







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 factual, 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 near-by 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 to 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



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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 really thought the war would end soon, but it just kept lingering and lingering and lingering; and it just seem to get worse...

"Really, 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 I 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 "Suicide 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 starring 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.

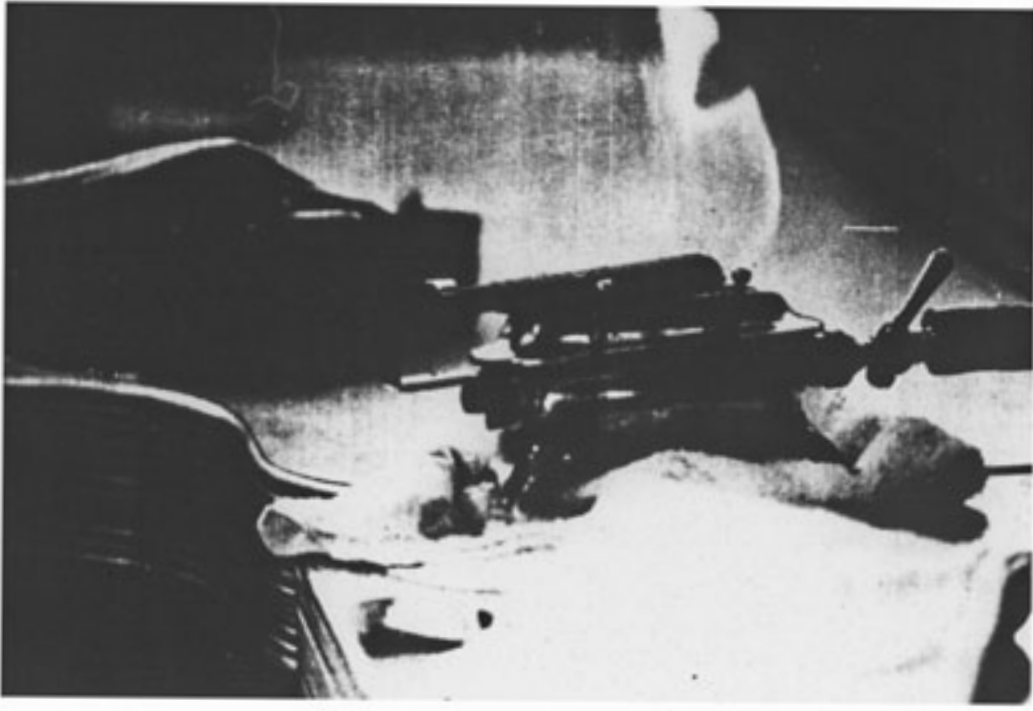
The United States got into the war on the side of South Viet Nam in the 1950's.



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"THEY'RE NOT WHIPPING US"



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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 Janette 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**

Covering Race Relations in Alabama

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Normal, Alabama  
West Point, Georgia  
High Point, North Carolina  
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Falls Church, Virginia  
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Brown, Illinois

Golden, Colorado  
East Orange, New Jersey  
Walnut Grove, Mississippi  
Hiwasse, Arkansas  
Rock Run, Alabama  
Pansey, Alabama  
New Bern, North Carolina  
Rolling Fork, Mississippi  
Sweet Water, Alabama  
Haven, Kansas  
Hope Hull, Alabama  
Derider, Louisiana  
Glen Rock, New Jersey  
Woodstock, Vermont

Womack Hills, Alabama  
Letohatchee, Alabama  
Rye, New York  
Chickasaw, Alabama  
Coconut Grove, Florida  
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To celebrate the anniversary of its first issue (July 16, 1965), The Southern Courier is running a special July subscription drive. By subscribing NOW, you can save \$1.20 off the cost of buying your Southern Courier every week in the coming year, or 60¢ off the cost for the next six months. This special offer is limited to Southern subscribers.

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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 Tuskegeans have scrambled to apply for the job.

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."

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

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.

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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.

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## 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 CEO 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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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.

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 MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA  
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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.

## 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."

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 over 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."

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

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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.

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**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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**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.

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