



SCLC'S BEN CLARKE ADDRESSES DEMONSTRATORS OUTSIDE THE SUMTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Negroes Picket Stores After Americus Death

BY JOHN H. YOUNG

AMERICUS, Ga.--Negroes here began picketing downtown stores last week, three days after the fatal shooting of a white youth.

Negro demonstrators also continued to stage daily marches to the Sumter County Courthouse.

The one outbreak of violence since the downtown picketing began was the beating of four picketers by local whites last Saturday.

Americus police and some 100 Georgia state troopers have been guarding the demonstrators.

The troopers were sent here after the slaying of Andrew A. Whatley Jr., 21, last Wednesday night. Two Negroes have been arrested and indicted for the murder.

Courthouse marches began in Americus July 20, after four Negro women were arrested for standing in a white-only voting line.

The women were trying to cast ballots in a special justice of the peace election. One of them, Mrs. Mary Kate Bell, 24, was an unsuccessful candidate in the election.

Last Friday, the U.S. District Court in Macon ordered Sumter County Sheriff Fred Chappell to release the women. Federal Judge W.A. Bootle said, "There cannot be separate voting lists, according to color. There cannot be segregation at the polls."

Even though the women are free, the marches have continued. "We have at least a thousand things to protest," said SCLC's Ben Clarke, a leader of the demonstrations.

A major Negro demand is a bi-racial committee. Mayor T. Griffin Walker has said he will not recommend a meeting of a bi-racial committee until there is "a suitable cooling-off period."

The mayor said whites would "deal only directly with local Negro citizens, and (with) none of the outside individuals or civil rights groups."

A week earlier, the mayor and the City Council had picked white representatives for a bi-racial committee. But the whites refused to deal with two of the representa-

U.S. Threatens Mobile Head Start

MOBILE--All 17 Operation Head Start centers in Mobile's public schools are still open, despite a recent federal threat to close them.

A week ago, the Office of Economic Opportunity ordered Crawford H. Burns, superintendent of public schools in Mobile, to assign more white teachers immediately to the Head Start centers serving the Negro sections of the city.

The OEO telegram said that federal funds for the Mobile program would be stopped within 24 hours unless teachers and other staff members were hired and assigned on a "non-segregated and non-discriminatory basis."

At the time the telegram was sent, the public schools' Head Start program had 65 teachers, but only three of them were white.

Although both of the centers in white areas had Negro staff members, only two of the 15 centers in Negro areas had white staff members.

Early in July, the OEO warned Mobile officials that all Head Start centers in the city's public schools had to have at least one white teacher or teacher's assistant.

Superintendent Burns replied that of the 11 white teachers employed at the time, none was willing to be placed in a Head Start center serving a Negro neighborhood.

Burns emphasized that school officials had tried to hire and assign all Head Start staff members without regard to race. And he added that they would continue making every possible effort to comply with federal integration policy.

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Compromise Voting Bill Passed by House, Senate

SCOPE Stages Demonstrations

BY GAIL FALK

Tuesday was demonstration day in county seats all over the state, where SCOPE project workers had been quietly organizing voter registration this summer.

Last Sunday SCOPE projects in Alabama and other Southern states received a phone call or special delivery letter from director Hosea Williams, telling them to:

"Start mobilizing your people now... right now! Get them ready for a 9 a.m. Tuesday march... to register or demonstrate at the courthouse by the thousands, all over the Southland in every SCOPE county."

Until Sunday SCOPE has not permitted its chapters to organize demonstrations. SCOPE has told workers who asked to have marches that SCOPE is not a "demonstrating organization."

The workers were told to concentrate on "grass roots organization," Williams said.

Williams explained this week's change in policy:

"They've been out there from June 22 working to get people down to the courthouse to register.... The kids were getting frustrated. They're waiting and waiting for that bill to be passed.

"We could hold the kids off. But when we started getting demands from the local leaders, we thought it was time to change our policy."

"That bill" means the voting rights bill. The demonstrations were to show impatience with the delays in passage of the bill.

No two marches were alike, as each SCOPE chapter tried to fit the call for a demonstration to its own needs.

In Gadsden, said Bennie Luchon, director of the Gadsden Community Service Organization, county officials announced Friday that the courthouse would be open for

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

WASHINGTON--The voting rights bill, designed to give Negroes the support of the federal government in their efforts to register and vote, this week moved through the last stages on its way to becoming the law of the land.

The House of Representatives passed a compromise version of the bill Tuesday, by a vote of 328 to 74. The Senate agreed Wednesday, 79 to 18.

President Johnson's signature, making the bill into law, was expected before the week was out.

The voting rights bill becomes law more than four months after the march from Selma to Montgomery.

The new law will apply immediately to Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, 34 counties in North Carolina and one county each in Arizona, Idaho and Maine.

These are areas where less than half the adult population was registered to vote, or where less than half actually voted, in the 1964 elections.

In these areas, literacy tests and other methods used to deny the vote could be stopped, at least temporarily.

Federal examiners could be appointed to register people who should have been registered before.

The final version of the bill does not have a provision abolishing the poll tax in state and local elections. A Constitutional amendment, passed last year, abolished poll taxes in federal elections.

The House had included a poll-tax ban in its version of the bill, but the Senate did not. The Senate-House conference committee left it up to the U.S. Attorney General to bring court suits against communities that collect poll taxes.

Civil rights leaders campaigned strongly to have the new law ban poll taxes in all elections.

They claimed the poll tax was used to keep poor Negroes from voting in Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas.

The compromise bill also declares that the tax has been used to discriminate. During the House debate on the compromise bill, however, it was learned that the Rev. Martin Luther King supported the conference's compromise on the poll tax.

King said he was confident that the Attorney General would bring the issue into the courts and the tax would eventually be buried.

Hosea Williams, an official of Dr. King's SCLC, said:

"Basically, I think this bill is an acceptable bill, though it does not give us what we set out to get in Alabama.... 'I'd rather have the bill as it is and fight the poll tax later, than have the bill held up by the poll-tax clause the whole summer.'"

Williams said the bill "is workable," but warned that the U.S. Justice Department "can tease and play politics with the freedom of Negroes."

The Justice Department will have to enforce the new law.

SCLC officials have been doubtful about the bill.

They have said the government will have a hard time proving that half the people in a community didn't register or vote, because population figures are not up to date.

SCLC has also been concerned about how the Justice Department will enforce the bill, and what kind of federal examiners will be appointed.

Said Julian Bond, SNCC director of information:

"The Justice Department's record in the South is very bad. Without strict enforcement, no law will work."

Pickets March on Mobile Stores, Ask Majority of Jobs for Negroes

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Pickets have started marching at two Delchamps supermarkets in Negro sections of Mobile.

They are demanding that the Delchamps chain promote or hire Negroes as clerks and checkers.

The chain has 19 stores in the Mobile area.

At the stores in heavily Negro areas, at least two out of every three checkers and clerks should be Negro, said the Rev. A. Robert Ray, director of the Mobile County Movement, the organization behind the picketing.

Before the picketing started, leaflets were distributed in the residential areas around the store.

The leaflets asked Negroes not to shop at Delchamps because the chain had "completely refused to comply with the 1964 Civil Rights Act on equal employment."

Leaflets were also distributed around

Kwik Chek stores in Negro areas. But just before picketing was to begin at Kwik Chek the Mobile district supervisor of the chain asked for negotiations, said Mr. Ray.

Delchamps has not asked for negotiations.

Joel Swanson, Delchamps vice-president for public relations, said there was nothing to negotiate.

Delchamps hires and promotes solely on merit, he said, and two Negroes are just completing training as checkers at one of the picketed stores.

He said the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires fair employment practices, but does not require that businesses meet racial quotas in hiring and promotion.

"We will not hire by quota, and will not be coerced by pressure groups," he said.

Mr. Ray said picketing will continue as long as necessary.

Swanson commented, "They can picket till hell freezes over."



SANTA-SUITED RACE BAITER

Negro and White Parents Grieve for Their Sons

BY P.P. ARDERY AND E. JACOBSON

AMERICUS, Ga.--On July 28, late at night, Andrew A. Whatley Jr. was driving home from work. He stopped at a gas station near the middle of town to talk with friends.

Two Negroes drove by the station, and some of the white youths threw rocks at their car. Charlie Lee Hopkins, 20, the passenger in the car, fired a shot out the window.

Whatley slumped to the pavement, blood streaming from a wound in his head. The car sped away. A white man stepped into the street and fired after it. After a short chase by police, the car crashed into a construction barrier. Police arrested the driver, Willie James Lamar, 21.

Hopkins, who fled from the car when it crashed, was picked up two hours later. Shortly after 2 a.m. July 29, Whatley died in the emergency room of the Albany (Ga.) hospital.

Last Tuesday, a special Sumter County grand jury indicted Lamar and Hopkins for the murder of Andrew Whatley.

"Andy was just a bystander," said one of his friends. "He never got mixed up in any of this stuff. He wasn't for or against. He never let anyone throw rocks from his car."

"He was a big fella, tall, about 200 pounds, and he didn't take no messin' around. He'd fight you back, but he wouldn't start nothin'."

"Andy never took part in any demonstrations," his mother said. "He didn't have time. He had two jobs, one daytime and one at night. He was too busy working."

"Whatley had been sworn into the Ma-

rines only a week before his death. "He was darn proud of that," a friend said. "He called me up after the test and said, 'Guess what? I made it!'"

Whatley was a member of the First Baptist Church in Americus. He attended regularly. About 700 people crowded into the church for his funeral last Saturday. Many were in tears.

One boy said, "I don't see L.B.J. sendin' a plane down for Andy's mamma. He ain't sendin' her no \$10,000 either. They don't care if he was her only support."

Charlie Hopkins and Willie James Lamar, the Negro occupants of the runaway car, both live in Americus. Apparently neither knew Andy Whatley.

Both youths have marched in some of the civil rights demonstrations here this summer. Lamar was arrested during the demonstrations in Americus two years ago, and served 30 days in jail.

"But he never been in any real trouble," said Mrs. Mary Stewart, his great-grandmother. "He had the same job for the past year, and he's working hard."

"My boy never had a gun," said his father, Roscoe Thomas Lamar. "I don't think after they get everything straightened out, he'll get charged with more than speeding or reckless driving. That's all he done."

Mrs. Lamar visited her son in jail last Saturday. She said she tried to see him earlier, but the sheriff wouldn't let her.

"They tell me I'll all work out," she said. "Willie told me he didn't know nothing about the shooting until it was over. It all happened so quick."

Charlie Lee Hopkins was arrested ear-

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Still No One Arrested in Jackson Killing

BY MARSHALL BLOOM

MARION--Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod said no arrests have been made in the six-month-old Jimmy Lee Jackson murder case because the evidence "points very strongly to self-defense."

McLeod said he knew the identity of the state trooper who shot Jackson.

"I know the circumstances and the man.... He's still working every day as a state trooper," McLeod said.

McLeod said the unidentified trooper had voluntarily admitted shooting Jackson in self-defense after a demonstration in Marion last Feb. 18.

DIFFERENT VIEWS

He conceded, however, that some Negro observers disagreed with the trooper's claim of self-defense. "It is natural that eight or ten people might look at one incident differently," he said.

McLeod said he didn't think it was necessary to arrest the trooper, charge him

with the murder and make him post bond. No one can be tried for murder until he is indicted by a grand jury. The grand jury in most Alabama counties meets only twice a year, unless the solicitor asks the circuit judge to call a special jury.

The Perry County grand jury ended its two-day February meeting two days before Jackson was shot.

When Jackson died, eight days after he was shot, McLeod said he would call a special grand jury "in a few weeks."

However, he explained, he didn't call the jury because he suffered a stroke and still has not returned to work. The stroke occurred on May 15.

On Feb. 18, state troopers in Marion broke up a march and entered the nearby Mack Cafe, where many Negroes had fled. Among the Negroes there were Jackson, his mother and his grandfather, Cager Lee.

"When they whooped me down," Mrs. Jackson said, "then some other troopers

started beating on Jimmy. I scuffled around. Then I got up. But I didn't see Jimmy no more."

RUNNING FROM TROOPERS

Later, Cager Lee said, he saw his grandson running away from several troopers outside the cafe.

"They got him on the ground between the bus station and the post office.... I heard Jimmy say, 'I'm shot.'"

The death of Jimmy Lee Jackson was one of the events that led to the Selma-to-Montgomery march last spring.

Gov. George Wallace and U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach announced special investigations after Jackson's death.

Col. Albert Lingo, Alabama director of public safety, said the case was "cleared up.... Sure, I know who did it, but I will not reveal anything about the investigation."

A U.S. Justice Department spokesman said the case is "still under investigation."

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The Lesson of Americus

This week, for the second time in the four weeks of its existence, the SOUTHERN COURIER has had to carry a story about a man killed for reasons of race.

Just as Willie Brewster died in Anniston because he was a Negro, Andrew Whatley died in Americus, Ga., because he was white. True, rocks were thrown at the car from which police say the fatal bullet came. But this does not matter. Andrew Whatley was just as much a tragic victim of the war between the races as Willie Brewster, or Jimmie Lee Jackson, or the Rev. James Reeb, or the countless others slaughtered out of hate.

Friends and relatives of the two Negro youths accused of killing Whatley say both have marched in the civil rights demonstrations in Americus this summer. Willie James Lamar, in fact, served 30 days in jail for his part in the demonstrations two years ago. But with one tragic bullet, all the miles of marching and all the days in jail may have been wiped out.



There were signs of hope in Americus. In the arrest of four Negro women for standing in a segregated voting line, civil rights leaders had found an issue where all the right was on their side. The white people of Americus seemed ready to deal with the Negro demands. Now plans for a bi-racial committee have broken down, and hatred threatens to return where understanding seemed about to grow.

The Americus police rounded up their suspects quickly and the prosecutor has promised speedy justice. We might hope that justice always followed so swiftly when a Negro was the victim of a white man's bullet.

But most of all, we hope that all citizens, white and black, can learn a lesson from Americus.

Civil rights demonstrators who have taken the vow of nonviolence must accept the fact that rocks and bottles and catcalls will be their lot. For that is the way they have taken.

White men must know that the Negro is a human being, with a temper and a breaking point and a capacity for irrational action under extreme and prolonged abuse.

And all must realize that demonstrations and bi-racial committees alone will never bring peace to the South. Every citizen, white and Negro, must consciously work in his own life for racial understanding. In one unguarded moment, one act of passion, any one of us can destroy years of painful progress toward peace.

Two Cheers for the Vote Bill

Both Houses of Congress, after considerable delay, have passed a compromise federal voting rights bill.

It is a strange sort of bill. Its complicated "triggering" mechanism applies to Alaska, but not to Texas. It harshly condemns the poll tax as an instrument of discrimination, but it stops short of abolishing the tax in state and local elections.

Still, this law is a good deal better than no law at all. It is probably true that a fight over the poll tax would have held up the bill all summer.

As some civil rights groups have observed, the new law will only be effective if the Justice Department chooses to enforce it. The bill deserves two cheers now--and a third cheer when it has been strictly and fully enforced.

Alabama Opinion

"The Hands of Us All Are Stained With Blood"

BY THE REV. QUENTUS REYNOLDS

As I stood two weeks ago and watched the long procession enter the Kelly Springs Baptist Church following the slain body of Willie Brewster, my mind went back to that awful Thursday night when Willie Brewster, a Negro, was on his way home from work. An assailant's bullet entered his body, and three days later he was dead.

As I looked at the tear-stained face of Mrs. Brewster, I could not help but think that this could have been any Negro man's wife. As I listened to her cry, "Willie, what am I going to do without you? I can't go on," I wondered why such a sacrifice had to be made.

I asked myself, who is to blame? I thought of the night rider who caused his immediate death. I wondered how could one be so enslaved by hate as to take the innocent life of Willie Brewster. I remembered the long line of people related to the killing of their brother. I thought about the County Commissioner who allowed men to make a pulp out of Calhoun County Court House from which to preach hate and murder. Who else could be more to blame?

I thought about all of the City Fathers who have failed to take a stand for all of their sons and daughters; who have sought compromise rather than pursuing the righteous cause. As long as Anniston can tolerate one symbol of discrimination, the hands of all of us will be stained with blood.

I thought of all the ministers who close their doors to some of God's children and who refuse to stand up for right. I thought of those whose hearts are gripped with fear

and who cry for patience, who fail to speak the whole truth, who fall to personality in their own life the way of right. Their hands bear the stain of Willie Brewster's blood.

I thought about the law enforcement officers and our system of justice which have allowed murderers to run free--as long as their victims are Negro. I thought about how the law becomes associated with even an accessory to murder and injustice. I realized that even on our local Department of Safety Negroes are constantly denied the chance to serve just because they were born black. The blood of Willie Brewster is on all of their hands.

Who is guilty? I thought about those citizens who in good faith and with noble intentions offered \$20,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty. But all who have not stood for equal opportunity for all should be arrested and found guilty of the blood of Willie Brewster.

The Doctors who have separate and unequal waiting rooms, the merchants who refuse to hire a man because he is black, the industrial boards who deny the Negroes an equal opportunity to work in their factories, the bankers who refuse to hire Negro tellers and stenographers--all are equally as guilty.

Let no one ignore the few struggling citizens, both Negro and white, who have tried to wrestle with the problems confronting their community. Anniston has her Human Relations Council that has struggled to make the community aware of the necessity of adopting itself to a "new society." Let no one minimize the long hours of pain this group has suffered. There have been

The U.S. and the World Don't Criticize Country, Say Writer, African

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

John O'Hara (he writes books) probably doesn't know it, but he has something in common with Balthazar J. Vorster, South African minister of justice.

Not long ago O'Hara, who recently graduated to writing a weekly column for several newspapers across the country, took issue with a poet who criticized the United States for making war in Vietnam.

The poet had declined an invitation to the White House on the grounds that he had serious doubts about the wisdom of American bombings and other actions stepping up the war.

O'Hara took the poet to task, first, for declining the invitation. The President's wish, O'Hara said, should be the citizen's command.

O'Hara also found fault with the poet for choosing to speak out, publicly, against his government. Not only was the poet discourteous, O'Hara said, he was also wrong.

Poets, and other ordinary citizens, should leave government to the politicians, O'Hara said.

His views were echoed last week halfway around the world.

Balthazar J. Vorster, minister of justice in South Africa, agreed with him.

South Africa with a huge majority of Negroes, is the world's most segregated country. Its white minority has been governing the country under tight rein for many years.

Those who publicly disagree with the South African government have often found themselves imprisoned without warning.

But still they have spoken out. Recently, a former political prisoner published a series of newspaper articles charging brutality in South African prisons.

Vorster has since promised to take action against the newspaper and its informants. The newspaper's offices have already been raided twice by South African police.

Vorster's argument is that ordinary citizens should leave the administration of prisons, and other affairs of state, to the government.

In South Africa, Vorster's opinion prevails. Most South Africans do leave their government alone. They must risk their lives to do otherwise.

But in the United States, O'Hara opinion has not yet prevailed. Americans have traditionally believed they had not only the right, but the duty, to criticize their government when they thought their government was wrong.

O'Hara may not know it, but government is too important to leave to the politicians.

Howard Concert

BIRMINGHAM--Twenty-five Negroes, many from Miles College here, were admitted to the last summer performance of the Alabama Pops Orchestra at Howard College Tuesday night.

Last week, College security guards turned away a similar group from the outdoor concert.

The Negroes were in an integrated group of teachers and students.

Newspapers had announced the concert as free and open to the public last week, but head security officer B.V. Gamble said attendance was by invitation only. Four Negroes who had been seated were asked to leave.

The American Federation of Musicians, to which the Alabama Pops players belong, had applied pressure to have the Negroes admitted this week.



many successful accomplishments realized by this organization, although at many points they have succumbed to the evils of gradualism. But I do not hesitate in saying that this council must itself bear the stain of Willie Brewster's blood, for in its struggle to obtain many desired goals, it has suffered defeat.

I thought about the city that calls itself "model," and I asked, is this the standard to be set up as the measure of democracy?

How model is a city when its citizens burn a bus carrying their brothers and sisters?

How model is a city that permits brutality to its citizens for their desire to read a

Civil Rights Roundup

Ku Klux Klan Returns to Delaware; Alabama, Mississippi Ease Voting

BEAR, Del.--The Ku Klux Klan returned to Delaware after a 37-year absence last Saturday night with a rally climaxed by the burning of a 30-foot cross.

A crowd of about 2,500 gathered on a farm field on U.S. 40, 14 miles south of Wilmington, Del., and 50 miles south of Philadelphia.

The audience cheered Klan harangues against Negroes, the Communist conspiracy and the federal government, and snickered at off-color jokes.

Robert M. Shelton, Jr., imperial wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc.; J.R. Jones, North Carolina grand dragon, and the Rev. George F. Dorsett, imperial Klan chaplain, spoke to the rally from atop a farm wagon.

The wagon was flanked by a large Confederate flag and a small American flag. A crude, hand-lettered sign proclaimed, "Delaware joined the KKK."

Young children, necking couples, young women in curlers and brightly sportshirred men gave the rally a carnival atmosphere. A local vendor sold hot dogs and soft drinks.

Tough-looking, khaki-clad, gold-helmeted security guards stood in the background, white iron crosses banded around their arms.

Shelton, wearing a business suit, was ringed by Klansmen, hooded but maskless,

Farm Talk

Government Refunds Ten Cents Per Gallon of Tractor Gasoline

You can get 10 cents back on each gallon of gasoline that you buy for your tractor or stationary engine. The state of Alabama will pay you six cents and the federal government will pay four cents.

The refund is given for all gasoline used for farm purposes.

To get the refund you should do three things:

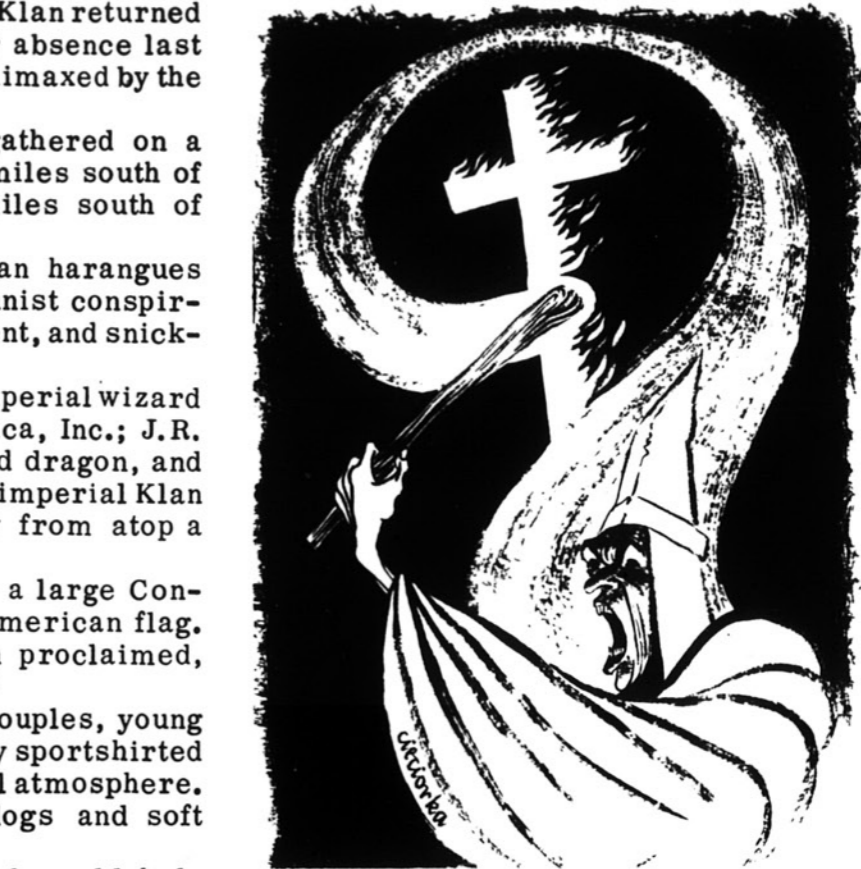
1. Every time you buy gasoline you should get a receipt, which tells how much you paid. Keep the receipts in order. It will help you to keep records if you number the receipts or make sure that the date you bought the gasoline is on them.



2. Report the current value of your tractor. The best way to tell how much it is worth is to figure that every year it loses ten per cent of its original price.

For instance, if you bought a tractor for \$3,000, every year its value would go down by \$300 (10% of \$3,000 is \$300). So after three years it would be worth \$900 less, or \$2,100.

The reason you must report the value



in white, gold, and black robes.

Torch-bearing Klansmen danced around the burlap-wrapped cross to the tune of "The Old Rugged Cross."

As Jones called the cross a symbol of purification, the cross was set afire and the Klansmen threw their torches into the flames.

The Klan guard passed the helmet around and raised \$525, Jones announced. State police patrolled the area and wrote down license plate numbers of cars parked near the rally site.

Delaware Gov. Charles L. Terry, Jr., the State Human Relations Commission and the Delaware State Labor Council earlier had condemned the Klan.

As Shelton told the crowd the Klan opposes violence, one man in the audience remarked:

"I was born and raised in the South, and I never seen a thing like this."
 ---PHIL SUTIN

Alabama and Mississippi are making new moves to ease voter registration requirements, but civil rights leaders don't trust their motives.

In the last month both states have simplified the written test that all applicants must take in order to register. In the past, these tests have been widely used to keep Negroes from voting.

The new Mississippi test, prepared by the state legislature as a constitutional amendment, eliminates two requirements: that an applicant be "of good moral character" and that he be able to read, write and interpret for the county registrar any section of the state constitution.

The new measure still requires the applicant to be able to read and to answer a number of questions about where he lives and works.

In Alabama, the State Supreme Court drew up a new test. It requires applicants to copy a section of the U.S. Constitution and answer five questions based on the section.

But the new tests are still much harder than the standards set up by the federal voting rights bill. Under the federal bill, all you have to do is sign your name and write your address.

Criticism ...

Many civil rights workers, especially those in SNCC, think that the two states decided to change their tests now in order to escape the effects of the federal voting bill.

The bill would probably result in the appointment of federal registrars in Alabama and Mississippi.

The civil rights workers fear the states will use the new voting tests to try to prove that they can take care of their own registration.

If federal registrars are not sent in, the rights workers contend, the local officials will be free to continue discriminating against Negroes.

...and Support

Supporters of the new tests, on the other hand, say that the tests are strong enough to make local registrars obey all state and federal voting laws.

In any case, the changes don't seem to have had much effect so far.

In Crenshaw County, Ala., civil rights leaders reported that on the last day under the old test, 75 persons went to the courthouse, 57 applications were processed, and six persons passed the test.

Last week, under the new test, they said, 67 went to the courthouse, 34 were processed, and nine passed.

In Mississippi, Pike County has registered about 300 Negroes under the new test, and Washington County, 170. However, many counties have reported few new registrants, white or black.

But the changed tests could have a big effect. For it may be a long time--perhaps a year or more before the provisions of the federal voting bill are enforced in Mississippi and Alabama.

Sermon of the Week

Grace Depends On Forgiveness

MONTGOMERY--"Without the act of grace the church is impossible," the Rev. Charles Prestwood told his congregation Sunday at Whitfield Methodist Church.

Dr. Prestwood explained, "Grace is the means by which we become acceptable to God, and by which others become acceptable to us."

"We live in a day when voices are pleading at our doors," he said. And we must



show them "the forgiveness the church was born in."

Forgiveness is an important part of grace, Dr. Prestwood said.

"Because we are sinners we sometimes demand cheap grace without demands on ourselves, and yet extract the greatest price for the grace we share with others," he said.

God took us in when we were sinners without hope, Dr. Prestwood said, "and yet we arrogantly say to people on the other side of the tracks, 'Become acceptable and we might accept you.'"

"We say to the dirty, 'Clean up and we might accept you.'"

"We say to the black, 'Change your color and we might accept you.'"

"We say to the sinner, 'Repent and we might accept you.'"

Each of these, Dr. Prestwood said, "defies the very meaning of the grace by which God accepted us."

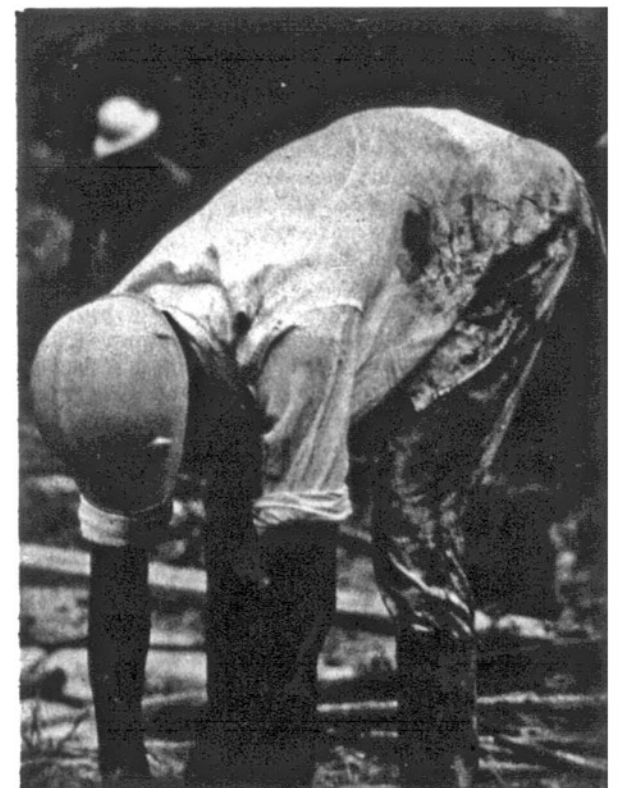
"If you have been a sinner and felt the healing power of God," he said, "you know the meaning of grace."

Dr. Prestwood told the congregation: "Because we are accepted without merit, we must be able to accept without a consideration of merit."



Building a Dam on the Alabama River

Photographs by John H. Young



Montgomery's First Year of School Integration



SUSIE SANDERS (left) AND SHIRLEY MARTIN

TEXT BY GEOFFREY COWAN; PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

MONTGOMERY--Although she hadn't slept a wink the night before, Susie Sanders jumped out of bed at 6:30 in the morning. As she got ready for the first day of school last September, she was nervous and excited. She put on her new blue suit--the one with the tiny jacket and pleated skirt. By 8:45, as she later described it, she "overbubbled" with anticipation.

Before she left the house her mother gave her two last words of advice: "Be dignified if they insult you," her mother cautioned, "and hold up the family name."

Not yet 15 years old or five feet tall, Susie Sanders was about to become one of the first Negroes to attend all-white Sidney Lanier High School in Montgomery. In various parts of the city seven other Negro children were preparing to enter white schools. A few months earlier the Federal District Court in Montgomery had ordered the integration of the city schools.

Many of the 3000 white students at Lanier were no less excited. They, too, were about to enter their first integrated school. In a special assembly a few days earlier, the school's principal had asked the student body to accept Lanier's three new students peacefully.

Whatever your personal attitudes toward integration might be, he told them, it is the law. He pointed out that any unpleasant incidents would jeopardize Lanier's fine reputation.

Lanier's reputation was Susie's primary reason for going there. "When I heard about the chance, I decided to go," she remembered. "Everyone said that Lanier is the best. I just wanted to go because it is the best."

On her way to school that first morning, Susie stopped to pick up her friend Shirley Martin. The previous year both girls had attended George Washington Carver, an all-Negro high school. Now Susie was about to become the only Negro in the sophomore class, and Shirley the only Negro in the senior class.

Both girls already felt a special kinship with Lanier. "All the boys at Carver root for Lanier," according to Susie. "When Lanier plays Lee, the boys care almost as much as if it were Carver against Booker T."

But the Lanier students did not feel the same warmth for Susie and Shirley. At best they considered the girls an oddity.

"A lot of people were dying to have one in their class," one white girl recalled, "just to see what it was like."

A pretty blond junior put it slightly differently. "They've heard about these things (Negroes)," she said, "but it's like if someone wore shorts to class. It's something different."

At worst, the Negroes were considered intruders.

At lunch, the first day, all three Negroes sat at tables with lots of whites. One white girl who sat at an integrated table was a class officer. But she never joined them again. According to one story, a group of teachers told her she would be impeached from office if she insisted on being so openly friendly.

Another time, when Susie was in the bathroom, a white girl started to tell her that it didn't matter that Susie was Negro. But then another girl walked in. The conversation stopped. The first girl never spoke to Susie again.

Jokes, not people

An atmosphere quickly developed in which the Negroes could be treated as jokes, but never as people.

"It was a giggly kind of thing," as one girl put it. There were constant jokes about the Negroes and funny faces directed their way. As Shirley passed by, one boy

would yell to another, "There's your nigger girl friend," or "Look what a suntan."

During those first months, white students would "split" into two rows as the Negroes walked down the hall, leaving an empty aisle for them to pass down alone. Sometime they would yell, "There's a nigger, step aside now, there's a nigger."

Occasionally the abuse was more direct. A few students threw paper or gum at them during classes or study hall.

Seeing this humiliating spectacle, some of the white students felt compassionate. One girl described the drill during a bomb scare on the first day.

"I wish you could have seen the expression on the Negro boy's face," she said. "He was wearing a suit. Nobody wears a suit at Lanier. It looked like one of those



drawings of racial tension."

"On that first day, I almost cried," she went on. "It was so obvious that they didn't want to be there."

After a while, as the new students became more familiar and the jokes became stale, the worst of the abuses stopped. School life began to develop into a routine--one in which the Negro students were left almost entirely alone.

The blond girl described the change: "After a while it was just too much trouble to split when they walked down the



hall. Then they were treated just like normal students, except that nobody talked to them.

"They were treated as though they were non-existent."

After lunch that first day, Susie never had a real conversation with any white student.

She always ate alone. Although the lunchroom was inevitably crowded, a table was always "reserved" for her. Shirley, who ate in a different shift, had two white luncheon companions during the first semester. But during the spring, she too ate alone.

In the school auditorium the Negroes sat apart. "In assembly," a crew-cut sophomore recalled, "if one was sitting in a row, no one else would sit in that row, even though the room was so crowded that some kids sat in each other's laps."

Some of the white students were troubled by this academic isolation. "Teachers can be vague about homework assignments," one girl pointed out, "and students often have to ask them to make the assignment clear. But the colored students were scared to raise their hands and ask when they didn't understand. Since they were in different classes, they had no one to turn to."

"It made me sad"

"This hurt their grades," she went on. "I realized that, and it made me sad. But after a little while I got to accept it."

The Negro students were determined to do well in class. Susie loves literature and wants to get a Ph.D. in English. She had hoped to get straight A's. Instead, her grades were B's and C's.

They were badly handicapped by poor preparation. "At the school I used to go to they just don't do right," Shirley protested. "I just realized it since I've been at Lanier. It seems as though at Carver the school is trying to take the easy way out." At Lanier Shirley did several hours of homework each night.

Some of the Negroes' isolation may have been caused by their own fear and defensiveness.



Mary Ann Allen, a white senior who became active in civil rights work during the winter, never met any of her Negro schoolmates. Her one attempt to talk to them went unnoticed.

"I tried to hail the Negro boy in the hall," she said, "but he had sort of trained himself to look ahead."

"They were scared to look up with all the stares and scorns," a tall sophomore

explained. "They were unhappy," he said. "You can understand it with only three of them."

Nevertheless, a few of Susie's white classmates made the effort to be nice to her. Each of them can remember a special moment -- the day they nodded at her at lunch or told her an assignment. Occasionally someone would sneaka smile her way.

To an outsider, such things seem only tokens. But in that world of silence, such gestures came to mean a great deal -- to the Negroes and whites alike.

"When people laugh at you or ignore you, a true smile means a whole lot," Shirley Martin explained.

Susie Sanders had to mature a great deal in that year. For ten months she was tested every day -- by her classmates, her teachers, and by herself.

Throughout the new, often bitter, always challenging experience, she usually managed to appear outgoing and cheerful. "Susie always looked for someone to smile," one classmate reported. "When they did, she would wave at them and smile back."

More smiles

By the end of school "kids were smiling at us more," Susie said, "and it was easier to get good grades." School is still a challenge, but the worst abuse has stopped. Now, at least, she knows what to expect.

She is looking forward to returning to Lanier this fall. She even plans to run for girls auxiliary to ROTC.

Where did Susie find the strength to make it through that first, hard year? Her courage came partly from faith. Sitting alone at a lunch table in the crowded dining hall, wounded by stares, she always said grace.

It came also from the knowledge that what she was doing was right -- that it was right to go to the best school she could and right to do as well as she could.

And she realized that she was not alone in finding the new experience difficult. "I know it was just as hard on them as it was on us," she said. "For 35 years Lanier was a white school. Of course, it was something strange to have us there. "But I think they must have learned a lot, too."

"Monkey Bars" for First Graders

MONTGOMERY--The main things that Herbert Bell remembers about his first year in school are the monkey bars he loved to climb and a game called "duck that goose."

Herbert was one of two Negro six-year olds to enter the first grade of all-white William R. Harrison school.

But there was a big difference between the experiences of Herbert and those of Shirley Martin and Susie Sanders in Lanier

High.

For Herbert's first year in school was very much like that of his 28 classmates. All the first-graders were exploring the new and strange world of school. They did not stop to worry about the color of each other's skin.

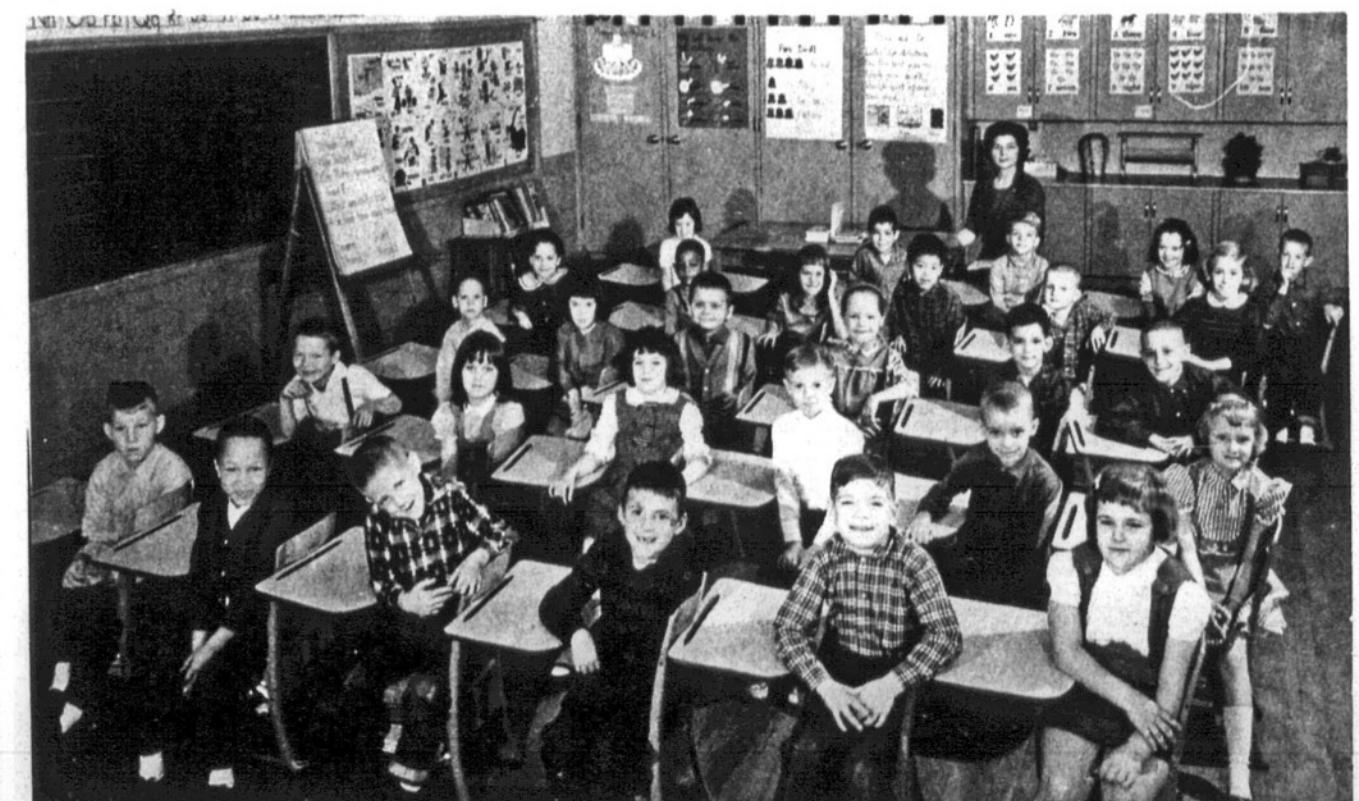
Fastest runner

Herbert does not remember being called names or ignored. He recalls instead that

he was one of the fastest runners in his class.

The big disappointment of the year was having to miss the school Christmas party when he had the mumps. But his white classmate Ann brought him a present from the party anyway. It was a spiral.

Even when he had the mumps, Herbert hated to miss school, his mother says. He can't wait to start second grade this fall.



FIRST GRADE CLASS IN WILLIAM R. HARRISON SCHOOL

TEACHER'S COMMENTS: (Please date)

10/16 - Herbert has the bad habit of talking when he should be working. He shows poor self-control. He can't remember to conduct himself safely in the halls, bathroom and the room. He pushes, runs and plays. Herbert is eager to learn and I'm sure he will when he settles down. When I send papers home to be signed, it is to make sure you see them. Please have Herbert return them.

11/27/64 - Herbert needs to improve in language. He needs extra help in pronouncing his words correctly. Most of the time he doesn't pronounce the whole word--such as dis for this--dot for that. His writing improved the last two weeks in the six weeks period but his average for the six weeks period is poor.

3/4/65 Herbert has had a lot of trouble understanding number facts.

4/16/65 Herbert has certainly been working to do good work.

May - It has been nice having Herbert in my room. Read a lot this summer--Have a nice vacation.

HERBERT BELL'S REPORT CARD

A.G. Gaston Tells How He Climbed *Walkout Ends at Saw Mill* From Steel Worker to Millionaire

BY MARVIN KUPFER

BIRMINGHAM--He was an Alabama Negro with only an eighth-grade education. His parents were domestic servants. Yet A.G. Gaston parlayed a skill at saving a dollar and making a smart investment into one of the largest Negro fortunes in this country.

He was born in Marengo County, and came to this city in 1923, determined to "get somewhere."

At 73, he is the president of numerous companies and the winner of many awards and citations. He is reported to be a millionaire a few times over. He has traveled throughout the world, visiting such places as England, France, Spain, Africa, and South America.

As a successful Negro, he says, he has a responsibility to the Negro community in the South.

He talked about this and other subjects recently with a COURIER reporter:

COURIER: Mr. Gaston, how did you begin to make your money in Birmingham?

Gaston: I came to Birmingham after World War I and decided I wanted to get ahead. Got a job with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and took to saving my money. I used to put \$5 a week away to spend on the girls. It wasn't long before I got a reputation for being cheap with the girls. Nobody wanted anything to do with a cheap man. So I began saving the extra \$5 for myself. Then I started lending the money to fellows who were popular with the girls. I used to charge them 10¢ a day interest. Soon I got a reputation of being rich.

COURIER: Were you rich?
Gaston: No, I wasn't rich. I was just saving some money. I don't guess I'm rich now. They say I'm a millionaire... I wish I had a million.

COURIER: What was your first business and how did you establish it?

Gaston: My first business was a burial society. Back in those days it was the custom for folks to take up a collection to bury somebody...it got to be a racket. They used to take up a collection for folks that wasn't even dead. I found out that folks would pay for burial. From that I went on to others.

COURIER: After the funeral parlors what did you go into?
Gaston: Then I got into the insurance company, real estate, Federal Savings and Loan Association and lots of other things.

COURIER: How do you feel about your image in Birmingham now? They've called you the Negro millionaire and other things.
Gaston: I never believe all the good things folks say about me, and I never believe all the bad things they say. If I believed all the good things they say about me, I'd be pretty swell-headed.

COURIER: Have you been active in the civil rights movement?

Gaston: Well, in a way, yes, I'm supporting the movement. I think Martin King has done a great service for our people. The movement has been helpful not only to colored but to white people.

Barbers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
shine shoes. Right away, he would begin doing everything for the customers. Pretty soon the white customers would suggest that he become a barber. And that's what he became."

Now, Carson said, "Negro boys just don't seem to want to learn a trade. White boys go off to barber school and come back and work. They are taking over."

When Carson was asked if serving Negro customers would make it any easier for him to get Negro barbers, he said:

"It just wouldn't be right. This shop's been here so long, I just wouldn't want it to change. It just wouldn't work. That's all there is to it."



It has relieved a lot of white people who wanted to move farther than this, but (were) without an excuse to do so. The civil rights bill has helped many white people...I don't know what I've done that is so exceptional, that any other person couldn't have done as well.

COURIER: What do you think of the situation in Birmingham right now?

Gaston: I think there has been a significant change in Birmingham's atmosphere. But it may not stay, it can break loose any time. I think Birmingham is moving ahead in civil rights, very slowly

and very dangerously slow. There is no local leadership strong enough to control it, and it might get out of hand. And I say it's dangerous.

COURIER: How have you suffered because of your civil rights activity?

Gaston: They bombed my motel three times. It was the headquarters of the movement in 1963. That's where Martin King worked.

COURIER: Do you believe that it is up to the successful Negro to help the less fortunate Negro?

Gaston: That's up to the individual to decide. I'm doing it. I don't have to. It's the responsibility of the government and the city to help him.

COURIER: How are you helping the less fortunate Negro?

Gaston: I'm giving opportunity and encouragement to a lot of other Negroes. I hire quite a few Negroes. Many of them are unprofitable to me, but I hire them anyway. I operate the motel and lose money on that. I lose money on my drug-store.

COURIER: What do you think about the criticism you've received from civil rights people?

Gaston: Oh, yes, I've been criticized by civil rights people. You know, to succeed, that's a sin that's pretty hard for some folks to forgive you for. There's some envy there.

Red Cross Shuns Marchers' Blood

BY EDWARD M. RUDD and CLARENCE SHELTON

GREENSBORO--Nearly 500 civil rights workers in Greensboro went to jail at the end of last week because Mayor W.C. Christian would not grant them a permit to march down Main Street to the Hale County Courthouse.

And he still won't let them.

But this Monday Mayor Christian gave the workers his blessings for another kind of march down Main Street. The demonstrators wanted to march on the mobile Blood Bank, which was to arrive Tuesday.

The demonstrators wanted to donate 300 pints of blood--twice as much as the Red Cross expected.

"This is a lesson to the state troopers," said the Rev. Arthur Days, president of the Hale County Improvement Association. "They don't have to beat blood out of us. We will give it willingly for a humane purpose."

But Mr. Days and the demonstrators were prevented from making their "humane" march. Monday afternoon the Greensboro Red Cross issued a statement that it had cancelled the mobile blood unit's visit.

"We didn't want the local Red Cross to be used to dramatize a cause," said Dr. R.H. Cochrane, a member of the Greensboro Red Cross.

On Tuesday, 40 of the demonstrators picketed downtown to protest the Red Cross decision. Written in red letters on one sign was:

"Why can't we give in peace what you take in hate?"

POLICE ATTEND MEETINGS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
other cop, he just looked at him and soon that singing one got to feeling guilty and wondering about his job and those kids he must have had, and the next thing you know he wasn't singing any more."

"That's nothing," said the thin Negro. "I heard of one a few years ago that just quit the police force 'cause he didn't like spying on us."

He winked at his friend and added: "Last time I heard he was working on voter registration in Lowndes county."

Although Mayor Christian said that no permit was necessary for the Blood Bank march, he refused to give Mr. Days a permit to march the same route to the courthouse.

Last week, demonstrators marching to the courthouse were stopped by police barricades because they had no permit.

On July 28, police began arresting marchers. Two days later, nearly 500 people were in jail in Camp Selma in Dallas County.

By Monday, every demonstrator except one had been released on \$200 property bond.

Michael Geison, an SCLC staff worker, remained in jail. He was charged with destruction of public property at Camp Selma when several bars from a window in his cell were found missing. His bond was set at \$1,000.

Workers said prison conditions were terrible.

One demonstrator said 150 people were placed in a cell meant for about 80. He

BY DAVID M. GORDON

JACKSON--Negro workers are back on the job at a large saw mill here after settlement of a week-long strike protesting the beating of a one-armed Negro.

All but one Negro worker at the M.W. Smith Lumber Co. refused to go to work Monday, July 26, after two white employees of the company beat Ridgeway Jackson, 57, after work the previous Friday.

The lumber company employs 87 Negroes and 53 whites.

The Negroes said the company had to fire the two whites before they would end their strike.

Although the two whites had not been fired, all 87 Negroes were back at work last Monday.

The mill had been shut down during the five days of the strike.

Though the company didn't meet their demand, many of the Negroes consider their strike a success.

"We weren't intending to stay away forever," said one member of the strikers' three-man committee.

"We were only letting the company officials know that we wouldn't tolerate such beatings. The manager already told us he was not in accord with what went on."

The strikers organized themselves right after the beating. They held a meeting on July 25, elected their three representatives and voted 86 to 0 to stay out until the whites were fired.

About ten of the strikers asked to go back to work during the next week, but the strike continued officially until a meeting of the

workers July 31. Then they voted 51 to 24 to return, according to the count of the three-man committee.

The workers apparently returned to their jobs for several reasons.

The most important reason, said one member of the committee, was that the company promised to form a four-man grievance committee, including two Negroes, to work out similar disputes in the future.

Said L.C. Crim, general manager of the sawmill:

"The whole incident was just a misunderstanding. I dreamed up the committee to make clear the company's policy of avoiding such misunderstandings in the future...."

"It's their right to have such a committee. It will give them a voice in deciding their own working conditions."

Many of the workers were finding it impossible to go longer than a week without pay.

The sawmill is not unionized, and there was no strikers' fund to support the Negroes while they stayed off work.

Finally, Crim had told the three-man committee on the last day of the strike that he had a new crew of workers ready to replace the strikers if they were not back on the job by Monday.

"We were going to start the mill on Monday regardless of whether the strikers returned or not," Crim said.

Now that they are back on the job, most of the Negroes feel some definite changes as a result of their strike.

"We have already seen evidence of better working conditions and more harmony in the company," said a member of the three-man committee.

"Even the white employees are treating us better," another Negro striker said. "It's not quite as bad as before."

Some of the other strikers said the most important effect of the strike was the new unity created among the Negro workers. "It let them know that Negroes will pull together," one worker said.

Will there be any more strikes at the saw mill?

The strikers weren't sure. Crim said

he was certain there would be no more. "I'm guessing," Crim said, "that the strike would never have occurred in the first place if the local civil rights group (SCLC) had not taken the beating up as an issue. I think they started the whole thing."

John Davis, local SCLC project director, said:

"That's untrue. The strikers asked us to help them before we knew anything about it. They wanted to strike, and they decided to do it on their own."

AMERICUS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
negotiations seemed farther away than ever.

The mayor has refused to call a bi-racial meeting. And private citizens in the white community don't want to take the first step.

Of the six white citizens who originally agreed to serve on the bi-racial committee, only one, attorney Warren Fortson, favors a meeting now. The others are waiting for the mayor's go-ahead.

Fortson has been threatened and harassed for the stand he has taken. This week he was asked to step down from his job as Sumter County attorney.

Negro leaders are determined to keep picketing and marching for a number of demands, including:

A bi-racial committee, jobs, better police protection, a Negro voting registrar and a new justice of the peace election.

But some of the Negro people are losing interest, especially since the four women are now out of jail.

"We need something new to rally around," one worker said. "The people are tired of marching every day for something they don't really feel."

On Tuesday, 40 new civil rights workers arrived from Savannah, Ga., to bolster the demonstrations.

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Community Reports

Tuskegee

BY ALTONIA BAKER
TUSKEGEE--TIAL was formed by Tuskegee Institute students who protested police brutality in Selma, and who felt there was a need to organize a civil rights group in Tuskegee. TIAL now has 50 members, including high school students.

In February, 1965, TIAL led more than 200 students in a sympathy march in downtown Tuskegee to protest the arrest of Tuskegee students in Selma.

TIAL's second demonstration, in March 1965, was a march in Montgomery to deliver a petition to Gov. Wallace protesting police brutality in the state of Alabama.

Wallace did not appear to receive the petition, and students and faculty members remained all night in protest.

The people that remained were not permitted to obtain food or warm clothing, or to use toilet facilities. Some were arrested for urinating in the street.

The Tuskegee Institute administration was in disagreement with student participation in demonstrations. It required all student demonstrators to turn in forms which gave their parents' permission to attend the March in Montgomery.

Some faculty members, despite the wishes of the administration not to let their classes go untaught, left to join the March.

Like any other civil rights group, TIAL has conflicts with the people who disagree with its methods of solving problems.

TIAL member Patricia Bailey said: "The lower-class Negroes are waiting for the middle-class Negroes to lead the way for them, but the middle-class Negroes do not like our methods of solving the problems in Macon County."

TIAL coordinator George Ware has set up objectives, which every member follows.

"We strive to eliminate the need to exist," Ware has stated. "I feel that in the 20th Century, there should be no civil rights group existing in order to obtain freedom. Freedom should already exist for everyone."

The Doctor Says

Shots Can Keep Your Children Healthy

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

DEAR DOCTOR: What shots should my baby have and when should they be given?

MEDICAL SCIENCE has come a long way in the last few years in preventing disease. This is especially true in infancy and childhood. More and more of the childhood diseases can now be prevented through vaccination and/or inoculation, commonly known as "shots."

Following is a list of diseases which we now are able to prevent. Some are old and some are new and the list is growing every year.

1. SMALLPOX--This should be done during the first year of life and most doctors will vaccinate against smallpox by the sixth month of age. Your baby should be vaccinated unless he is ill, frail, or running a fever at the time. Your doctor is the best judge of this, so take his advice and have your baby get his vaccination at the time he advises. The small pox vaccination should be repeated every five to seven years throughout life. It should be given again if there is an outbreak of the disease, in which case local health authorities will notify the whole community.

2. DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS (whooping cough) and TETANUS (lock-jaw)--These are lumped together because that is the way the inoculations are usually given. They are called "D.P.T." shots for short and are given probably beginning at two or three months and given several weeks apart in three doses. These are very important inoculations because these three diseases can be very dangerous in infancy and childhood. Booster shots should be given at intervals and your doctor will advise you when your child should get them.

3. POLIO (infantile paralysis)--This

Union Springs

UNION SPRINGS--Disputes over national church policy--including, some say, integration--have left this community with two separate white Methodist church organizations.

The community has both a Union Springs Methodist Church and a Union Springs Southern Methodist Church.

In November of 1963, about 90 per cent of the Methodists here voted to break away and join the Southern Methodist Church.

The rebel 90 per cent took over the Methodist church building and the parsonage. The remaining 10 per cent have met since then in the basement of the old Carnegie Library.

Now the question of which group owns the church property is before the courts. The remaining Methodist Church members have filed a suit to reclaim the property from the Southern Methodist group.

C.A. May, of the Union Springs Methodist Church, said the split in the Methodist community was "motivated" by "the racial situation."

Another spokesman for the Methodist Church said that the Southern Methodist majority was "disturbed over integration trends in other Methodist churches."

However, R.J. Lawrence, of the Union Springs Southern Methodist Church, said the dispute took place "not entirely because of the racial issue."

"I would have been in favor of the split if Negroes had never been born. I don't like the concentration of power."

The Alabama Methodist Church is under the authority of Bishop Kenneth Goodson of Birmingham and a number of district superintendents.

The Southern Methodist Church has no bishop or superintendents. Each congregation controls its own policies.

May said that if a Negro wanted to attend services at the Union Springs Methodist Church, "the question would have to come up before the church bishop."

The Union Springs dispute divided families and friends, but hard feelings are slowly healing, according to members of both churches.

But the court fight over the church property is coming up later this month before Judge Jack Wallace, brother of the governor.

Camp Hill

BY JO ANN VINES, JUDY BRUMMETT, WINNIE R. MCCOY, and SYLVIA TRIMBLE

CAMP HILL--The Head Start program has completed seven weeks of operation at Edward Bell School. The total enrollment is 64.

Some people say it is only play, but Miss Pogue, one of the teachers, says, "Just play is real work and real learning."

The Head Start program was made possible by the Office of Economic Opportunity. It is designed to help pre-schoolers of low-income families to develop desirable attitudes toward unfamiliar social situations.

It tries to develop the child in the following major areas: social integration, medical care and nutrition.

The Camp Hill Head Start program stresses health and medical care for the children. The school has provided a physical and dental examination for each of the students enrolled.

Tuskegee Dialogue

BY PETER SCOTT II
YOU CAN'T COME IN, WE ARE SINGING PRAISES TO GOD.

Shine on me, shine on me... Let the Light from the Lighthouse shine on me.

WE LOVE YOU, BUT YOU CAN'T WORSHIP HERE.

God is love. We love the Lord. With all our heart and mind and soul.

YOU ARE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY, WE OWN THIS LAND.

This land? God gave this land to me. He said seek and you shall find. Knock and the doors of the church shall be opened to you.

WE CHRISTIANS HAVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO LET YOU ENTER.

Love thy neighbor as thyself. How can a man say that he loves God, whom he has not seen, and hate his brother, whom he has seen?

Most of the children have not been provided with this type of examination before. Through these examinations some illnesses were discovered that the parents were not aware of.

Through free meals the Head Start program has broadened the children's knowledge and experience with food. A variety of foods has been introduced in their diet.

Miss Lewis, the assistant county home demonstration agent, has met with the parents and instructed them on the actions of the child at meal times and how to cope with these actions.

Jackson

BY JOAN FITZPATRICK
JACKSON--On Thursday, July 29, a Negro and two white girls stopped in Ray and Tom's restaurant in Jackson for lunch.

After a hurried conference with employees, Ray came over to the table, informed them that they were in the wrong place and that he did not wish to serve them, but that the federal government said he must. On requesting a menu, the girls were told that there were none. Ray also added that the restaurant served only hamburgers. The three ordered hamburgers and Cokes, ate, paid their bill, and left quietly.

Two days later, an integrated group of eight returned to Ray and Tom's. After another staff conference during which the cooks threatened to walk out if the young people were not served, the eight were given menus and permitted to order whatever they wished.

The mayor and several other city officials appeared on the scene while the group was eating. There were no incidents. Again the group left quietly.

"I Always Had It in Me" Says Jackson Man on His First March

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
only two days in August instead of the promised five.

Therefore, the Gadsden picketers who marched Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, demanded that the three days be made up. After three hours of picketing, county officials granted this request.

In Greenville, 200 marchers aimed their protest at the Butler County registrar. More than 600 people have been up to the courthouse since June, they said, but the Butler County registrar has not told any of them whether they passed the test.

When the demonstrators tried to cross a police barricade, Tuesday and Wednesday, they were forced back with tear gas.

Not every county responded to Williams' "urgent memorandum" with a demonstration.

J.B. Newman, the leader of Henry County SCOPE, explained: "Everything's all right here. We don't have no need to march. We had a satisfactory agreement with the officials."

In Choctaw County a SCOPE volunteer said that last week the workers had received a "frantic call" to come to Greensboro and be ready to go to jail. They spent most of their time in Greensboro playing bridge, she said.

This week when they received the "urgent memorandum" in Choctaw County, they thought twice about it and decided there was no reason to put the "burden of a demonstration on a county that has been cooperative."

In Pike County there was no demonstration, because everyone was at the courthouse.

Two weeks ago on registration day, 200 people showed up at the county courthouse in Troy. Only a small fraction of those were processed.

When SCOPE members complained, Pike County officials agreed to keep the courthouse open for registration all this week, even Saturday, and next week if necessary.

In a number of counties--Bullock, Crenshaw, Etowah, Clarke, Barbour--Tuesday's demonstration was the first that had been held.

Clarke County was one of these places. When Hosea Williams' letter came on Sunday, local leaders held a meeting and decided to call for a demonstration in Grove Hill, the county seat of Clarke County.

Sports Corner

Poor-Mouth Trick Works -- Koufax, Dodgers Prove It

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
There's an old football tradition that says a coach must never admit his team is any good.

If the coach has his entire offensive and defensive lineup returning from the year before, he sobs, "They're getting old and complacent. We need new blood."

If a college squad is full of flashy young sophomores, the coach weeps, "They're



green as grass. We're gonna get murdered."

Even if there's nothing wrong with his team, the coach must never, never say so, on pain of being accused of telling the truth. No worse thing can be said about a football coach.

So he must find other things to moan about--the gridiron grass is so thick it

slopes up his halfbacks, or there are splinters on the bench, or finally, the unanswerable line:

"Sure we've improved, but every other team in the conference has improved twice as much."

All this is interesting, for a number of reasons.

One reason is that it makes you wonder where you have to go to school to get stupid enough to be a football coach.

Another is that this trick of poo-pooing your own team has never been used much in baseball.

However, the Los Angeles Dodgers may have caught on to the poor-mouth trick this year.

In April, when the doctors decided that star pitcher Sandy Koufax had arthritis in his elbow, Dodger general manager Buzzie Bavasi said sadly:

"I am re-setting the club right now, with the idea that Sandv won't be with us."

Although it was undignified, the other teams couldn't help themselves. They practically danced in the streets.

Koufax, with his blazing fast ball, was the toughest pitcher in the game. National League hitters could hardly believe they wouldn't have to face him in 1965.

And they shouldn't have believed it. Koufax' first start was like those days when they let the kid out of the hospital after sewing his arm back on. Everyone was afraid to look.

So Sandy struck out like 13 batters. And that's what he's been doing ever since, poor kid.

So far this season, he has won 18 and lost only four--the best record in the majors. He has struck out 241 hitters in 213 innings, an average of about 10 per game.

Even that 213-innings pitched is a league-leading figure--not bad, considering he wasn't going to pitch at all. At least, that's what Bavasi said.

Milwaukee Brave manager Bobby Bragan this week admitted he told his pitchers to throw spitballs in two games.

Major leaguers say the spitball is almost impossible to hit, because the moisture unbalances the ball and makes it do tricks. They say it gives the pitcher a terrific advantage.

Oh yes. The Braves lost both games, 9 to 2 and 3 to 1.

Negroes Deny Signing Warrants Used to Arrest SCLC Leader

BY JAMES SMITH
CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga.--Two Negroes whose signatures appeared on warrants charging the local SCLC leader with forgery have said they didn't sign the warrants.

Calvin Turner, a Negro schoolteacher who heads both SCLC and Project Head Start here, was arrested last week on charges of forging the Negroes' names on applications for their children to transfer to a white school.

The two Negroes are Dock Davis, a school-bus driver, and Mrs. Edna Swain, the mother of five schoolchildren.

The warrants charged that Turner forged their signatures on applications for their children's transfer from Murden school, with an enrollment of 600

Head Start

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
When the OEO telegram arrived on July 29, C.L. Scarborough, director of the public school's Head Start program, quickly returned a report on the progress Mobile had made since the warning early in July.

According to Scarborough, the OEO then asked by telephone for a further report this week, in the hopes that Mobile's Head Start centers would not have to be closed. Meanwhile, the centers remained open.

But Mobile's school board has informed the OEO that it will not force its white employees to accept assignments they do not want.

Negroes, to Alexander Institute, with an enrollment of 200 whites.

Davis said he was called into the office of Lola Williams, superintendent of education, on July 17. He said he signed a blank paper and another paper that might have had writing on it.

Davis said he was told both signatures were needed to compare his handwriting with that on an application. Shortly afterward a warrant was issued for Turner's arrest.

The warrant had Davis' signature on it. Davis said he tried to have the charges dropped, but Sheriff Milton Moore wouldn't allow it.

Mrs. Swain said Sheriff Moore came to her home July 18 and obtained her signature on a blank paper. She said he told her he wanted to compare her handwriting with someone else's.

A few days later a second warrant was issued against Turner. It bore Mrs. Swain's signature.

Miss Williams and Sheriff Moore refused to comment on the case.

Turner, whose teaching contract was not renewed by the local school board for the coming year, will go on trial at the end of August. He is now free on \$1000 bond.

His attorney, Howard Moore of Atlanta, called forgery charges "a calculated attempt of the white people to defame and demean Calvin Turner...and to threaten, intimidate, and harass Negroes in Tallapoosa County from integration efforts."

Macon May Get Food Plan

TUSKEGEE--About ten to 15 per cent of the people in Macon County may soon be able to get \$7 worth of staple food per month free from the federal Surplus Commodity Distribution Program.

The five-man Macon County Board of Revenue plans to discuss the program in detail this Monday with Oscar Bentley, director of the State Bureau of Commodity Distribution.

"We're already basically committed to the program," said board member V.A. Edwards of Tuskegee, "but we must work out matters such as storage, personnel, and financing."

Macon County has not had such a program since war needs cut surpluses in 1943.

Twenty-five of Alabama's 67 counties--22 of them in the northern half of the state--now have such a program.

The Tuskegee City Council voted earlier this year to pay half of the estimated \$800 monthly cost of administering the program, if the county approved it.

The Macon County revenue board began

discussing the program in January, but "has not decided anything definite," said chairman E.C. Laslie of Tuskegee.

Macon County would put up the rest of the \$800 cost itself. The food--such as flour, corn meal and dry milk--would be furnished free by the federal government.

Unlike other welfare projects, the surplus commodity program would actually give the people food, rather than food stamps or a monthly check.

Under the system as administered in the 25 Alabama counties now using it, two groups of people would qualify for the food.

First, all those who now receive welfare checks for Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, or Old Age Pension would automatically qualify.

They would continue to receive monthly checks, in addition to the food.

The other eligible group would be those with monthly income of less than \$55 for one person, less than \$90 for two people, or less than \$115 for three or more.

White Youth Slain in Americus

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lier this year for bootlegging. He was out on bond, with a trial set for November.

Hopkins held a part-time job at a furniture factory and a filling station. He is married and has a one-year old daughter.

"He wasn't the kind of boy to pick on nobody," said his mother, Mrs. Lucy Ann Hopkins. "But you bother him, and you got to whup him."

"Charlie is a pretty rough kid," a former schoolmate commented. "He has a hot temper--very hot."

"When I visited him in jail, he was real broken up," his mother said. "He tell me he took one shot, up in the air, but he says they tell him he's going to the electric chair."

"I don't know what's gonna happen. Just how they feel about anything, that's what they are gonna do. Don't matter how much you pay a lawyer."

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