

Gas Scatters Demonstrators in Greensboro

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

GREENSBORO--During a heavy downpour, 50 young Negroes who wanted to march on the Hale County Courthouse sang and splashed behind a police barricade. An hour before, the police had chased the same youngsters back from the barricade with blasts from their tear gas guns.

That's the way it goes during demonstrations in Greensboro, because nobody stays mad at anybody very long.

On Monday morning, when the young demonstrators first lined up to march, tension was high. They wanted to go down to the courthouse to protest the July 17 burning of two Negro churches.

On July 16, five men wearing signs advertising a Ku Klux Klan rally had attacked many of the same demonstrators on the steps of the courthouse.

There were rumors Monday that the Klan would be waiting for the demonstrators again. The white people in town had heard other rumors--that the Negroes were going to tip over cars in their march.

The march began at St. Matthews A.M.E. Church. It was led by two Negroes mounted on horses. The horsemen were supposed to protect the marchers if anyone attacked.

The column of Negroes stopped at the barricade at the end of the street, where the Rev. Arthur Days, chairman of the Hale County Improvement Association, stepped forward to talk to the police.

"We want to march peacefully to the courthouse. We mean no violence. We love you," he said.

On the other side of the barrier was a policeman, Eugene Hollis, who wanted to keep people from getting mad as much as Rev. Days did.

"We will not let you march down Main Street for your own protection," he said. "Please march where you have a permit."



Nobody wanted violence, so the demonstrators stayed where they were.

At 11 a.m., after two hours of peaceful singing, an excited young Negro suddenly stood up on top of the barricade.

"We will give the police two hours before we run over this barrier," he shouted. No one had given him permission to make

such a statement. The leaders of the Hale County Improvement Association rushed back to the Rev. Days' house to discuss how to handle the situation.

Albert Turner, an SCLC leader, advised them to "love that barrier down."

They finally decided not to break through the barricade.

But nobody told Officer Hollis of this decision. After an hour and a half of waiting, he moved toward the barricade with his men. They were armed with gas bombs and gas masks.

It was a half-hearted advance. Hollis gave the Negroes a three-minute warning. The Negroes started to pray.

Without waiting a full three minutes, one of the police set a smoking gas canister down on the street corner. It was ten feet away from the demonstrators, and the wind blew the gas back over the police.

Then, while some white bystanders shouted "Go get 'em," the police starting (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Civil Rights Lawyers, Doctors Leave; SCOPE Workers in Mobile Go Home Mystery Surrounds SCOPE Departure

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Less than a month ago the SCOPE workers who came into Mobile County this summer were organizing a march on the courthouse.

Now the workers are gone and the march has been called off.

The march--to protest voter registration practice here--would have been the first civil rights demonstration in Mobile's history.

Final plans were supposed to be made in a mass meeting the night before the big demonstration.

Instead, the people at the meeting--mostly youngsters--were told the SCOPE workers had left town that afternoon. The march was postponed indefinitely.

Now SCOPE's voter registration project, crippled by the loss of its chief workers, has to be completely reorganized.

There are as many explanations for this turn of events as there are factions in Mobile's civil rights movement. But everyone agrees on one thing:

Shortly before the fatal mass meeting, the SCOPE workers met with an SCLC official from Atlanta and the Rev. A. Robert Ray, director of the Mobile County Movement, SCLC's affiliate here.

After this meeting, the SCOPE workers left Mobile, probably never to return. But beyond this simple fact, opinions differ greatly.

Some people say the workers decided to leave because they were discouraged by disagreements with local leaders.

Others say the workers really had no choice. One of the SCOPE boys was reportedly "all red and purple in the face" after the meeting with Mr. Ray. He was heard to say his life was in danger and all (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Things Are Quiet In Montgomery

MONTGOMERY--A sign in a local civil rights office announces that "Montgomery is on the move." It was painted four months ago, when the city seemed to be popping with civil rights activity.

Today that sign seems hopelessly out of date. Civil rights leaders here seem to have accepted the need for gradual change.

The NAACP, for example, had planned a massive voter-registration campaign in Montgomery this summer. Three Northern volunteers arrived here in late June, and more were expected to follow.

But the Montgomery Board of Registrars held no registration days during July, and only one general registration day is planned for August. Given little to do by the NAACP, the last of the three volunteers left here this week. No replacements are expected.

Similarly, SNCC's three-man permanent staff has been reduced to one.

At one time SNCC had planned a large voter-registration campaign, but the workers soon became concerned with other issues.

"People started to bring us problems which we didn't expect," explained Fred Meely, a SNCC field secretary. "Many of them concerned jobs."

Also, Meely pointed out, "there are several local organizations in Montgomery that have done a great deal for the Negro community."

As a result, it is difficult for a group like SNCC to start a project without the support of organizations like the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), he said.

BY GEOFFREY COWAN

MONTGOMERY--About a week ago, a moving van drove up to a small office on High Street in Montgomery.

Within a few minutes the driver had filled the van with two desks and a few chairs. He left the office empty.

The office had been set up only a month before by Northern lawyers. They had hoped to give legal help to the civil rights movement in Alabama.

Now they were leaving the state. Their reason was simple. They were given too little work to do.

The lawyers were not the only group to

Flowers Tells Dems to Rebuild



MONTGOMERY--Amid cheers and applause, Attorney General Richard M. Flowers Sunday asked a largely Negro audience to help rebuild the Democratic Party of Alabama.

"The Democratic Party in Alabama during the last election sustained a crushing defeat," Flowers said. "The opposition has been very successful in taking the race question and fanning it to a white heat, making it the only issue of the day. "Blinded by this issue, our people have completely forgotten the benefits they gained through the Democratic Party."

Among these benefits, Flowers said, are Social Security, the Federal Housing Ad- (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

Negroes to Open Selma Supermarket Sept. 15

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA--Selma's first Negro-owned supermarket will be open for business Sept. 15. If the supermarket is a success, there may be a Negro shopping center in Selma before too long.

"And I can't see anything but success for it," said Edwin Moss, a member of the board of directors of the new B&P Supermarket. He said that a clothing store will be next if the supermarket works out.

The B&P is the first business venture of the Business and Professional League of Selma. The League is an organization of Negro businessmen and professional men, formed five months ago "to get the things Negroes need and want."

One thing Negroes in Selma want is employment. Besides offering its own good jobs, the B&P will "open the way for better jobs" in other Selma stores, according to Moss.

Moss said that Selma merchants should become more "lenient" in hiring when they have to compete with the new supermarket.



BAFFLED WHITES CONTEMPLATE DEMONSTRATORS

Fourth Integration Attempt Fails at Tuskegee Church

BY PETER WESTOVER

TUSKEGEE--More than 100 demonstrators tried the doors of Tuskegee's Methodist Church again this week, this time under heavy police guard.

The church answered the demonstrators with a formal request that they "leave church property."

Selma Coke Workers Vote on Union Aug. 18

SELMA--With the help of civil rights workers, a union is being organized at a Coca-Cola bottling company here for more than 50 white and Negro employees.

A meeting Tuesday between representatives of the new union, the company and the National Labor Relations Board set Aug. 18 for an election. If a majority of workers vote for the union, the company must accept it, according to federal law.

Willie Fuller, leader of the union, said the men wanted to get \$1.25 an hour and work 40 hours every week. Right now, the men make \$32 a week and work 50 hours.

"I just don't see how a man with seven children can survive on take home pay of \$29.66," Fuller said.

"This new interest in unions was caused by the March," explained Henry Jenkins, an organizer for the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union. "It has drawn people together to work on their problems."

Negroes in Selma are now boycotting downtown stores, in a drive for better jobs. "We are hoping to do business with Selma businessmen," said Moss, "because we live in Selma and the B&P is a Selma business."

The new supermarket will not discriminate against any customers or employees, said Moss. "We are just going to have a supermarket to sell food," he said.

Managers of existing supermarkets are uncertain how much food the B&P will sell or how much Negro business they will lose to the new supermarket.

"You can open a hole in the wall and you can do some business," said Warren Rosborough, manager of the Big Bear Supermarket.

Rosborough said a fourth of his business comes from Negroes, but he doesn't think the new supermarket will hurt his business.

"Deep down you wish them a lot of luck, but I'm going to be wondering what I can do to improve my own business."

The integrated group was told, "Your attendance here at this time will harm human relations in this city."

There was no violence.

About half the group left after church steward Max Smith read the official statement. A large crowd of local whites and Negroes watched the remaining 50 demonstrators as they sang and prayed on the church walk for more than an hour.

The demonstration was the fourth led by the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) in recent weeks.

Church officials declined to sign a warrant for the demonstrators' removal, although TIAL member Sam Young had said, "We will remain here until we are arrested or until the service is over."

Alton Taylor, Tuskegee director of public safety, coordinated officers in eight city and county patrol cars in keeping order among the onlookers and directing traffic.

Agents of the FBI and the Alabama Bureau of Investigation were also present. State troopers outside the city limits were reportedly "ready with enough tear gas to wipe out the whole town."

"We took every precautionary method at our command," Taylor said, "and we will continue to make every effort to enforce the laws of the city impartially."

At one point police moved through the crowd collecting Coke bottles from both Negro and white bystanders.

A Tuskegee citizen remarked: "These students are sadly misinformed in exploring an area where they will get absolutely no legal protection."

Many of the students who left feared that they would be arrested if they stayed on private property.

"We are aware we have no legal right to attend the church," TIAL head George Ware noted, "but we will continue to demand our moral right."

New Party Begun

JACKSON, Miss.-- About 100 whites and 27 Negroes have formed the Mississippi Democratic Conference, a group supporting President Johnson and the national Democratic Party.

There are already two groups in Mississippi that claim to represent the national party -- the regular state organization which has been openly critical of Johnson on civil rights and other issues, and the Freedom Democratic Party, an almost entirely Negro group.

The NAACP and the Mississippi Labor Council (AFL-CIO) took the lead in forming the MDC.

Claude Ramsay, president of the Labor Council, explained the birth of the new Mississippi group: "A lot of people are tired of bigotry. And we've got the top-flight Negroes in with us too."

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Public Health Is Ill

The State Department of Health is slowly fading out of existence. At present only one doctor in the entire department is under 60 years of age, and programs to recruit younger staff members at the present salaries have been disastrous.

Due to a lack of funds, the department has already had to close its branch laboratory in Selma. That lab was used to perform health checks on water and milk. Now the work must be done in the main lab in Montgomery--but this lab also is short on trained staff.

The department has been unable to finance its branch laboratories in Huntsville and Dothan, and these too would have been closed without support of local funds.

At present there are only 21 health officers to service all 67 counties in our state. In fact 13 counties do not even have regular officers assigned to them.

The department also needs a director of public nursing, a new shell-fish checking station on the Gulf Coast, two narcotics inspectors, four engineers--but it can afford none of these.

Other public health agencies are in trouble. The Bryce and Partlow mental hospitals in Tuscaloosa, and the Searcy mental institution in Mount Vernon receive "the second lowest appropriation in the nation," according to the Birmingham News.

These hospitals must operate on only \$3 per day per patient. The hospitals are understaffed, overcrowded and unable to use modern equipment and techniques because of lack of funds.

In November of last year Dr. Ira L. Myers, state health officer, asked the Medical Association of the State of Alabama to support an additional \$2 million appropriation for the state's medical programs. By April the MASA agreed to support Myers' proposal, but Gov. George C. Wallace allocated only an additional \$500,000.

Finally the doctors introduced their own bill in the legislature--H.B. 874. This measure would provide for a one-cent tax on each pack of cigarettes. The estimated \$2.5 million raised from the tax each year would be earmarked for health purposes.

Whether or not the cigarette tax becomes law, our health department must be given some new source of revenue. As Alabama continues to industrialize and grow, the department will have to grow also to handle new health problems.

Water and air pollution, for example, will be an increased hazard to the public welfare. And an increasing population demands more preventive medicine than ever.

If these programs are ever going to exist, according to Dr. Myers, "...we need twice as many physicians trained in public health, twice as many public health nurses, and a minimum of twice as many sanitary engineers..."

At present, the health department just doesn't have the money to hire these people.

Alabama Opinion

New Demonstrations Would Be Tragic

BY JAMES H. WHITE

BIRMINGHAM--Rumors are circulating in this town that when the July rains stop the Rev. Martin Luther King will pay a visit to see what he can do about getting some Negroes on the police force and in the fire department.

Some say that this will mean large-scale demonstrations like the ones in the spring of 1963. This would be tragic.

It is a sad fact that Birmingham does not have a single Negro policeman. This is largely due to a persistent pattern of discrimination over the years, which has not only kept Negroes off the force in the past, but makes them reluctant to attempt to join now.

And though city officials have said that integration of the force is desirable for all concerned, they have taken no really significant steps toward that end. Clearly, some sort of action is overdue.

A demonstration, however, is not appropriate in these circumstances. There is no clear proof that the city is now discriminating against Negro applicants.

Indeed, Mayor Albert Boutwell appears eager to appoint a number of Negroes to the police force, if only some would take and pass the civil service examination. But the number of Negro applicants in recent months has not been large, and none has passed the test.

No discrimination in test grading can be proved. The procedures for grading the objective test are carefully arranged to prevent discrimination, and applicants are allowed to review their tests after they have been graded.

The tests themselves can be criticized on the grounds that they are too difficult or poorly drawn. Mayor Boutwell has appointed a bi-racial committee of educators to study this question.

It is doubtful, however, that the test will be changed in the near future, as the civil service board is an independent body, jealous of its prerogatives.

Thus, as affairs now stand, the city of Birmingham is willing to go half way towards getting Negroes on the police force, by applying existing laws and regulations impartially. But it is unwilling to take further steps, such as changing laws or lowering standards.

The choice that Birmingham's Negro leadership faces is whether to attempt to



change the city's attitude, by demonstrating, or to try again to work with existing conditions.

A demonstration has little chance of success. Demonstrations conducted by Mr. King have been effective in only two of five instances. Protests in Birmingham and Selma, where "Bull" Connor and George Wallace performed as patsies, were successful; those in Danville, Va.; Albany, Ga.; and St. Augustine, Fla., were not.

Where Mr. King has been met with stupidity as well as cruelty he has succeeded. If he returns to Birmingham today, he will meet intelligent and largely humane leadership. These will deny him the publicity so important to the success of the civil

The U.S. and the World LBJ Announces New Steps For War in Vietnam

BY ANNIE BUXTON

Worried about her son in Vietnam, a woman in McNell, Ark., wrote to President Johnson. She told him that the Vietnamese war is "just something that I don't understand..."

The president read her letter at the beginning of his press conference Wednesday, and then set out to explain the war.

But when he was through talking, many people did not think, "Now I understand." They thought, "The draft is being doubled and we are sending 50,000 more men to Vietnam."

How do we understand the war? Is it understanding to know that the 15,000 men of the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Benning, Ga., are packing their 400 helicopters and heading overseas?



Numbers don't explain a war. They tell us how it's going.

According to Johnson, it has been the "solemn pledge" of the United States under Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and now Johnson himself that we will fight to stop the Communist Chinese from taking over all of Asia.

He said he hoped we can convince the Communists with a show of strength that "we can not be defeated by force of arms or power alone."

This is our pledge and our hope, and this people can understand. But to whom have we made this pledge? And what does it mean?

Our pledge was not made to the people of South Vietnam. It was made to the government in Saigon.

Saigon is the capital of South Vietnam, and for the last ten years we have supported the governments that have been in power there. There are 15 roads that lead into the city, and right now only one is safe for travel.

Perhaps we are fighting to keep the traffic moving along this road to Saigon. Maybe we think that as long as our soldiers and trucks keep moving, it is still possible that some day the South Vietnamese can run their own country.

If that ever happens, perhaps the country will no longer be overrun by Communist Chinese from the north or by American soldiers from overseas.

rights demonstrations.

Moreover, even where they have been successful, demonstrations have not resulted in the solution to local problems at the local level, but rather in national legislation. Little progress was made in Birmingham after the demonstrations of 1963 until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Finally, demonstrations are successful only after great expenditures of money, effort, and lives. To justify this expense, the issues must be truly important, and other modes of resolving them clearly absent. To demonstrate when there are other alternatives is a sign of incompetence and immaturity.

The best alternative to demonstrations is to try again to locate and train Negro applicants for the police force, but this time on a grander scale than ever before. Attempts to train applicants in the past, have been hampered by the lack of funds and qualified teachers.

Birmingham Negro leaders should ask for a bi-racial committee to administer a training program to qualify Negroes, not only for jobs on the police force, but for other positions as well.

The Chamber of Commerce should be asked to finance the committee, perhaps on the scale of \$5,000 or \$10,000. Trained teachers should be hired. Applicants should be sought through interviews and newspaper and radio publicity. Doctors should be asked to check applicants for physical qualifications.

Certainly, it may be the duty of the city government to do all of this, but the fact is that the city is not going to do it.

Even in cities like New York, there are special private schools where applicants are coached. This proposal is by no means unique. It can be carried through at far less cost than a large demonstration, and with greater success.

(James H. White lives in Birmingham, and is a law student at Yale University.)

Civil Rights Roundup

King Leads 10,000 Chicago Marchers; Williams Predicts Southern Protests

CHICAGO--The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. led more than 10,000 marchers through downtown Chicago in the first step on his tour of Northern cities.

After a weekend of addressing street-corner rallies in Chicago's Negro neighborhoods, Mr. King led the huge march at the height of the Monday-evening rush hour.

Covering one and a half miles, the marchers reached the corner of State and Madison--the world's busiest intersection--at 5:30 p.m.

The marchers were demanding an end to alleged segregation in Chicago's schools and housing. They claim that even though Chicago has no segregation laws, discrimination still exists.

Mr. King marched arm-in-arm with the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, an SCLC executive, and Albert Raby, head of the Chicago civil rights movement.

Over the weekend, Mr. King told more than 20,000 people at 14 rallies that they lived "in one of the most segregated cities in the nation."

"We may live down South," he told them, "but you live up South."

He told Chicago Negroes that he brought greetings from their Southern brothers and sisters. When he asked how many people in the crowd were born in the South, about two-thirds usually raised their hands.

People came north to find freedom, Mr. King said, but "we still are not free. It is obvious that we are not free in the South. But I have come to Chicago to remind you that we are not free in Chicago."

Mr. King urged the people to organize and work together for their rights:

Farm Talk

Government Assists Farmers With Conservation Projects

"When I was a boy this soil was rich and black as far down as you could dig. Now there's just a couple of inches of good topsoil left--the rest's all been washed and blown away.

"I know we could save what's left if I planted a couple rows of trees. But I don't have time to be planting trees, and besides, good seedlings cost money, and I've got to save all I have to start the tobacco for next year...."

"The cotton just eats up the soil. Every year it's a little poorer--needs a little more fertilizer. If I could leave it to pasture for a year or two, it would be fine again.

"But if I don't plant my cotton next summer, where'll I get the cash to pay my rent and feed my family?..."

Millions of farmers know that they could raise a bigger and better crop if only there weren't so much waste.

They know they could use their wasted pastures if they could get water to them. They know that the soil wouldn't have to get worse every year if they could prevent erosion.

But projects to conserve soil and water are expensive, even though they will save money in the long run.

And every year, when it comes down to a choice between asking for another big loan or waiting until next year to terrace the hill or dig irrigation ditches, it's too easy for farmers to say, "I'll get around to that next year."

The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is a federal program to help farmers with conservation projects they couldn't afford if they had to pay the whole cost.

In every county, the ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service) office is in charge of bringing this program to farmers who want help with conservation.

A farmer who has an idea for a project should file a request for aid with the ASCS county committee.

The committee will probably talk over the project with the farmer. It will give him advice about the best kind of conservation project for his farm. It will set standards that his project must meet in order to qualify for government money.

Once the project has been approved, help will come in one of two ways:

1. The farmer may pay for the whole project and then give his bill to the ASCS county committee. He will be paid back for the government's share of the cost.

2. Or the farmer may receive direct help from the government. He may receive material such as seed, trees or minerals. Or he may receive a service--such as earth-moving or tree-planting.

TUSKEGEE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

tatives of Tuskegee Institute, to insure adequate protection for the town.

Taylor said afterward, "We found no potential trouble spots anywhere except at the church, and we certainly had enough men there to keep things quiet."

"In a situation such as we had here," he concluded, "good communication is the most important thing, and we had the cooperation of everyone in getting that good communication."

Atlanta--Thousands of Negroes will demonstrate in the streets unless the voting rights bill is passed quickly, Hosea Williams, an SCLC official, warned recently.

"We cannot continue to hold the confidence of Negroes by continuing to promise passage of a strong voter rights bill which will relieve their suffering," said Williams, director of SCLC's SCOPE project.

Williams said that groups trying to exercise their civil rights had been arrested, attacked and beaten recently.

He said Negro citizens in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi had written to SCLC, demanding action against these injustices.

The voting rights bill is being held up in Congress while the House and Senate work out its final form.

PHILADELPHIA--For more than 90 days, civil rights demonstrators have been marching for integration outside the big gate of all-white Girard College.

Girard is a school for 700 orphan boys. The boys stay at the school from age 6 to age 18. During that time they get everything--room, board, clothes and education--free.

The school has a beautiful, \$1,600,000 marble church, a library with 80,000 books, big green lawns, tall trees and colorful flower gardens.

But around all this is a stone wall, ten feet high. There is only one gate.

Outside the wall are the crowded North Philadelphia slums, where more than 500,000 Negroes live. Many of these Negroes are among the marchers protesting the fact that Negro orphans cannot go to Girard.

A millionaire named Stephen Girard, who got rich on the opium trade and kept slaves until his death in 1831, gave the money to Philadelphia to start the school.

His will directed the city to build a school for "poor, white, male orphans."

The city administered the school until 1957, when the U.S. Supreme Court said that since Girard was a public institution, it had to admit Negroes.

To keep Negroes out, the city allowed the school to name a private board of trustees.

Demonstrations against exclusion of Negroes began May 1. They were organized by the local NAACP branch and its outspoken president, Cecil Moore.

The trustees have argued that Girard's will should not be changed. If it is changed, they say, then no one who makes a will can be sure someone won't tamper with it.

But a civil rights spokesman said: "Girard's will must be broken. Segregation can no longer be tolerated in the City of Brotherly Love."

---CLAY MUSSELMAN

The Legislature

Pollution Laws

BY GEOFFREY COWAN

MONTGOMERY--One morning this week the Fish and Game Division of the State Conservation Department got a telephone call from a land-owner in Reelton, 20 miles west of Auburn.

He reported that he had found a large fish kill on the Saughatchee Creek where it crosses Highway 49.

A similar kill had occurred in the same area in 1951. I. B. Byrd, chief biologist of the fishery section, said the cause of death this time seemed to be the same as it was 10 years ago: water pollution.

And he suspected the same killer--a textile mill near Opelika.

The fish kill points up the state's need for an effective water pollution bill, Byrd said.

No one at the capital these days doubts the need for a water pollution bill. The controversy here is over which of two proposed bills would be best for Alabama.

Not surprisingly, industry has usually been against strong anti-pollution controls.

Large industries often leave poisonous wastes in the streams, or reduce the amount of oxygen in the water. In most cases these industries would have to pay for pollution controls.

A bill sponsored by the Alabama Wildlife Federation has already passed the state House. But it is currently tied up in the Senate Health Committee, which is also considering another anti-pollution bill.

The House-passed bill has some teeth in it, but many state industrialists think it is unfair. The industrialists would have to provide sediment basins, chemical treatments or coal filters to reduce pollution, and they shudder at the expense.

Therefore, industry favors a Water Commission Bill which would give power to a commission top-heavy with industrialists.

Industry's bill contains unclear language that would almost certainly cause years of delay while courts interpret it. Furthermore, where the House bill allows a maximum of six years for compliance, the Water Commission Bill would permit industries to delay indefinitely.

Unhappily, it now seems possible that the state won't pass any pollution law at all this session. This will be inviting yet another form of federal intervention.

To some people in the game department, that looks pretty fishy.



"We will no longer trade our birthright of freedom for a mess of segregated potage. We are through with segregation now, henceforth and forever more."

---ROBERT CORDELL

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---CLAY MUSSELMAN

Mobile Pull-Out

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the workers had better leave town before sundown.

In letters written after their departure, SCOPE workers said Mr. Ray was one big reason they left.

"We left because we were scared," one letter concluded.

Mr. Ray said charges that he put the workers' lives in danger were "all a bunch of hogwash."

"I don't know a single member of the Citizens Council," he said. "Of course, some of the white people who cooperate with me may be members of the Citizens Council or the Klan, but I don't know that they are."

Some people think there was a struggle for control of the local movement.

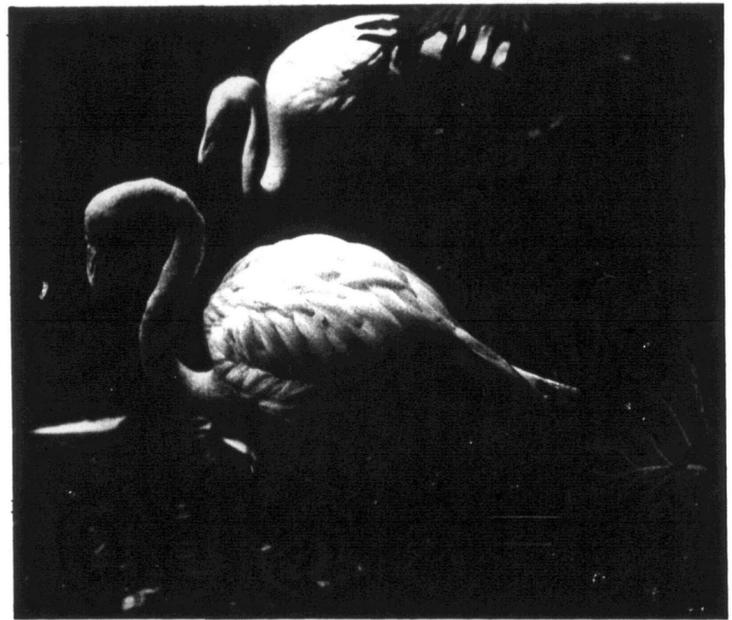
One worker said:

"Some people are interested in civil rights because it enhances their prestige. If dogs' rights would enhance their prestige, then they'd be for dogs' rights."



The Birmingham Zoo

Photographs by David Toal



Klan Threats, CORE Tactics Silence Bogalusa Moderates

BY JOHN H. YOUNG

BOGALUSA--"Bogalusa has passed the point of no return. Before, a real concession to Negroes would have halted demonstrations; now if there's any concession, the whites blow up."

This opinion of a veteran newspaperman who lives in Bogalusa is shared by many others who have observed this town's racial crisis.

"These people would rather die than stand by and watch integration," declares another Bogalusan.

The Negro community has the same impression. "Those people mean business," Robert Hicks, vice president of the Negro Bogalusa Voters League, recently told a mass meeting. "They're going to do anything to stop our progress."

"Those people" are the white extremists of Bogalusa. It has been estimated that the city contains more Klansmen than any other city its size in the South. One writer has termed Bogalusa Klansville, USA.

There are other kinds of whites too. "It's not like everyone here is a Klansman," said the newspaperman.

But in Bogalusa, the extremists have become the strongest voice in the white community. Moderates are not heard.

The only sign of their presence is the bumper stickers which have appeared on several hundred cars. They bear a three word plea: "Law and order."

Mayor Jesse Cutrer is often thought of as a moderate because he backs law and order in a town where people of both races seem to want trouble.

But the mayor has failed to produce a moderate solution--or, indeed, any solution at all. In a year and a half of meetings with Negro leaders before the present crisis, he granted almost none of their demands. Now the Negroes don't trust him, and are determined to force concessions by demonstrations.

Today Mayor Cutrer might personally be willing to give something to the Negroes. He insists, however, that this is not the time, that peace must be restored first. For him, restoring peace means forcing the Negroes to give in. "This impasse will be broken when someone brings pressure on CORE to stop the demonstrations," the mayor says. That is his only solution.

But keeping the peace and even halting the demonstrations is no real solution to Bogalusa's racial problems. The militant Negroes leading the Voters League are determined to keep up pressure, one way or another, until they get jobs, colored policemen, and integrated public facilities.

Right now, Negroes are marching, picketing downtown stores, and testing restaurants under heavy state and city police protection. But they want to be able to do this without protection.

"Integration with three hundred policemen standing guard is not integration," says A.Z. Young, president of the Voters League.

Until white extremists are brought under control by the moderate white community, Negroes won't be able to make any progress without protection. Somebody has to set an example and enforce it.

So far nobody has.

Why are the moderates so quiet? One reason may be that they resent the outsiders from CORE and the Negro tactics more than they dislike Klan violence. "No one likes to have something shoved down his throat," explains one merchant. "Almost everyone in this close-knit community of 25,000 finds it easier to blame an outsider for what goes on than to look closer to home. Like the mayor, they think that CORE is to blame for the whole thing, that when CORE leaves, that will be the end of it."

But a more powerful reason for the moderates' silence is fear of the Klan. The Klan has issued a blanket threat against anyone making concessions to the Negroes. These threats are taken very seriously by the white community.

"We're losing business because of the Negro boycott," one of the merchants admits. "Some of us are being hit pretty hard. But do you know what would happen if we hired Negroes? They'd blow the hell out of us."

The Klan has already shown what it will do, even to people who only speak but for moderation. This January six white citizens of Bogalusa tried the first step of a moderate solution to racial problems. They invited an Arkansas authority on race relations to speak in Bogalusa before an integrated audience.

The Klan responded by burning crosses at the church where the meeting was to be



WHITE ONLOOKERS WATCH NEGRO MARCHERS

held and passing out leaflets. "Those who attend this meeting will be tagged as integrationists and will be dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," the statement declared.

The meeting was called off.

Five of the six who planned the meeting still live in Bogalusa. (The other, a minister, left town soon after the cancelled meeting.) Those who have continued to speak out have gotten threats and harassment. One of the five has had several crosses burned on his lawn and received countless threats over the phone and in person.

Another is Ralph Blumberg, owner and operator of Radio Station WBOX in Bogalusa. Evicted from his building in the city, Blumberg still broadcasts from a trailer parked in a field just outside of town. All

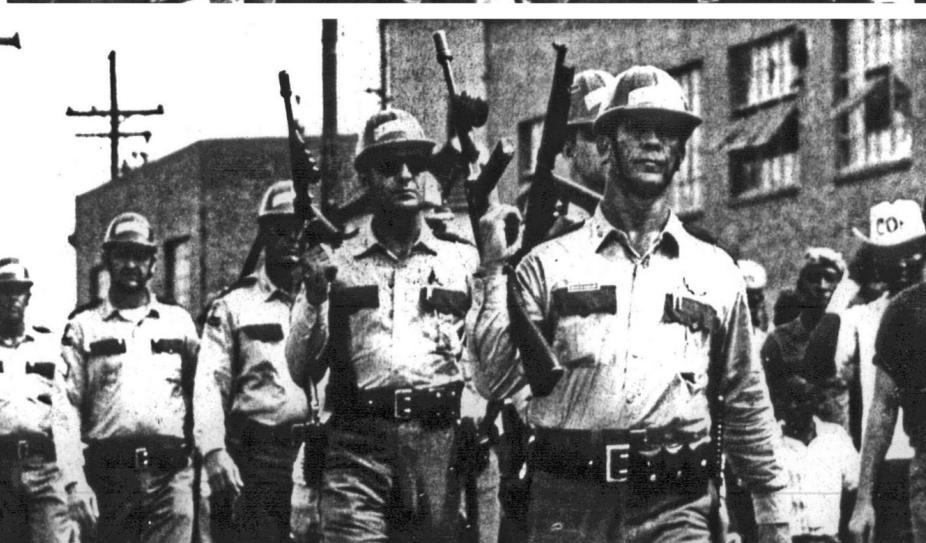
but four of his 70 sponsors have been frightened off by Klan intimidation. Passing cars have fired at his transmitter.

One of Blumberg's editorialists, broadcast in March, states his view of the dilemma of Bogalusa moderates:

"This is a matter of law and order and basic human decency. Law and order covers more than just bombings, killings, and riots. It also covers a man's right to be free of intimidation. There is no freedom of expression in Bogalusa today. Except for a handful of people, no one, I repeat, no one has stood up to this intimidation."

He is saying that when a violent minority can intimidate all citizens, black and white, then it should concern all, not just the black minority.

It is everyone's freedom, not just the black man's, that is at stake in Bogalusa.



FREEDOM SONGS AT EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOGALUSA

Charles Sims Brings Iron Discipline, Stout Purpose to Bogalusa Deacons

BY PHILIP P. ARDERY

BOGALUSA--Charles Sims looks like a grizzly bear. He carries 200 pounds on his squat 5 foot 8 inch frame, and sports a ridge of gray hair around the bald spot on his head. He can look comical, but when his tough, non-nonsense eyes are aimed at you, you don't dare smile.

Sims is the head of the Bogalusa chapter of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, an armed Negro defense organization which is spreading throughout the South. Their purpose is to protect local Negroes and civil rights workers from the guns and blows of white supremacists. Sims is reluctant to talk to outsiders about the Deacons, and the reason is pretty clear. They say that rumor always exaggerates fact; for the Deacons, the more exaggeration the better.

"I don't want nobody to know how big or how small we are," Sims growls. "It's the idea alone that cuts down a lot of the crap."

This doesn't mean that the Deacons couldn't be effective without the tales that have grown up about them. Take away the rumors and you have a well-trained, disciplined police force. It patrols the Negro neighborhoods and provides armed escort for civil rights workers travelling into, out of, or across the hostile town.

Sims' snarling exterior, like the Deacons', is mostly for the benefit of the enemy. But catch him after a march, when the tension lets up, and you'll get a glimpse of another Charles Sims. Just when he's puffed up in his most serious pose, the ladies crowd around and tease him, until his toughness explodes in a great big belly laugh. Deacons are businesslike on the job, or when they know you have your eye on them. But mostly they're just walking, talking, sometimes smiling people, the same as other folks. For almost all of them, being a Deacon is only a part-time job.

Most of the men (Deacons must be 21 or older) have regular jobs. Many also work with the Bogalusa Voters League, the local civil rights organization. But although Sims is the financial secretary of the Voters League, he insists that the Deacons are independent. Some belong to both, that's all, he says.

Deacons aren't always violent. They often march in demonstrations -- but as Negro citizens of Bogalusa, not as Deacons. "If it's a nonviolent march, the Deacons who go along are nonviolent just like everyone else," says Sims.

"I don't approve of the Deacons myself," he adds, "but we have no choice."

Although Sims feels that nonviolence is not enough, he is determined that the Deacons will never take the offense. "We are the defensive team," he says.

"It's a hard job, waiting till the other fellow shoots, but a Deacon never attacks. If anyone broke the rules, we'd boot him out, but this has never happened."

"That's why, damn it, everybody should know that Austin wasn't any member of this organization," Sims adds angrily. He is referring to Henry Austin, the 21-year-old Negro arrested at a march here two weeks ago for shooting a white heckler. Austin reportedly told police he was a member of the Deacons.

Mysterious Organization

It takes an iron discipline, but the Deacons have it. Bogalusa Negroes won't talk to outsiders about the mysterious organization. "You'll have to talk to Charles Sims," is all they'll say.

Sims says the Deacons' discipline is stronger than that in the army, and you have to believe him. Watching the Deacons in action, you don't find any of the irresponsible rebels that have splintered the freedom movement in other places. All new recruits are paired up with experienced Deacons, until the newcomers prove they are not hotheads.

The Deacons have no problem recruiting new members, Sims says. "Our problem is turning them away." He estimates that he can muster more than 100 armed men in 15 minutes day or night.

Guns are brand new to the freedom movement, born and raised on nonviolence. But the idea of fighting back is spreading fast. Sims figures that 50 chapters of the Deacons have sprung up across the South since the first group was founded in Jonesboro, La., last summer.

Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are all reported to have Deacon chapters. Apparently, the various groups are only loosely bound together.

Bogalusa has the strongest and best-known chapter because civil rights workers here need extraordinary protection, and city police haven't provided it. It was in February that Sims and others decided the Bogalusa civil rights movement needed



CHARLES SIMS

protection. About 100 men volunteered to guard a group of rights workers. Not long afterwards they organized a Deacons chapter.

"We had our guns already," Sims says. "I had three or four rifles, and two or three pistols. When everything broke loose, I just gave them away."

Bogalusa Deacons have twice engaged in shooting skirmishes with whites.

Is Sims scared? His answer is simple: "Why worry about dying when you ain't really lived?"

"Whole Lot of Freedom"

"I'm fighting harder now than ever before," Sims told a Jet reporter, "because I've got something to fight for that the average white man doesn't. I've never been free before and I want a whole lot of freedom."

While many people, including Martin Luther King, have criticized the Deacons' violent approach, there is no doubt about how the Negroes of Bogalusa feel about the Deacons. Speaking to an overflow audience in Ebenezer Baptist Church in Bogalusa recently, A.Z. Young, president of the Voters League declared: "If it had not been for the Deacons, there would not be 20 people here tonight. The rest would have been run out of town."

"Amen!" roared the audience in approval.

The introduction of guns into the freedom movement might bring a lot of problems, however. Bogalusa's Deacons are a well-organized, disciplined group, doing a job that must be done until police are able or willing to do it.

But the guns may reach communities without Bogalusa's strong leadership and restraint. The result could be a blood bath which helped neither the Negroes nor the cause of freedom. If that happens, the movement may regret Bogalusa's bold experiment.



PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN H. YOUNG

SW Georgia Workers Disregard Injuries

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
ALBANY, Ga.--Bobbie Lee Mathis lay in a bed in Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital, surrounded by six plainly worried civil rights workers.

The slight, 21-year-old Negro smiled as he told what happened to him in southwest Georgia's newest hot spot--"Bad Baker" County.

But his bravery didn't conceal his fear that his part in the civil rights movement may be at an end.

"The doc's telling me I may have a ruptured spleen--he can't be sure if it's completely split. If I get out, and get hit or get over-excited, it could burst," he said. "But I have no intention of not participating in more demonstrations. As soon as I get out of here, I'm going back to Baker."

Mathis said he was hurt last week in the first civil rights demonstration in Newton, county seat of Baker County.

"A couple of white guys ran across the street and belted me in the stomach. I didn't feel it until that night, in the mass meeting. I got dizzy, and then I was here."

But he said he would keep on demonstrating, no matter what.

"I've been shook up a number of times, I've been in a lot of tight spots, and I've always made it."

"This little thing isn't going to be the end of me."

"Before I quit the movement, whatever's wrong with my stomach's going to kill me. I believe in it that much."

In a house on the other side of Albany, Charles Sherrod, 28, spoke of the beating that left his arm dangling uselessly at his side.

"Something like this happened every time we demonstrated. Every time, the police were there...every time."

A white man shattered a wooden cane across Sherrod's elbow, he said, while city police, sheriff's men and county officials looked on.

Sherrod, too, said he was going back to Baker County.

In Newton, Negroes are trying to get the county to register voters every day, instead of the present once a month.

The demonstrators say police have stood by and watched as they were attacked by white men.

Newton Police Chief James Holt explained:

"We have only three men on the force. We try to break up any groups we see, but we can't be all over town at once. If they want protection, they'll have to make other arrangements. This isn't Albany, with 100 men on the force."

Chief Deputy Sheriff Ben Johnson, brother of Sheriff L. Warren Johnson, said the marches weren't his responsibility: "The city takes care of the city, and the sheriff looks after the county."

Besides, he said, "we haven't had any trouble down here."

Meanwhile, in nearby Americus, Ga., demonstrations continued in an effort to free four Negro women jailed for standing in the "white female" voting line in last week's justice of the peace election. Demonstrators demanded that the charges be dropped.

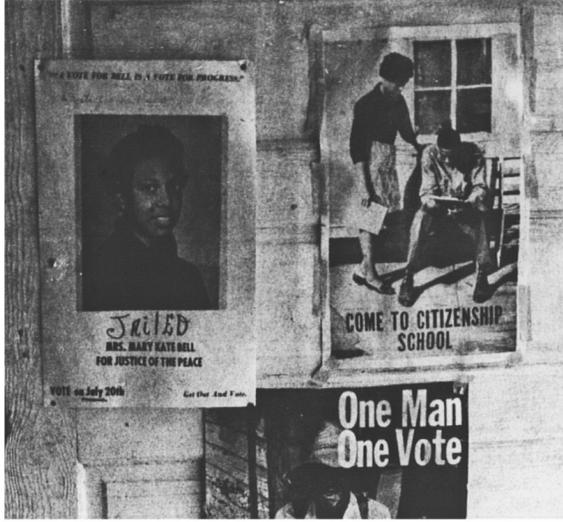
After a week of demonstrations, the U.S. Justice Department filed a suit to stop county officials from enforcing segregation at the polls.

The suit also asked that "steps be taken to release the women without a cash bond. The Justice Department requested a speedy hearing on the suit."

The women, including Mrs. Mary F. Bell, 24, the defeated candidate, refused bond posted for them by the Americus Merchants Association.

Their lawyer, C.B. King of Albany, said the women decided it would be "an act of supreme dishonesty" to accept the bond from the white businessmen, since "their bondsmen and persecutors were indistinguishable."

A bi-racial committee was to meet in Americus this week to study the situation.



FREEDOM CENTER SIGN REFLECTS MRS. BELL'S ARREST

How Bi-Racial Committees Are Working Out

Good Beginning in Demopolis

BY DAVID M. GORDON
DEMOPOLIS--Negro and white citizens here have launched a bi-racial committee to discuss the city's race problems. It is one of the first in Alabama's Western Black Belt.

The first meeting of the Demopolis Community Development Committee was held July 21, in what was described as "an atmosphere of real harmony and cooperation."

The committee includes six Negro and six white members, all private citizens. It will meet once a month.

All the members seem determined to make the committee an important source of progress in a city which was ripped by demonstrations earlier this year.

"We're very hopeful it may be the way to avoid further demonstrations, by providing a means for each side to understand the other," said Clayton Rogers, a white member of the committee.

"I'm going to try my hardest," said Jake Williams, a Negro member, "because things can't happen overnight. Everything takes a little time."

The committee grew out of demonstrations here in April and May. The demonstrators protested discrimination in education, employment, and voter registration.

During the trouble, the city council tried unsuccessfully to meet with Negro leaders and discuss their demands.

Demopolis Mayor Ed Bailey recognized problems involved in politicians' discussing racial problems freely, and asked a group of interested businessmen to take over where the politicians had failed.

Negro leaders in Demopolis appreciated the change. "Businessmen have a more exact way of approaching the problem," said Carl Jones, a Negro member of the committee.

"The present white members of the committee have very good intentions," said Henry Haskins, Jr., another Negro member. "Some of the politicians didn't."

Despite the "harmony" of the first

meeting, not all of the members agree on how successful the committee will be in providing concrete solutions to the city's problems.

"I think some good is going to come out of it," said Jerome Levy, a white member, "because there's no problem that can't be discussed."

Another white member, Rogers, wasn't so sure. "It may be more wishful thinking than anything else," he said.

On the Negro side, the members disagree on how much influence the white committee members will have with the rest of the white community.

Jones said he felt they would be very influential, but Haskins said:

"The white people in Demopolis aren't showing good faith, despite their representatives."

The patience of the Negro community may have been strained by recent events

The day after the committee's first meeting, the Demopolis Times printed a new city council ordinance, which, among other things, prohibited public assembly in a church without a permit from the council.

Many local Negroes, feeling that the ordinance was designed to stop civil rights mass meetings, apparently linked it with the bi-racial committee.

"Some of our people think we sold them down the river," Haskins said.

But at a mass meeting held Monday night without a permit, no arrests were made.

Attempts in Camden Stalled by Conflicts

BY DAVID M. GORDON
CAMDEN--Five months of effort to produce a bi-racial committee here in Wilcox County have ended in a stalemate.

A few leaders from both the white and Negro communities are anxious to meet and talk about their problems, but misunderstandings and a general air of suspicion continue to keep them apart.

Said John Williams, 25, a divinity student from San Francisco Theological Seminary who has been working since mid-June to get a bi-racial committee going:

"A number of people are willing to serve on the committee, but none of them is willing to stick his neck out."

The first attempt to get a committee for discussion of racial issues was made last February.

The group was able to meet only twice before the meetings were abandoned.

The white members promised to do away with a rule requiring voter registrants to have someone vouch for them.

But the ruling stayed. When the promise wasn't fulfilled, Williams said, the Negroes on the committee lost faith in the sincerity of the whites.

The whites, on the other hand, felt the Negroes had made some unreasonable demands during the two meetings.

Almost as soon as the meetings ended, demonstrations broke out in March and early April. They were to protest discrimination in education.

"But I Love This County"

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN
NEWTON, Ga.--Baker County (Ga.) Chief Deputy Sheriff Ben Johnson discussed the recent marches on the county courthouse and integration in general, in an interview last week.

As he talked, he stood on his front porch and looked out at the red-brick courthouse where the demonstrations had taken place.

Some of his remarks: "There's been no serious trouble here... but we all wonder why they're doing it..."

"We haven't ever had any trouble down here, and I was born and raised here, I'm 41 years old. I picked peanuts and worked in the sawmill with colored people all my life, and never had cross words with them..."

"A colored lady called this morning. She didn't want us to think she was causing trouble. She said she was registered and her daughter was registered, and they didn't want any trouble."

"We told 'em no, we didn't have anything against them..."

"(The leaders of the demonstrations)

don't live in this county. Some of them, you can't find out where they work or anything... They go from one county to another, causing trouble..."

"I been a policeman nine years, I never hit a white man, I never hit a colored man. I don't even have handcuffs..."

"There are colored people here I've sat straddle the neck of--they'd ride me around when I was a little boy. I don't like to see anyone come in from the outside and hurt our colored people."

"I wouldn't want white men to come here and ram something down my throat..."

"One of the colored leaders told me, 'We have what we wanted--good schools, good teachers, good books, and we're voting just like the white people'..."

"All we want down here is peace with our own people, colored or white..."

"A man that's been in a war already--he'd rather have peace than anything on earth..."

"A lady called. She said she was going (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

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Community Reports

Auburn

BY JUDY DENEASE BUTLER

AUBURN--Auburn is often called the loveliest village of the plain. Auburn is the home of the University of Auburn. When the University of Auburn was integrated it was done very quietly. The integration of Auburn University was a well-planned program.

The local newspaper, the Lee County Bulletin, did a very good job of influencing the people to realize that integration was here and the best thing they could do was to learn to live with it. And they did.

The white churches of Auburn also did a very good job of influencing and controlling the minds and tempers of the people of Auburn.

Auburn has made a great stride in race relations this year. Some of the theaters and cafes have been integrated, all of them without incident. The Auburn Chamber of Commerce also agreed to comply with the equal opportunity law.

But there is lots of improvement to be made in Auburn yet.

Auburn has made vast improvement in living conditions, such as building projects for the low income group. Auburn also has a slum clearing program under way for the next 90 days.

Whites have built houses around Negroes with no incident. We have a long way to go in Auburn, but we are still fighting for the improvement of Auburn as well as race relations. Things are going quietly but well.

Montgomery

BY VICTOIRE BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY--Have you, like most elderly people, ever said, "What will become of these (future generations) children?"

Probably you have said it because a child has gone astray. Well, if you have, I would like to share with you an experience I had last Sunday evening.

At 7:30 p.m., a young boy stood before a vast auditorium to deliver his trial sermon (his answer to God's call).

The pews were partly filled with young and old people. Some were neighbors and classmates, and others were fellow Christian friends.

At first, I sensed doubt in the minds of some of the people because of the expressions on their faces.

Yet there appeared expressions of encouragement on the faces of the older people, inquisitiveness on those of the young people, and mischief on those of the younger boys who all sat in a row listening to a former playmate impart a message given to him by God.

The sermon was a familiar one: "Yield Not to Temptations." It was given to the people as it was given to Jesus when tempted by Satan. It was up to the people in the audience to accept the challenge of repentance given to them by this young boy:

"If you don't go to Heaven, you know where you're going."

It was up to them to realize and analyze the message, the one idea which he presented:

"Don't yield to temptation, the devil and his ways."

The facial aspects and tones of voices indicating the feelings of those around me changed from doubt to assurance. For now the elders no longer had to deliberate or misconceive what will happen in future generations.

As I left the auditorium, an old man said, "I like the way that boy talks. Make me think that children gonna be all right in days to come."

"Freedom Constitution"

BY JAMES ARMSTEAD

We the Negro people of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect union, are fighting in a non-violent way as hard as possible to join together with the white people of America, not to rule over the whites but to have equal rights.

We know that we are not free, but little does the white man know that he is not free until the black people are free.

We want to secure the great blessing of liberty to ourselves, as people of the land of the United States of America. Regardless of race, color, religion or sex, we will not be deprived of our rights.

We therefore resolve:

That the people who were supposed to be free 101 years ago, and who will be free or go to their graves, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the people of the United States of America;

That this Freedom Constitution may get into the heart of the white race and let them know that we shall overcome some day, somehow;

That when the day comes, both the white man and the black man shall sing together, "Freedom at last! Freedom at last! Thank God Almighty! Freedom at last!"

The Doctor Says

Children Develop at Their Own Speed

BY WILLIAM W. STEWART

M.D., F.A.C.O.G.

DEAR DOCTOR, How can I know if my baby is developing normally?

PARENTS OFTEN make the mistake of comparing their baby to some one else's child. The truth is there are probably as many rates of development as there are children. However fast your baby is developing, it is probably perfectly normal for him.

You should keep that in mind as you read the following guidelines for child development.

Generally speaking your baby will be able to hold up his head when he is one month old, and his chest at two months.

At about three months he will begin to reach for objects, but may often miss. By four months he will be able to sit with support. By the ninth month most children can stand with support, and any time from one year to 18 months may learn to walk. Some children never go through the crawling stage before walking. A few walk as early as nine or ten months.

At two years your child will be able to say a few words. He will probably like to play with a ball or blocks and should know the names of a few objects.

At three, your youngster will jump, run, sing, try to dance, go up and down stairs, ride a tricycle, and draw pictures. By this time he should be mostly toilet-trained.

When he is four, your child should be learning to repeat numbers, and may be able to count to his age. He will probably love to play games with other children. By the time he is five, he should speak in complete sentences, and know several colors.

Most children enter school at six. There your child will learn to count, obey commands, and know right from left. Most six-year-olds have a lot of imagination, and like to tell stories.

Seven-year-olds begin a steady growth period of developing skills and mental processes. By the eighth year, your child will learn to tell things from memory, describe the difference between two objects, and know the days of the week. He may even be able to count backward.

By the time he is nine, your youngster should know the date, the months, and the seasons, and will be able to tell time. He may even learn to count change. By this

Sermon of the Week

"What Then?" Minister Asks

ATLANTA--"John was a freshman in college," the Rev. Albert Brenson, assistant pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, said Sunday in the West Hunter Street Baptist Church.

"An older friend said to him one day, 'John, what are you going to do with your life?'"

"John replied, 'I'm going to finish college, then go on to graduate school,'" Mr. Brenson continued.

"What then, John?" asked the friend, "Then I'll get my doctorate degree, after I get my master's," said John.

"What then, John?"

"Then I'll go into chemistry, because I can make a lot of money," John answered.

"What then, John?"

"Then I'll get married, if I feel like it, and have some kids," John told his friend.

"Then what, John?"

"Then I'll work until I'm about 60 and then I'll retire."

"Then what, John?"

"I don't know," said John. "What's left?"

"But, John," his friend said, "What about your soul?"

"John went away and thought for a while," Mr. Brenson told the congregation, "Finally he realized that he had forgotten about God. He had planned his whole life, as though he held everything in his own hands."

"We continue to make our plans as though we are the masters of our fate, the captains of our souls," Mr. Brenson went on. "This is blasphemy. Only God is master of our fate."

"It is futile to plan and not include God," "Your life is merely a puff of smoke which appears for a moment on the face of history and then passes on."

"But is death the end?" Mr. Brenson asked.

"Christianity stands out to say no, this is not the end. God does not allow us to be sealed up in a box and forgotten. Our lives on earth are just a stepping stone to a rich life with Him."

Sports Corner

NFL Adds Sixth Official, Plans for Wide-Open Year

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

There will be so much to see this year in the National Football League that the league has put a sixth official on the field.

That may mean an exciting season in 1965 -- or just higher-priced tickets. The sixth whistle-blower was needed because "the players are getting older and cause the players are getting bigger and faster," an NFL spokesman explained.

He didn't mention it, but probably the present officials are getting older and slower, too.

No one figured that Detroit would have much of a chance this year in the Western Conference, but there was hope for a few laughs in the Motor City. Now even that hope has faded, because Yale Lary, for 11 years one of the pro game's top punters, has retired.

"When the coaches are younger than you are, it's time to quit," said Lary, who is 34 years old.

Lions officials tried to convince Lary that he was still young.

"Compared to who?" the defensive specialist asked, "Night Train Lane?"

Night Train Lane, another Lion defensive back, has been playing since shortly after the game was invented.

Most of the NFL and American Football League teams have been working out for a week or more at such places as Hershey, Pa., where candy bars and Philadelphia Eagles are whipped into shape; Bloomfield Hills, Mich., where all those animals from the Detroit team trample over a quiet boys' school campus; and Fairfield, Conn., where the New York Giants watch movies of the 1956 season and wish they could turn back the calendar.

And then there is the American Football League, pinning its hopes on a \$400,000 knee from Alabama. Instead of adding officials, the AFL--the clever upstart -- seems to have added a star quarterback or two to each squad.

Coach Weeb Ewbank of the New York Jets really has his problems. He has Joe Namath, the game's richest QB and Alabama's greatest gift to New York City. (Namath's knee is a question mark, though.) And he has John Huarte, who won the Heisman Trophy last year while at Notre Dame.

If Weeb gets sick of passing, he can watch a little ball-carrying by Matt Snell, supposedly the Jimmy Brown of the AFL.

Will the Jets win it? Yes, say the experts, if Namath develops fast enough.

The old reliable Chargers from San Diego are the choice in the Western Division. You can name any number of things wrong with the Chargers, but past success is not one of them.

CHIEF DEPUTY
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

20 miles out of her way. She heard she couldn't come through the streets of Newton.

"It's given the county a bad name--'Bad Baker.' But I love this county. I went overseas in World War II and fought for it."

"I fought for white and colored. You couldn't fight for just one..."

"We don't have bad people down here. They're just as good as in any county--a lot of preachers, a lot of religious people, a lot just like me, who don't go to church as much as they should."

"We all should go to church."

Greenville

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--On July 19 two Negro boys--Troy David Jones and Eugene Brown--and two white civil rights workers--Janet Wolfe and Pamela Mausner--entered the Court Square Cafe here to try to get something to eat. They were seated and their orders were taken by a young white man.

Miss Wolfe, Jones and Brown ordered coffee. Miss Mausner was not asked for her order. The young man served coffee to Jones and Brown, but did not serve Miss Wolfe.

After a wait of about five minutes, Miss Mausner said, "Excuse me, you didn't take my order."

The young man replied, "We don't take orders."

Miss Wolfe said, "Could I have some coffee?"

Greensboro March
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

squirting gas from their guns. But before anybody had been turned around, the police ran out of gas.

They had to reload in the middle of their own cloud of gas.

As the Negroes ran back to the church, some unidentified white men heaved tear gas grenades into the church and on to Mr. Days' front porch.

Sara Days, 14 months old, was playing on her father's porch. The gas bomb burned the paint right off the wall next to her. But she was not hurt, only scared.

More confusion and reason to hate, but soon Albert Turner had persuaded the Negroes to be loving and nonviolent. They returned to the barrier to sing in the rain.

On Wednesday, however, some 250 demonstrators were arrested for failing to disperse from the barriers.

The young man replied, "We don't have any coffee."

There was a half-full pot of coffee visible behind the counter.

A little bit later Brown went to the counter and asked, "Could I have two more cups of coffee?"

The waiter said once again, "I don't have any."

After this went on for a while, the owner of the cafe came out and said, "Nigger, you've been served; get the hell out of here."

He pulled a black jack out of his pocket and walked toward the rest of the group, still seated at the booth.

The owner told them, "We have to clean this place up. We can't stay open all night."

It was 3:30 in the afternoon. The group got up to leave, and Brown was asked to pay for his coffee. It was 40¢ per cup.

Flowers Speech

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ministration, wage and hour laws, Hill-Burton hospitals and many others.

Flowers addressed the Montgomery branch of the Alabama Democratic Conference, a state-wide Negro organization.

He urged the audience to work for the Democratic Party:

"Contact white friends that you know are loyal Democrats and form joint county committees with them so that the entire county can be worked."

"As for me," said the Attorney General, "there can be no other choice but to support the party that has been so good to me, my family and state. And if such decision should damage or even end my political future--so be it."

Murder Defendant Freed, Now Missing

MOBILE--Nathaniel Taylor, 25, is still missing from his home in the suburb of Prichard, less than a month after he was found innocent of the brutal murder of a prominent white woman.

To almost everyone's surprise, Taylor became a free man last July 2 after being on trial for his life.

Now he has left home. Police Chief Dan T. Davis of Prichard has reported that Taylor was last seen hitchhiking to Oklahoma "to work for God."

Leon Franklin, a 30-year-old truck driver, also of Prichard, told police he gave Taylor, an old friend, a ride towards Pascagoula, Miss.

Taylor's release was regarded as a milestone by the lawyers and two young law students who helped him win his freedom.

Conviction is "the tradition" when a Negro man is on trial for the rape or murder of a white woman, Vernon Z. Crawford of Mobile, Taylor's chief attorney, said after the trial.

Prosecuting attorney James P. Strickland asked the jury to send Taylor to the electric chair for the slaying of Mrs. Isidor Kohorn, a housewife, here last Nov. 9. However, the judge at the trial, Daniel T. McCall Jr., after hearing arguments from both sides, took the decision away from the jury.

As a judge may do when he thinks the evidence is absolutely clear, Judge McCall ordered the jury to find Taylor not guilty and set him free.

One of the breaks in the case, said Crawford, was the unexpected help from members of the police department who "did not believe Taylor committed the crime. They aided us under cover in the preparation of our defense."

Crawford pointed out in court that although Taylor was in the neighborhood at the time Mrs. Kohorn was killed, the prosecution found no fingerprints or other evidence linking Taylor to the crime.

The prosecution claimed that Taylor had confessed to the murder. But Crawford said he was not sure Taylor knew what he was saying when he confessed. A psychiatrist spent several hours with Taylor and reported that he would readily confess to anything, Crawford said.

"I made up three or four crimes," Crawford said, "and then I told him that he had committed them. He confessed to every one."

Prosecutor Strickland is still convinced that a guilty man went free. But Crawford said, "Strickland should not have brought such a weak case to court."

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