Negroes, Whites Sift Los Angeles Wreckage

People Speak Their Minds

Congress is now studying new laws that would raise the minimum wage for workers to $1.75 an hour by 1968 or 1970. But they would also set a $1.75 minimum for 5,900,000 new workers, including employes of laundries and dry-cleaning shops, and small manufacturers of goods intended for home use.

Also, about 1,300,000 farm workers would get a minimum wage for the first time.

Their minimum would be $1.25 an hour.

Alabamaans were discussing the proposed new laws this week. Here is what they said.

Hammer Cobbs

Hammer Cobbs is a bad owner in Hale County. His 1,500 acres, of which 900 are cotton land and 600 are sanded for cotton. He lives on these 1,500 acres and 1,500 livestock. He and his wife and their six children live in a one-room house. He raises cattle and hogs and rents land to his Negro tenants. He owns the cotton gin and a small flour mill and several cotton bales. He makes a reasonable profit on his cotton.

"Mrs. X" is a Negro woman who works for a Montgomery cleaning shop. She makes $35 for a 45-hour week. She thinks about the new wage laws: "I don't mind the new law. All we ever asked for was $1.25 an hour. I don't mind gettin' in the runnin' for the $1.75 an hour. But I wouldn't have thought no one would give us $1.25. I'd just been, you know, in the runnin' for 10 or 12 years, and nothin' came of it." She works in the same house for 10 years and finally got her raise.

"Mr. Y" manages a laundry and dry-cleaning shop in Montgomery, to rent to his Negro tenant labor. He makes a good profit on his laundry business. His wife and four children live in the house.

"Mr. Z" is a Negro who works in a cotton gin. His wife and four children live in the house. He makes a good profit on his cotton. He says that his family cannot live on $1.25 an hour. He thinks about the new wage laws: "I don't mind the new law. All we ever asked for was $1.25 an hour. I don't mind gettin' in the runnin' for the $1.75 an hour. But I wouldn't have thought no one would give us $1.25. I'd just been, you know, in the runnin' for 10 or 12 years, and nothin' came of it."

SCLC Looks Towards Vietnam War As Ninth Annual Convention Ends

By GEO RGE KAN DRETH AND ROBERT NEwTON

BIRMINGHAM—"There is no such thing as fight- or flight-statism," the Rev. James Bevel, SCLC's vice president, said yesterday, opening the group's annual convention, which ended here today.

The ninth annual SCLC convention closed on a note of concern about Vietnam. The convention provided an opportunity to talk among the group's leaders about the growing American involvement in Vietnam and the impact of the movement's support for the VIetnamese people.

The movement's support for the VIetnamese people, says Bevel, is a "peace army" right now. Bevel pledged to direct the organization's energies to the VIetnams: "It's more important now than it's been since I decided to come to Montgomery and open the doors of the church, to get into the fight."

Dr. King, said Bevel, "I don't see the development of a third force like there is with respect to Negroes in this country."

Bevel continued: "I don't think the development is as important as it is here."

Bevel, who is a member of the Bevel family, said, "I don't think the development is as important as it is here."

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"What are you going to do," Bevel continued, "when you can't find a job and you can't buy clothes for your kids? And I still find a job and they don't do nothin'. It's good for me."

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Think the Unthinkable

All last week, newspapers carried capsule descriptions of the Los Angeles riot: 25,000 people involved, 35 dead, more than 800 injured, 2,200 arrested, and $175,000,000 in property damage, the highest cost of any civil disturbance in U.S. history.

Facts, not fears, are what the papers were after. They had a good story, and they got it. But what about our fears? No one was talking about them.

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The Vote Bill in Action

Photographs
by James H. Peppler

President Johnson signed the voting rights bill on Aug. 6. Three days later federal voting examiners were sent to three counties in the Deep South, four of them in Alabama. They began to register voters on Tuesday.

The applicant's job is simple. The federal examiner asks him to fill out a registration form. The form only requires basic information - name, age, address, precinct, and years living in the state. There is no literacy test, no approval required or here is how to vote. The examiner reads the form, asks him the questions, and fills in the sections.

During the first week federal registration, thousands of Negroes were registered in the nine Deep South counties.
The Sun is Setting on Old Madison Park

PAGE FOUR

GUY DOLTON HEAT, WHO BELIEVES IN WELL-GUIDED CHANGE

TEXT BY MARY ELLEN GALE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

MONTGOMERY—A red-brick church and a white-frame building flank the Upper Wetumpka Highway some seven miles outside the city. The cars streak past at 60 miles an hour; they don't see the dirt road that turns off by the church and meanders back into the Negro community of Madison Park.

From the highway, it is hard to tell that Madison Park is there. A few houses, and some acres of farmland—that's all there is to see. It would be easy to think that Madison Park is nothing more than an outlying district of Montgomery or a country suburb.

But nothing could be farther from the truth. Madison Park is a small independent community of deegrees which is struggling to find its place in the new South. It is what remains of an unusual colonization that has been changed by industrial growth.

The tract of land was settled just after the war by Eli Madison, a former slave. Madison saw some become a gentleman farmer, and the family gained full control of the land.

The community has changed the land. In the last 30 years, new people have moved into Madison Park, some of them not satisfying to the Madison family. They have brought new ideas with them.

More important, they believe in doing things for themselves rather than waiting on others to do things for them. They don't want to ask the Madison family for help. They want to solve their own problems on their own, using their own resources. They want to have better jobs and better lives. They want to have more freedom and more control over their own lives. They want to have the future they want for themselves.

Eli Madison, who moved his family to Madison Park, tells about the changes.
**“This Baby’s Not Gonna Go to No Segregated School”**

By HARRY L. WITTE

Mobile—of the original 21 candidates who were in the city school nominating convention, only 5 were Negroes. Of the original 21 positions, for which Negroes were nominated, only 5 were Negroes. Of the original 21 positions, for which Negroes were nominated, only 5 were Negroes. Of the original 21 positions, for which Negroes were nominated, only 5 were Negroes. Of the original 21 positions, for which Negroes were nominated, only 5 were Negroes.

**Jury Suit Reply**

In their brief a month ago, the Negro lawyers suggested Negroes who had served as referees on the jury had served as referees on the jury had served as referees on the jury had served as referees on the jury had served as referees on the jury.

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**The Scene After Wild Los Angeles Rioting:**

**Dead Dogs, Burnt Wild in the Streets**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Dog shots, the gnashing of teeth and two telephone lines littered the street.

In a small, stuffy room, five Negroes were saying, "They looked as though they had just won a fight and were proud of their success."

"We've never seen anything like this ..."

Three white troopers from Modesto, Calif., were sympathetic with the people who had been arrested for burning black and white schools.

"I hated to see it all happen, but may­..."

Watts. One of them commented, "It's a good thing they didn't burn the house down." A woman said, "We're all for Negro education, you know." A man added, "But they should have waited until we had a say in it, too." Another man said, "We've never seen anything like this in the city before."

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BIRMINGHAM--A new house will be built in Mobile for the family of slain civil rights leader, Rev. Ralph, A. Abernathy. The family will also receive $70 a month for the next ten years, said Abernathy.

The house was promised by the American Baptist Convention through the Mobile Baptist minister, Mrs. Y. L. Robinson, at the time the Reverend Abernathy came to Mobile last fall, during the Civil Rights Movement. The Reverend Abernathy was shot and killed the previous month.

People Discuss Minimum-Wage Laws

Paul Marks (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Mark's law is a good step toward improving the lot of Negroes, but it will take time before they can benefit from it.

"This law is a long overdue step toward improving the lives of the Negroes," said Paul Marks. "It will help to eliminate some of the economic obstacles that have been preventing them from achieving their goals."

"But it's important to note that this is only a beginning," he continued. "There is still much work to be done to ensure that the minimum-wage law is effective."

Paul Marks was a former member of the Alabama House of Representatives, where he sponsored the minimum-wage bill. He said that the law was long overdue and that it would help to improve the lives of working people in Alabama.

"I'm glad that we were able to pass this law," he said. "It's a step in the right direction, and I hope that we can continue to make progress in this area."