Sundays in Tuskegee:
Trouble at the Church

Sardis Farmer Waits for the Vote

BY JAMES W. GWIN
SARDIS--Delta State. A 50-year-old farmer from Sardis, Miss., was one of several who showed up at the courthouse and register without any luck.

The farmer, a heavy-set man, said he had come to the courthouse and register for the first time in his life. He was one of the first to arrive, but he was turned away.

"I can't write, and I didn't want any confusion," he said.

"If I write, I may not get the vote," he added.

"I'll stake my life on it. Everyone is being treated the same."

A middle-aged man agreed:

"I think this will cause the Negroes to have the vote."

"Tear out a sheet of paper from this book and sign it."

"I can't read or write."

"I don't care what facts they get," said a Negro.

"It's going to keep on being tough for us."

"The farmer turned right around when he saw the crowd."}

BY DAVID M. GORDON
SELMA--During the special days of registration, a 50-year-old farmer from Sardis, Miss., was one of several who showed up at the courthouse and register without any luck.

"I can't write," he said.

"I don't want to be pushed around."

The farmer, a heavy-set man, said he had come to the courthouse and register for the first time in his life. He was one of the first to arrive, but he was turned away.

"If I write, I may not get the vote," he added.

"I think this will cause the Negroes to have the vote."

"Tear out a sheet of paper from this book and sign it."

"I can't read or write."

"I don't care what facts they get," said a Negro.

"It's going to keep on being tough for us."

"The farmer turned right around when he saw the crowd."
A Paper for the People

This is the first issue of the SOUTHERN COURIER, a weekly newspaper that is being established by the people of the state of Alabama.

Our only responsibility is to the people, readers, the people of Alabama. And our chief concern is the crucial problems that face Alabama today. To help to provide the people with information about these problems, and to supply a means of discussion as well as action we must talk to them.

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

There are certain basic principles in which this newspaper believes. We believe that all men are entitled to the equal protection of the laws and to equal justice in the courts. We believe that all men are entitled to equal educational opportunities. We believe that the Negro should be given the right to vote, that all people are best served by a democratic system of government -- and this means that all men, regardless of group or organization, will be protected. We will point out the merits and demerits of every law and every governmental action.

The local white leader has obtained from us a promise of his cooperation in improving the paper. The Negro community wants to develop a Negro press. We believe that both can be served by a paper that will give both sides an opportunity to make their case and to answer"...

Alabama Opinion: I

Negroes, Whites Make Progress In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM -- Two years ago, the city of Birmingham did not even accept the results of the civil rights demonstrations. A year and two days ago, the leaders of a group of Alabama Negroes newly established Civil Rights Act of 1964, asked the mayor to designate a meeting place. Mayor C. C. Harris Jr. refused. The Negro community was expected to meet as a whole on a street corner and that it was in the interest of the city to stop segregation.

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Alabama Opinion: II

Framers of Constitution Took "Big Gamble"

MONTGOMERY -- Our government has been called a "big gamble" by some who believe that the framers of our country took great risks when they wrote the Constitution of the United States.

The only conditions of this trust is that the future generation of Negroes can work out a good way of living for those who are going to take their place. In order to avoid any difficulty and to prevent any friction, it is necessary that there be no such trust in the hands of the government, who have a duty to the people and the country.

When the Constitution was written, it was necessary that the government should be able to prevent any difficulty and to avoid any friction, it is necessary that there be no such trust in the hands of the government, who have a duty to the people and the country.

The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights were written with one thought in mind: how to make the American people happy and content. That is what the Constitution was written to do.

The Constitution is the foundation of our government, and the Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the Constitution. They were written to ensure that the government would work in the best interests of the people, not in its own interests.

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Cotton World

Photographs by
John H. Young
PAGE FOUR

Revolution in the Delta: Farm Hands Go on Strike

By David R. Bynum

TRIBBETT (Miss.)—Three roads lead to the headquarters of the S.I. Andrews plantation in Tribbett, Miss. At dawn one morning recently, three cars made the ride. More than a hundred workers were to go back to the plantation that morning and to continue their struggle for higher wages.

The strike, which began in late October, was launched by the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union, a local affiliate of the AFL-CIO. The strike aims to win a $1.25 increase in wages for pickers and laborers who cut cotton on the Andrews plantation.

While the main issue is wages, the strike also reflects a broader struggle for civil rights in the Mississippi Delta. The union is demanding an end to racial discrimination in the workplace and in the community.

The strike has been met with resistance from the plantation owners and local authorities. The strike leaders have been arrested, and the police have used tear gas and dogs to break up demonstrations.

Despite the challenges, the strike continues to grow. More than 100 workers have joined the union, and the strike is spreading to other plantations in the Delta.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

GEORGE SHELTON, SHAW ORGANIZER

THESE AUTOMATIC COTTON PICKERS ARE REPLACING HAND LABORERS.

Mississippi Union Leader Battles Against Jim Crow

By Philip P. Ackley

TRIBBETT (Miss.)—A Freedom Labor Union organizer came west from Arkansas to get an early start organizing the cotton pickers on the Delta.

The union is seeking to organize all the cotton workers, including the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, to gain higher pay and better working conditions.

Although the union has made some gains, it faces a uphill battle against the powerful plantation owners and the Ku Klux Klan.

The union is demanding an end to discrimination in the workplace and the community. But the plantation owners and local authorities have shown little interest in these demands.

The union is also facing financial difficulties. It has only $100 in its treasury, and it has been forced to rely on donations from sympathetic union activists.

Despite these challenges, the union continues to grow. More than 100 workers have joined the union, and the strike is spreading to other plantations in the Delta.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

GEORGE SHELTON, SHAW ORGANIZER

George Shelnutt, who is also a lawyer, is leader of the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union.

There are several differences between this strike and that of the 1930s. First, the workers are better organized. They have a union and are able to speak out. Second, the workers are better educated. They have a high school education and are able to read and write. Third, the workers are better organized. They have a union and are able to speak out.

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THESE AUTOMATIC COTTON PICKERS ARE REPLACING HAND LABORERS.
Negroes' Brief Attacks Jefferson County Juries

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

ATLANTA—(AP) — It must be a day to be in a
position of power in the South. To Negroes in the
U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit (southeastern states).

The cells are on in a billion (there are fifty million Negroes in
the U.S.), and the minority is growing restless.

In the country's Democratic Division, 20 or 21 of the 33 civil rights
cases are Negroes. Not only the Negro lawensman, but civil rights
activists, too, are under the threat of prosecution.

One (jury box official) testified, "I was told by a Negro youth that
if I do not get a Negro to serve on a jury, I will be killed."

In the Jefferson County, the probability of Negro participation in
juries is very remote. The average Negro jury would be the nester
than the average white jury.

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system of jury selection are one in 20
times. Morgan says.

That's why the lawyers for four Negroes are trying to desegregate Jefferson County. The brief says, Morgan.

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Community Reports

Demopolis

By CLARA LOUISE

Demopolis—On July 13, three women— Dolores Huddleston, Ada Kennedy, and Mary Bumgarner—were burned with acid in Demopolis. They were attending a beauty contest when they were attacked. The women were between 22 and 30 years old, and were unconscious when they were found. They were taken to a local hospital where they were treated for burns on their faces, arms, and legs. The attacker has not been identified. The women have been transferred to a burn unit at a major hospital in a nearby city. The family has been notified. The women are currently in critical condition. A suspect has been identified and is in custody. The case is under investigation by the local police department.

Greensboro

By PAMELA ROBERSON

The Southern shaded Two of the victims of the recent wave of bombings in Greensboro—Mrs. and Mrs. Lovely—were the latest to be bombardeed.

The couple, who were described as being two of the most prominent citizens of the city, were walking down Market Street when a bomb was thrown at them. The couple were critically injured and are currently hospitalized. The suspect, a man in his late 20s, was apprehended shortly after the attack. He was charged with attempted murder.

Birmingham

Committee Will Study Police Tests

By MALCOLM WILSON

Birmingham—The city council will study the police department's use of polygraph tests. The tests are used to determine if officers have violated department policies. The council has received several complaints from citizens regarding the tests, and has decided to review the procedures and policies to ensure they are fair and unbiased.

Greensboro

By CLARICE CRAWFORD

The Negroes in Greensboro were the latest to be bombardeed. Two young women and a small boy were attacked with bombs. The suspect, a white man in his mid-20s, was arrested shortly after the attack. He was charged with attempted murder.

Community Reports

Twins, Indians Surprise; Yankees, Cards Flounder

By MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

At All-Star Game time, the major league teams away from the East Coast are returning from their road trips. The Indians, who are in second place in the American League, are at the top of the league. The Twins, who are in third place in the American League, are at the bottom of the league.

The Indians were defeated by the Angels, 7-3, in their last game. The Twins were defeated by the Red Sox, 8-1, in their last game. The Yankees, who are in first place in the American League, are struggling. They were defeated by the White Sox, 5-2, in their last game.

Community Reports

Greensboro Minister Lives in Fear: Seven Shots Gun in His Home

By DAVID M. GORDON

GREENSBORO—The Rev. Arthur Days, a prominent civil rights leader, was shot seven times outside his home last night. The incident was the latest in a series of attacks on civil rights leaders in Greensboro. The suspect, a white man in his late 20s, was arrested shortly after the attack. He was charged with attempted murder.