changing programs should contact the V. A. regional office which maintains their records.

COAST GUARD ACADEMY--The annual competition for admission to the U. S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, will begin with the College Entrance Examination Board test next Dec. 7. Applications to take this test must be sent to the Education Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, before Nov. 2. Appointments to the Coast Guard Academy are made solely on merit--there are no congressional appointments or geographical quotas. To qualify, an applicant must have reached his 17th--but not his 22nd--birthday by July 1, 1969. Applicants must have a high school education, and must be in excellent physical condition. Additional information and application forms can be obtained from your high school guidance counselor or by writing to Director of Admissions, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Spirit" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Aug. 11. Among Bible selections included in the Lesson-Sermon is a verse from II Timothy: "For God hath not given us the Spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

WANT ACTION?--Come to Shelby, Miss., for some real action. The Shelby Education Committee wants you. We are conducting a very successful boycott, but we need you to help with the picketing. And we need people to help with Operation Black, teaching African culture and crafts. Food and housing will be provided. Call Mrs. L. C. Dorsey at 324-7393 in Shelby, or Mrs. Lucinda Young at 324-7373.

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. this Saturday, at the Community House, 409 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. For transportation, call 265-9992. Meet Baha'u'llah.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS--Welfare recipients and other poor people seeking to defend themselves against injustices in the welfare system--and to change that system--have organized into the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO). NWRO's 171 groups in 31 states have more than 6,000 members, who directly represent the 25,000 welfare recipients in their households. Together they fight for adequate income, dignity, justice, and democracy. There are presently welfare rights groups in the South in Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Anyone wishing to join a group or help form one in his community should write to National Welfare Rights Organization, 1762 Corcoran St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009.

TRAINING JOBS FOR VETERANS--Government agencies can now hire Viet Nam-era veterans for jobs under special, non-competitive "transitional appointments." These jobs--paying from \$3,776 to \$5,565 a year--are for veterans with less than one year of training beyond high school, who have the required qualifications for the jobs. The veteran must also agree to take at least the equivalent of one school year of education or training under the G. I. Bill. Veterans must have had at least 181 consecutive days of active duty--some part of it after Aug. 4, 1964--to be eligible for these jobs. Veterans remain eligible until one year after their discharge or Feb. 9, 1969, whichever is later. Interested applicants may contact any government agency they prefer, or any office of the Veterans Administration or the Civil Service Commission, or the Veterans Assistance Center in Atlanta, Ga., or New Orleans, La.

VETERANS--If you are retired from the armed forces because of a disability, and you have not filed a claim for compensation from the Veterans Administration, you may be losing money. You cannot receive military retirement benefits and disability compensation at the same time. But you CAN choose the benefit that will pay you the most. And severely disabled enlisted men will usually get more from V. A. disability compensation than they will from retirement pay.

HELPING THE POOR--The Neighborhood Organized Workers (NOW) are trying to help deprived people obtain needed income, jobs, and medical treatment. We assist citizens by writing up and filing job complaints and racial-discrimination complaints with the federal government. Equipment, office supplies, and volunteers are desperately needed to aid the poor. To get help, to volunteer, or to make contributions, contact NOW Inc., 1100 Davis Ave., Mobile, Ala. 36603, phone 432-3252.

DRIVE DEFENSIVELY--Safe driving requires the adoption of an attitude known as defensive driving. The defensive driver is not timid or over-cautious, but he is determined to take every reasonable precaution to prevent traffic mishaps. Every 11 minutes, someone dies in an automobile accident--six die every hour, 134 die every day. In one year about 52,000 people, the population of a medium-sized town, are wiped out in traffic accidents. One out of every two people living today either has been or will be involved in a crippling or fatal traffic accident. Please remember that daily practice in defensive driving techniques will help prevent your being one of these statistics. Wallace W. Haire, safety director, Montgomery Traffic Commission.

Prof. Val Palmist, Crystal & Psychic Reader WILL TELL YOU EVERYTHING YOU WISH TO KNOW!! Would You like to know? Who and when you should marry? How to always get your wish? Who your friends and enemies are? Why you are so unlucky? If the one you love loves you? How to make a person at distance think of you? If you loved one is true or false? How to win the one you love? How to restore lost nature? See me! TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT YOUR TROUBLES AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM LUCK HAPPINESS SUCCESS Remove Bad Luck and Evil Influence of All Kind. I Overcome Obstacles and Hidden Fears. I Will Tell You How to Remove Unhappiness. Banish Misery. Be Lucky. Regain Youth and Vigor. Get Back Stolen Goods. I Lift You Out of Sorrow and Trouble and Start You on the Path of Happiness. Why Be Down Hearted, Sick and Worried When You Can Be Helped and Everything Made Clear By Consulting This Gifted Reader Today. PROF. VAL The Man Who Knows Permanently Located At Hours: 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. DAILY and SUNDAY Look for Sign 718 Holcombe Ave. Mobile, Ala. GOVERNMENT and SENATOR BUS STOPS AT DOOR 5 Blocks Beyond Government Street Loop No Letters Answered Call In Person

WHY WORRY! WHEN IT IS ALL SO UNNECESSARY BISHOP GAYLOR Suggests Wisely, Warns Gravely, Explains Fully! Calling You By Your Full Name, Giving Dates, Facts and Actual Predictions Of Your Past Life, Your Present Conditions and Your Future To Be! There Are No Secrets Hidden From This Master Mind! He is the only adept of the Hindu Occult Mysteries practicing in the State of Alabama, who bears 20 years a reputation for his honesty and integrity. Located In An Office Building In The Heart of Town! Bishop Gaylor warns you of these wandering Gypsy parasites who operate on trailer wheels and downtown slum districts, who are here today and gone tomorrow! I do not give advice outside my office--those claiming to be Bishop Gaylor, going from house to house, are impostors, and I personally offer a REWARD OF \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person representing themselves to be Bishop Gaylor. Bring this card for special reading! NO LETTERS ANSWERED--CALL IN PERSON 16 SOUTH PERRY ST. MONTGOMERY, ALA. HOURS: DAILY 10 AM to 5 PM CLOSED ALL DAY Wednesdays and Sundays

But It's Only Make-Believe

National Guard Crushes 'Riot'

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--Visitors at the Air National Guard open house last Saturday learned first-hand that there will be nothing to worry about if a civil rights or peace demonstration ever gets out of hand.

Several hundred people--including a handful of Negroes--lined the air-strip at Birmingham's Municipal Airport, and watched as a dozen long-haired, raggedy men staged a protest.

The men carried sticks and rocks, and held signs saying "Make Love, Not War," "Rats Eat Free, Why Can't We?" and "Where's My Welfare Check?"

"We want those guys downtown to know we're sick and tired of living the way we are," the protest leader yelled over a bull-horn. "The federal government hasn't been doin' enough for us, and if we don't get what we want, we're gonna take it!"

When three Guardsmen approached with billy-clubs to disperse the demonstrators, the officers were immediately beaten to the ground and robbed.

"Don't you worry about them," the protest leader said, pointing down the strip to where a squad of gas-masked Guardsmen, with bayonets drawn, advanced in an orderly column. "They won't do anything to you. They're scared of you."

The two sides clashed a few feet in front of the onlookers. Bricks and rocks bounced off the Guardsmen's helmets, and for a minute it looked like the mob of demonstrators might win.

But the tide of battle turned when a helicopter swept low over the demonstrators and sprayed them with tear gas. The crowd laughed and applauded enthusiastically as the mob fled.

Major General G. Reid Doster, Alabama Air National Guard commander, had explained the day before that the "riot" was just a part of Saturday's program to highlight the Air Guard's many activities.

The rocks and tear gas were just rub-



GEN. G. REID DOSTER

ber props and harmless smoke, he said, and the "mob" was just some Guardsmen wearing costumes.

The "demonstrators"--like the Guardsmen who opposed them--were all white. Some of them were dressed up to represent hippies.

But Doster made it clear that it's not white people he expects to cause the kind of riot the Guardsmen put down on Saturday.

"It's mainly the nagra community we're talking about," he said. "It's here that most of this kind of trouble has

KLAN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

to work together to get it."

But DeMent took a different view. "Didn't you say that nigras should rob, riot, and burn to get what they want?" he asked. "Didn't you urge Negroes to burn and steal? Didn't you bitterly denounce your police department and sheriff?"

"I certainly did not," Miller replied. "I said that some folks was so poor you could hardly blame them for rioting."

been coming from."

To Doster, riots are an economic problem. "They've been promised so much that it's impossible to fulfill," he said. "This is the cause of a lot of your trouble."

Then, too, he added, "a lot of this is communist--inspired. It's well-known that people are being trained in Cuba for this sort of thing."

Doster commands Task Force India, a specially-trained riot-control group that can be called in if local police need help. But because "great strides have been made here in Birmingham," Doster said, he doesn't think his men will have to be used. He also credited peace in Birmingham to "an extremely intelligent nagra leadership."

The general said he numbers A. G. Gaston--Birmingham's millionaire Negro banker and insurance man--among his friends. "He's the wealthiest and probably the most responsible leader in the nagra community," Doster said.

Doster admitted that the Alabama National Air Guard--"a 100% volunteer organization"--has few Negroes in it. "Not many (Negroes) volunteer," he said. "In fact, we discriminate against the whites. We accept every one of them (Negroes) who qualifies, but not all the whites."

Why don't more Negroes volunteer? "I don't know the answer to that," Doster replied. "Of course, we expect a lot around here--it's hard. Maybe they don't like law and order. Maybe they don't like to wear a uniform. I don't know."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Aug. 12, in the First Baptist Church, Kingston, the Rev. G.W. Dickerson, pastor.



LATT MARTIN doing another community service for WRMA listeners--teen-age record hops during the summer time. WRMA--Montgomery's first Negro radio station, serving all of Montgomery County and Central Alabama.

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Leroy Garrett, owner, has always had a close feeling to those whom he serves through WEUP Radio, and feels that something should be offered in return for the support given by the many listeners of WEUP. The doors of WEUP stand wide open for this purpose.

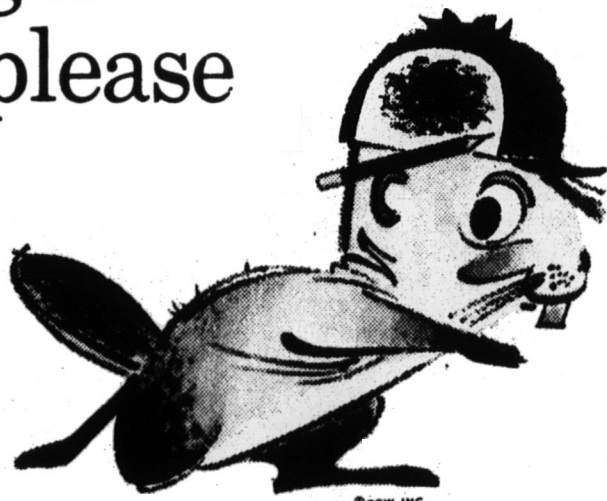
Radio is a prime information source all over the world, and WEUP is taking its place in the Huntsville community and serving well in this capacity. Some ways in which WEUP aids the community through its public service facilities are:

Lost and found, death announcements, local occurrences, aid to all local established government programs, school activities, religious activities and news, aid to charitable organizations, and other informative items on the Marshall Space Flight Center, NASA, the armed services, and special religious programs.

In actual cost, these services added up to \$112,707.15 during the year 1967.

Leroy Garrett's hope is that all people have gained from this service as much as intended, and that, if possible, he can do more in the future.

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C.M. KEEVER (LEFT) AT AWARD CEREMONY

On Aug. 13

Re-Elect

C.M. Keever

Mayor of Tuskegee

You Can Put Your Trust In Keever

C. M. Keever says: "I come to you with the same pledge I made four years ago--you can put your trust in Keever. I am running on my record. I ask you to compare my administration with any 20 administrations in the past.

"You know what we've done in the last four years. Just imagine what we can do in the next four. If we work together, we can do wonderful things for Tuskegee--but only if we work together."

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by C. M. Keever, Tuskegee, Ala.)