



GEORGE C. WALLACE



VIOLA BRADFORD

Courier Reporter at Wallace Rally

'A Rabbit Among the Foxes'

BY VIOLA BRADFORD
HOUSTON, Tex.--As I entered the lobby of the Rice Hotel, where presidential candidate George C. Wallace was to speak, I wore a badge which distinctly had "PRESS" written across the top and "Wallace Campaign" printed underneath.

Still, I could sense and see the people in the lobby eyeing me, and then the badge. As I squeezed by the line of people in the hall on the way to the ballroom, there were more stares.

One woman in the line was more curious and bolder than the rest. She stuck her neck out at first, but the print on the badge was too small for her to read. So she stepped out of the line, walked over to where I was standing, carelessly read the badge--obviously not seeing the word "PRESS," just the "Wallace Campaign"--and said:

"I'm glad you got a mind of your own, like Joe Louis."

I politely remarked, "I try to have," and walked on.

The biggest and most surprised stares came as I strolled into the main ballroom, feeling as carefree as a bird.

One woman--wearing a powder-blue Wallace straw hat, to match her long, blue cotton dress--seemed the most surprised of all. As I sat at the table marked for the press, she turned her chair completely around. And she stared at me constantly during the whole event, with a look of amazement on her old wrinkled face (the wrinkles matched

the folds in her dress).

So there I sat in the midst of well-wishers, feeling at times like a rabbit among a pack of foxes--not a timid rabbit, but a curious one who likes to keep foxes in suspense.

After dinner, the crowd poured out of the ballroom and went to wait for Wallace to come down. Of course, he had to wait for the crowd to gather, and then make his triumphant stroll.

As I was waiting, an old white woman limped over, walking with a cane, and asked, "Are you a Wallace supporter?"

Tired of being asked that question, I replied, "No! I'm not. Definitely not."

"Oh, I was just wondering," she said. "I saw your badge."

"No, I'm not," I said again. "And tell those people over there with you that I'm not." She hopped back over to them and whispered a few words, and they all gave me a final glance as I moved to the other side of the room.

I thought I was through with that until a man came up and identified himself as a doctor from Texas City, Tex.

"I heard there were a lot of Negroes supporting Wallace," he said. "Are you with that campaign?" You already know what my answer was. But he went on, "You know, I think people are tired of welfare and hand-outs and the Democratic Party. They haven't done anything."

"Look, sir," I said, "I don't know where you get the idea that Wallace has a lot of Negroes following him in the South. I doubt that very seriously, plus the fact most of them will follow a party that will at least seem to be interested in their welfare, and the Wallace party isn't the one. I think at least the Democrats have attempted to do this."

One tall, thin, well-dressed man came over to me and said he wanted to find out about Wallace, because he'd never seen Wallace before and didn't know a thing about him.

After I told him I wasn't with the campaign, he turned to walk away, and I could see Wallace papers, pamphlets, pictures, and buttons bulging out of his pockets. He looked like a walking-Wallace billboard.

Finally the elevator door opened, and out came George Wallace. A group of old ladies sitting by a pole began giggling and saying, "I wish I could just touch him," and "Hello, Mr. President." I looked at them and laughed.

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TEN CENTS



GOP Convention--See Page Four

3 Major Candidates Back Challenge

BY STEVE VAN EVERA
JACKSON, Miss.--Electric guitars blared, delegates roared, tempers rose, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer sang "Go Tell It on the Mountain."

It was the state convention of the Loyal Democrats of Mississippi, who are challenging the right of Governor John Bell Williams' regular Democrats to be seated at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, Illinois.

"Like we say on 125th Street in New York, this is beautiful, baby, beautiful," said guest speaker Percy Sutton, the borough president of Manhattan.

Nearly everybody agreed--especially when representatives of the three top candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination assured the delegates that all three men will be behind the Loyal Democrats at the national convention.

"You look good to us today--and you're going to look mighty good to us in Chicago in a few weeks," said Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, who was representing Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

"I can assure you that an overwhelming majority of my delegation will support you," said Frank Mankiewicz--press secretary for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and now a delegate from California and a backer of Senator George McGovern of South Dakota.

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy--represented by Sutton at the Loyal Democrats' convention last Sunday--had endorsed the Mississippi challenge when it was announced last month.

Everyone at the Jackson meeting was united in condemning the regular Mississippi Democrats--and the Republicans.

"We saw one of our political parties mortgage itself to its Southern wing at Miami," said Mankiewicz. "I don't

Forgetful
PHENIX CITY, Ala.--Early last month, members of the Phenix City-Russell County Voters Association waited two hours to hear Sheriff M. Lamar Murphy, who had been invited to speak. He didn't show up.

On Aug. 7, an all-Negro audience waited 45 minutes to hear Sheriff Murphy, who had again been invited to speak. He didn't show up.



MRS. FANNIE LOU HAMER AT EARLIER MEETING (Photo by Bill Peitz)

believe there was a speech of a caucus where somebody didn't talk about law and order at least once an hour."

Beneath the convention unity, however, there was tension and disagreement.

It surfaced only once, in a drawn-out floor fight over the choice of a Democratic national committeeman. The fight was between supporters of state Representative Robert G. Clark, a product of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and supporters of Charles Evers of the NAACP.

The nomination of Clark--who had been selected by the convention's nominating committee--was read by the committee chairman. Then a delegate rose to nominate Evers.

Immediately, pandemonium broke loose on the convention floor, in what appeared to be a pre-arranged and carefully organized demonstration for Evers.

Delegate after delegate rose to second Evers' nomination. "It would be a crime to even THINK of voting against Charles Evers," said one.

But some people didn't see it that way. When it was finally time to vote, Evers was the winner by a healthy margin, but Clark collected more than 60 votes.

The rest of the convention was calm, except for roars of approval when guest speakers Bayard Rustin and Joseph L. Rauh vowed to abandon the Democratic Party if the Loyal Democrats are not

seated.

"If you win, ten years from now (Senator James O.) Eastland and his ilk will not be sitting on those (Senate) committees."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 4)

What Killed Boy In Port Gibson?

BY STEVE VAN EVERA
PORT GIBSON, Miss.--Three weeks ago, 13-year-old Roosevelt Brown Jr. drowned in the river near Port Gibson. Many citizens of Port Gibson feel that he was murdered.

Now these people are angry because, they say, Sheriff Dan McKay will never bother to find out whether Brown was murdered or not.

Twelve-year-old Ronnie Sprewer was a witness to the death. He was too afraid and upset to talk about the incident last week, but other people related the story he told them.

Matt Ross, district 1 supervisor in Claiborne County, said he spoke to the boy directly after the death.

"He said he and this boy (Brown) were at the river," Ross recalled. "He says he saw two white boys comin' down the river in a boat, and he tried to get Roosevelt to come out of the water. But Roosevelt said, 'Don't worry, they won't bother me.'"

"When the white boys got up to Roosevelt, they hit him on the head, and shoved his head under water."

"Ron shouted, 'Let my friend alone,' and then the white boys shouted, 'Get that other black bastard.' So Ronnie ran back into town, to the sheriff's office."

Several witnesses, who asked not to

be identified, agreed on what happened next.

"Sheriff McKay went down to the river," said one witness, "and after Ronnie told him his story I know no less than ten witnesses who'll say that he (McKay) called the kid a liar to his face."

"I heard him call the kid a liar," said another witness. "He (the sheriff) said, 'Don't lie to me, boy, shut up. You don't know what you're talkin' about,' or somethin' very close to that. About 20 people heard him."

Ronnie Thompson removed the body from the water. "It was really too shallow for the boy to drown," Thompson said last week. "It was real shallow water, comin' up to here," he said, indicating the middle of his chest.

Sprewer didn't change his story at first--he testified at the inquest that Brown had been murdered. But five days later, the boy did change.

In that time, the sheriff "went to see Ronnie four or five times at least," said one Port Gibson resident.

"He was just afraid of Mr. Dan McKay," added Mrs. Robert Scott, Sprewer's mother. "Ronnie was scared when Mr. Dan came over." She said she believes her son's original story.

Finally, Sprewer signed a statement saying there was no foul play involved in his friend's death. He signed the statement in Jackson, just before he was to take a lie-detector test.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 4)

Lowndes Health Officials Deny It

'Something Wrong' in Project?

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS
HAYNEVILLE, Ala.--On June 1, the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) finally approved a \$1,100,000 grant to start the Lowndes County health project.

The approved grant was only a fraction of the \$4,000,000 that county officials had originally requested. But local Negro leaders were hopeful that the project could still accomplish its two purposes--improving health conditions in Lowndes County, where many people have never seen a doctor, and providing jobs for some of the county's poor people, 93% of whom are Negroes.

But now, more than two months later, many Lowndes County people are unhappy about the way the project has been doing the second part of its job.

"This was supposed to make jobs for poor folk," said one Hayneville man, "and around here 'poor folk' means Negroes. But so far, most of the jobs have gone to whites, and when they do hire Negroes, it's always for the lower jobs."

"This project is starting to raise quite a stink," added a man in Fort Deposit, who asked that his name not be used. "They go and hire one white man for \$28,000, and another for \$15,000, and then they go and give a few Negroes

jobs as clerks. Something is wrong here."

Dr. H. Howard Meadows, the project's supervisor, admitted this week that of the 23 people the project has hired so far, less than a third have been Negroes.

But both Meadows and Ralph Norman Jr., another of the project's white officials, denied that there has been any discrimination in hiring.

"We have given absolutely no thought to race," said Norman, who is on the three-man personnel committee that does the project's hiring. "Any rumor of discrimination is totally false."

However, Sam Bradley, the only Negro on the personnel committee, said that "it would be very easy to see why people might think there had been discrimination."

The problem, Bradley said, is that most of the people hired so far have been the skilled administrative staff needed to start the project's operations. "We have needed people with specific qualifications so far," he said, "and these qualifications have naturally put Negroes at a disadvantage. Our biggest difficulty is that for most of the jobs, we have had very few Negro applicants."

"Where Negroes have applied,"



DR. H. HOWARD MEADOWS

Meadows said, "we have gone out of our way to change requirements so that we can hire them. Our social workers were supposed to have master's degrees by OEO standards, but we dropped the standards so we could hire two Negro school-teachers."

"But even though there were many areas where we could lower standards," Meadows continued, "there were still a few jobs where we needed qualified people--and in a hurry."

The "hurry," Meadows said, was

caused by a mix-up with OEO. Even though the grant was approved in Washington on June 1, he said, the Lowndes County officials didn't receive word of the approval until June 28.

"There were a certain number of jobs we had to have filled within 30 days of the grant date," Bradley said. "So that gave us two days to get things done. It is understandable why we might have rushed a bit."

But other people have charged that this "hurry" was not a mere accident. Two Hayneville men, both of whom wished to remain anonymous, charged that Meadows received notice of the grant on June 1, but waited until late in the month "so that he could use the excuse of rushing to hire all white people in the good jobs."

Meadows said, "That is completely false."

Several Lowndes County Negroes have also charged that the low number of Negro applicants is the result of the way the jobs were announced.

"They wonder why so few Negroes apply," the Hayneville man said. "What they did was to hold tests the day after they announced them, and then hire all the white people on the spot."

All the project's officials denied (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

Keever Elected In Tuskegee

BY JAMES M. FALLOWS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Thomas Reed lost his bid to become Tuskegee's first Negro mayor last Tuesday, as voters turned out in record numbers to reelect C. M. Keever, a white man, by a margin of more than 2 to 1.

Keever rolled up 1,864 votes, while Reed, the first Negro to run for mayor in Tuskegee, got 779. Some 80% of Tuskegee's registered voters are Negroes.

While Reed was losing, Negroes captured a 4-to-1 majority on Tuskegee's City Council. Negro candidates won all three contested council races--including an upset in place 2, where Frank H. Bentley, a Negro, beat white incumbent John L. Sides.

A. C. Bulls Jr. and William Peterson were the other winners Tuesday. Two other candidates--Frank Toland, a Negro, and L. M. Gregg, a white man--ran unopposed.

"My faith has been restored," Keever said as the results came in. "The vote here proves that the non-whites mean what they say."

"The voters in this town could have elected an all-Negro government in 1964," he explained, "and they could have done it tonight. But they said they only wanted part of the city government--they didn't want to control it, or to segregate it. And now we see that they practice what they preach."

"I think these elections are just wonderful for Tuskegee, and for the nation," Keever said again and again as supporters came to congratulate him Tuesday night.

Reed had no comment on his defeat. In Union Springs, James Poe--the first Negro to run for city office--survived a sparse Negro turnout to lead five white candidates in the race for place 4 on the City Council.

Poe--who polled 609 votes--faces a run-off election Sept. 10 against Gordon Main, who got 423.

"The run-off will be a struggle," Poe said, "because most of the losers' votes will naturally go to the white candidate."

However, Poe noted that many white people in Union Springs "now feel there should be a Negro on the city council," and said he will appeal to both white and Negro voters in the run-off.

In Alexander City, the Rev. S. C. Perryman and Milton Riley--both Negro candidates for place 5 on the City Council--finished far behind their four white opponents.



KEEVER AFTER VICTORY

Also...

FAIRFIELD, Ala.--Five Negroes were elected to the City Council here last Tuesday, and two other Negro candidates qualified for the Sept. 10 run-off.

The successful council candidates were Ernest McClain Sr., Virgil Lee Pearson, Jimmy Lee Williams, McKinley Kolb, and Joe L. Dubose. Jerry D. Coleman will be in a run-off for another council seat, and Bernard F. Thomas--who led incumbent Lawrence G. Sides by 800 votes--will be in a run-off for council president.

Spencer Hogue, a Negro, will face C.B. Ivey in a run-off for the Marlon City Council. Marlon Negroes also claimed credit for defeating Mayor R. Leigh Pugues and electing C.B. Lockhart.

In Uniontown, Clarence B. Williams, Andrew Hayden, and H. O. McFadden--will be in run-offs for council seats. So will Mrs. Frankie King in Auburn.

Elsewhere, Negro candidates didn't do so well. In Prichard, Fred Harris qualified for the Sept. 10 City Council run-off, but the rest of the Negro slate was defeated.

The Rev. Henry Haskins Jr. said he will ask the U.S. Justice Department to investigate his defeat in his race for the Demopolis City Council. Haskins said voters at the town's predominantly-Negro box were sent elsewhere to cast ballots.

Other defeated Negro council candidates included Willie Lee Wood in Prattville and the Rev. R.V. McIntosh in Beatrice.

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Why Don't Ala., Miss. Put Negroes on Draft Boards?

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.--The Rev. K. L. Buford says that as NAACP field secretary for Alabama, he is concerned about who serves on local draft boards.

According to United States law, he noted recently, it is the local boards--made up of ordinary citizens working without pay--that decide who will serve in the armed forces.

No matter what you may think of the Viet Nam war, "it still comes back to the local level," Buford said. "Here you have a group of men deciding who should and who should not go to Viet Nam."

And so far, he said, Alabama and Mississippi have been the slowest states in the nation in appointing Negroes to these local draft boards.

In February of this year, two Negro men were appointed to draft boards in Birmingham and Mobile, and in March another was named in Huntsville.

But until that time, said Buford, Ala-

bama was one of only two states where no Negroes served on draft boards. In Mississippi--where Negroes make up more than 40% of the population--the draft boards are still all-white.

The state directors of the Selective Service system in Alabama and Mississippi said they are aware of the racial make-up of their local boards. But they both denied that there is any discrimination.

"Any recommendation (for a draft board member) will be considered," said Alabama's director, Hugh Caldwell. Besides, he went on, "we haven't had any complaints. The system's been working successfully for 25 years."

There have been no complaints in Mississippi either, according to Colonel James L. Davis, the state director. "I'm sure the nagra populace would be happier if there were some of them on draft boards," Davis said. "But as far as registrants go, no, there hasn't been a single complaint."

How are members of draft boards chosen, and who chooses them?

A spokesman at the national headquarters of the Selective Service system in Washington said the President of the United States--acting through General Lewis B. Hershey, national draft director--must approve the appointments of all local board members.

Names have to be recommended to the national headquarters by the governor of each state, the spokesman said, "but there's nothing in the regulations which states how (the governor) should come up with the names."

To find names in Alabama, Caldwell explained, "we normally try to get someone known to the other two members (of the draft board)."

"We want harmony (among board members)," he said. "We don't want them to have to work with someone they can't get along with. If you were on the board, you'd want to work with someone you know, wouldn't you?"

For this reason, he said, "the recommendation of the other board members is usually accepted."

"We (in Mississippi) go to the local level to find them (recommendations)," said Davis. "Sometimes we go to somebody like the sheriff or the county clerk. Sometimes we get recommendations from local organizations, like civic groups or patriotic groups."

"We try to pick the one the majority of the people think is right," he said. Mrs. Kathleen Burleson, Jefferson County, Ala., supervisor for the Se-



REV. K. L. BUFORD

lective Service, gave a somewhat closer view of the process of choosing new board members.

"Sometimes they (the present members) look for several months," she said--partly because "no one's exactly anxious to volunteer for the job," and partly because "they're so particular."

Mrs. Burleson said there's a lot to be particular about.

Besides requiring the high moral standards expected of all draft-board employees, she said, Selective Service regulations suggest that "if at all practicable," board members should be residents of the area they cover.

And, she added, even though the regulations don't require it, the draft boards in Jefferson County often try to be representative of the community they serve.

"They try to have somebody from each community," said Mrs. Burleson. "They feel it's good community relations for a community to feel that it has somebody on the board representing them."

One Jefferson County draft board is looking for two new members in the Adamsville-Graysville area right now, she said. "They're expanding to five members," she said, "and they've never had anyone from that area before."

Many draft boards also try to get a cross-section of occupations, she added: "They feel they can make better decisions with a wider variety of backgrounds."

Then should a proper cross-section include Negroes, too?

"Oh no, we don't pay any attention to religion or color," said Mrs. Burleson. "We don't discriminate."

Caldwell agreed. "We're not interested in appeasing any groups," he said. "We've got an important job to do. We're just interested in finding the right man." Caldwell also denied that as state director, he can make certain that Negroes are appointed. "That's not my job," he said. "I just pass along the recommendations to the national headquarters."

But Buford said officials like Caldwell and Alabama Governor Albert P. Brewer can do more than that.

At the end of January, Buford recalled, he wrote a widely-publicized letter to General Hershey and the late Governor Lurleen B. Wallace, complaining that there were no Negroes on

'The Most Segregated Institution in America'

BY MARION SYMINGTON

GREENVILLE, Miss.--"The church today still remains the most ugliest, segregated institution in America. It must surely share the greatest blame for America's dilemma founded on racial discord."

That's what state representative Robert G. Clark told surprised members of the women's division of the all-Negro General Missionary Baptist Churches of Mississippi.

Clark, Mississippi's first Negro state representative, was a featured speaker at the General Missionary Baptists' three-day state convention.

The Easter-like finery--complete with flowers, pompons, bows, and chiffon trimming--displayed by the ladies in the audience did not deter Clark from delivering his critical remarks.

Religious leaders have been "the most negligent of all in teaching human rights and the responsibilities that go along with them," he said, noting that he spoke as an active layman.

Clark chastised the minister for being interested in "touchin' the pocket-books of his membership, rather than their hearts." He said the minister has become "a kind of sick conscience-appeaser seekin' to console, and speaking only the language those who pay him want to hear."

Religious leaders of today must change, he said--they must take on the responsibility of getting others involved in the liberation of black people, and in "the whole movement of social revolution."

"We are headed for chaos," Clark warned. "Society is sick of the products of society. We have brothers and sisters who are tired of bein' treated inhumanely, goin' hungry and bein' blowed down in the streets."

"And we can't say it is not our problem," he continued. "If it's a problem of the community, it is ours too."

But, Clark said, social problems are mounting because the church resists social change, and refuses to give up its well-rooted, bigoted ideas: "The church has allowed its prejudices and hate to be passed on to the younger generation."

"The time is now for the church to cleanse its thoughts on race and religion, to free itself of racism and bigotry," Clark said emphatically. "We are goin' to have to stop believin' in



ROBERT G. CLARK AT BAPTIST CONVENTION

things we know are not the best for humanity."

As a political leader, Clark said, he is working to pass laws that will help liberate his people. But the task is not for one man, he said. He called for participation of religious leaders in a common effort, "bound by a spirit that does not accept the cruelties of yesterday and the hardships of today as excuses."

Clark challenged his audience to get with the issues that confront black people today, such as schools, jobs, and voting power. "We cannot become truly first-class citizens until we have some control over these institutions that affect our daily lives," he said.

At another session, the Rev. E. E. Spencer, president of the General Missionary Baptist Convention, called for a campaign to unify the six other Negro Baptist conventions in Mississippi.

"We must forget our differences, because numbers do count," he said. "The white man will listen to us when we got numbers behind us."

A chief function of the convention is to raise money for the support of Natheez Junior College, a religious institution operated by the General Missionary Baptists. The goal for this 80th annual meeting was \$75,000.

RUBBER TALKING BUSINESS
NECK SUE FOLKS AND HERS TOO
Macon, Miss. Courier. (From James J. Vaughan) Talladega, Ala.

Rogers Liddell rolled over all his opponents in a recent horse-shoe throwing tournament here, taking honors in both singles and doubles. Liddell was unstoppable, and any opponent who placed a shoe around the iron stake ahead of him was simply asking for trouble. (From T. C. Green)



ROGERS LIDDELL
Mobile, Ala.

A food stamp program began operating in Mobile County on Aug. 1, after two delays. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and local officials estimated that nearly 20,000 people in the county are eligible for the program. Low-income people--such as migrant workers, unemployed laborers, and welfare or pension recipients--are eligible to buy stamps. The stamps are being issued from eight locations in the county--the Mobile County food stamp office (152 Government St. in Mobile), Prichard City Hall, Bayou La Batre City Hall, Chickasaw City Hall, Citrouelle City Hall, Mt. Vernon City Hall, Saraland City Hall, and Satsuma City Hall.

Abbeville, Ala.

Lawson Hill died Aug. 3 at Rockhill. He was a regular reader of The Southern

Flowers Faces Charges

BY BOB LABAREE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.-- Richmond M. Flowers--the former Alabama attorney general who won the support of many Negroes in his race for governor in 1966--is now facing federal charges that carry a maximum penalty of 80 years in prison and \$40,000 in fines.

On Aug. 2, a federal grand jury accused Flowers and three other men of demanding illegal payments from several Alabama businesses during Flowers' term as attorney general.

According to the grand jury's detailed, 11-page indictment, finance companies, loan companies, and similar businesses were required by law to apply for a licence to Flowers

--who was supposed to provide the applications only if the companies met certain standards.

But Flowers, the indictment charged, referred some applicants to Oscar Hyde, a Birmingham banker, who demanded payments of as much as \$100,000 from them before Flowers would give his approval.

The indictment also said Flowers used his power as attorney general to threaten small loan companies with lawsuits and public investigations if they didn't pay certain amounts.

Last Friday, Flowers appeared briefly in federal court, and pleaded not guilty.

Hamilton of Childersburg, Miss Maggie Legg of Colby College (Maine), and Tom Parker, Mick Chu, and Eric Danoff of Dartmouth College (New Hampshire). The play was given in connection with the Upward Bound Arts Festival.

Macon, Miss.

The Noxubee County Recreational Program ended Aug. 3, after eight weeks of fun from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Among other activities, the program included Little League baseball, basketball, ping-pong, soccer baseball, volleyball, and reading. Gentry Bankhead and Vance Holman (in picture) were two youths who were sorry to see it end.

Tuskegee, Ala.

The pre-vocational phase of the Seasonally Employed Agricultural Workers Program ended with graduation exercises July 12 on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Some 40 participants, drawn from low-income families in Barbour, Bullock, Elmore, and Macon counties, received certificates for satisfactorily completing 22 weeks of training in brickmasonry, auto mechanics, meat processing, and welding. Candidates for the certificates were George Dervin, Frank Graham, Albert Janigan, Joe L. Mayes, Charlie Rumph, Willie Sanders, Moses B. Whitlow, and Robert Williams in auto mechanics; Frank Adams, Evins Faulk, Willie Fitzpatrick, James Hunt, James Lassiter, C. J. Moore, Walter Morris, Arthur



KIDS IN MACON, MISS.

Patterson, Clarence Peak, Russell Sheppard, Charlie Smith, and Willie Trammell in brickmasonry; Clement Adams, Irvin Barker, Thomas Boykins, Raymond Cox, Winchell Johnson, Flawatha Mobley, Leroy Peavy, Jerry Walker, and Ed Van Williams in welding; and Everline Alexander, Wilbert Blue, Novella Cox, Earl Delbridge, Curtis Dennis, Catherine Howard, Howard Ivey, Robert Jordan, Jo Ann Key, Georgia Owens, and Willie Wilson in meat processing. The program--sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and the federal Office of Economic Opportunity--is designed to prepare participants for apprentice jobs or further training.

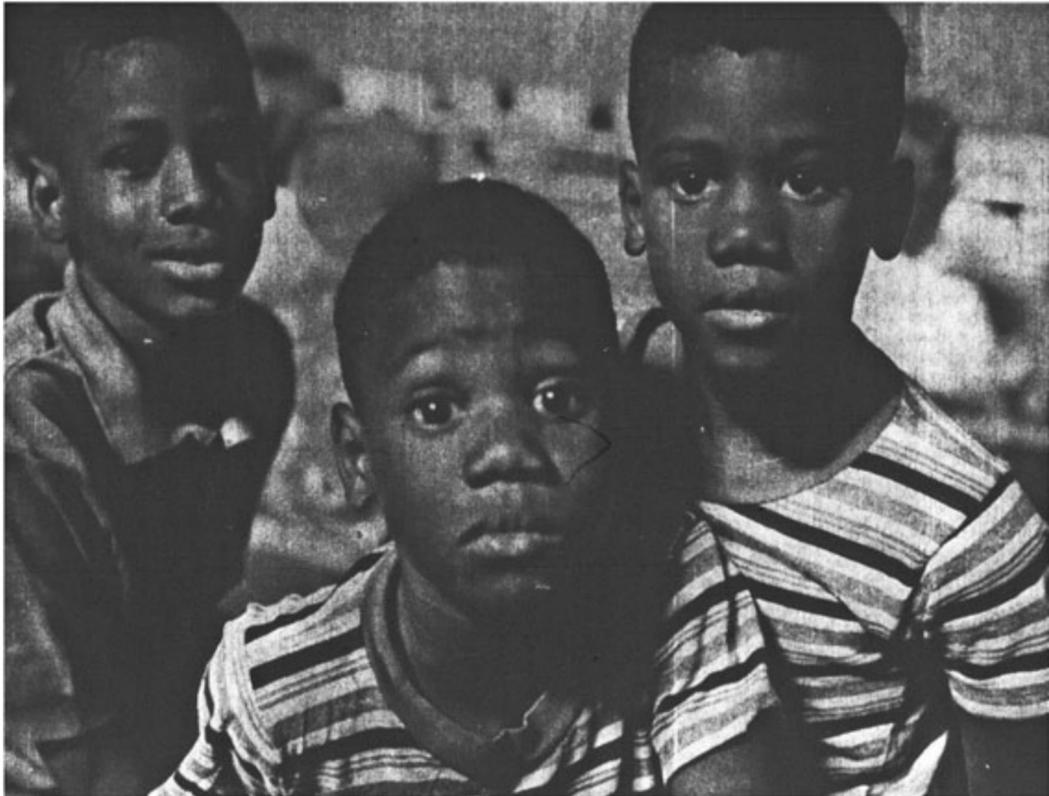


PRE-VOCATIONAL CLASS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Heine-Sight



'C'mon, Man, We Gotta Stick Together'



Action and Inaction

The Old Ball Game

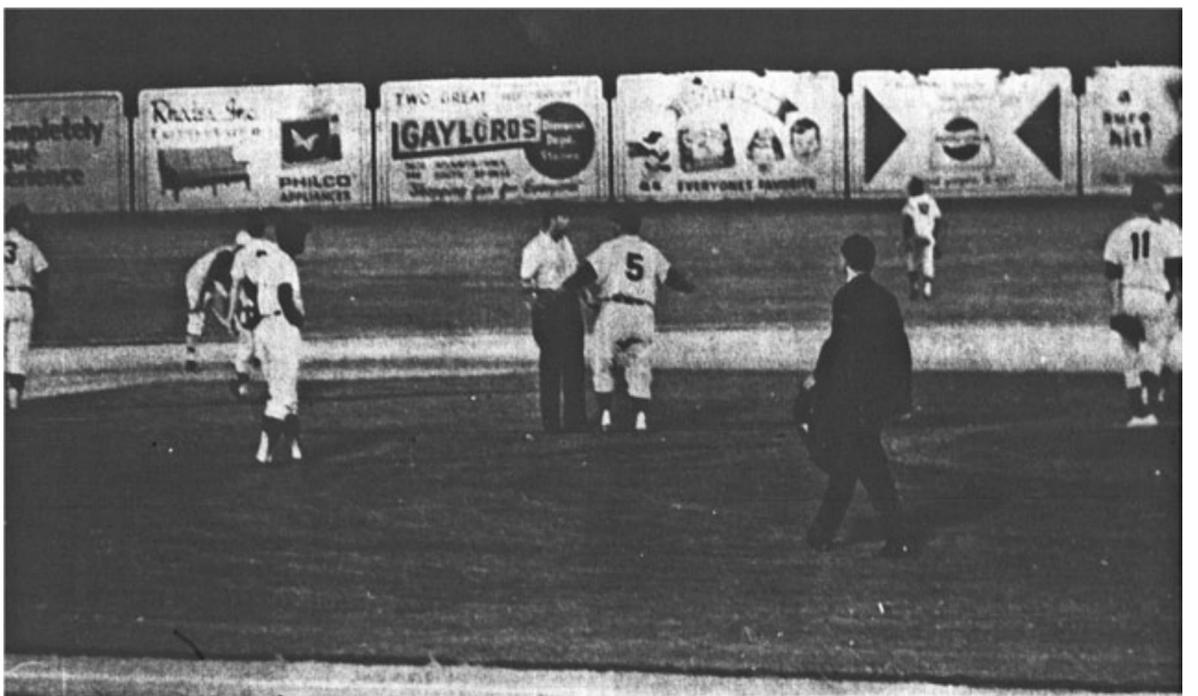
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The game of baseball consists of periods of great excitement, spaced out by stretches of unbelievable boredom. Much of the usual 2 1/2-hour Montgomery Rebels game is spent waiting--fans wait in the stands, kids wait to see who wins the bicycles on Pony Night, hitters wait in the on-deck circle.

But occasionally, something happens that is so interesting or exciting that it justifies all the boredom. It may be Larry Rojas (number 1) hitting a home run, or a close play

at the plate, or a rhubarb between manager and umpire.

And maybe once a year there is a moment of intense drama--like the team carrying Jim Brown off the field after he pitched his second no-hitter of the season. A true baseball fan will tell you that a moment like this is worth any amount of waiting.

**Photos and Text by
Michael S. Lottman**





ROCKEFELLER SUPPORTERS STAGE WILD--BUT FUTILE--DEMONSTRATION



WILT CHAMBERLAIN TELLS WHY HE'S FOR NIXON

Victory for 'Old-New' Nixon; Why Did He Pick Agnew?

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.--Richard M. Nixon, the man who quit politics after losing the California governor's race in 1962, completed a long come-back struggle last week by winning his second Republican presidential nomination.

But the nomination came at what could be a fatal cost--the choice of Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew as Nixon's vice-presidential running mate.

When the Republican Party voted last week in the just-completed Miami Beach Convention Center, Nixon won a first-ballot victory by collecting his political debts.

For it was Nixon who--after his own narrow defeat in 1960 and the party-splitting, disastrous take-over by the Goldwaterites in 1964--started to pick up the pieces in 1966. Traveling thousands of miles, giving speeches, raising funds, and healing party wounds, he helped the Republicans to important gains in the 1966 congressional elections.

Discarding the personal attacks for which he had been notorious, softening his cold-war anti-communism, and even courting the press--from which he had always run scared--Nixon went into high gear last year.

Starting at the town and county level and working up through city and state administrations, he soon won the friends and influenced the people who--with their 1,333 votes--can make or break a presidential contender at the convention showdown.

But to shake his "loser" image--and the charge that he hadn't won an election on his own for 16 years--he went into the primaries. Beginning in snowy New Hampshire--at the same time that Senator Eugene J. McCarthy was making anti-war protest respectable--Nixon sold himself and his "new," flexible, pragmatic, even good-humored image to the voters.

While Nixon had started running years ago, New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and California Governor Ronald Reagan came in too late with too little.

Rockefeller--who is remembered by
Text by John C. Diamante;

Photos by Kenneth Lumpkin



"CHORUS LINE" BOOSTS ROCKEFELLER

Western and Southern Republicans as the liberal, big-money Easterner who refused to back Goldwater in 1964--surprised many people by his clumsiness.

First, he bougalooed in and out of an actual candidacy. And then, when he entered the race for real two months ago, he surrounded himself with advisors who didn't have the political instincts, wisdom, or professionalism of Nixon's--or even some of Reagan's--aides.

Rockefeller--hated by party regulars in the South, distrusted by them in the Midwest, and scorned by them in the West--had to make himself the man of the people.

So his name was entered in a few primaries. But more important, he spent an estimated \$5,000,000 on television and newspaper advertising in his two months of frenzied campaigning, to sell himself as the man who could win against any Democrat this November.

Rockefeller's candidacy gave the pollsters something to do, and he made their favorable polls the foundation of his campaign. With the poll results, Rockefeller tried to rattle the party regulars who owed political debts to Nixon, and to convince them that he could win.

But the polling business back-fired to an extent when, in the last crucial days before the balloting, the Gallup Poll



REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY INTERVIEWED DURING MARCH

showed Nixon winning by a small margin in races against McCarthy or Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

On the very next day, a Harris Poll predicted bigger wins for Rockefeller over the two Democrats. And then Harris and Gallup issued a joint statement, saying the Harris Poll was the more accurate because it had been taken at a later date.

By that time, the confused delegates had become annoyed with the pollsters, and were sympathetic to the charge--made by Nixon's press secretary--that Gallup and Harris had set up a "protective association" to cover their differences.

So the Rockefeller forces had to do more of what they were weakest at--persuading the delegates from small towns and distant parts of the nation that the New York governor should be their man.

Meanwhile, Reagan--who had been a "non-candidate" as his slick advisors piloted his delegate-wooing strategy through the South--was cutting into Nixon's strength from the right, urging victory in Viet Nam, law and order, and so on.

In the West, Southwest, and South, the Republican Party is still heavily composed of left-over Goldwaterites and of Democrats looking for a new base for old-style Dixiecrat politics. These were the people going for Reagan, and they constituted one of Nixon's biggest problems.

For if Nixon's first job had been to rebuild the Republican Party, his second task was--and still is--to play the unifier and hold it together.

This means he has to play the center skillfully enough to convince the Eastern and Northern liberals that he stands for the Rockefeller-John V. Lindsay brand of Republicanism, while persuading the South and West that he is strong for local government, law and order, and other conservative formulas.

Nixon was successful in keeping these opposing factions together as the party's platform was drawn up. Through a

dangerous game with skill. For example, when the open-housing bill came up in Congress following the slaying of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the "new" Nixon had thrown his weight behind it.

But here in Miami Beach, he tried to reassure Southerners that he will not ram more legislation down their throats, and that he is not a civil-rights fire-ball, despite his recent years in New York. He told them that he once favored amending the Voting Rights Act of 1965, to allow non-discriminatory literacy tests if Southern states wanted them.

However, the Southern delegates--led by Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the old Dixiecrat himself--seem to have demanded more in return for giving Nixon the votes that might have gone to Reagan. (These votes were in the 692 that gave Nixon a first-ballot victory, in spite of frantic entreaties and emotional demonstrations by Rockefeller workers.)

For the next day, Nixon announced that Agnew was his vice-presidential choice. The choice of Agnew--the seventh man on Nixon's list, after such vote-getting possibilities as Reagan, Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Governor James A. Rhodes of Ohio, Mayor Lindsay of New York, and Senator Charles Percy of Illinois--astounded the convention.

After being of the earliest Rockefeller backers, Agnew had switched to Nixon--after Rockefeller hurt his feelings by quitting the race without contacting him first. Agnew's defection had hurt Rockefeller's chances, earning Nixon's gratitude. But Agnew had been sounding less and less like the big-city liberal Nixon needed on the ticket.

It is customary for the presidential nominee to have his vice-presidential running-mate approved without objection. But the only thing that saved Nixon from a major embarrassment was Lindsay's leaving the convention hall before frustrated liberals could get his approval to nominate him instead.

So, over a "mini-rebellion" in favor of Michigan Governor George Romney,

Agnew was nominated. Immediately, he began saying things like "Anarchy, rioting, or even civil disobedience have no place in a constitutional republic."

Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York was among the first to say he didn't think he could back Agnew. And Barrington Parker--a leader of the black caucus, whose efforts at challenging GOP discrimination had all come to nothing--said the Nixon-Agnew ticket "will have a very difficult time in attracting large sections of black votes."

"Nixon had indicated (to blacks and Northern delegates) that the vice-president would be a man with whom Negroes could live," Parker said. "But if Agnew is that man, I respectfully have to differ."

Why did Nixon, the man who played his own game so brilliantly for so long, pick Agnew--who not only depresses the liberals, but represents the kind of mistake that Roy Innis of CORE, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy of SCLC, and others had told the GOP they must avoid?

The reason is at least partly that Nixon had to give Florida and other pro-Reagan delegations a veto over his vice-presidential choice in return for their first-ballot votes. And the only man acceptable to the South--within reason--was the Maryland governor who had come down so hard on lawlessness ever since Baltimore had burned along with Washington this spring.

Nixon's personal victory, and his unification of the party thus far, have been impressive political feats.

It was definitely the new Nixon who echoed Winston Churchill, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, and John F. Kennedy in his acceptance speech--appealing to the "real America," calling for new leadership, promising "action" on poverty and the war (if not an end to them), urging negotiation with the communist world, demanding a crack-down on loan-sharks, and pledging "to make the American dream come true for others" by insuring that blacks get a piece of the action in private enterprise.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



POOR PEOPLE ARRIVE FOR MARCH AT FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL

New Well, 'Multi-Service' Building Hobson City Is Booming

BY FRANCES STUBBS
 HOBSON CITY, Ala.--"Any day now" is what the people in Hobson City are saying. They are talking about a hole that is going deeper and deeper into the ground. A well-driller is hammering away at the earth, and "any day now," Hobson City will have its own water system.

"As of today, Hobson City is standing on the threshold of a tremendous step toward progress," said the Rev. J.R. Striplin, mayor of the all-black city. The well is a symbol of progress for the 69-year-old city, which celebrated its anniversary last month.



WORK PROCEEDS ON HOBSON CITY WELL

Hobson City was founded in 1899, when nearby Oxford, in a special election, pulled in its city limits. The community then had a population of 125. Now, it has approximately 1,500.

Things seem to be booming in Hobson City. One of the anniversary activities was a fund-raising drive, to pay for improvements within the city.

The drive was sponsored by the city and by the Ebony Bond Crusaders, a non-profit organization of Hobson City citizens who are interested in the growth of the community.

The main goal of the drive was to raise enough money for a "multiple-service" building, with space for a medical clinic for the poor, legal services, adult-education programs, nurses' training, and a civic-affairs center.

"Right now, we lack about \$7,000," said the mayor. The federal government is paying two-thirds of the build-

ing's \$83,000 cost, he added.

City officials also plan to begin a new city jail, and plans are about to be drawn for low-rent housing units.



REV. J.R. STRIPLIN

Draft

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

Alabama draft boards.

Within two months, Buford noted, three Negroes received appointments--one each in three of Alabama's largest cities.

The NAACP head suggested that the national Selective Service director may have withheld approval of all recommendations from Alabama draft boards "until more Negroes were put on."

The spokesman at the national headquarters said he knows nothing about such action by the director. But the spokesman did offer his own solution to the problem: "If I were in their (the Negroes') position, I would suggest whatever names I wanted to the governor myself."

Charles Evers, the NAACP's field secretary in Mississippi, had another solution. "All we can do," he said, "is keep raising hell about it until they do something."

Convention

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

But it seemed to be the old Nixon who, in the same speech, thundered about "fourth-rate powers like North Korea" seizing an American ship, how the courts have weakened the "peace-keeping forces," and how the first civil right is freedom from violence.

"I see a day when..." Nixon prophesied over and over--his confidence, optimism, and good humor unshaken by convention events.

But already the Democrats--and Republicans who knew just how much the Democrats had feared a Rockefeller nomination--saw another kind of day, one in which the Republican party had possibly yielded once again to its famous "death-wish," and proved itself incapable of reconciling its dreams for the nation with the nightmares facing the voters in 1968.

And the night Nixon was nominated, some people saw another kind of prophecy in the coincidence that while a Negro minstrel troupe entertained Youth-for-Nixon workers in a fancy Miami Beach hotel, Miami's Liberty City ghetto was crackling with flames and gunfire.

Radio Station WAPX
 HAS INSTITUTED **The Pastor's Study**
 BROADCAST DAILY
 MONDAY THRU FRIDAY, 9:00 to 9:15 AM

THE PASTOR'S STUDY is a daily devotional prepared under the auspices of and in conjunction with the Montgomery Ministerial Alliance. Listen to your favorite minister in our Pastor's Study.

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Remove Bad Luck and Evil Influence of All Kind. I Overcome Obstacles and Hidden Fears. I Will Tell You How to Remove Unhappiness. Banish Misery. Be Lucky. Regain Youth and Vigor. Get Back Stolen Goods. I Lift You Out of Sorrow and Trouble and Start You on the Path of Happiness. Why Be Down Hearted, Sick and Worried When You Can Be Helped and Everything Made Clear By Consulting This Gifted Reader Today.

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 Permanently Located At Hours: 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. DAILY and SUNDAY Look for Sign
718 Holcombe Ave. Mobile, Ala.
 GOVERNMENT and SENATOR BUS STOPS AT DOOR 5 Blocks Beyond Government Street Loop
 No Letters Answered Call in Person

Drowning

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 "I was scared of that machine," Sprewer mumbled last week. He nodded "yes" when asked if he had signed the statement because he was frightened of the lie-detector.

Port Gibson residents said they are unhappy with the way Sheriff McKay has handled the case.

"The police have spent more time tryin' to shove this thing under the rug and get the kid to change his story than they have investigating," said one resident.

"It doesn't make any difference what they do at the inquest, because the sheriff isn't going to do anything anyway," said another. "He isn't concerned with finding out the truth--all he wants to do is show that the kid died naturally."

Sheriff McKay was unavailable for comment, and other officers refused to discuss the case.

Democrats

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
 tees," said Rustin, who organized the 1963 March on Washington.

"If you win, the Congress of the United States will be changed forever. The issue will no longer be black and white, it will be justice and injustice. If you don't win, the Democratic Party is dead. And if it isn't dead, it ought to be declared dead, and we ought to bury it!"

FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

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

The Freedom Quilting Bee

is a handcraft cooperative composed of rural poor people working together to better their lives.

The quilts they make come in black and white, two or three solid colors, or in mixtures of prints and solids. The co-op tries to match colors for all its products, when specified.

- "Hoot Owl" Design Pot-Holder \$1.50
- Sunbonnet \$3.50
- Baby Bed Quilt (38" x 50") \$12.00
- Single Bed Quilt (66" x 86") \$25.00
- Double Bed Quilt (76" x 86") \$30.00
- Double Bed Coverlet Quilt (80" x 106") \$35.00
- King-Size Quilt (made to order) \$50.00

For orders or further information, please write:
 FREEDOM QUILTING BEE
 Rt. 1, Box 72
 Alberta, Ala. 36720

WEUP Radio Station Huntsville, Ala.

WEUP has served as host to Project Discovery, a part of the Huntsville, Ala., anti-poverty program. Project Discovery contributes to the lives of the children by introducing them to industrial and educational environments not normally part of their lives.



The group pictured here is from the Council Training School and Lincoln School communities, and was accompanied by Mrs. Nina Scott and Mrs. Beatrice Neal of Huntsville.

WEUP, as host, served the group Double Cola, which has been an advertiser on WEUP since the station began. During this time, Double Cola has grown and is still growing--and is a must in the refrigerator of the average family home.

All products grow when advertised on WEUP. Serving Huntsville and surrounding areas from the 1600 spot on the dial. SOUL POWER... EVERY HOUR.



FOR A BETTER ALABAMA--

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

WANT ACTION?--Come to Shelby Miss.

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

BAHA'IS--

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

HOUSING JOB--

The Organized Community Action Program, Inc., for Area 23 in Alabama is now taking applications for a supervisor-construction foreman for a low-income housing program. Applicants must be experienced in staking out buildings, co-ordinating work on multi-unit developing, and instructing trainees in all phases of construction from plans and specifications. Applications may be obtained from the program office upstairs in the Folmar Building in Troy, Ala. We are an equal opportunity employer.

DISABLED VETERANS--

Veterans with service-connected disabilities that qualify them for vocational rehabilitation through the Veterans Administration are now eligible for a part-time training allowance. Before a new law was passed last month, only veterans taking full-time rehabilitation training were entitled to a training allowance. Now, for part-time trainees, the V. A. will pay tuition, fees, and all other training costs, plus part-time allowances of as much as \$130 a month. Details can be obtained from the Montgomery, Ala., regional V. A. office, or any other V. A. office.

TRAINING JOBS FOR VETERANS--

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

G. I. BILL STUDENTS--

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

COAST GUARD ACADEMY--

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS --

"The Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." These words from Psalms are the Golden Text of the Christian Science Lesson-Sermon titled "Soul," to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, Aug. 18.

VETERANS--

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

HELPING THE POOR--

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

LOWNDES MEDICAL PROGRAM --

Applications for free medical service will be taken on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Aug. 19 to 21, in Mt. Eiam Church near the White Gordon Store; and on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 22 and 23, and next Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26 and 27, in Mt. Moriah Church No. 2 in the Mosses community. In the event that the registration staff is unable to use the building named, some other suitable location as close as possible will be chosen. People from anywhere in the county can apply at any location.

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 WHEN IT IS ALL SO UNNECESSARY
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NO LETTERS ANSWERED--CALL IN PERSON

16 SOUTH PERRY ST. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HOURS: DAILY 10 AM to 5 PM
 CLOSED ALL DAY
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Jefferson All-Stars Play 9-9 Tie

18 Runs--No Winner

BY BOB LABAREE
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. -- Boys representing 36 baseball teams from all over Jefferson County got together at East Thomas Park last Saturday for their annual all-star exhibition games.

The morning clash between the Central and Western divisions ended with the West on top. Ernest Davis, a versatile 12-year-old from Hudson School, won the game's most-valuable-player title.

Then in the afternoon, 13- to 15-year-old all-stars from the Western Division battled it out with the Eastern. At first, it looked like a sure thing for Coach Eldridge Turner and his overflowing bench of boys from the West.

By the bottom of the third inning, several stolen bases, some wild throws by Eastern infielders, and a couple of timely infield hits put the West into an easy 6-0 lead.

The tide began a gradual turn in the fourth, though, when Western pitcher Willie Jackson walked the first Eastern batter, Kenny Smith. The next man up struck out, but meanwhile, Smith stole second. And when Jackson tried to catch Smith, the throw went wild, and Smith came all the way home.

The score stayed at 6 to 1 until some sloppy Western fielding in the top of the fifth tightened the margin to 6 to 3.

Two Easterners got on base, and stole their way to second and third. As the count on the next batter mounted up, the East's Alvin Barbour scampered up and down the third base line until the West couldn't stand the temptation any longer. They tried to catch him with a quick throw to third, but the throw went wild, and two runs scored.

Another East run in the sixth brought the score to 6 to 4.

If there was any doubt remaining, the



STARS WATCH OTHER STARS IN ACTION

seventh inning made it clear that it was anybody's game. Two men were on base when the East's Herbert Hart stepped to the plate with a four-for-four slate for the day. Hart promptly smashed an honest triple into right field, to even the score.

Tension grew as two half-innings passed without a run. In the bottom of the eighth, the West's Willie Jenkins broke the spell, and put his team ahead, 7 to 6, by stealing home with two out.

But errors nearly killed the West in the ninth. Easterner Jerome Smith took advantage of a bobble to stretch his double into a triple, sending a man home. Then Smith came home himself on the next hit. Hart brought the score to 9 to 7 by clouting a double with a man on.

When the last Eastern batter had been put out with no further scoring, the West's Kenny McClennan stepped to the plate, determined to end the game with his team in the lead. He let a few balls go by, and then sent a long blast into right field that took him all the way to third base. Abraham Rievers' solid single pushed McClennan home, to make it 9 to 8.

Once on base, with two out, Rievers did his best. He stole second and then third. And when Michael Hatchet blooped one over the second-baseman's head, Rievers was shouting for joy at home before the ball hit the ground.

But the inning ended right there--with the score 9 to 9--when Hatchet was caught trying to steal second.

The managers huddled quickly as the teams prepared to go into extra innings. They decided that the annual all-star game would end in a tie.

Everyone paused for a moment to watch Hart accept his most-valuable-player trophy. And then players and managers were in their cars, hurrying off to get a parking place for the Colts-Bears pro football game.

BY ETHEL THOMAS

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.--The City Commission has put a special policeman at the city dump--to keep Negro children from digging for stale bread there.

The commissioners expressed surprise at a recent meeting, when Supervisor Carl Henderson told them that Negro children dig through the rubble after a bull-dozer covers up the stale bread and cake dumped by a local bakery.

"Those colored people just cover that place up when the bread truck comes in," Henderson said. "They're digging for food. They get a cardboard box, and carry off all they can carry. It's pitiful."

Henderson said he was afraid that some of the children were going to be run over by the bull-dozer, since the operator is instructed to cover the bread up as soon as it is dumped.

Also, he said, health authorities had instructed him to stop people from eating garbage.

Henderson said a special policeman was needed. "Let's give him a badge and maybe a gun, and keep those folk out of there," he told the commissioners.

The commissioners also asked, however, about making some arrangement for allowing the children to pick through the stale bread before the bull-dozer buries it.

"Some of it's good enough for the kids to eat, but I hate to see them scratching in the garbage for it," Henderson said. "Look to me like that stuff could be dumped on one side to let them get what they want. I just hate to see them go hungry if they want it to eat."

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Aug. 19, in the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 6300 Third Ave. N., the Rev. Edward M. Gardner, pastor.



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

WRMA

135 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala. 264-6449

More Fires Strike Mobile; White Folks Behind Some?

BY JOHN SINGLETON
MOBILE, Ala.--Arsonists--or somebody--continue to plague the Mobile and Prichard fire departments.

On the night of Aug. 7, an old sulphur mill near the Haas-Davis meat-packing company was destroyed, apparently by fire-bombers.

The blaze looked like a Fourth of July fire-works display, as the sulphur popped with bomb-like sounds and the glow could be seen 25 miles away in Baldwin County. The fire began around 8 p.m. at night, and was still burning at noon the next day.

An old Negro man smiled as he watched the flames, saying, "Them white folks used to work us like a dog at that mill."

Last Saturday, another fire caused an estimated \$30,000 damage at the Farmers Market of Mobile. The cause of the fire has been listed as "undetermined."

The same day, the American Legion building on Telegraph Road in Prichard was set on fire. C. O. Downey, Prichard's assistant fire chief, said four bottles filled with gasoline were tossed on the building's roof, but only slight dam-

age was done. There were several other fires, reported and unreported, and a number of bomb threats. But the fire that caused the biggest stir this week was at the Riviera Club, the most exclusive Negro club in the city. The Riviera, which was burned down to its shell, is said to be owned by a white man.

Some Negroes here are saying that "white people are behind some of this mess," trying to take advantage of Stokely Carmichael's recent visit to the city.

Gleaners for Christ

are offering prayers for anyone who is sick, in trouble, heartbroken, or distressed.

Whatever your problems are, send them to The Gleaners for Christ, 411 S. Lowe St., Dowagiac, Mich. 49047.

This Service is Free

Advertisement for Joe Tex. Features a portrait of Joe Tex and text: 'SHOWS Present JOE TEX "I'll Never Do You Wrong" "Skinny Legs and All"'. Also lists other acts: Percy Sledge, Pigmeat MARKHAM, The DEL-FONICS, and The INTRUDERS. Includes ticket information and a contest announcement.

Advertisement for SCLC Conventioners. Text: 'SCLC Conventioners: The Southern Courier needs help in getting the paper to the people in your home communities. People who agree to sell the paper where they live get 5¢ for every copy sold--some people make \$20 or \$30 a week this way.' Includes a coupon for more information.

A Guard for the Dump

"If there's a hungry man there, why cover it up?" agreed Mayor George Van Tassel.

"I am sick of all this," broke in Mrs. Idora Taylor. "Those children should not eat that food. Why don't they give jobs to the parents, and they won't need to go to the dump? . . . They don't care, because these are Negro children."

Emmett Parker, a white man, sarcastically referred to "our fine Southern way of life," and asked:

"How could good citizens have rested comfortably in their beds, had these vandals been allowed to continue their invasions of that sacrosanct precinct, seizing our sacred refuse and intimidating those poor, defenseless bull-dozer operators?"

"And more important, this was another case of the constant erosion of our private-property rights--the garbage is clearly ours, the Negroes can't afford to create any, and after all, it was white bread they were stealing."

At another commission meeting, some people objected to the hiring of a

policeman for the dump. "The expense of hiring a guard could buy enough for several persons that might be eating stale bread," said Mrs. Ivory B. Candy.

"Anyone who eats stale bread must be extremely hungry. How do we know they aren't dying from starvation? I'd rather die under the wheels of a bull-dozer, instead of dying the slow death that so often accompanies malnutrition."

"A job makes a difference," said another lady. "I'm a Negro having a very mealy income. But if these children's mothers and fathers could get work and be paid for what they do, they will have the money to feed their children."

Advertisement for Patronize Courier Advertisers. Includes a small photograph of a group of people and the text: 'Patronize Courier Advertisers'.

Advertisement for 'Personally Yours' featuring a 'Junior Miss' contest. Text: 'Personally Yours . . . answers questions about Junior Miss etiquette, grooming and interests.' Includes a photograph of a woman and several Q and A entries.

Advertisement for Alabama Exchange Bank. Text: 'TIMES HAVE CHANGED, BUT... the old-fashioned qualities of dependability and thrift still guide us here. MAKE OUR BANK YOUR FINANCIAL HEADQUARTERS! ALABAMA EXCHANGE BANK'. Includes contact information for Tuskegee, Alabama.