

# THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. II, NO. 27

WEEKEND EDITION: JULY 2-3, 1966

TEN CENTS

## Civil Rights Groups to Push Work In Areas March Passed Through



ON THE WAY TO THE MISSISSIPPI CAPITOL BUILDING

### AFTER MARCHERS GO HOME CONFUSION MARKS TALKS

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

JACKSON, Miss.--Monday seemed to be a perfectly ordinary day here. People went about their business as usual, and at the capitol building, ground crews quickly removed all evidence that 15,000 to 20,000 marchers had been there the day before.

Only at a church, a motel, and Tougaloo College outside the city were there any remaining signs of the Mississippi march.

A few people were still trying to find lost belongings or to find rides home, and a few organizers of the march were trying to decide what to do next.

Leaders and staffs of the groups involved met Sunday night and Monday to discuss their plans. Then, Monday night, the leaders were supposed to meet at the motel and work out coordinating plans for continuing the registration drive started by the march.

That meeting never was held because many of the people who needed to be there didn't show up. Hosea Williams of SCLC said it would be almost impossible to get everyone together for a meeting some other time. So SCLC is going ahead with its own plans



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND JAMES MEREDITH

for stationing about 30 workers in Mississippi this summer.

SNCC expects to concentrate on the Delta area of the state, but its plan will not be worked out in detail until a meeting of its full Mississippi staff.

CORE, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the Delta Ministry, which all participated in the march also, will go ahead with their own plans for the summer.

And the NAACP, which did not join the march officially, announced plans Tuesday for an expanded voter registration drive this summer in the state.

This confusion and lack of coordinating at the end of the march may hurt the summer's work. Monday afternoon, Robert Bass, who works for SNCC and the Freedom Democratic Party in Humphreys County, came to the church which had been the Jackson headquarters for the march.

He had just gone to Tougaloo College trying to find the three or four marchers who were supposed to work the rest of the summer in Humphreys County. He hadn't found them at the school, and he didn't find them at the church. No one either place knew where they were.

But he may get some workers eventually from one of the organizations, even though he didn't get any from the march. And competition throughout

state among the organizations could result in just as many newly registered voters as coordination would achieve.

So, Jackson's quick return to normal and the collapse of the unity which the organizations had maintained during the march do not mean that the registration drive started by the march ended Sunday in Jackson.

Even if the drive had ended there, the march could still claim some accomplishments.

About 4,000 Negroes registered during the rallies held along the way to Jackson and in drives launched by the march. The march may also have en-

couraged Negroes in other parts of the state to register.

In addition to the registration drives, the march showed Negroes in Mississippi how little control they have over their own affairs. It also showed how little cooperation they get from white authority and white citizens in trying to change this condition.

White businessmen locked their doors as the march approached; most policemen and local officials were openly unfriendly; hostile crowds of whites gathered all along the route; and the marchers received constant threats and attacks.

But the tear-gassing at the Canton, Miss., school yard was the clearest example of white opposition to major changes in Negro helplessness.

Throughout the two disputes over pitching the tents on the grounds of the all-Negro school, marchers and local people kept saying they never wanted segregated schools. But, they added, since the school board forced them to attend all-Negro schools, the Negro community should at least be able to decide whether the tents could be pitched at one of those schools.

The white authorities didn't see things this way.

### Hot Day

JACKSON, Miss.--The temperature rose higher and higher as the march approached Jackson. To make the heat worse, white residents sat on their shady lawns sipping cold drinks.

Finally one girl in the march said, "I'd almost join those white folks on the side, if they would only give me a drink."

A few minutes later, one person who had run forward came back with several cartons of Coca-Cola, selling bottles for 25¢ apiece.

## Here's What People in Alabama Thought About Mississippi March

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

MONTGOMERY--What do people in Montgomery think about the march in Mississippi started by James Meredith? What do people think about non-violence? And which people ask, "What march?"

The Southern Courier sent a reporter around Montgomery to find out. "I don't see any point in their marching," said a Negro receptionist. "I wouldn't march. Some will register and some won't. And when they do, they won't vote."

An 18-year-old Negro high school graduate, Gus Sanky, had a similar opinion. "It was unnecessary. They gave reasons for the march, but they were not concrete enough to carry on a march. I marched in the Selma-Montgomery march because they were better organized."

Some people felt that the march was a "big booster" for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

"The march helped one person, Stokely Carmichael. It got his philosophy over and made the public aware of it," said a Negro radio announcer.

A white student commented, "The march, had it been left with Mr. Meredith and others who supported him, would have been modest and unassuming and very beneficial, but it was made into a Black Muslim ceremony. The original purpose was distorted."

And there were those who would march and support it in every way. Rufus Lewis, chairman of the Ala-

ma Democratic Conference, said he thinks that it served a very useful purpose. He said, "It gives support to people other than Mississippians who find themselves in similar situations."

"Magnificent" was the word Dorothy Frazier, a civil rights supporter, used to describe the march. "Mississippi needs it," she said. "It will tie people together. Alabama has experienced this."

A young girl felt that the march was necessary in that it served as a stimulant to increase the interest in the Negro people to vote.

For or against? There is always the neutral side to take.

"I don't take a position on either side of it," said a white policeman.

"I have no opinion one way or the other," commented a white salesman. "I try not to think about the march."

While the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders advocated the non-violent tactic, marchers were asking, "Is it right to carry arms?"

"I'm like the Reverend," said an elderly Negro woman. "I think it should be peaceful."

"In a march, if the leaders say non-violence, you should be non-violent, but if you are alone and someone strikes you, black or white, you should become violent and defend yourself," said a young boy on the street.

Mrs. Jesse L. Douglas, the wife of the president of the Montgomery Improvement Association replied, "If they were non-violent they could accomplish more."

"Don't strike back," she said. "They are looking for us to do that."

"We want our freedom. We have to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)



## Citizens' Group Fights to Convict Suspect In B'ham Liberty Super Market Shooting

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- District Attorney Earl Morgan isn't interested in reopening the Liberty Super Market shooting case. Apparently U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach isn't interested either.

Five Negro marchers who were protesting alleged unfair hiring practices at Liberty Super Market were shot down Feb. 21 in Liberty's parking lot. Emory Warren McGowan, a 23-year-old white man, was arrested on the spot in connection with the shooting, but a grand jury did not indict him later.

One of the victims, Willie Andrews, is still recovering at the University Hospital in Birmingham. His condition is listed as fair. Hospital officials reported that another victim, 15-year-old Douglas Murray, is permanently injured.

Also injured were Alberta Tate, 56; Simon Armstrong, 70; and Willie James Maxwell, 32.

### Demopolis Worker Found Guilty, Jailed

DEMOPOLIS -- In Marengo County, a white civil rights worker was in trouble with local police.

Dick Reavis, a 20-year-old University of Texas student who organized the Demopolis Project this summer, was found guilty Monday on six counts of driving without an Alabama license.

He was jailed when he failed to post a \$1200 appeal bond.

Judge Ed Partridge found Reavis guilty and fined him a total of \$385--\$10 for the first ticket, \$25 for the second, \$50 for the third, and \$100 each of the fourth, fifth, and sixth.

The six-man Demopolis Project Committee runs a day-care center, a small newspaper, and tutoring classes,



LAST FEBRUARY PICKETS PROTESTED SHOOTING IN FRONT OF SUPER MARKET

The Concerned White Citizens of Alabama, a human relations group, met with the district attorney on May 11, to inquire about the grand jury action and to request that the case be reopened.

According to Mrs. Sidney Fuller of the Concerned White Citizens, the meeting was tense and unfruitful.

Morgan told the committee members that if they could bring him information warranting reopening the case he would be glad to review it and make a decision.

The Concerned White Citizens said that there were enough questions left unanswered to spark further investigation into the shooting.

Two witnesses to the shooting, for instance, did not testify at the hearing. The committee wondered why, and Morgan said that he didn't know.

The committee asked if it were usual for the district attorney's office to present a witness for the defense at a grand jury hearing. Morgan said, according to Mrs. Fuller, that it was unusual.

The meeting ending in a heated argu-

ment, the committee reported, when Morgan made the statement that pickets and marchers "can't go around breaking the law."

When asked, Morgan declined to say what law the marchers had broken, but added that "when people go out into the street and demonstrate, they are asking for trouble."

Not satisfied by this meeting, the Concerned Citizens called the U.S. Justice Department by telephone. They were told to document their complaint and send a copy to Washington.

On May 17, the Concerned Citizens sent a letter to Attorney General Katzenbach stating that "...are deeply concerned with the number of racial incidents that are terminated with questionable results in this state."

"During the week of May 2-6, Mr. Emory Warren McGowan, who admittedly emptied a .32-caliber automatic pistol into a crowd... was brought before the grand jury, who failed to indict him."

The letter presented a summary of incidents leading up to the shooting, and included a map of the Liberty Super Market parking lot and a Birmingham Post-Herald news story giving information about McGowan.

The Justice Department did not acknowledge receipt of the letter.

About three weeks later, the Concerned Citizens sent another copy to the Justice Department, and two U.S. Senators who are involved in passage of civil rights legislation were given copies.

The Concerned Citizens have not heard from the senators, but this time there was a reply from Willey Branton, special assistant to the attorney general.

Mrs. Fuller said that the reply was cordial but that Branton gave no indication that the Justice Department would investigate.

Mrs. Fuller called Katzenbach's office last week, but he was out to lunch. She left her telephone number, but Katzenbach has not returned the call.

## Eutaw Woman Claims Sheriff Lee Beat Her

BY NELSON LICHTENSTEIN

EUTAW--A Negro woman active in SCLC civil rights work has accused Greene County Sheriff William Lee of beating her when she and others went to Lee's home to seek the release of a prisoner.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Dew has asked federal court in Birmingham to award her \$300,000 in damages.

Mrs. Dew said she was at Lee's house June 20 in an effort to have a property bond approved for Paul M. Bokulich, an SCLC worker in Greene County, who was in jail at the time on charges of grand larceny.

Bokulich was arrested June 20 and placed in jail under a \$1,000 bond. He was charged with the theft of \$154 from two elderly Eutaw Negroes. Bokulich denied the charges.

Mrs. Dew said that she, Mrs. Bokulich's wife, and two others went to the sheriff's door about 8 p.m. She said, "Lee began to shout and cuss at us. When I dropped my shoe and stooped to pick it up, he hit me and I saw stars for a minute." Lee reacted violently to her appearance at his home, said Mrs. Dew, because of her participation in the civil rights movement.

When asked to give his side of the story Sheriff Lee said, "No comment." He also refused to discuss Bokulich's bond.

In her suit Mrs. Dew claimed that Lee violated her rights to due process of the law under the U.S. Constitution and equal protection under the law, guaranteed by the same document.

She also charged that Lee violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, in her suit filed Monday in U.S. District Court.

Mrs. Dew is suing Sheriff Lee, who narrowly won the Greene County sheriff election against the Rev. Thomas E. Gilmore, for \$100,000 in compensatory damages and \$200,000 in punitive damages.

On June 21, Mrs. Dew again went to Sheriff Lee for approval of the property bond to secure the release of Bokulich from jail.

The sheriff refused the bond on the grounds that the property listed in the bond was not "unencumbered" by mortgages, she said. According to Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee lawyer Donald A. Jelinek of Selma, the mortgage qualification is usually ignored in property bonds.

Bokulich was finally released from jail last Friday after a hearing before Judge E. K. Hildreth. He was formally charged and released on property bond.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

ROOM 622, FRANK LEU BUILDING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104
PHONE: (205) 262-3572

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.

Editor: Robert E. Smith
Executive Editor: Mary Ellen Gale
Associate Editor: Michael S. Lottman
Photography Editor: James H. Pepller
Layout Editor: Amy R. Pepller

Vol. II, No. 27

July 2-3, 1966

Editorial Opinion

The Movement, The Revolution

The march in Mississippi showed that now is the time for all people to ask themselves about the future direction of civil rights activity.

Especialy since 1954, there has been in this country a CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT of whites and Negroes interested in equal justice, fair employment, voting rights, and the abolition of discrimination by race, creed, national origin, or sex.

At the same time, this country has seen a great NEGRO REVOLUTION. This revolution is a part of the civil rights movement and the movement is a part of it.

The civil rights movement and the Negro revolution are so intertwined and its personnel so much the same, that many people are going to get stepped on during the family fights.

It would be a shame for Negroes and whites in the civil rights movement to abandon that fight because they are scared off by the Negro revolution.

It would be a greater shame for whites to think that they have any leadership to lend to the Negro revolution. And an even greater shame for the Negroes who have benefited from civil rights victories to forget that most Negroes have not enjoyed the fruits of those victories.



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

My feeling that The Southern Courier is one of the most impressive examples of contemporary journalism anywhere in the country is not altered by my disappointment with your review of the current issue of New South.

What you label as the "Same Old Story in Long Sentences" is the journal of an organization, the Southern Regional Council, which has labored in our region for racial justice for more years, probably, than your reviewer has known.

MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) fight for or work at it. If everyone would think that, it would be much easier. If freedom doesn't come today, she added, "it will tomorrow."

by which the SRC has provided competent analysis of the changing South, coupled with a definite commitment to and support of the forces for more rapid change than we have seen since the sit-in movement.

The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director,
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity,
Atlanta, Ga.

To the Editor:
This is to let you know I received the papers Tuesday and have sold every one and could have sold 500 one day....

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer
Ruleville, Miss.

P.S. White and black bought the papers.

To the Editor:
Please send me the papers, for the important things that are happening in Mississippi.

Miss Tommie Barber
Thomaston, Ala.

Educators' Reaction to School Guidelines: From Alabama-Style to Kentucky-Style

NASHVILLE, Tenn.--Educators in different Southern states have reacted quite differently to the 1966-67 guidelines on school desegregation issued by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

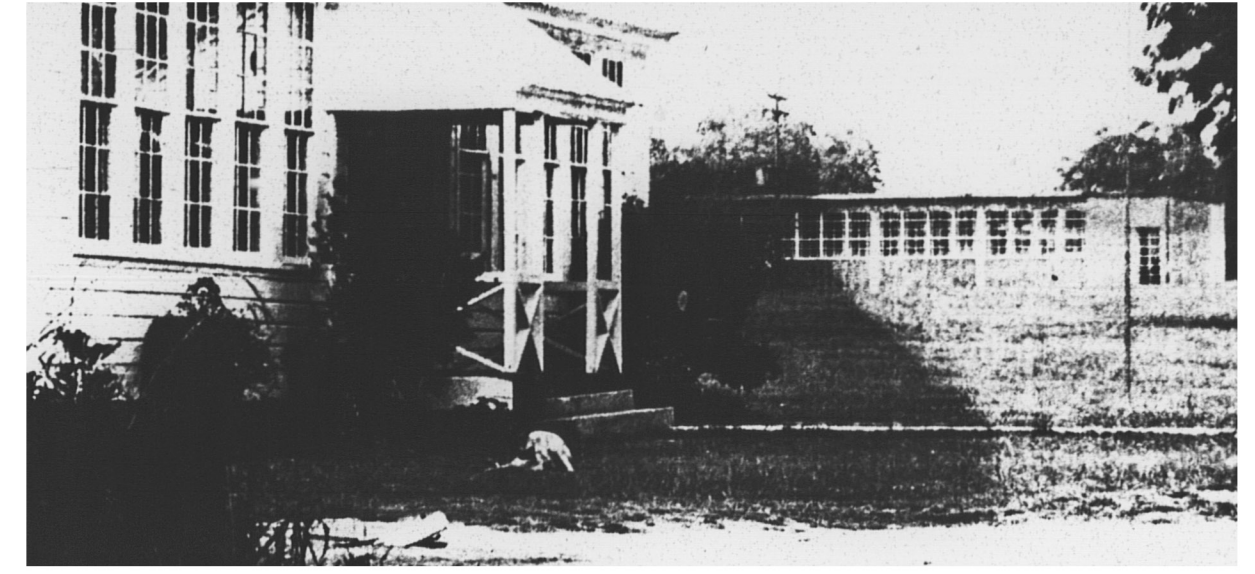
"The reaction ranges from Alabama's almost total resistance to Kentucky's prospect of 'dramatic' advances in pupil and faculty desegregation," according to the Southern Education Reporting Service.

A consultant for the U.S. Office of Education said that expected changes in Kentucky's faculty desegregation would place it "ahead of many" Northern and border states like Maryland, Delaware, Oklahoma, Missouri, and others.

"However, Kentucky is not without teacher desegregation problems," the reporting service said. The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights reported that more than 25 school districts with Negro teachers ten years ago now have none.

Delaware's attorney general, David P. Buckson, has ruled that no state law allows giving preference to Negro teachers in hiring. The state board of education had ordered local school districts to give preference to Negroes so that the percentage of Negro teachers in a school district is roughly the same as the percentage of Negro pupils.

All but one Negro school in Delaware has been closed. An NAACP official in West Virginia has asked the Office of Education to investigate employment of teachers in graded schools and colleges there. The official, Willard Brown, said none of the state schools have many Negroes in administrative jobs.



ABRAHAM'S VINEYARD SCHOOL, A WHITE-FRAME NEGRO SCHOOL IN MONTGOMERY ORDERED CLOSED BY A FEDERAL JUDGE. IN THE BACKGROUND IS A COUNTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OPENED IN 1954 FOR WHITES.

The Equalizer

TUSKEGEE--"The Colt .45 in the Western booming times was known as the equalizer. If you had this gun against an enemy you were always known to win," Wiley A. Branton of the Justice Department told a Tuskegee audience Tuesday night.

"I would like to think that the power of the ballot is an equalizer," he said. Branton, special assistant to U. S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, said, however, "I am concerned about the slow pace of voter registration in the South. Something will have to be done and done quickly."

Branton praised the Tuskegee Civic Association on the occasion of its ninth anniversary celebration.

He told the association members to use the power of the ballot wisely. Mayor C. M. Keever of the City of Tuskegee greeted the audience.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.

Tuskegee Group Opens Play School, Tutoring

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

TUSKEGEE--"It is a shame that in this great sovereign state the children have been taught so badly," said Robert Stein, assistant director of the Commission on Race and Equality of the American Ethical Union.

The union's program includes play school for kids from the age of four to eleven. There are about 90 children divided into two groups.

The tutoring program in Tuskegee has children in grades seven to eleven. There are about 40 in this part of the program.

Most of the young students in Tuskegee come from Shorter, which is between Tuskegee and Montgomery. There are also classes in Auburn and in Birmingham.

Harold Quigley, director of the play school at Tuskegee, said, "We wanted to have about 60 children, some from the rural area of Society Hill, from the city, and from the children of faculty members at Tuskegee Institute. Now we have over 80 students."

The American Ethical Union is a federation of religious ethical societies all over America. Its summer office is in the Engineering Building at Tuskegee Institute.

There are small fees for the children to pay, but one-half of them do not have to pay the fees. Some of the children in the program are being sent to summer camps in Vermont and New York.

"One of the students who went on the vacation program was one of the children who were blinded by the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church," said Stein. The ethical union's next aim is to start an adult program.

Judge Delays Decision On Wilcox Desegregation

SELMA--A hearing in federal court on the question of desegregating Wilcox County schools ended Monday when U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas told both parties to submit briefs to him by July 25.

McClellan Pitts, attorney for the defendant, the Wilcox County School Board, is preparing a list of reasons for keeping the schools segregated; and the plaintiff, the U.S. Justice Department, is preparing a brief explaining why "it" thinks the schools should be desegregated and how it would go about it.

After the briefs have been presented, Judge Thomas will make his decision. It is expected that the loser will appeal the case to a higher court.

Three groups have intervened in the case on behalf of the plaintiff. They are the Northern Branch of the U.S. Presbyterian Church, four Negro school teachers, and the parents of some Negro pupils.

These groups want the school board to rehire four Negro school teachers whom they say were fired because of their civil rights activity, and to desegregate the schools.

On Thursday and Friday the three intervening groups took the stand and gave their reasons for wanting desegregation.

The question of the legality of the school desegregation guidelines of the U.S. Office of Education came up on both days. Judge Thomas said a ruling on their legality might be necessary before he could make a decision. Last Monday morning the guidelines again became the center of controversy when Orzell Billingsley, arguing for desegregation, used as evidence pamphlets on desegregation put out by the Office of Education.

Pitts objected to the evidence, and Judge Thomas said he would rule later on the objection. Monday afternoon the defense brought in witnesses to try to prove that if there was desegregation it would be harmful to the white students.

Sermon of the Week

After Devil, Then What? Asks Preacher in Troy

TROY--"What good does it do to 'cast out devils' when we have nothing to fill the void with, the Rev. James C. Soutar of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Troy asked last Sunday.

"This is why the U.S. was wrong in Cuba; this is why we were wrong in the Congo. And this is why we are wrong today in our approach to Viet Nam," he declared.

By "casting out devils," Soutar said he did not mean a literal belief in creatures with horns, who carry pitchforks. Rather, he said, devils were symbols for certain forces.

For example, he said, an alcoholic needs more than determination to cast out this evil. "The dark forces which make him an alcoholic are still there," he said. In addition, he declared, the present generation has discarded a literal teaching about demons only to see new devils appear in the modern forces of totalitarianism and nuclear war.

whom they say were fired because of their civil rights activity, and to desegregate the schools.

On Thursday and Friday the three intervening groups took the stand and gave their reasons for wanting desegregation.

The question of the legality of the school desegregation guidelines of the U.S. Office of Education came up on both days.

Judge Thomas said a ruling on their legality might be necessary before he could make a decision.

Last Monday morning the guidelines again became the center of controversy when Orzell Billingsley, arguing for desegregation, used as evidence pamphlets on desegregation put out by the Office of Education.

Pitts objected to the evidence, and Judge Thomas said he would rule later on the objection.

Monday afternoon the defense brought in witnesses to try to prove that if there was desegregation it would be harmful to the white students.



BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN
SATURDAY, JULY 2

HOLLYWOOD PALACE--Vince Edwards (Ben Casey) acts as host for an hour of comedy and variety. Also appearing are Bette Davis, Liza Minnelli, comedienne Joan Rivers, and Lilliane Montevecchi, 8:30 p.m. on Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 13 in Mobile, and Channel 31 in Huntsville; 10:30 p.m. on Channel 6 in Birmingham.

SUNDAY, JULY 3

SPORTSMAN'S HOLIDAY--Plenty of action as the experts show you salmon fishing in Norway, hunting ring-necked pheasants in Nebraska, and canoe-tripping in Vancouver, British Columbia. For all who love the great outdoors, 1 p.m. on Channel 13 in Birmingham; 4:30 p.m. on Channel 12 in Montgomery and Channel 10 in Mobile.

TWENTIETH CENTURY--"Integration in the Military." Learn about the progress--or lack of it--since President Truman ordered the armed services to integrate in 1948. Narrated by Air Force Lieutenant General Benjamin O. Davis Jr., the only Negro general now on active duty, 5 p.m. on Channel 20 in Montgomery and Channel 12 in Jackson, Miss.

TUESDAY, JULY 5

HIPPODROME--Premiere of come-

dy-variety series with a circus theme. Combines thrills and laughs of a circus with glamour and music of the variety stage. This week Jack Carter is host, with Jane Morgan and Gerry and the Pacemakers, 7:30 p.m. on Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

CBS REPORTS--"LSD: The Spring Grove Experiment." Describes the successful treatment of two patients at Spring Grove State Hospital in Maryland. Included in the treatment is an LSD "experience." Learn more about this controversial drug, 9 p.m. on Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, JULY 7

WHAT'S NEW?--Films of the U.S. Mint in Denver, Colorado, show how the government designs and makes coins, 5 p.m. on Channel 2 in Andalusia, Channel 7 in Anniston, Channel 10 in Birmingham, Channel 25 in Huntsville, and Channel 26 in Montgomery.

THE BARON--"Diplomatic Immunity." John Manmering tangles with British Secret Service after he becomes involved in theft of a precious antique, 9 p.m. on Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 13 in Mobile, and Channel 31 in Huntsville.



# THE MEN UP FRONT

## Last Days of the Mississippi March



TOP LEFT-The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., SCLC, speaking at rally in front of State Capitol, Jackson, Miss.

TOP RIGHT-The front of the march approaching Jackson.



LEFT-Whitney Young, Urban League, waits his turn to speak at Jackson rally.

ABOVE LEFT-Robert Green, SCLC, orders marchers away from cab of locomotive that he has just stopped from running through the march.

ABOVE CENTER-Floyd McKissick, CORE, speaking at rally in Batesville.

ABOVE RIGHT-James Meredith talks with newsmen at entrance to Tougaloo College about his swollen leg which had forced him to drop out of the march from Canton to Tougaloo.



Photographs  
by  
Jim  
Peppler



LEFT-Just outside Jackson, Stokely Carmichael, SNCC, carries a girl marcher who has dropped out.

RIGHT-Dick Gregory holds on to the back of the press truck on march from Canton to Tougaloo. The slow-moving press truck has been overtaken by the fast moving march.



# Montgomery's White Ministers: WHAT THEY SEE AS THEIR JOBS WHEN RACE PROBLEMS HIT CHURCH

BY TERRY COWLES

MONTGOMERY—"There are people in this church with hate in their hearts. They shouldn't even be members of the church. But you have to try to help them."

The speaker was a white preacher in one of Alabama's largest Baptist



DR. ROBERT STRONG

churches.

A Methodist minister echoed the Baptist. "You say, 'So what--let them go,' but you can't do that. You have got to remember that they are God's people, too."

Both churchmen spoke of the inner struggles and conflicts that have stormily centered around the question of integration in their congregations.

Despite laws by the governing bodies of all the major Protestant churches (Baptist excepted) that people should be admitted to services regardless of race, color, social condition, or national origin, many congregations continue to turn away Negroes at the church doors.

Dr. Robert Strong, minister at the Trinity Presbyterian Church in Montgomery, Alabama's largest Presbyterian congregation with 1,700 members, described his congregation saying, "We are close-knit."

Attempts by groups of Negroes and whites to be admitted to the Trinity Presbyterian made national news soon after last year's Selma-to-Montgomery march.

"Let them in," I said, "Get it over with." Strong told of his advice to Trinity's Session, the church board of elders and deacons. But the session cited the account of Christ driving the hypocrites from the temple as biblical

and moral backing to tell the Negroes, "You are not welcome."

In his sermon the following Sunday, Strong told his congregation, "We have only good will for our Negro friends. We want to see them receive just treatment." Then he went on to tell the church members that they should pay their servants more, that they should



THE REV. MARK WALDO

pay social security tax when they had not done so, and that "qualified Negroes" should be allowed to vote.

"It does not follow that Negroes, or white people either, who approach the house of worship are automatically to be admitted. In the present context Negro groups coming to the doors of our church or mixed groups coming to the

doors of our church are practically certain to be demonstrators. The policy of the session has to be applied and explained to them," Strong told his congregation.

Strong now says that no one has ever been "turned away" from the Trinity Presbyterian. "They have allowed themselves to be dissuaded from entering as a group of demonstrators," Will the Trinity Presbyterian admit Negroes now?

"I should only say that policy is under review at this time," Strong answers.

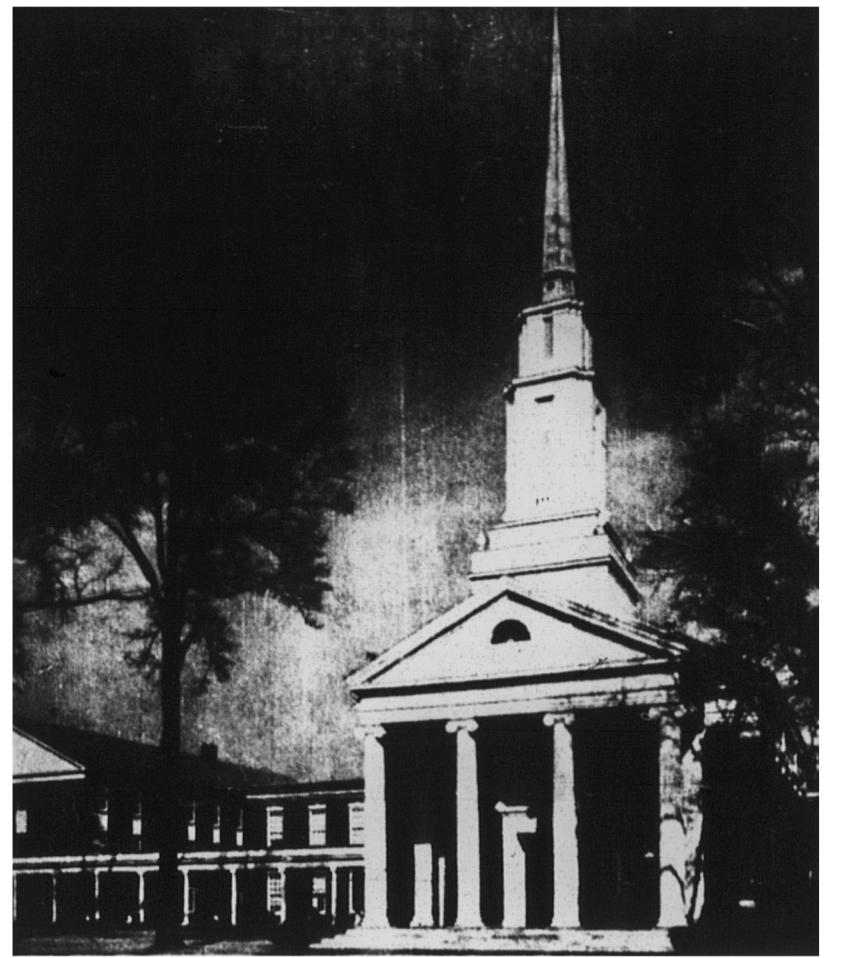
The Rev. Mark Waldo, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, explained that Episcopal canons that governed the use of the church building in the past left to the minister the decision of who may or may not be admitted to the church.

"Now there is a new canon which says that no one may be denied admittance to the church on the grounds of race or color," Waldo said. "That, even more, takes it out of the hands of the minister."

"I felt and still feel that so much of this is symbolic," Waldo said of race problems in Montgomery. "It seems very strange to me to be living in the middle of a symbol--very depersonalizing."

He told of "friends--people who had stayed in my house as guests" who came to Montgomery during the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

"I only learned later, second-hand, that they were here. I don't know why they stayed away and didn't see me. Perhaps they didn't want to cause me any embarrassment, but I would have



TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTGOMERY

much preferred a confrontation if only to say, "Look, we do not agree."

"I definitely feel my basic commitment is with the people in this parish," Waldo said, "and I see enough signs of conscientious attempts to live with and to solve problems."

Dr. J. R. White, pastor at Montgomery's First Baptist Church, explained that the Baptist Church is more loosely organized than other major Protestant churches. In the Baptist Church the issue of church integration rests with individual congregations.

All major policy decisions are made by a vote of the entire congregation. The minister, the deacons and elders can only advise the church members, but have no more vote or voice than any other member of the congregation.

Negroes who White says "were paid agitators, not local people" picketed the church last year to gain admittance to services. The First Baptist Church

membership voted not to seat them.

A Methodist minister voiced one opinion shared by almost all the churchmen when he said, "I am sure that in the place of our Negro brethren, we would be mighty impatient, too; but it is just a plain fact of life that it just doesn't happen over night."

"They (Negroes) have awakened us," he said. "They have awakened our country, and now they have their rights. They have got to win the respect of their brother, black and white."

After the demonstrations in front of the church, Strong talked to his congregation of "the psychology of the South" and of "gaps."

"The bridging of the gaps will be a long, slow process; the effort to accomplish this is just as much the responsibility of the Negro leadership and those in the upper level of life in the Negro community as it is that of the white leadership and citizenry," Strong said.

## Think and Grin

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

If a father gives fifteen cents to his son and a dime to his daughter, what time of day is it?

A quarter to two.

If you saw a counterfeit dollar bill on the sidewalk and walked by without picking it up, why should you be arrested?

Because you passed counterfeit money.

If butter is 50¢ a pound in Chicago, what are window panes in Detroit? Glass.

If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would the sun become? Sin.

If you were invited out to dinner, and found nothing on the table but a beet,

what would you say?

Well, that beet's all.

If a postmaster went to the circus and a lion ate him, what time would it be? Eight (Ate) P.M.

If two postal telegraph operators were married in San Francisco, what would they make? A Western Union.

If one man carried a sack of flour and another man carried two sacks, which has the heavier load?

The one with the sack of flour, because a sack of flour is heavier than two (empty) sacks.

If two is company and three is a crowd, what are four and five? Nine.

## HELP-HELP-HELP

REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN

of Macon, Ga.

DIVINE SPIRITUAL HEALER

Jesus is truly giving victory to many, many people's problems. SUCCESS CAN BE YOURS. See or write me today. I have a special message for every troubled soul. Last week many, many people were helped by my special selected Bible reading, to be read on Special Days. If you want to be delivered quickly, Send \$1.00 and stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

REV. ROOSEVELT FRANKLIN  
630 MORROW ST.  
Macon, Ga., Phone SH, 5-6475  
You will get these  
SPECIAL SELECTED BIBLE  
VERSES BY RETURN MAIL

## Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be Monday, July 4, at 6:30 p.m. at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, 6300 3rd Ave. North. The Rev. Edward Gardner is Pastor.

## Ross Street Cleaners

418 ROSS ST., MONTGOMERY  
CLEANING EXPERTLY DONE BY  
EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL  
CITY WIDE DELIVERY SERVICE

**Mack Guilford, Prop.**  
PHONE 262-0990

## PATRONIZE COURIER ADVERTISERS

*All Those Customers  
You Wish You Had*  
*They Read The Southern Courier*  
Tell Them About Your Business  
With an Advertisement in The Southern Courier  
\$1.50 a column inch each week. (\$6 for this ad)  
Call 262-3572 in Montgomery

Radio Station  
**WAOK**  
Presents  
**"MR. DYNAMITE"  
JAMES BROWN**  
AND  
The Famous Flames  
AND HIS  
18-Piece Band  
ALSO  
The Mindbenders  
The Swanee Quintet  
PLUS  
The Swinging Medallions  
MONDAY, JULY 4th 8:00 P. M.  
ATLANTA STADIUM  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Adv. \$3.00 Gen. Adm. \$3.50  
Reserved Seats \$4.50 and \$5.00

**FLOSSIE'S FASHIONS**  
401 Franklin Street  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama  
*Inventory Reduction  
Sale*  
HATS 1/2 PRICE  
LADIES DRESSES, SUITS  
AND MANY OTHER ITEMS  
1/3 TO 1/2 OFF  
*All Sales Cash & Final*  
Open daily 9:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

**WOW!**  
HAVE YOU HEARD THE  
NEW SOUND IN TOWN?

**BIG D RADIO IS BETTER THAN EVER!**  
A new antenna plus new studios plus a new secret ingredient make the famous WJLD sound better than ever. You haven't lived 'till you hear the new Big D WJLD 1400 RADIO  
Birmingham  
**WJLD**  
The Station That Reaches The People 24 Hours A Day

## EARN CASH IN YOUR SPARE TIME

We need distributors in all communities of Alabama and nearby Mississippi and Georgia. The SOUTHERN COURIER delivers papers to your hometown once a week.

You sell the papers to your friends and neighbors in your spare time. You are paid cash for every paper you sell. Some of our distributors earn up to \$20 in only a few hours work.



If you want to sell the SOUTHERN COURIER . . .  
CALL OR WRITE:

THE SOUTHERN COURIER  
ROOM 622, FRANK LEU BLDG.  
79 COMMERCE ST.  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104  
PHONE 262-3572

**Space-Craft**  
covers  
Next 7 cacheted covers commemorating only the major U. S. space achievements for \$5.00 advance deposit. SPACE CRAFT COVERS, P.O. Box 2296, Huntington, W. Va. 25724, U.S.A.

In Mobile It's  
**FRANKLIN'S PHARMACY**  
for  
All toilet articles and package medicines  
Delivery service  
Money orders  
Paying utility bills  
Corner of  
S. Warren & Elmira  
433-5727

**MALDEN BROTHERS**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
407 South Jackson  
Montgomery, Alabama  
**262-9249**  
Nelson and Spurgeon Malden

# Most Areas of State Have One Hospital With OK on Medicare

BY PETER CUMMINGS

Medicare began this Friday. More than 260,000 Alabamians have registered for Medicare and can now begin receiving practically free health care. In all, 90 per cent of the people over 65 years of age in Alabama are registered with Medicare.

Of Alabama's 148 hospitals, 74 have so far been approved by the federal government to treat Medicare patients and receive Medicare funds.

To win approval, hospitals must be desegregated and meet certain health standards. More hospitals will probably win approval soon.

In some areas of the state, there are no approved hospitals. In Mobile for example, the elderly have no place to go for Medicare treatment at this time.

The same appears to be true in nearby Baldwin and Washington counties. But it seems likely that some hospitals in that area will win federal approval soon.

In most areas of the state there is at least one approved hospital that can handle at least emergency Medicare patients. Because Medicare will probably bring new patients to the hospitals, some hospitals are in danger of overcrowding.

The Barbour County Hospital, for instance, is already operating near full capacity. According to Miss Bernice Walls, temporary administrator of the hospital, "There is nothing we can do other than trying to keep the new patients to a minimum. . . We do plan an extension of 23 new beds soon." The Barbour County Hospital now has 50 beds.

Some other hospitals, such as the Good Samaritan Hospital in Selma, have extra space and seem to be ready for the new Medicare patients.

Feelings about the Medicare program are mixed:

In Birmingham, retired Rev. Arnold W. Gregg, 82, has not signed up for Medicare because his health bills are paid by the North Alabama Methodist Conference. He commented, "I haven't

got any objections to Medicare if people want it. I just haven't any need for it myself."

In Montgomery, J. C. Long, executive director of the Alabama Hospital Association, said, "In so far as our member hospitals are concerned, we want to make this thing work. "We don't think that health care is something to be messed around with politics or civil rights or any other issue. When you are trying to save a man's life, that's your main concern."

Mrs. Della Weeks, an 80-year-old white woman in Birmingham, was not so happy with the program: "I'm not going to the hospital unless I had to. Then I might have to lay next to a nigger. . . I'm afraid there ain't going to be much to it."

Many people, like Mrs. Weeks, have been confused by reports about the Medicare program in the newspapers. The papers have often given the impression that patients who use Medicare will be in integrated rooms while other patients will be segregated.

The fact is that if a hospital receives Medicare funds, then the entire hospital must be operated without discrimination.

This affects patients of all ages, not just elderly Medicare patients.

**No  
MEDICARE  
FUNDS  
Are Available  
for  
Selma Baptist  
Hospital, Inc.**

ONE HOSPITAL ANNOUNCED ITS STATUS IN AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL THIS WEEK.

**Wiley's Eat Shop**  
DELICIOUS HOME COOKED FOOD  
One block from Lincoln Gate  
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama  
727-3560

eager to please



our service is excellent  
You are invited to use the many customer services provided by our bank. Many are free. Let us provide sound advice and the credit best suited to your needs.

**ONE STOP BANKING**

**MAKE OUR BANK YOUR FINANCIAL HEADQUARTERS!**

**ALABAMA EXCHANGE BANK**

Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

P.O. Box 728 Tuskegee, Alabama

We Are an Equal Opportunity Employer

# Slow Start for South in Majors

## BRAVES STRUGGLING

Major league baseball has come to the South -- eighth - place major league baseball, that is.

The Atlanta Braves, playing their first season in a shiny new stadium, are running 250,000 ahead of the attendance they had last year in Milwaukee.

But they are stuck in eighth place in the National League, ahead of only the "amazln'" New York Mets and the feeble Chicago Cubs. Playing in a nearly empty stadium last year, the Braves finished fifth. Maybe crowds make them nervous.

Henry Aaron and the other Braves hitters haven't done too badly. Aaron leads the league in homers with 24 and runs batted in with 62. Felipe Alou is hitting .312 with 17 home runs, Rico Carty is batting .298, and Mack Jones is at .292.

On the other hand, Eddie Mathews, one of the all-time great Brave sluggers, is hitting only .199, with just five homers.

The Atlanta pitchers have been taking a lot of early showers this season. In fact, the Braves may have the cleanest pitchers in the league. But cleanliness

doesn't win ball games, as Denny Lemaster (5-4, with a 4.08 earned run average), Tony Cloninger (7-7, 4.25), Wade Blasingame (3-7, 5.54), and Ted Abernathy (2-5, 5.63) have learned.

The surprise of the National League this year has been the Houston Astros. They started off at the top of the standings, and all the experts said, "Hah! Wait till the pitchers start throwing curves." Well, the pitchers are throwing curves now, and the Astros are still in fourth place.

Two of the league's top three teams have depended on pitching to stay on top. The league-leading San Francisco Giants can't seem to lose when Juan Marichal (13-2) and Gaylord Perry (9-1) are on the mound.

(Willie Mays of the Giants hit the 522nd home run of his career early this week, putting himself in third place on the all-time list of home run hitters. But Mays isn't really having such a good year -- he's only batting .283.)

Sandy Koufax has almost single-handedly kept the Los Angeles Dodgers in third place. He has won 14 and lost only two, with an ERA of 1.60 and an



WILLIE MAYS



EDDIE MATHEWS

average of one strike-out every inning. Outside of Claude Osteen (9-5, 2.25), the rest of the Dodger staff is almost as clean as the Braves pitchers.

The number-two team, the Pittsburgh Pirates, just knocks the ball all over the lot and lets the pitching take care of itself. Pirates Roberto Clemente, Willie

Stargell, Matty Alou, and Manny Mota are all among the league's top six hitters. The only trouble is that they're all outfielders, and Manager Harry Walker can't play them all at the same time.

One thing's for sure in the American League--somebody new is going to win the pennant. Last year's champs, the Minnesota Twins, are already 12 games behind, and the once-unbeatable New York Yankees are in seventh place.

Of this year's leading contenders, the Baltimore Orioles look the toughest. They have a real murderers' row of hitters in Frank Robinson (.332, 18 homers, 42 RBI), Russ Snyder (.338), Boog Powell (.289, 15 homers, 41 RBI), and Brooks Robinson (.286, 15 homers, 63 RBI).

# U.S. Pipe, NAACP Agree on Jobs

BIRMINGHAM -- U. S. Pipe and Foundry Company, one of Birmingham's most important industries, has agreed to actively end discriminatory practices at their North Birmingham pipe plant.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission mediated between U. S. Pipe employees who had filed complaints and company officials.

The complaints against U. S. Pipe were collected and passed on to the commission by the Birmingham branch NAACP. Oscar W. Adams Jr., a lawyer for the NAACP, served as the employees' representative.

The company will send a report on

specific agreements to the commission at regular intervals. The company agreed to remove a dividing wall in the cafeteria and to reassign lockers on the basis of seniority rather than race.

Water fountains and toilet facilities will no longer be on a colored and white basis, the company promised. Time cards and badge numbers will be reissued on a basis of seniority, and the company-owned retail facilities will employ Negroes for the first time.

Far-reaching in its significance is the company's agreement to open lines of promotions to Negroes. At present, not one of the foremen at the North Birmingham plant is Negro, but class-

rooms and on-the-job training will now be conducted on a non-discriminatory basis.

Employees considered for higher paying, higher skilled jobs will gain familiarity with job requirements before promotion. After promotion, the company will continue training and review of job requirements so that promoted men will have a clear idea of how they are doing.


Dr. John W. Nixon, Alabama NAACP president, said, "It was a fair settlement. . . ."

An official spokesman of U. S. Pipe said that the company has no official statement about the agreement.

**Courier  
Newsboy of the Week**

HARRY L. BURTON, 12, a sixth grader at Booker T. Washington Elementary School in Montgomery, sells 150 papers a week.

**They're Reading Us In:**



Lower Peach Tree, Alabama  
Flea Hop, Alabama  
Itta Bena, Mississippi  
Normal, Alabama  
West Point, Georgia  
High Point, North Carolina  
Sandy Spring, Maryland  
Opp, Alabama  
Snow Hill, Alabama  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina  
Falls Church, Virginia  
Cold Bay, Alaska  
Yellow Springs, Ohio  
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  
Beatrice, Alabama  
Belzoni, Mississippi  
King Salmon, Alaska  
Cuernavaca, Mexico  
Olterterd, Netherlands  
Victoria, Australia  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Kailua, Odhu, Hawaii  
Leroy, Alabama

**And Why?**

Because people want to know what's really happening in Alabama. Don't you have a friend who wants to know what's really happening? Tell him that The Southern Courier is the only way to find out. Show a friend a copy of your paper.

**THE SOUTHERN COURIER**

Covering Race Relations in Alabama

\$5 per year mailed in the South  
\$10 per year mailed in the North  
\$25 per year patron subscription

Send me the SOUTHERN COURIER for one year. I am sending check or money order.

MAIL TO:  
THE SOUTHERN COURIER  
Room 622, Frank Leu Bldg.  
79 Commerce St.  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_