

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. II, NO. 29

WEEKEND EDITION: JULY 16-17, 1966

TEN CENTS

Three Stores Are Picketed \$500,000 to CR Groups

BY WILLIAM W. ROBINSON

GREENSBORO--"I've never seen Negroes sticking together like they have here in the poor counties," Mrs. Teresa Burroughs said here Monday night at the weekly mass meeting. "Tonight I'm proud to be a Negro."

Mrs. Burroughs heads the picketing of Greensboro stores that is now in its fifth week.

Local Negroes have been picketing and refusing to buy from stores which, they say, refuse to hire or promote Negroes. The three large stores involved are Elmore's Five and Dime, Bill's Dollar Store, and Adams Market.

During the picketing, said Mrs. Burroughs, "they have spit on us, put dogs on us, harrassed us, and pulled a shotgun on us." About eight or nine people carry picket signs daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

"We realize that our patronage supports these stores," said Mrs. Burroughs. Hale County (of which Greensboro is the county seat) is 71% Negro, she said, and the white merchants depend on the Negro dollar for their livelihood.

"White merchants want to see Negro faces in Greensboro, but we have to keep pressure on the stores until they will hire Negroes," said Mrs. Burroughs.

Last year a committee composed of Lewis Black, head of the Hale County Improvement Association; the Rev. L. A. Lee, and Mrs. Burroughs wrote letters to various stores asking that they hire Negroes. The letters were ignored. The three then talked to the merchants, but said they received no assurances that Negroes would be hired.

Picketing began last month at Elmore's Five and Dime, two weeks ago at Bill's Dollar Store, and last week at Adams Market. Negroes have been urged to boycott any Greensboro stores that discriminate in hiring.

The storeowners said they hadn't ignored Negro protests.

"Doc" Adams Sr. of Adams Market said the picketers "haven't talked to me or presented any demands." And, he said, "Negroes are still shopping in my store."

Said Harold Campbell, manager of Elmore's Five and Dime: "When the Negroes approached me here before the picketing, I told them that I would go by the law. I have had several applications for jobs, but they have all been incomplete." As for the effects of the picketing, he said, "Business is not too bad."

Mrs. Hazel Johnson, manager of Bill's Dollar Store, refused to comment.

Mrs. Burroughs said the picketing would continue until Negroes were hired: "We'll stay here till Christmas if we have to, to get what is rightfully ours."



THESE WILCOX COUNTY PEOPLE MAY BE HELPED BY ANTI-POVERTY GRANT

MFDP in Legal Mess

BY GAIL FALK

JACKSON, Miss.--The first battles of Mississippi's congressional and senatorial campaigns were being fought this week in the courts, not on the campaign stump.

The main disagreement was whether Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) candidates who ran in the June 7 Democratic primary can run as independents in November.

The legal battle started last May, when the MFDP asked a federal district court to postpone the primary until confusion about a Mississippi law could be cleared up. This law says, "No person shall be eligible to participate in any primary election unless he intends to support the nominations made in the primary in which he participates," and "is in accord with the statement of the principles of the party holding such primary."

Six MFDP congressional candidates--the Rev. Clifton Whitley, Dock Drummond, Ralhus Hayes, the Rev. Edwin King, the Rev. Clinton Collier and Lawrence Guyot--said they did not agree with the principles that the regular Mississippi Democratic Party set forth at its 1964 convention. This convention condemned the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and favored separation of the races. But the MFDP candidates said they had a right to run in the Democratic primary anyway.

Finally, the Mississippi board of election commissioners agreed to list the MFDP candidates in the Democratic primary despite the MFDP's "Declaration of Independence from the Principles of the Democratic Party of the State." The suit was then dismissed.

None of the six won nomination in the Democratic primary, and last month they began plans to run as independents (CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 1)

They rolled up the window, Field said the white boy smashed it.

Most of the white teen-agers who had been at the gas station refused to comment on what happened. One said a Negro had started the fight by picking up an oil-can spout.

Mississippi highway patrolman Bob Peavy, who said he arrived when the fighting was over, arrested Sumrall for failing to obey an officer.

Peavy explained in court Tuesday that "every time I asked them to leave, Sumrall kept agitating the others, 'Come on and fight.'"

Sumrall said he was on his way to the car when one of the white boys hit him on the back of his head and kicked Cumber.

"I beckoned the patrolman to come over. He grabbed me by the collar and said, 'You are under arrest,'" Sumrall said.

Judge Lee Martin found Sumrall guilty and fined him \$25. Sumrall will appeal the conviction.

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BY NELSON LICHTENSTEIN AND ROBERT E. SMITH

CAMDEN--The federal government has approved more than \$500,000 in anti-poverty money for two civil rights groups in Lowndes and Wilcox counties.

The two grants, for programs to help migrant farm laborers, come under a part of the Economic Opportunity Act that does not require the governor's approval.

In Wilcox County, the anti-poverty coordinating committee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is getting \$302,081 from the government for a family development program.

In Lowndes County, \$240,640 is being channeled through the Lowndes County Christian Movement for a program to teach reading and writing and new job skills. About 100 people who have lost or are in danger of losing their farm tenant jobs will learn new skills such as carpentry or masonry in the program.

Leaders of both Negro freedom organizations say they'll use the money to set up anti-poverty programs controlled and staffed by poor people.

"The money is something concrete. SCLC has just begun to fight in Wilcox County," said the Rev. Daniel Harrell, head of SCLC in the county. "This grant will give Negroes courage and a feeling of self-reliance."

In the Black Belt county where 83 per cent of the people can neither read nor write, the federal funds will be used to set up adult education classes, youth enrichment programs designed to help keep junior high students in school, and day-care centers for children less than three years of age.

Last year the Wilcox County School Board fired six Negro teachers, all active in civil rights activities. According to Harrell, these people will be the first instructors hired by the SCLC anti-poverty committee.

The eight-month program will begin about August 1, with nine centers established around the county. More than 200 families are scheduled to participate in the family development program.

William Strickland, new head of the Lowndes County Christian Movement, said the federal grant was especially important because it meant "the government realizes that we are not radical or extremists as some newspaper columnists and others have said."

Since its founding in March, 1965, the Lowndes County Christian Movement has been advised by Stokely Carmichael and other SNCC staff members who have been highly critical of the federal government and its anti-poverty program.

John Hulett, former chairman of the Lowndes movement, said last April, "The federal government's been playing around with us on this poverty program. If we had the power we could get the program. Once you get power, you don't have to beg."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN, Col. 5)



WILLIAM STRICKLAND

Free Food for Hale

GREENSBORO--Hale and Perry counties will almost certainly be approved for the federal government's free surplus food program even if Probate Judge Harold Knight doesn't give his approval to the program. This was the message Lewis Black, chairman of the Hale County Improvement Association, brought back from Washington Wednesday. Neal Freeman, of the Department of Agriculture, told Black that since the Office of Economic Opportunity had agreed to pay for the distribution of the food, the county board of revenue would not have to pay any part of the program. Since the county doesn't have to pay for the program, Black was told, it doesn't have to approve it.

Pool Integrated Quietly

No Splash in Tuskegee

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--Things were quiet at the city's downtown swimming pool one hot afternoon last week.

Several teen-agers were diving and swimming in the deep end. Another teen-ager sat in the lifeguard stand, sunglasses and a battered hat shading him from the 99-degree haze.

Down at the shallow end of the pool, two young girls in pink bathing suits splashed in the blue water.

It was an ordinary summer scene except for one detail. The teen-aged divers were Negro. The lifeguard and the girls were white.

Last summer, things weren't so peaceful around the Tuskegee swimming pool. In June, groups of Negro college students left "their" pool on the other side of town to swim in the "white" pool.

They ended 25 years of swimming pool segregation in Tuskegee. But some whites responded by throwing rubbish and glass in the water. The City Council closed the pool for the rest of the summer.

This spring, Negro and white students from Tuskegee High School had swimming classes together in the pool. At the end of May, the pool opened quietly for public swimming. So far, things have stayed quiet.

One reason it's so quiet is that not very many people use the pool, Tuskegee Mayor Charles M. Keever said that in past years the pool was full of white children. This year there are never more than 30 people in at once. Sometimes there are only five or six.

Many white children who used to swim in the Tuskegee pool now go to Chewacla State Park near Auburn or to a private club about 35 miles north in Tallapoosa County. Some of them just don't swim at all.

Whites and Negroes swim in the Tuskegee pool at the same time. But they usually don't swim together. The whites

stay in the shallow end and the Negroes in the deep end. Sometimes the whites sit around the edge waiting for the Negroes to leave before they will go in the water.

Mayor Keever said it costs about \$700 a month to keep the pool open. The young man who manages it earns \$500 a month.

"He has an important responsibility," the mayor explained. "We have to be prepared for trouble every day after what happened last year. Fortunately, there's been no trouble to speak of. We've made a beginning, and it's working out very, very well."

There were other signs that Tuskegeans are taking the desegregated pool calmly.

William P. Smith, one of 33 Negro students who attended Tuskegee High School last year, swims in both Tuskegee pools. "I just come to whichever one I feel like swimming in," he said. He went around to the diving board and jack-knifed neatly into the water.

A plump white boy stood on the edge of the pool, watching the Negroes swim. He looked up at the hot sun, and back at the water. He glanced around at his white friends, but none of them were looking. He dived in.



LONELY SWIMMER IN TUSKEGEE POOL

No Summer Head Start in Montgomery, But a Year-Round Program Is Planned

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Montgomery had 25 full-time summer Head Start schools last year. This year there is no summer Head Start.

But, say local anti-poverty officials, two other Head Start programs--Follow Through and a year-round Head Start--are going forward.

Unfinished paper-work and other complications ended any chance for a repeat of last year's successful summer program, according to anti-poverty officials.

Last year, money for summer Head Start came directly from Washington to the Montgomery Child Development Agency, said a spokesman for the Montgomery Community Action Committee, the city's four-month-old anti-poverty organization.

This year, he said, Head Start plans had to go from the Child Development Agency (a Negro group) through the Community Action Committee, and then on to the Atlanta office of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

Somehow, said the spokesman, the Child Development Agency "got lost in the shuffle."

The Community Action Committee was funded by the federal government March 17, just two weeks before the deadline for 1966 summer Head Start plans.

When the Community Action Committee got the plans from the Child Development Agency, it was already March 31--the day the plans were due in Atlanta. And, said the spokesman,



HEAD START CLASS

the Child Development Agency's plans for an integrated summer program were "incomplete."

The Child Development Agency's plans were then "deferred" while a proposal from the Montgomery County Board of Education was considered. The board's proposal fell through.

Did the Community Action Committee help the Child Development Agency (a "delegate" agency) with the plans?

"It's up to them," said the spokesman. "It's not our responsibility to go out and solicit programs."

The spokesman pointed out, however, that one other phase of the Head Start program is in operation and a third is

in process. Most people don't realize, he said, that a summer Head Start program in any case would be just "one-twentieth of the work we're doing."

Montgomery now has a Follow Through program for 800 youngsters--all Negro--who attended Head Start schools last summer. These children have classes in 17 centers on Saturday mornings, and also get medical and dental care.

Furthermore, said the spokesman, plans have been submitted for a year-round Head Start program for children from three to six years of age.

These plans, he said, are now in Atlanta, "awaiting 1967 funds."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

A Paper for the People

One year ago--on July 16, 1965--the first issue of The Southern Courier was distributed to thousands of people across the state of Alabama.

The Southern Courier is an independent newspaper. Our only responsibility is to our readers, the people of Alabama. And our chief concern is the crucial problems that confront Alabamians.

The Southern Courier is independent of its advertisers, of politicians, of dogma, and of any particular group or organization. We will point out merits and demerits wherever we find them, treating whites and Negroes alike.

There are certain basic principles in which this newspaper believes. We believe that all men are entitled to the equal protection of the laws and to equal justice in the courts.

With these principles in mind, The Southern Courier cannot ignore the fact that most of Alabama's Negroes are denied these basic equalities.

Another major problem that Alabamians face is the change from a rural to an industrial economy. Such a change is painful, especially for those citizens who are forced to leave the land but cannot find their rightful place in the offices and factories of the cities.

Education and politics are also under new pressures in Alabama. While the state is trying to expand and improve its school system, very few Alabama Negroes attend school with whites.

While The Southern Courier tries to fulfill its responsibilities to its readers, we hope that you, the reader, will feel a responsibility towards us.

If you have ideas and criticisms that will help us produce a better paper, by all means write us a letter or tell your suggestion to your local Southern Courier reporter or representative.

The Southern Courier's first year has shown just how much the paper depends on the people of Alabama. Whatever success The Southern Courier has had, it owes to the many people who have bought it, sold it, read it, criticized it, and helped its editors find the news.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor: I am proud that the civil rights movement has finally got a leader that will make them proud to be of the Black Race. STOKELY CARMICHAEL is another Malcolm X, a true leader that wishes to free the Colored instead of making them pawns, and Sycophants to be laughed at...

A Remarkable Speech

Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers made a remarkable speech last week at the Southwest Lawyers and Physicians Conference in North Carolina. Other newspapers have reported what Flowers said about black and white law-breakers, but this was nothing new.

Somewhere along the line as I was growing up in the small town of Dothan, some people who took an interest in me as a little boy--my parents, teachers, a lot of people-- somehow they instilled in me a strong feeling that, to state it in its simplest terms, the right thing to do was to do the "right" thing.

Now if my life depended on it, I seriously question whether I could spell out for you precisely just what is meant by "right" in that context. Yet there has never been any question in my own mind as to what "right" meant.

Now there is nothing so special about this. Most Southerners are brought up this way, just as are most Americans everywhere, I suppose....

As I was growing up and taking my place as a young attorney in my home town--an environment, incidentally, which was structured around the assumed second-class status of Negroes--all that I did and said, I tried to do and say in keeping with what I felt to be "right."

Political opponents have rapped me pretty hard for what they have claimed to be contradictions.... What sustained me throughout all of this, and through subsequent abuse which has come my way for having changed my attitudes toward segregation, is the sure conviction in my own heart that my determination to do what was "right" had not changed.

I admit that I have looked at segregation through the eyes of a man who was raised from a boy on the privileged side of a racially segregated social system.

I am not ashamed to admit my thinking has changed over the years as I have been able to see this question more from the other man's point of view.

And when, as I grew older, this knowledge and understanding led me to the realization that forced segregation was in truth a violation of what I felt to be "right," I did not hesitate to say so, both privately and publicly.

This is the point I want to get across to my fellow Southern whites: No one is asking us to abandon our moral values, to give up principles of "right" and "wrong" which we and our families and our neighbors have cherished for generations.

What is being asked of us as Americans these days concerning civil rights is to be faithful to our obligation continually to renew our assessment of what is "right"--to look about us and ask, in quiet and personal candor:

Is it really "right" that some people in our land should be treated as belonging to a separate caste, and relegated to second-class status, because of their appearance, or who their parents were, or where they came from?

Many Southerners must now be wrestling with these questions, and hopefully many more will find the answers in the years to come. But Flowers has had this experience in full public view, while holding and running for office.



DOTHAN--Two years ago this week, a boys' club was just an idea in the head of James Hall. Today the Hawk-Houston Boys' Club serves 300 boys, ages six to 18, and Hall is the club's director.

TROY--More than 40 people met in the Washington Street Center last week to discuss what was wrong with Troy, and what could be done about it.

ANNISTON--Three June graduates of the Cobb Avenue High School will be off to college this fall, all with the help of scholarships they've won.

TUSCALOOSA--Wonder how it feels to get away from it all? Ask the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, local civil rights leader, and he'll tell you all about his recent vacation in Hawaii.

ANDALUSIA, BRUNDIDGE, ELBA, LUVERNE--Frozen custard and root beer stands have been strongholds against integration in these four towns. Looks like they want all their customers to be as whites as the ice cream they sell.

Dallas Chicken Plant Means 300 New Jobs



MRS. REBECCA ANDERSON

SELMA--Dallas County Probate Judge Bernard Reynolds has approved plans for a poultry processing plant that will provide about 300 jobs for the Negro community of Bogue Chitto.

The poultry plant is the brainchild of Mrs. A. W. Boynton, a Selma business woman and civil rights leader.

Now additional plans have to be worked out with the federal Economic Development Administration before construction can begin.

The plant will cost \$400,000 and employ 100 people. Another 200 people will be involved in raising chickens for the plant.

The Economic Development Administration, the Purina Feed Company, and the late Max Harrison, a Mobile inventor, worked with the Bogue Chitto Farmers Corporation--an organization of local Negro farmers--to set up the business.

According to the plans, each person who sets up a poultry house will get a

has since been working to get the farmers corporation on its feet. Bogue Chitto, in southeast Dallas County, was picked for the plant because most of the Negroes in the area own their own land.

The first people to get jobs in the plant will be Negro tenant farmers who were thrown off their land because of civil rights activities.

In the meantime, the farmers corporation is trying to get the U.S. government to provide trailers for the people to live in.

According to the plans, each person who sets up a poultry house will get a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT, Col. 6)

TV NEWS

BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN SATURDAY, JULY 16

MISS UNIVERSE BEAUTY PAGEANT--Otherwise known as the 15th Annual International Livestock Exhibition. You'll see 80 over-developed girls with under-developed talents fight it out for the Miss Universe crown.

VOYAGE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA--"The Shape of Doom." An enormous whale swallows an underwater nuclear device and heads out to sea.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20

SIBERIA: A DAY IN IRKUTSK--A one-hour special filmed 3,000 miles into the frozen interior of Siberia. Designed to acquaint Americans with a strange country, this show might even make you appreciate the hot weather we're having (see photo).

FRIDAY, JULY 22

SUMMER FUN--"McNab's Law." In premiere starring Cliff ("Charlie Weaver") Arquette, a quaint druggist drives townspeople to distraction with the crazy contraptions he keeps inventing.

KRAFT SUMMER MUSIC HALL--A pleasant hour of musical entertainment. Guest stars include folk singers Suzanne Jordan and Jimmie Rodgers, and

THE UNCALLED FOR 3, a comedy team. At 8 p.m. on Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 15 in Florence, and Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.



GETTING THE STORY: INTERVIEWING WITNESS TO CIVIL RIGHTS KILLING



GETTING THE STORY IN THE OFFICE



EDITOR MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN



AFTER EDITING, STORIES ARE SET BY MACHINE, . . .



. . . AND THE TYPE IS PASTED IN PLACE ON THE "LIGHT TABLE." COMPLETED PASTE-UPS ARE THEN PHOTOGRAPHED BY PRINTER.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

From the News Spots to You

The Southern Courier is unique not just because it has gained more than 75,000 loyal readers in the year since it started.

The Courier is an unusual paper because it tells the facts about a controversial subject--race relations. It is unusual because Negro and white, rich and poor, city and rural, old and young work together to make it a factually reliable paper. It is unusual because young people started the paper, and for the most part young people run it now. It is unique because it welcomes all points of view and it takes pains to let all sides be heard.

Celebrating the first anniversary of The Southern Courier this week are 25 full-time reporters, photographers, and specialists; more than 50 distributors working in their own communities; and more than 200 young school boys and girls who sell the paper each weekend in small towns and cities in Alabama and nearby Mississippi and Georgia.

The Courier began a year ago to keep track of civil rights news and to provide information for thousands of Alabamians whose local papers pretend they do not exist. To meet its expenses, the Courier received donations from individuals and from small, private foundations in the North. No one contribution has been made for more than \$9,000. The Courier currently is waging a campaign to raise money through advertising and subscriptions on a permanent basis, because its money from gifts will not last for long.

The paper's officers estimate that it takes \$5,600 a month to put out the weekly paper. (The Courier's telephone bill alone runs close to \$1,000 a month! Its printing bill is about \$1,600 a month.)

The Courier is run by young people who have had from one to four years of experience in other newspaper work. Its staff workers are white and Negro, from North and South.

At the beginning of each week the editor talks by telephone with his reporters--in Montgomery, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Huntsville, Tuskegee, Troy, Mobile, Meridian, Miss., and Washington, D.C. He gets an idea of what the week's news will be, and he decides what pictures he wants to put in the paper that week. Meanwhile, the advertising staff is hard at work, and the office staff is handling requests for new subscriptions.

Everything is put together by late Wednesday night when the machine-set columns of news and the headlines are pasted on pieces of paper the size of this page. The paste-ups are photographed the following day by a professional printer and the photographs are put in place. An impression of each page is put on a metal plate that is then rolled to fit on an off-set press. The press churns off 18,000 copies of the paper on Thursday afternoon.

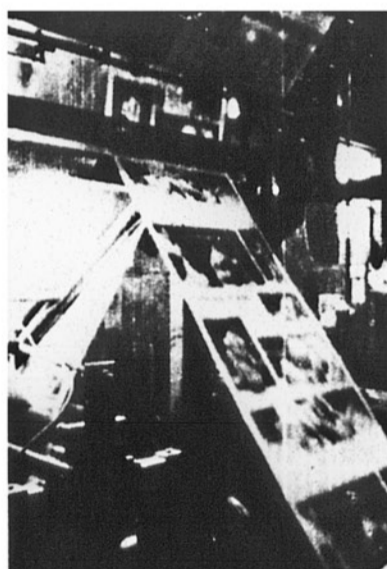
The papers are shipped to your home town by bus, and your local distributor picks them up and sells them himself or through a system of newsboys. And then comes the most important part of the week for The Southern Courier: You, the reader, look through the paper. If the job has been done right, you will get information, enjoyment, news, and guidance.



PHOTOGRAPHER GOES WHERE YOU MAKE NEWS



HOT OFF THE PRESS

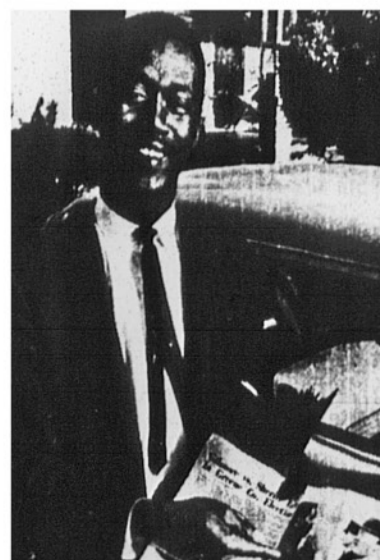
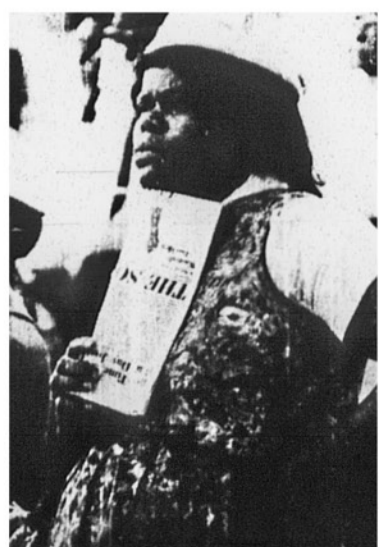


THOUSANDS OF PAPERS



PAPER IS SOLD ON WEEKENDS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

AND THEN THE READERS, . . .



Three Alabamians View the Viet War

'We Ought To Solve Own Problems First'

'Now We've Started, Must Try To Win It'

BY PETER CUMMINGS

HELICON--Miss Ira Jean May is a shy, pretty girl who graduated from Helicon High School in Crenshaw County two years ago. She is only 18 years old, but she feels strongly about the war in Viet Nam. She sat in the shade of a wooden porch while she explained her views:

"I don't think that they should be over there fighting. I think you should clean up your own front door before you try to clean up someone else's. It seems to me like the United States ought to solve its own problems first, especially the racial problem.

"I don't see any point in fighting over there. Viet Nam is separated into two nations and they are fighting each other. But it look to me like the people of the U.S. is separated too, racially...

"They're not going to stop communism from existing over there... I think it's up to the people over there whether they want communism or not. That's the only way to solve anything, by the majority of the people. 'Cause if the majority wants communism, there's no way you can stop it except kill all the people.

"Any time you hear about some women and children's getting killed, it really shakes you up. Too many innocent people are gettin' killed over there... When you see those kids in Viet Nam on TV they look so poor and undernourished. I really think that food and clothing and education would have been better than sending over all those people to get killed."

Miss May said that President Johnson might be doing the best he could with the situation in Viet Nam. She also said she didn't envy his job. "I'd hate to step in his shoes because I'd hate to send someone to die."

Miss May first began to think about the war a few years ago. "They had a special report on the TV saying all the families of the troops are supposed to leave Viet Nam. Right then I said to myself, 'There's gonna be a war.' Now every day more peoples is gettin' killed.

"I knew a few boys in the army and I told them, 'Pretty soon you'll be over there fighting.' But I shouldn't have kidded about it. It wasn't funny. They were both sent over there.

"There's nothing funny about it now. I real thought the war would end soon, but it just kept lingering and lingering and it just seem to get worse...

"Real, I think that if they take Red China into the U.S., I think that would help some of the problem in Viet Nam."



MISS IRA JEAN MAY: No point in killing the innocent.



JOHN D. SHAKESPEARE: You can't always get peace peacefully.

ANDALUSIA--John D. Shakespeare runs a small cafe on Cotton Street in Andalusia. He is unhappy about the war in Viet Nam, but he says, "I believe it's just impossible to leave now. It's started now and I believe that we have to try to win it."

Like many Alabamians, Shakespeare is uncertain about the reasons for the war. "I really don't see that we have any real cause to be over there fighting... It might be a mistake or it might be a fine idea. Probably I would have done the same thing as President Johnson, if I would have known what he did."

Shakespeare is 40 years old. During World War II, he served in the infantry. He was stationed in Alaska for most of the war. He feels that World War II was easier to understand than the war in Viet Nam. "It's a sad situation in Viet Nam. They don't consider that it be a war.

"I don't quite understand that. If they're just going to keep on what they're

doing, they ought to declare a war... I was involved in World War II and we were in war then. But now we haven't declared war and people are still gettin' killed."

"I tell you I'm for peace, that is if you can get it," Shakespeare said. "I'm a peaceful man. But understand that a lot of times you can't get peace in a peaceful way. It's just like this civil rights. There are just some people that won't let you get things in a peaceful way and then you have to use a different way."

Shakespeare approved of President Johnson's efforts to find a peaceful end to the war. "I feel like the President is a peaceful man and that he really did what he could."

Lack of information about the war bothers Shakespeare: "This here Viet Nam. When I was in the service you never did hear about it or Korea either. And then these places just jumped up.

"Why are we just hearin' of those peoples? They just come up all at once and we hear that they are fighting a war. Did you ever hear about them? I guess another time some other of them will jump up and start something too."

"What race of peoples are these Vietnamese? ... Look like to me they're very bad peoples. They must be pretty tough people, they ain't giving up easy. They must be a nervous people... I just don't know too much about that little place."

Shakespeare, a heavy man who talks with a slow and thoughtful manner, stared silently at his large hands. Finally he said, "We're in it now. They're killing our peoples now."

'Viet Cong Should Be Done Away With,' Says Veteran of War

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--In the summer of 1962, Mrs. Alfred Lang of Mobile sent her son downtown to buy some clothes for his second year of college. When he came back, he was in the Marines.

Four years later, he's home again, recovering from wounds he got in a Viet Cong ambush near someplace called Chu Lai. Corporal Alfred (Bo) Lang Jr. was only inches from death, but he doesn't regret trading his college clothes for the Marine Corps green. He wants to go back to Viet Nam--to fight for a cause he believes in, to be with his buddies in "Sulicide Charley" company, and, mainly, just to be a Marine.

He could have been a college graduate by now with a family, a good job, a down-payment on a car, and a mortgage on a house. But he's a career Marine instead, because of a sign.

When he went downtown that summer day in 1962, he says, "I saw this sign in front of the post office building that said JOIN THE MARINES." He'd had that thought in the back of his head for two or three years, but the sign turned the thought into action. He walked in, talked with the recruiter, and came out convinced.

When Lang got back to his home in the

Roger Williams housing project, he told his family. They had some doubts about his decision. He would have to give up college and the football scholarship he had won after starting at fullback for Mobile's Central High School.

But the scholarship did not cover all his college expenses, and both of his parents were holding down two jobs to raise and educate their eight children.

Besides, Lang really wanted to be a Marine more than he wanted to be a college student. So the family discussed it around the dinner table that night and ended up agreeing with him.

But then, "Everybody started saying, 'You'll never make it,'" he remembers. "It was sort of a challenge after that."

The Marine Corps sent him to its tough basic training camp at Parris Island, South Carolina, to see whether he could make it.

"At boot camp," Lang said, "they hover over you 24 hours a day and sometimes in between. They tear you down and then build you up the way they want you--so you think Marine Corps, eat Marine Corps, and sleep Marine Corps."

He came out of boot camp wanting to try something even tougher, the Corps' "jump school" for paratroopers. "But my mother didn't go for the idea," Lang says, and this time her side won.

He went to guerilla warfare school instead in the jungles of the big Pacific Island Okinawa. Lang says the only difference between the training he got there and the fighting in Viet Nam is "the fact of death."

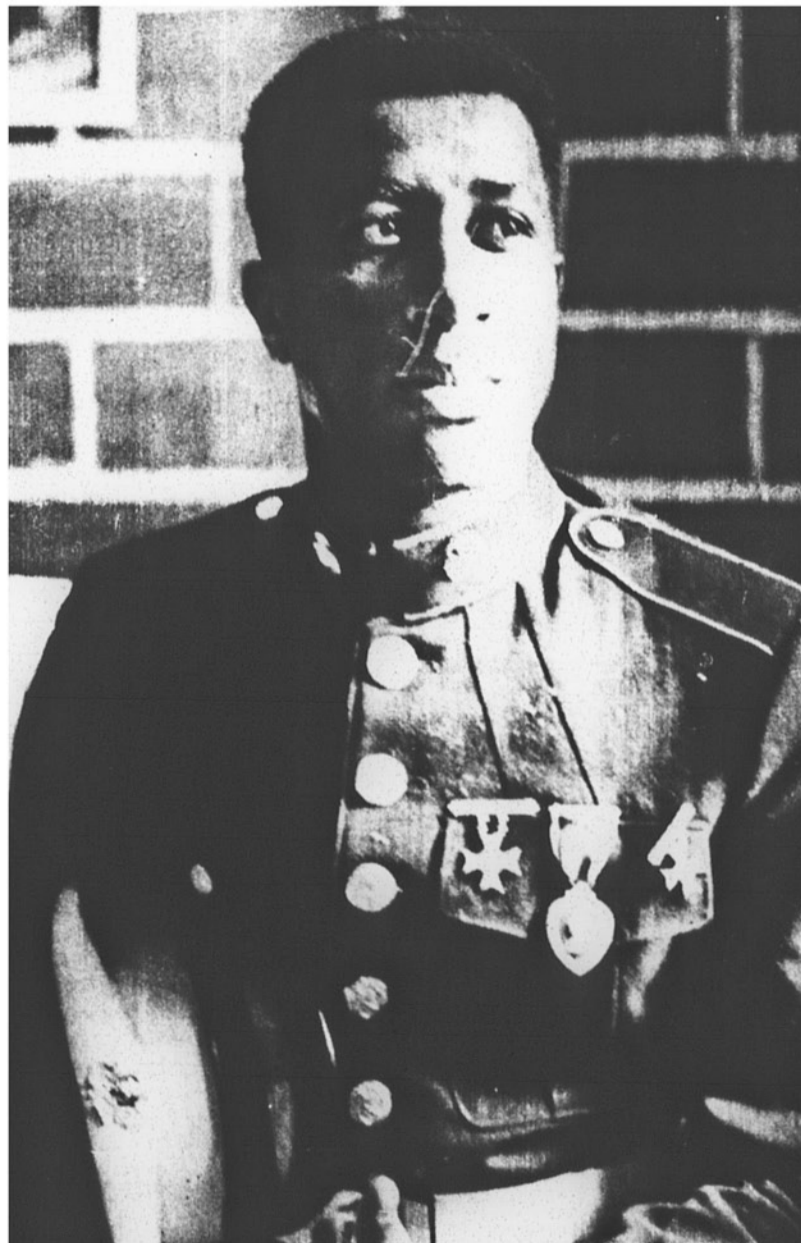
"If you listen up to what you're being told, then you can adjust all right when the enemy is using real bullets."

The school ended with a five day practice war and then a 40-mile march back to the base camp in one night. Lang felt his company was ready to fight, but it was fall, 1965, before it was finally sent to Viet Nam.

The men found plenty of fighting. On Thanksgiving Day, for instance, "we got ambushed five times by the Viet Cong," Lang recalls. They beat back the attacks, and their only casualty was one man wounded.

They didn't always get off so easily. One day, Lang was commanding a mortar squad in a patrol of about 30 men. A force of Viet Cong about the same size ambushed them, killing six of the Marines and wounding 11 of them almost instantly.

Lang's squad set their mortar up fast



ALFRED (BO) LANG JR.: "I'm a Marine. That's my job."

and started firing. They broke the enemy attack, but before the patrol could get back to the helicopters, the Viet Cong ambushed them again.

The Marines escaped on a route guarded by only two snipers. "Those two guys took out like mad down the hill," Lang says. "We got them both. One of them was killed right out. The other was wounded and died pretty quick. He was shot up pretty bad. Everybody was gettin' shots at him."

When the Viet Cong aren't lying in ambush, they may be out in the open not looking like soldiers at all. Lang says one patrol he was on saw a group of men

them to stay on their guard 24 hours a day. Propaganda broadcasts from Hanoi and Peking told of American troops and planes being shot down by the hundreds.

Signs left on trees would say, "American Imperialist, go home. You can't find happiness here. You can only find happiness with your wife and loved ones."

According to Lang, the draft card burners and the frequent lack of mail from home also hurt morale.

But the Marines don't let anything stop them, Lang says.

"It gets discouraging sometimes. And it gets pretty hot. But you can't panic. The only thing you're thinking is to get your job done. After you've been shot at so many times, you don't stop and think, 'I'm being shot at!' You just move out and try to get him."

"I always knew I'd get shot. I used to pray I would have the ability not to panic, but to maintain the leadership of my squad."

A bullet grazed his cheek in one battle, and "for a minute or two it felt like someone had put my head inside a bucket and beat on it with an iron pipe."

But he kept fighting. Then a second shot hit him in the right hand, and another in the back. "It felt like someone was running electrical waves through my body. Pains were everywhere."

James Waters, a sergeant from Mobile and a good friend of Lang since they met in the Corps, gave him first aid and then covered Lang while he crawled back toward the helicopters. Eighteen hours later he was in California, and at the Naval Hospital in Pensacola, Florida, a few days after that.

Mrs. Lang says that when she got word her son was wounded, she called Sergeant Waters' mother, who "came straight down here to be with me."

Mrs. Waters and her daughter later drove Mrs. Lang over to Pensacola to visit her son in the hospital.

"They're real good people," Mrs. Lang says. "Color doesn't matter if your heart's in the right place."

Lang agrees and adds that "I have yet to have a racial problem since I've been in the Marines. There's no such thing as a white Marine or a black Marine. To my troops, I've always been Corporal Lang, the squad leader.

"We're all Americans fighting for the same thing, freedom." But when he talks about wanting to go back, he talks mainly about being a Marine and doing his job, whatever it is

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WAR

Viet Nam has been at war for a long, long time. Thirty years ago, Vietnamese farmers who didn't like their French rulers learned to be soldiers to fight them. But then came World War II, and Japanese forces took Southeast Asia away from the French.

After the war the French returned and tried to rule Viet Nam again. But many Vietnamese fought back. After seven years, they defeated the French in 1954. An international conference divided Viet Nam into North and South Viet Nam, under two different rulers, and set elections for 1956.

But the elections never took place. Ho Chi Minh, the communist leader of North Viet Nam, blamed Ngo Dinh Diem, then the ruler of South Viet Nam. Many South Vietnamese took up arms against the South Vietnamese government. By 1960, they were receiving help from North Viet Nam.

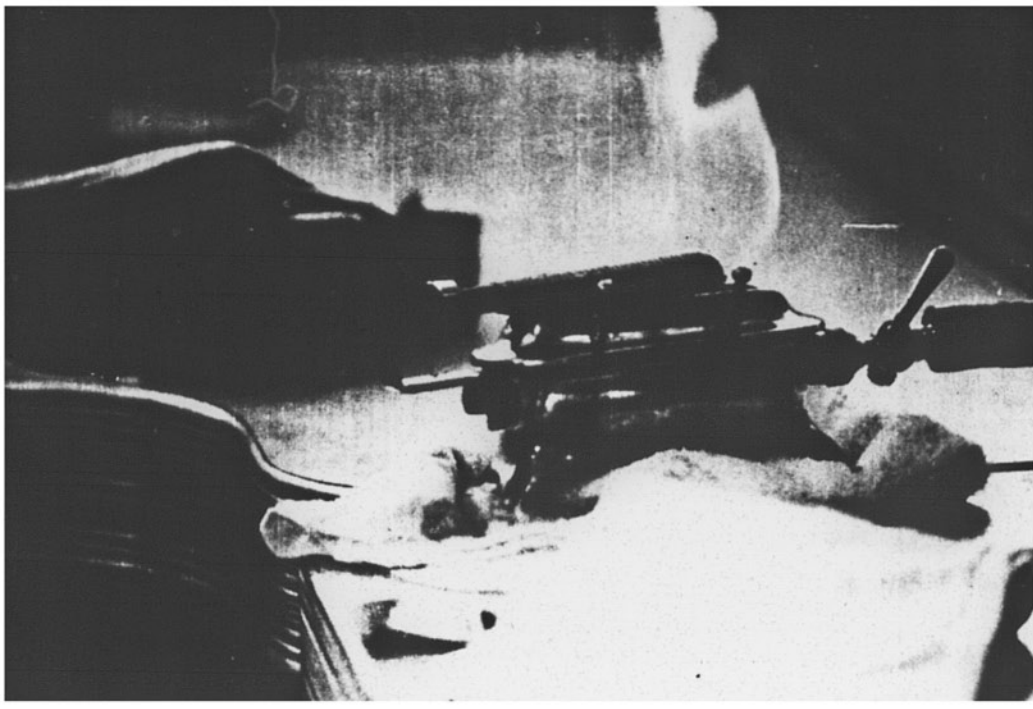
The United States got into the war on the side of South Viet Nam in the 1950's,



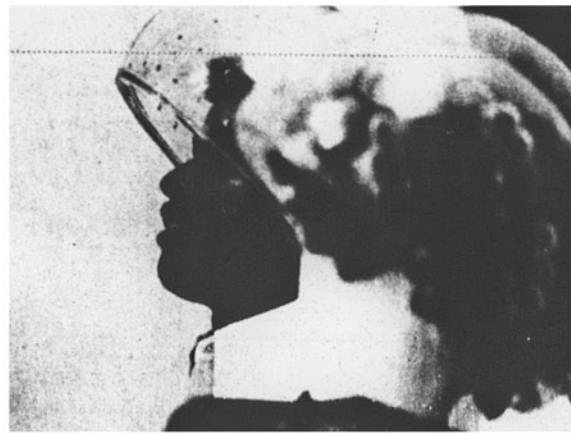
"SOFT OF A CHALLENGE"



"THEY'RE NOT WHIPPING US"

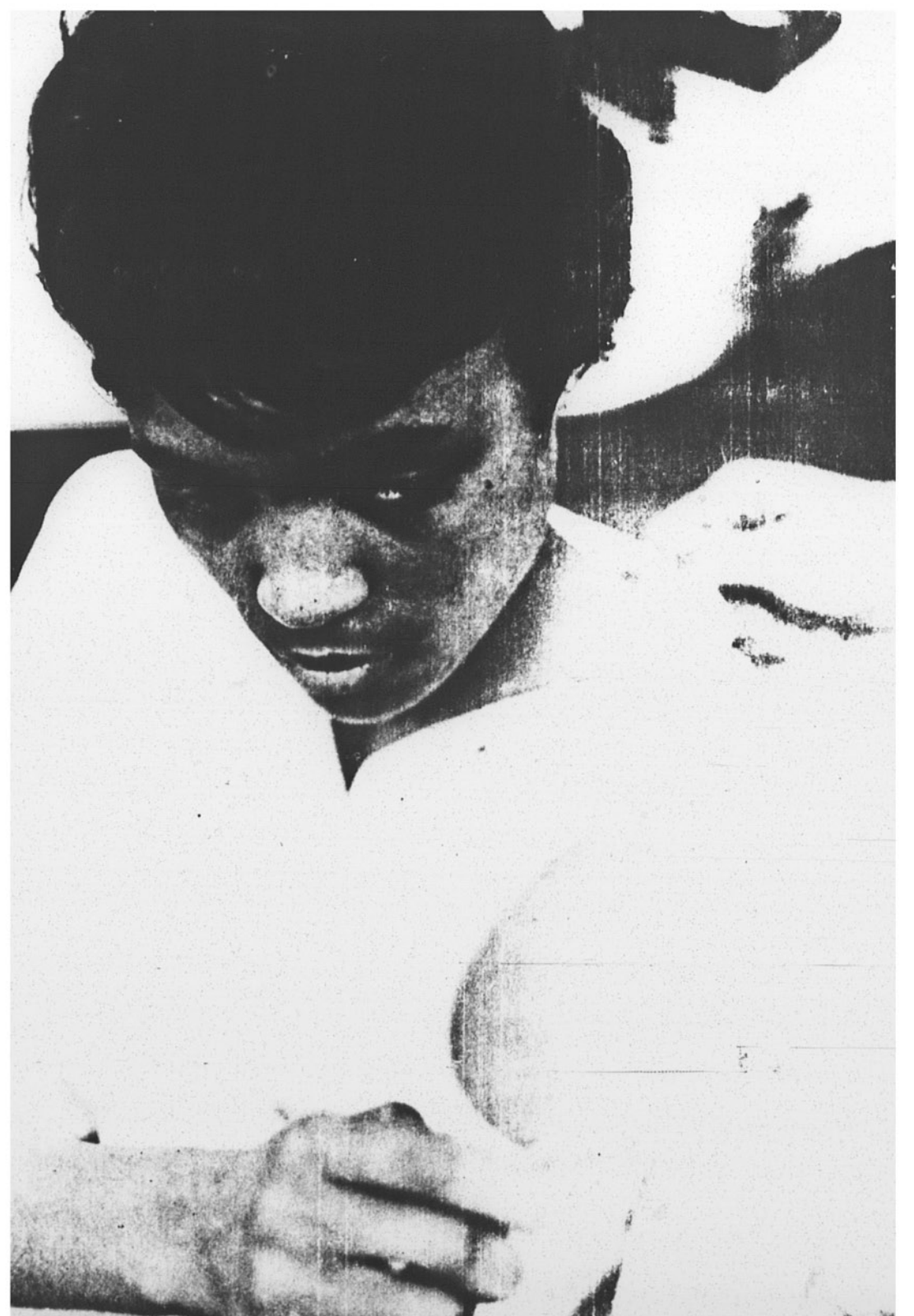


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The Inside of a
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TICEP Comes to SE Alabama

BY ELLEN LAKE

LUVERNE--"Why was the Civil War fought?" Miss Ruby Simmons asked her social studies class.

"Because the South had slaves and the North was jealous," said Miss Denise Sanders, age 10.

Michael Richburg, also 10, disagreed. "I think it was because the rebels were killing Negroes," he said.

At the same time this social studies class was going on, different classes were meeting in every other corner of the Church of Christ.

It may seem strange for classes to meet in a church, but in Luverne, Helicon, and other communities around Alabama, a lot of people--including adults--will be studying in churches this summer.

They are part of a program called the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP), in which Tuskegee Institute students are spreading out across 12 Alabama counties to teach classes in English, social studies, arithmetic, and science. The tutors live in local homes, and are busy teaching from 9 a.m. almost straight through until 9 p.m.

Although not all the TICEP schools are held in churches, often they are the

only buildings available.

More than 80 children and 20 adults attend the school in Helicon, and with a school bus to carry people to class, there may be more. During the first week of the program, many people who signed up for the school didn't show up, because there were only a few local cars or a TICEP station wagon to bring them in.

The students at the TICEP school in Helicon compared it to the regular Helicon school, which many of them had boycotted for six months.

"I like this school better than the one we go to in the winter," said Miss Hazel Lee May, who is 13.

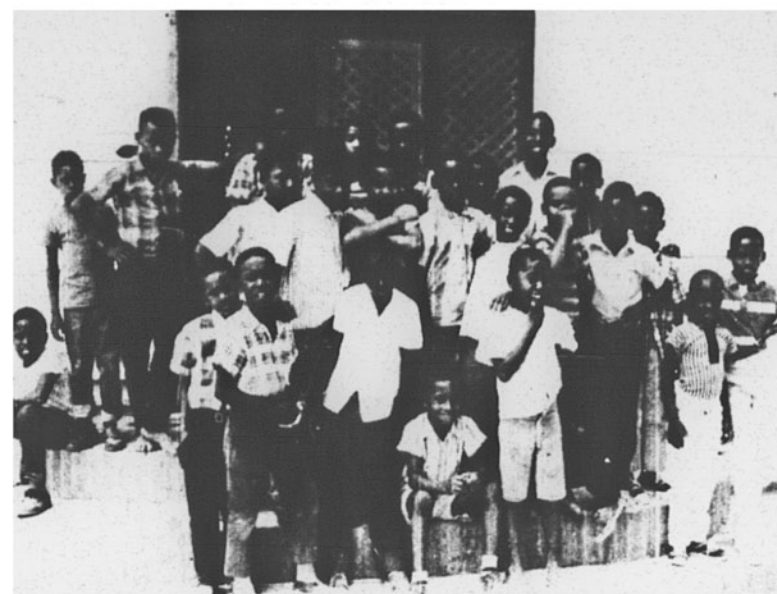
"They had polices, and dogs up there," said 12-year-old Miss Patricia Ann McCants.

"And if we have a ball game up there, the police was there," Miss May went on.

"Here, there's no polices and dogs," Miss McCants added.

"And another thing, there's no tear gas," said Miss May.

A high school student, Miss Janne Lee May, one of the many children who have applied to transfer to the white school, Highland Home, said she came to the TICEP classes to get ready for



TICEP STUDENTS AT HELICON BAPTIST CHURCH

the fall:

"We have never gone to integrated school, and we lost a lot of our studies during the marches," she said. "I think we'll be better prepared for integrated school by coming here."

Between last December and the end of the school year, many students stay-

ed out of school to protest conditions at Helicon School. There were many demonstrations and arrests during the boycott.

Michael Richburg, who goes to Luverne's white school in the winter, said he came to the TICEP school in Luverne because "I want to get a good education so I can help the Negro get out of slavery. And another reason," he said, "is that I want to be a scientist."

In Troy, 15-year-old Eddie B. Warren said, "I been to a couple of summer schools before but this one tops them all. The tutors act like they're your own age. You can talk better with them than with the winter teachers; say something to (the winter teachers) and they fly off the handle."

"In winter school, you have a question and the teacher tells you, 'Wait till next year,' or 'Bring it in for tomorrow.' Here, if you ask something, the tutors'll try to explain it to you. Or if a student knows the answer, they'll let him explain. They don't pretend to know it all."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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High Point, North Carolina
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Cold Bay, Alaska
Yellow Springs, Ohio
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East Orange, New Jersey
Walnut Grove, Mississippi
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Haven, Kansas
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Derider, Louisiana
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In Macon County Politics

Who's Doing What to Whom?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"I've always treated everybody fair," said J.H. Reynolds, "In 27 years I never had no trouble except with one man, and that was a white man."

Reynolds is a quiet man with a weathered face, a friendly smile, and a firm grasp of Macon County politics. He's been sitting in the county tax collector's chair since 1939.

But now Reynolds is in his 70's and his eyes are dimming. He can't see to write up the records. Last week he turned in his resignation. On Monday, he said, the tax collector's office will be vacant.

Reynolds' six-year term of office doesn't run out until October 1, 1967. But Macon County's voters chose his successor in the Democratic primary run-off May 31. They elected L.A. Locklair, a funeral home director, to become Alabama's first Negro tax collector since Reconstruction. (Macon County's Republican Party has no candidates to offer.)

A member of Governor George C. Wallace's staff said the governor had received Reynolds' resignation and would appoint a new tax collector "within a reasonable period of time."

In the course of ordinary politics, a Democratic governor almost certainly would appoint a Democratic nominee to a job the nominee would eventually get anyway.

Locklair has applied for the post. He said he sent Governor Wallace a letter by certified mail so that someone would have to sign for it.

"I told him that since I was the Democratic tax collector-elect, I would appreciate his consideration in appointing me to the unexpired term," said Locklair. "As of now, I haven't heard from the governor."

Since May 26, when Reynolds first wrote the governor that he wanted to resign, several white Tuskegees have scrambled to apply for the job.

The applicants reportedly include Arthur L. Cooper, Locklair's opponent in the run-off election; David C. Jenkins, a public accountant; Robert Howard, losing candidate for county tax assessor; and James L. Braswell Jr., an insurance agent. Braswell, a Tuskegee city councilman in the days when the city council was a segregationist stronghold, is said to be the choice of Wallace's friends in Macon County. Locklair carefully refused to say that Wallace ought to appoint him.

But he said, "I think it would be nice. It would give me experience--the opportunity to learn about the office."

The people who know most about collecting Macon County taxes are Reynolds and his wife. Mrs. Reynolds, a peopery, outspoken lady, has been doing



REYNOLDS



LOCKLAIR



GOMILLION



AMERSON

most of the work since Reynolds' eyesight began to fail two years ago.

"It's not my place to tell the governor what to do," Reynolds said, "but we need someone in here right away."

His wife brought out a stack of mail waiting for the new appointee. "There's 6,700 receipts to be written up before October 1, when someone has to start collecting the money," she said.

Reynolds wouldn't make any suggestions about who the someone should be. "I'll tell you the truth, the Negroes haven't done anything for me," he said.

"They bloc-voted against him the last two times," Mrs. Reynolds said angrily. "Just because he wouldn't go to those Negro civic meetings."

But she and Reynolds said they don't hold that against Locklair. "He's as nice a Negro as I've ever met," Mrs. Reynolds said. "He's clean, he's polite, and he's almost as white as I am."

"I'm a big one for qualifications. I think folks should be qualified to do a job. Well, he's competent. He's going to do all right."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"Ever since we nominated our sheriff, there's been a lot of whisper and talk," said Charles G. Stokes loudly, getting to his feet.

"Some of our political organizations

are said to be trying to find two Negroes and a white to run against our sheriff candidate and kill him off at the election in November."

The 50 people at the monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA) last Sunday reacted to this in different ways. Some of them nodded as if they were glad someone had finally mentioned the rumors in public. Some of them frowned.

Charles G. Gomillion, TCA president, looked politely puzzled. "This is the first time I've heard of it," he said. "Well, a lot of people have heard it," Stokes replied. "When we hear these rumors, we think the people in whom we have confidence--like yourself--should investigate them thoroughly."

The sheriff candidate Stokes mentioned is Lucius D. Amerson. He won

Two Convicted in Ga.

ATHENS, Ga.--Two white men were sentenced to 10 years in federal prison last week on charges of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Negroes. The men, Joseph Howard Sims and Cecil William Myers, were convicted in the first of two jury trials held in U.S. District Court here. Among the incidents in the alleged conspiracy was the killing of Negro educator Lemuel Penn.

ANTI-POVERTY GRANTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Strickland said this week of the grant, "When the program's over, we won't just stand around and be told what to do. We'll be able to go out and get jobs."

"We had to apply three times for the money and a lot of people thought nothing would come of it. But getting the grant shows that the federal government is concerned with the welfare of the people in Lowndes," he said.

In Wilcox County, Albert Gordon, head of the Alabama Democratic Conference here, said the SCLC anti-poverty program will help boost voter registration.

"It shows the people we can do something for them," he said.

The Office of Economic Opportunity (CEO) is sending the money under Title III-B, Section 311, of the Economic Opportunity Act, which provides direct grants to public or private non-profit agencies for assistance to migrant or seasonal farm workers.

Unlike most anti-poverty grants, these direct grants can be made right from Director Sargent Shriver's office in Washington, without the approval of the state's governor or of the regional OEO office.

The Montgomery Improvement Association is sponsoring a benefit barbeque on Saturday, July 16, at 716 Dorsey St. Place your order now for your dinner by calling 265-3364 or 265-6193, so you can enjoy Mrs. Alberta James' delicious barbeque, along with a teen-age dance beginning at 5 p.m. Music by Bobby Jackson and his Sneakers. Admission only 25¢. Thank you. The Rev. Jesse L. Douglas, President.

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Tuesday, July 19

DALLAS COUNTY ELKS HALL SELMA, ALABAMA 6:30 p.m. 50¢ donation

Wednesday, July 20

WILCOX COUNTY NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY CAMDEN, ALABAMA 6:30 p.m. 50¢ donation

Wednesday, July 27

MONTGOMERY COUNTY YMCA MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 7:30 p.m. 75¢ donation

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MFDP Fights Election Laws

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) in the November election.

However, soon after the primary the Mississippi legislature passed a law that made running as an independent more difficult. The new law raised the number of signatures independent Senatorial candidate needs to get his name on the ballot from 1,000 to 10,000, and the number for an independent congressional candidate from 200 to 2,000. The law also said any one who voted in the Democratic primary could not run as an independent. And it said candidates intending to run in the general election as independents must file their nominating petitions at the same time as candidates in the party primaries. This would have meant it was already too late to qualify as an independent this

year by the time the law was passed. MFDP people bristled, and their lawyers started to prepare lawsuits.

But the Mississippi attorney general's office announced that the law would not go into effect this year--except for the signature requirement.

The way is still not clear, however, for MFDP candidates to run as independents this fall, according to Assistant Attorney General W.S. Wells.

Wells said an old Mississippi Supreme Court decision seems to say that a candidate must choose between running in the primary or running as an independent.

The board of election commissioners, he said, won't clarify the law until some candidate actually collects all the signatures he needs.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.--Though not usually known as a direct-action organization, the NAACP attacked Nazism at the grass-roots level at the NAACP national convention here last week.

During a mass meeting Tuesday night, a young member of the American Nazi Party disrupted things a bit by charging down the aisle shouting, "NAACP is run by Jews!"

He was hustled out of the building, but his escorts managed to bump him around somewhat before they handed him over to the police.

Less directly, perhaps, but certainly with no less conviction, the NAACP leaders at the L.A. convention attacked the problem of "gross inequalities" of schools located in Negro neighborhoods across the nation.

Miss June Shagaloff, NAACP's national education director, said local school officials in many communities have failed to develop programs to help these long-neglected schools catch up.

She said the NAACP is engaged in protest and court action in more than 130 school districts in 22 states outside the South.

NAACP leaders also took advantage of their Los Angeles stay to chide the movie industry for "regression" since a 1963 attempt to give Negroes a break both in front of and behind the cameras.

"We've only accomplished very limited gains in Hollywood," said Herbert Hill, the NAACP's director of labor relations. Hollywood "has been socially irresponsible and artistically dishonest," he said.

TROUBLE IN MISS.

GRENADA, Miss.--The city most willing to grant Negro demands during the Meredith march presented a stiffer front when civil rights organizers returned to town last week.

Forty-three demonstrators were arrested July 7 for obstructing a street. Then highway patrolmen used billy clubs Sunday to disperse 150 Negroes gathered outside the Grenada County Jail. And two men were charged with assault and battery with intent to kill for a sub-machine gun attack on two civil rights lawyers and a Community Relations Service attorney.

Hosea Williams of SNCC and Stokely Carmichael of SNCC were organizing in the area.

Now Henry County Has Four Libraries

BY PETER CUMMINGS

HENRY COUNTY--This rural county will soon have four libraries. In addition to the public libraries in Abbeville and Headland, local Negroes are rapidly adding books to two new libraries of their own.

The new libraries were suggested last summer by a civil rights worker, Miss Mary Pottle of North Weymouth, Mass. Miss Pottle, who is teaching this summer at Oakwood College in Huntsville, persuaded the North Weymouth Pilgrim Church to collect and ship books for the new libraries.

The new library in Headland, which is located in St. Peter's AME Church, began checking out books last September. The librarian, Miss Martha Jean Parker, daughter of the church's pastor, the Rev. S. D. Parker, said, "We got to get more shelves and desks."

The small room holding the library's 500 books is already over-crowded, but the books keep coming. "The mailman needs extra help when he comes here," said Parker. "He has to get a truck to carry all the books."

Abbeville's new library, housed in the Mary Magdalene Baptist Church,

contains more than 250 books, ranging from the Smithsonian Physical Tables to "The Fire Next Time," by James Baldwin. The library's shelves were built by the church Men's Club.

Henry County's two public libraries have both been desegregated for years, but very few Negroes use them. Miss Diane Rowell, assistant librarian of the Headland Library, said that "just maybe a half a dozen" Negroes had used that library so far this summer.

Lewis A. Murray, who is now in charge of the new library in Abbeville, explained why. "People haven't been wanted there (in the public library) and now some still don't go over," he said. The few Negroes who do use the public library are mostly students.

James J. Vaughan, who helped start the new Abbeville library, said he thought Negroes would use it: "I'm pretty sure that we have some books here on Negro history that they don't have at the public library. And books by Negro people."

Vaughan, Murray, and Parker all said that whites would be welcome at both the new libraries.

Mrs. Lois H. Whitehurst, librarian of the 8,500-book Abbeville public library, was surprised but pleased when she learned that Negroes in her community were starting a new library. "I think there is a need for that," she said. "There is a crying need for other space, at least. . . . We don't have the seating space. Sometimes the students have to sit on the floor."

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Alabama Christian

Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be held Monday, July 18, at 6:30 p.m. in the Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church, 1530 4th Avenue North, Birmingham, the Rev. J.S. Wactor, pastor. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth is the speaker.

POULTRY PLANT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

\$5,000 to \$7,000 federal loan. Each house will hold about 5,000 chickens.

The Purina Feed Company will provide the chicks, the feed, and the drugs needed to get started. The Economic Development Administration will train the farmers.

About 110 to 120 farmers will take part. Until the plant is paid for, each farmer will get from 2 to 2 1/2¢ per pound of chicken produced by the plant. This should give each farmer about \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year.

Noah Harris president of the corporation, Mrs. Rebecca Anderson is treasurer, and Mrs. L. W. Pugh is secretary.

Courier

Newsboy of the Week

Carl West, 13, a student at St. Elizabeth School, sells 175 copies of The Southern Courier every week in Selma.

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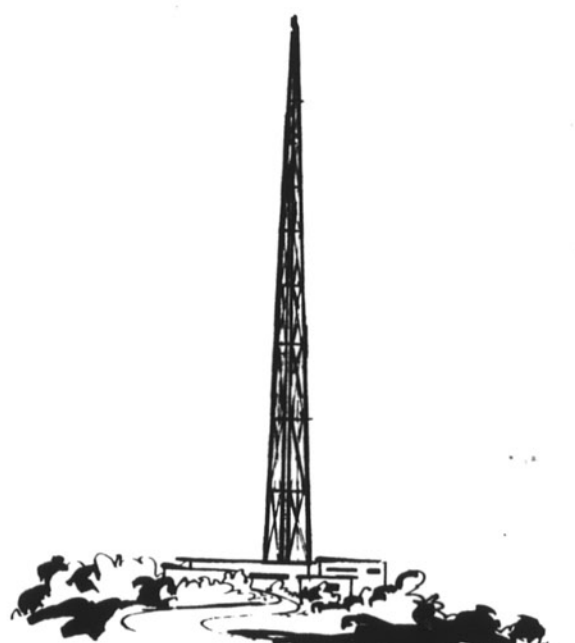
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