

What Is 'Black Power'?

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

ATLANTA, Ga. -- "It's amazing," SNCC's Stokely Carmichael said last week, "to see what two words can do to white America." The two words: black power.

Since Carmichael first started preaching it on the march through Mississippi, "black power" has been bitterly attacked by the Vice-President of the United States, editorial writers across the coun-

try--and the head of the NAACP, as well. But the new leader of SNCC didn't think black power was a racist idea, and he wasn't going to stop talking about it just because whites and some middle-class Negroes said it was. "For once," he declared icily, "black people are going to use a slogan that they want and not give a damn about who doesn't like it."

What does it really mean?

"Black power," according to Carmichael, "is the coming together of black people to elect representatives and having those representatives speak to their needs."



Stokely Carmichael

"For once, black people are going to use a slogan that they want and not give a damn about who doesn't like it."



John Hulett

"We aren't advocating all-black or all-white. We're interested in our people getting representation."



Rev. Peter Kirksey

"I don't have any respect for third-party and 'black power' movements because of their nature and intention."



Benjamin Van Clarke

"Those Negroes who work in Miss Anne's kitchen say, 'Look at all that violent stuff.' . . . They're just afraid of it."

that the poor people should set up their own political action groups even where whites are in the majority.

Where Negroes organize themselves, said Carmichael, they can go up to an elected official and tell him, "Look, we want this street paved. We got 5,000 votes. Either you get it paved or we get up off our votes!"

That's another key idea of black power: Negroes may not be able to win an election themselves, but they can have a lot to say about who does.

The goal of all this black power politics, as SNCC workers outline it, is to get Negroes better jobs, better homes, and better schools. SNCC has let it be known that it is through waiting for demonstrations and court decisions to put a few Negroes into white schools and fewer Negroes into decent jobs.

As far as SNCC is concerned, black people are being forced to wait for a better way of life while white people get used to the idea of integration.

"We don't want to become a part of American society," snapped Carmichael. "We don't want to have anything to do with it. We just want to get white people off our backs."

That, perhaps, is what black power is all about--what Carmichael calls "psychological equality." Black people, he said, are told over and over that they aren't good enough to look out for themselves.

When white people come South to be civil rights workers, the argument goes, they are in a way saying to Southern Negroes that the Negroes aren't able to fight for their own rights unless white people show them how.

And when white liberals press for school integration, says SNCC, they are telling Negroes that a black school can't possibly be as good as a school with whites in it.

Carmichael said Negroes can and should "develop what we have in our neighborhood and make it good and make it beautiful."

To do it, he said, Negroes need faith in themselves--and power. Put that together and it spells black power.

Although the black power slogan is less than two months old, SNCC has been saying the same sort of thing for nearly three years.

It began after SNCC's Mississippi Summer Project of 1964. Hundreds of white Northerners flooded into the state to teach in Freedom Schools and organize voter registration drives. When it was all over, SNCC wasn't so sure that it had been such a good idea.

After the whites left, some SNCC workers recall, many local Negroes didn't know what to do next--so they did nothing. The best thing to come out of the summer project, SNCC felt, was the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, a third party which local Negroes set up for themselves.

SNCC workers began to see no point in having any whites at all working in Negro communities, and they even began to look twice at some of the whites on SNCC's own staff.

Scorning SCLC-style demonstrations, SNCC turned its attention to quieter projects that it hoped would help Negroes fend for themselves in the long run.

In December, SNCC turned to political organizing in Alabama. SNCC workers helped set up the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. Alabama law requires that any new party choose an official emblem, and SNCC was in no mood to pussy-foot around. The new group picked a black panther to go after the Democratic Party's white rooster.

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Philadelphia Suit Accuses Policemen

BY GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. -- Theodore Slaughter sells soft drinks in a one-room cafe in Philadelphia's Negro community. One evening last month Slaughter says he saw a policeman looking in the window.

"I told him he was welcome to come in," says Slaughter, "but he walked on away. Later he stopped me and asked me what did I say."

"I repeated he was welcome to come in. And then he told me I had been drinking. I hadn't had but one can of beer, and that was four hours before."

"He snatched me and kicked me up in his truck. I said, 'What are you arresting me for?' He hauled off and beat me several times with his black-jack. . . ."

"On the way to the hospital (to patch up my gashes) I asked why did he beat me; I never done nothin' to him. And he beat me again."

"I asked once more while we was waitin' for the doctor. And sittin' right up there in that emergency room, he hit me again. They gave me seven stitches where he hit me that time."

Monday morning Slaughter was tried and convicted for public drunkenness. But even if he loses the appeal he plans, the courts haven't heard the last of Slaughter's case.

Slaughter's is the most recent of a series of complaints of alleged police brutality that form the basis of a suit against Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price, Philadelphia Chief of Police Bruce Latimer and city police officers Willie ("Tripp") Windham and Curtis Tingle.

The suit, brought by leaders of the

Meredith march and joined last week by the Justice Department, asks the federal district court to stop Philadelphia officials from interfering with the constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens.

It describes violence on June 21, the day the Meredith march came to Philadelphia.

The suit lists beatings and harassment arrests of local Negroes and civil rights workers during the past year, including the following:

Andrew Red says he was severely beaten in the mayor's office Dec. 20.

Elmer Clark says he was beaten by Windham going to and from the jail after an arrest for public drunkenness Nov. 26.

Gunter Frenz says he was arrested on a trumped-up charge of carrying a concealed weapon after taking part in an April 23 demonstration in Philadelphia.

Local Negroes have been complaining to city officials for several months about inadequate police protection. A delegation met three times with the board of aldermen and presented a petition asking for the dismissal of Windham and Tingle, the two Negro policemen, whom they accused of brutality.

The Neshoba County Freedom Democratic party called a "blackout" of white-owned stores to back up the demands.

Last April, the board of aldermen agreed to consider the requests, but they have made no response to the Negroes. Now Mayor Clayton Lewis says he knows nothing about any boycott and that he has heard no complaints from local Negroes.

There has been some change, however; two of the officers named in the suit are no longer on the force. The board of aldermen fired Chief Latimer July 5 and named assistant chief D. W. Perry to his post. The same day, Steve

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Wiregrass Dries Up

BY ELLEN LAKE AND PETER CUMMINGS

CLOPTON -- "A person on a farm--it's just like gambling. You may win or you may lose," said Dennis Glover. Glover, who is 61 years old and farms 40 acres near this small Wiregrass town, isn't sure yet whether he's going to win or lose this year. A drought, probably the worst one in 12 years, has made things even harder than usual for him.

A big man, with gray hair and eyes yellowed with age, Glover usually raises corn, peanuts and peas. But this year, he said, "I don't know whether I'm going to make any corn or not. The peanuts is sure to be hurt. If it starts up raining, they may come out, but if it don't rain any more than now, they'll be mighty slow."

He said he thought cotton might do pretty well because "the heat keeps the weevils out of the cotton." But Glover didn't raise any cotton this year because he had no one to help him harvest it. He and his 65-year-old wife Emily work their farm alone.

Glover pays \$250 a year for the land they farm, and \$20 per month for his five-room house of worn, unpainted boards. His last good farming year was three years ago, when he made about \$300 profit. The past two years were bad ones. "Didn't make nothing, just managed to pay my rent," Glover said.

Glover's peanut crop is the most important for him, because it is his only market crop. "If the peanuts is killed, I won't be able to pay the rent," he said. "If I don't pay for the land, I'll be out. Then I got to hunt me another job."

But the Clark sisters of Abbeville, who rent Glover his land, said they wouldn't throw him off if he couldn't pay the rent this year.

"If he's just had tough luck, we'd help him out next year," Miss Lola Clark said. "He's a pretty good farmer. He's always come through in the past."

Miss Clark and her sister, Miss Rathma Clark, said they were also concerned about the drought.

Miss Lola Clark, a retired teacher, pointed to pecan trees near her porch. "Those trees were blooming this spring. We thought we'd have a bumper crop," she said. "But you don't see any pecans now, do you? It's been so hot and dry I just don't know how the crops will come out."



DENNIS GLOVER

Glover and the Clark sisters aren't the only ones suffering from the drought. Agriculture experts say farmers all over the Wiregrass area will be badly hurt.

"We figure the entire Pike County corn crop is cut about 50%," said H. J. Carter, county extension agent. Carter said he thought the drought would cut the cotton crop by one-third, but said it was too early to tell about peanuts. "They won't be hurt too much if we can

get some rain from here on," he said.

It will be fall before Glover can tell whether his crops have survived the dry spell. In the meantime, he is worried. He smiled broadly. "Ain't a thing in the world I can do, except trust in the Lord."

"A person farming got to get help from the Lord," Glover said. "Water for the crop, it's just like food for a man. If you don't get food you can't stand."

North Alabama Woman Says Deputy Grabbed, Slapped Her

BY MIKE STEWARD

GURLEY -- A young Negro woman here said she was "slapped and pushed around" by a Madison County deputy sheriff last Sunday evening when the deputy and another officer arrested her brother.

Miss Mary Brandon, 25, said she had just returned home from a funeral when Deputy Sheriff John Harris and Gurley city policeman Kermit Miles came to arrest her brother, Joe Brandon Jr., and another man, William Martin Jr.

The two men had been charged with taking \$14 from a white man Sunday near this North Alabama town.

When she asked Harris why he was arresting her brother, Miss Brandon said, he told her to "get back in the

damn yard," and then "grabbed my arm, slapped me, and pushed me around."

Miss Brandon said she hit Harris once, either in the face or chest, after he grabbed her. "I only asked what they had him (her brother) for, and I didn't think that gave him cause to strike me," she explained. She said after Harris let her go, "Miles tried to reason with me and get me into the police car." She said Miles didn't strike her.

When she drove to the county jail in Huntsville, she was arrested, charged with assault and battery for hitting Harris, and put in jail. She was released three hours later on \$600 bond.

Harris and Miles refused to comment on the case before this Friday's hearing in county court.

Ice Cream Cones?



MERIDIAN, Miss.--Did you ever melt like an ice cream cone? Burst like a balloon? Or hop across the room like a big-eared rabbit?

Children in the Wechsler schools' summer program learned to expect to do anything in their creative rhythm class taught by Mrs. Barbara Selek and her two assistants from Meridian Junior College.

The class was an experiment to show that children can express their imagination with their bodies as well as with painting, writing, or music.

Other activities of the summer program at Wechsler were a trip to the Jackson Zoo, a style show, a visit to the Post Office, and swimming.

Wallace: War on 'Black Power'

MONTGOMERY -- Governor George C. Wallace this week declared verbal war on Stokely Carmichael and the revolutionary 'black power' movement in this country.

In a press conference Tuesday, Wallace attacked the federal government for granting almost \$250,000 in anti-poverty money to the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights.

One of the governor's advisors gave each reporter at the conference a folder filled with reprints of ten newspaper articles. Wallace said the articles linked Stokely Carmichael of SNCC to the Lowndes County Christian Movement, and that they linked the Christian Movement with the county's black panther political party.

The articles included five recent stories from The Southern Courier. Said the governor: "It is unbelievable that an agency of our government would make a grant of approximately one-quarter of a million dollars to a

group which advocates 'black power,' violence, turmoil, and disorder."

"We have evidence here of the federal government financing those who advocate actions which border on treason," he said.

Wallace also charged that Robert L. Strickland, who Wallace said would administer the anti-poverty money, is "a convicted murderer and has served time in the penitentiary."

(On Wednesday, Sargent Shriver, head of the federal anti-poverty agency, said he was holding up the grants to Lowndes and Wilcox counties during an investigation of Wallace's charges.)

(But Shriver also said the governor was apparently "misinformed" about some facts. He said the Lowndes Christian Movement--and the Wilcox anti-poverty group--were "organized more than a year ago, before the so-called black panther party came into existence.")

("Stokely Carmichael has never ex-

pressed an opinion . . . publicly or privately" on the Lowndes County grant, Shriver said, and neither Strickland nor anyone else has been named to administer the anti-poverty money.)

(Strickland admitted he had "been in some legal trouble" in the past.)

Said John Hulett, president of the Lowndes black panther organization: "I think Wallace is misinterpreting the black power issue. What he needs to do is come down here and let the people explain what it means."

In another part of Alabama, Neil O. Davis, editor of the Lee County Bulletin and the Tuskegee News, said, "If black power means black segregation, it takes away from the movement what has been its best appeal--justice, fairness, and equality."

Another civic leader, Mayor Joseph Langan of Mobile, said, "It's not clear to me what they mean when they say black power, so I can't say whether I think it is right or wrong."



George C. Wallace

"We have evidence here of the federal government financing those who advocate actions which border on treason."

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Editorial Opinion

A Definitive Statement On The Alabama Situation In Recent Weeks

Hot, isn't it?

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I have read with keen interest the editorials and comments made on "Black Power." I read the explanations of the leaders of CORE and SNICK. It seems that whenever an ambiguous word or phrase is used, there is always the usual misinterpretations. For example, the word "communist" has so many interpretations until many of us do not know what a communist really is, yet. At one time, I was led to think all of the top movie stars were communists, another interpretation led us to believe that a communist was any white person who associated with black people. For a while, when Senator McCarthy was in Congress, we were made to feel that a communist was behind every door of the whitehouse or under all the tables and chairs there. One day, someone said Jesus Christ was the first communist. Too often, we jump to the wrong conclusions. The words "Black Power" have never meant anything to me but "SOME POWER" for the black people who have had NONE. It is a necessary thing to all to have some power. Without power, we shall continue to suffer the same injustices, unfairness, murderings and mistreatments we have experienced in the past 100 years or more with just white power alone. We need all the powers: black, white, and the power of God to fight the evils that upset us as well as hold back the progress of this nation and country.

Unfortunately, our main leaders are at odds on this subject. They do not need to be so. This only adds to confusion rather than give a solution. Too often and too much of this fake color scare is used to make division among us--and shockingly, by our own people.

It is small wonder that our white friends get disillusioned and disturbed too. Basically, we are all together as the fingers on one hand and really working for one common cause in each individual organizational way. We need Dr. Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership, we need Attorney Floyd McKissick of the Congress of Racial Equality and Mr. Stokely Carmichael of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the NAACP, and, yes, the Deacons for Defense along with other church and civic groups as long as our black people and white friends are being killed for doing no harm or doing right while the killers or murderers go FREE. "Black Power," "White Power," and "Mixed Power," all are in dire need to combat the human slaughter of those who walk in the foot-steps of Jesus Christ by working dedicatedly for the advancement and dignity of all mankind with love for all the races of God's people.

Each organization mentioned above has a special job to do in this struggle for righteousness. They must operate in such a manner to produce the finished product, "Justice and Equality for All." The Southern Christian Leadership to us is like the church, CORE is like our business manager, the NAACP has served as our attorney, SNICK reminds us of our farmers, without them we perish, and the Deacons for Defense are our watchmen and guardsmen. Every group is needed in this battle for RIGHT against WRONG. Without a doubt or question, we do need some "Black Power" too.

C. B. Quinn
Tuskegee, Ala.

Rights Workers Prepare For Early ASCS Elections

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY -- Civil rights workers this week began a "crash program" to get Negroes elected to the committees that decide farm crop allotments. The election for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) community committees is being held early in Alabama this year--the deadline for voting is on Tuesday, Aug. 16. So leaders from central Alabama met here Saturday--and in Marion Sunday--to plan their campaign.

First, they decided to ask a federal court this week to delay the elections. "The state ASCS usually holds the elections in the fall," a representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund said at the Montgomery meeting. "They moved it up this year, at the beginning of harvesting season, at a time when Negroes are most in debt to Mr. Charlie. "There is no time to organize," he said.

W. L. Farmer, state ASCS administrative assistant, was asked at the meeting why the election was being held earlier than usual this year.

"They hold them anywhere between July 1 and December 30, usually in October or November," he said. He added that he knew of no reason for the early date. Alabama's are the first ASCS elections in the nation this year.

The civil rights workers, led by Lewis Black of Greensboro, said they couldn't be sure the federal court would delay the elections. "So we have to go under the assumption that the elections will be held," said Black.

A committee of five, including Black, was named to spread information about ASCS in counties with large Negro farm populations.

Any man or woman who owns or rents a farm, or who is a tenant or sharecropper on someone else's farm, may vote in an ASCS election and may run for a position on the committee.

Each community committee has a chairman, vice-chairman, regular member and two alternates. The first three are delegates to the county convention, which elects the more powerful county ASCS committee.

The farmers elected to the committees supervise and administer federal farm programs that affect the community.



REV. SOLOMON S. SEAY

Farmer explained that the community committee now in office is required to bring the total number of candidates to at least ten, and to make sure the proportion of Negroes on the ballot is the same as the proportion of Negroes in the local farm population.

But, replied Albert Turner of Marion, "Last year they put up Negroes who couldn't read or write, and they put up Negroes who said later they didn't want to serve."

The Rev. Solomon S. Seay, a Montgomery County farmer, got up to say, "We have to find out how the committee is structured. And we have to inform the little man, the poor farmer, what ASCS is all about."

Black agreed, saying, "It's the same as with politics last spring. Folks don't know what it's all about."

Dr. King, SCLC Workers Try To End Violence in Chicago

BY ROBERT CORDELL

CHICAGO -- Several people from Alabama helped cool off the Chicago riot last week.

The Negro members of the Rev. Martin Luther King's SCLC, who have been working in Chicago since last fall, walked the streets of Chicago's West Side, urging people to return to their homes and to stay out of the area for safety reasons.

The trouble began Tuesday night when the police turned off a fire hydrant. (In hot weather, Negro children often turn hydrants on and run through the spray, because there are no swimming pools nearby for them to play in.) When a Negro man turned the hydrant back on Tuesday, the police arrested him and six other Negroes in the crowd that had gathered.

The police treated the arrested Negroes roughly. As the crowd watched, one Negro fell to the ground while he was being hurried to a police squad car. When another Negro went to his aid, police whacked both on the head with billy clubs. Angered by the arrests and by the rough treatment of the prisoners, the crowd began pelting the police with bottles and rocks.

By chance, a civil rights rally was being held only a few blocks from where the original trouble started, and SCLC staff members were quickly recruited to try to halt the violence. Working with local Negro leaders, the Rev. James Orange, the Rev. Charles Billups, Charlie Love, and Jimmy Wilson walked through the streets and court-yards of high-rise public housing projects, asking people not to join the rock-throwing and window-breaking.

But despite their best efforts, many Negroes, primarily teen-agers and young adults, broke store windows and fought with police. Just before midnight, though, the SCLC staff got about 250 youngsters to come over to the civil rights meeting to hear Dr. King speak.

Dr. King discussed the value of non-violence and then asked the crowd what he could do. They promised no more trouble if the seven Negroes arrested were released by the police. Dr. King promised to get them released and bring them back to the rally. He convinced

PHILADELPHIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Huggleston was named to replace Tingle, who had resigned.

Mayor Lewis says the change had nothing to do with the injunction. "We were just trying to get a more efficient department," he said. Perry had eight or nine years experience with the force, and Latimer less than one.

The injunction, if it were granted, could not prevent police harassment. But it would bring local officers under the power of the federal court, and they could be fined or jailed if they disobeyed the court's order.

Philadelphia Negroes say there has been some let-up in harassment since the march, although no one knows whether the suit has anything to do with it.

LCDC Claims 2 Legal Triumphs in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss.--As a result of a civil rights suit filed here, the lawyer for Holmes County Sheriff Andrew Smith and Smith's deputy has paid \$1,500 to a former civil rights worker.

Mrs. Maggie Gordon, who worked in Lexington, Miss., had charged Holmes County Deputy Sheriff T. J. Evans with beating her while she was in jail in May, 1965. In a \$100,000 suit filed in federal court here, she said Sheriff Smith was responsible for Evans' actions.

The case was ended without a trial when Mrs. Gordon was paid \$1,500 in an out-of-court settlement.

"This is the first time in the history of the South that a sheriff has paid money for an injury inflicted on a Negro," said Donald Jelinek, Mrs. Gordon's lawyer.

Jelinek, who is with the Lawyer's Constitutional Defense Committee in Selma, said the case was the most significant one his office had ever handled.

"For the first time, sheriffs will have to exercise responsibility over their deputies," he said. "This will have an immediate effect on justice in the South."

"No longer is there just a philosophic reason for not beating Negroes and upholding law and order," said Jelinek. "There's also a hard monetary reason. Southern sheriffs will pay out of court again and again, for they are beginning to realize that even all-white juries will convict them of civil rights beatings."

the police to release the people who had been arrested, and returned to the church with them. That ended most of the trouble on Tuesday night.

But "the desperation and simmering discontent" that Dr. King had told Mayor Richard J. Daley about apparently could not be stopped.

On Wednesday night, violence began to expand from where it had started Tuesday night.

Four buildings were destroyed by fire, and "Molotov cocktails" were thrown from the roof of a 15-story housing project. The night ended with police and a lone gunman exchanging a blaze of gunfire down a street only a block from where the trouble had begun.

If Wednesday night ended in a blaze of gunfire, Thursday began with it. Two major gun battles occurred during the night.

By the end of Thursday night, two Negroes--a 28-year-old man from Robinsville, Miss., and a 14-year-old girl--had been killed, and two policemen were seriously wounded.

Orange has been working with members of Chicago teen-age gangs, many of whom were involved in the riot. He and another SCLC staff member arranged a meeting of gang leaders with Dr. King in King's apartment late Friday night. After listing their complaints, they agreed with Dr. King that they would try the non-violent approach and watch Chicago's reaction.

But the husky, well-built leader of one gang observed, "Dr. King made a lot of demands, but he didn't get anything until we broke a few windows."

Parade Time Runs Out in Miss.; 45 Marchers Jailed in Edwards

BY DAVID RICE

EDWARDS, Miss.--"I'm so proud of these people..." said Miss Irene Thompson, 17, of Edwards, but she never finished the sentence. Instead, she started to sing again.

Soon many of the other 44 people in the paddy-wagon riding the 30 miles from Edwards to Jackson began to sing, too. The wagon was headed for the Hinds County jail.

The trip to jail really began last summer, when the city had sold the public swimming pool to a private membership club. The club is not open to Negroes.

Miss Thompson and four friends tried to get an application to join the club. They were told that the club was private and that they couldn't swim there.

So, last week, people began to picket the pool. The Negro community decided to hold a rally last Saturday in town, and got a parade permit from 4 to 6 p.m.

They drew up a list of demands, which included use of the swimming pool, better street lights, paved streets, and a sewage system for the Negro community.

It rained Saturday, but more than 200 people marched and then gathered near The Little House, a cafe.

Mrs. Ida Mae Lawrence and James Williams told the crowd that the Negroes of Edwards must stick together.

Then someone suggested that they march again up to Mayor Clark Robbins' office and place the list of demands on his door. But it was after 6 p.m., and the parade permit had expired.

"If the people want to march--I think they should march. I said over and over



MOTHER AND CHILD LOOK OUT ON CHICAGO SLUM

On Discrimination

COAPO Plans Attack

TUSCALOOSA--The executive committee of COAPO last week voted to organize Negro communities all over Alabama into strong voting blocs, and to form economic blocs to support boycotts.

This decision was part of a general program drawn up by the Confederation

of Alabama's Political Organizations to fight discriminatory practices in the state, and especially in counties where there hasn't been much civil rights activity so far.

Organizing efforts will begin Aug. 1 under the ten-point program outlined last Saturday by the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, COAPO president. Some of the points are:

1. Employment--Suits will be filed under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to guarantee equal employment opportunities for Negro job applicants.

2. Hospitals--COAPO will attempt legal action to desegregate hospitals in counties with no civil rights organizations.

3. Agriculture--Moves will be made to place Negro representatives in local agricultural offices.

4. Public Accommodations--Segregated public facilities will be tested by COAPO workers.

5. Education--Segregated schools will become the objects of demonstrations and suits.

6. Anti-poverty Program--COAPO plans to set up agencies to apply for, receive, and administer federal anti-poverty programs in communities that don't have them.



ANDALUSIA -- The Secret-Saving Club, a teen-age girls' organization, gave a party here Saturday to raise money for a teen-age recreation center for Andalusia. Twenty people attended, and the club took in \$7.

Miss Belinda Shakespeare, 15, explained why she and her friends want a center: "There's nothing to do here on weekends. My mother don't let me out too much because there's no place to go. We want a place where there are a lot of games to play and a rockola. Maybe if we have a center, the boys will stay out of trouble."

TUSCALOOSA--The Rev. J. C. Brown is rounding up as many people as he can to help fix up a Freedom House for COAPO, Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC), and other civil rights groups. The Freedom House will be located at the corner of 18th Street and 30th Avenue. Plans for a grand opening will be announced soon.

HARTFORD--Ralph Miller, 17, has been awarded an athletic scholarship to Alabama State College, where he will probably study sociology. He graduated in June from Hartford High School.

MONTGOMERY -- A voter registration project sponsored by the NAACP got under way here last week. Mrs. Sarah Graham, Miss Edna Graham, Miss Louise Porter, Miss Grace Quinn, and Frank Bell started house-to-house canvassing. They plan to carry unregistered voters to the courthouse and to compile a complete list of registered voters in Meridian.

MONTGOMERY -- The Lauderdale County Democratic Club agreed unanimously to support legal liquor in Lauderdale County and to conduct a get-out-the-vote campaign for the Aug. 2 referendum on legalized sale of liquor. At its meeting Tuesday, the club elected William Harrison, Odell Shadwick, Obie Clark, Fred Jones, and Bill Ready to be a five-man executive board. Mrs. Catherine Crowell, Mrs. Leona Griggs, James Crawford, and the Rev. E. G. Dickey were named to a committee to invite national Democratic party figures to Meridian.

HUNTSVILLE -- In the past two weeks, more than 120 school children from Toney, Harvest, Indian Creek, and Madison have applied for transfer to mostly-white Madison County schools. Led by Lloyd Carter, a local farmer and civil rights leader, about 90 parents and students went to the Huntsville schools superintendent's office one afternoon about two weeks ago, all to file for transfers.

C. L. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kirkpatrick, and Mrs. Orzella Smith. The last family reunion was held three years ago in Chicago.

LINDEN--Civil rights worker Charlie Saulsbury, 21, was to go on trial here last Monday, but the trial was postponed until next week so the police could find a crime to charge him with. Saulsbury was arrested for "prowling around a house." He had gone to Linden to see a white man and gotten lost. When he stopped to ask directions, he was arrested by four policemen. Right before Saulsbury's trial, the city found that there was no law to cover "prowling around a house."

AKRON -- Thirty-seven Negroes were forced off the baseball field of all-white Akron High School last Monday by an unidentified white man with a gun, according to Ron Kaufman, a civil rights worker.

MONTGOMERY -- The Lauderdale County Democratic Club agreed unanimously to support legal liquor in Lauderdale County and to conduct a get-out-the-vote campaign for the Aug. 2 referendum on legalized sale of liquor. At its meeting Tuesday, the club elected William Harrison, Odell Shadwick, Obie Clark, Fred Jones, and Bill Ready to be a five-man executive board. Mrs. Catherine Crowell, Mrs. Leona Griggs, James Crawford, and the Rev. E. G. Dickey were named to a committee to invite national Democratic party figures to Meridian.

HUNTSVILLE -- In the past two weeks, more than 120 school children from Toney, Harvest, Indian Creek, and Madison have applied for transfer to mostly-white Madison County schools. Led by Lloyd Carter, a local farmer and civil rights leader, about 90 parents and students went to the Huntsville schools superintendent's office one afternoon about two weeks ago, all to file for transfers.



A Trip to
Hayneville Public Health Clinic
on Maternity and Children's
Care Day



*Hayneville
Clinic
On
'Mother's Day'*

Photographs by Jim Pepler



Klan Tried and Convicted in Georgia

Civil Rights Law Provides New Weapon Against KKK

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

ATHENS, Ga.--Six men stood trial, but the real defendant was the Ku Klux Klan. When the six were indicted by a federal grand jury nearly two years ago, Calvin F. Craig, the Klan's Grand Dragon in Georgia, snapped that President Johnson was "trying to persecute the Klan to help his political campaign."

The White House did take a special interest in finding the night-riders who shot and killed Negro educator Lemuel Penn 23 miles northwest of here. The killing came less than nine days after the 1964 Civil Rights Act had been signed into law, and the federal government decided to do something about it.

The FBI began looking for the gunmen and found case after case of local Klansmen harassing Negroes. Agents arrested four men (two others were picked up later) as the Justice Department set out to smash the Clarke County Klan.

The state tried two of the men for murder, but an all-white jury thought about it for three hours and acquitted them. Two weeks ago, the same two were each sentenced to ten years in prison on federal charges. It was something of a success for the Justice Department, in the first test of a legal weapon that could be used against just about any active Klan anywhere in the South.

There were only about 18 men in it, but the Klan here was active. The Klansmen were picked up every so often by the local police. But members of Klavern No. 224, United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, still did pretty much as they pleased.

Five of the men arrested--Denver Phillips, Joseph Sims, Cecil Myers, James Lackey, and Herbert Guest--were identified by a fellow Klansman as members of the "security patrol," the

group that keeps outsiders out of Klan meetings.

They also went on patrols of their own. Phillips told the FBI how some of them used to scare out-of-state Negroes by trailing bumper-to-bumper behind their cars.

An FBI agent testified that Phillips admitted driving Sims, Myers, and Guest around the all-Negro Broad Acres housing project. According to the agent, Phillips said that when they stopped at a red light, Sims stuck a shotgun out of the window and fired.

A Negro man was relaxing in a Broad Acres apartment that night when a shotgun blast splattered into the room. Sitting in the witness stand, he took off his sun-glasses. His right eye had been struck by a pellet and blinded.

As one Athens newsman remarked after the verdicts were in last week, "We had the most vicious Klan in the state here." It was probably the most brazen Klan, too.

Its headquarters was on the second floor of a two-story, baby pink building on one of the city's two main streets,

(A store-front church is on the first floor.) Apparently the Klansmen didn't much care who saw them do what.

Back in March, 1964, Negroes launched demonstrations at the newly opened Varsity Drive-In restaurant. As the Negroes picketed on into the evening, the Klansmen, complete with robes and hoods, turned out to counter-picket. It wasn't all peaceful. Sims was hauled off by police for clubbing an elderly Negro with a loaded pistol.

Even the federal charges didn't seem to dampen the Klan's spirit. Three days after the grand jury returned indictments, Sims, Myers, and five other Klansmen were arrested in Crawfordville. They had left their white sheets back at Athens, put on black shirts instead, and gone down to see what they could do about civil rights demonstrations in Tallapoosa County.

A Negro farmer who had nothing to do with the demonstrations said they ran his car off the road, pointed pistols and shotguns at him, and tried to beat him. The seven Black Shirts were arrested.

But, according to testimony at the two federal trials in early July, the Klans-

day transfer period, 192 Negroes asked to go to white schools.

But Negroes in Athens aren't very excited about integration. They aren't very excited about "black power," either. Only about 5,000 of the county's 10,000 or so eligible Negroes are registered to vote, although registrars have long signed up anyone who bothered to walk into their office.

On the few occasions when the Negroes have become excited, Mayor Julius F. Bishop has gotten a bi-racial committee together to smooth the ruffles. The Rev. William Hudson, local head of the NAACP, sighed wearily, "Bishop feels that as long as he keeps us talking, we'll keep the peace."

For the most part, Bishop has been right. But as far as Hudson is concerned, there is another side to keeping the peace--keeping the Klan in check. And Negroes have taken it on themselves to make sure the Klan stays in check.

Hudson says that few Athens Negroes are really scared by the Klan. He also speaks of "an ounce of prevention." He keeps two shotguns and a pistol handy around the house.

A veteran of the Korean War, he sees no point in sticking to non-violence when the Klan won't. Sitting on a sofa in his small, ranch-style house last week, Hudson remarked, "I've defended this country, I'll defend this state, I'll defend this city, and I'll defend my home."

Hudson led the demonstrations at the Varsity in 1964. When the Klan moved in, the demonstrators went back to Hudson's church and voted to fight back if they were attacked. For a time, the Negroes limited their demonstrators to the huskiest football players they could find.

Hudson later led some smaller children out to the picket line. He had to ward off only one attack. "A white man came at me, and he got hit in the mouth," Hudson recalls. After that, things went smoothly.

During demonstrations, one or two dozen Negroes relaxed in a small barn behind Hudson's church. They were armed, and they were ready to go down to the Varsity if the demonstrators ever asked them to.

"We didn't ask them to be back there," said Hudson, "but we didn't discourage them either. The only reason Sims and them didn't shoot into the church," he said, nodding towards the glass doors of his air-conditioned church across the street, "was that they knew we had some men around here but they didn't know who and they didn't know how many."

There are some scratches on the wall of Hudson's living room, right across from the picture window, where one of his shotguns used to hang. He no longer bothers to display the gun so openly. "It's pretty quiet now," he explains.

One reason for the quietness is the FBI crackdown on the Klan. Lemuel Penn, a 49-year-old Negro lieutenant-colonel in the Army Reserves, was shot on the morning of July 11, 1964. Penn and two fellow officers were on their way from Ft. Benning to Washington,



Two days later a ten-county area around here was swarming with FBI and Georgia Bureau of Investigation and agents. FBI agents began gathering information on the Klan and its members. Within a month they had gotten a written statement from Lackey saying that he had driven the car from which Penn was shot, and that Sims and Myers had each fired shots. Guest gave a statement filling in details of what happened that morning, but said he had nothing to do with the shooting.

Lackey, Sims, Myers, and Guest were arrested by the FBI and charged under the new Civil Rights Act with conspiracy to violate the rights of Negroes. Phillips and George Turner, identified as the secretary of the local klavern, were arrested six weeks later.

U. S. Commissioner Girard W. Hawkins remarked at the arraignment, "This is probably the first criminal case to be prosecuted under the Civil Rights Act."

"Is that a fact?" shrugged Sims. It was.

It was a landmark case, and it was slow in the making. Meanwhile, Sims was still chucking as he and Myers were acquitted of state murder charges less than a month later. Charges against Guest were dropped, and the prosecutor decided that it wasn't worth the trouble to try Lackey.

Then Federal District Judge William A. Bootle tossed out federal charges against all six men. Bootle said that the men might have violated state laws, but he pointed out that the federal government cannot prosecute a man even for murder--unless the murder takes place on federal property.

The government appealed to the Su-

preme Court and won. But the rules that the court set down were complex, and the jury for the second federal trial had to come back into the courtroom twice before it could make up its mind what the rules meant.

In that trial, Lackey, Guest, and Phillips were acquitted. But the week before another jury, while letting Turner go, had convicted Sims and Myers. Bootle gave both men the maximum prison sentence--ten years.

The convictions will be appealed. If they stand, they may mark out another route for civil rights law to take. From now on, the wholesale terrorizing of Negroes by Klan-type organizations may be considered a violation of federal law.

One account says that 100 FBI agents worked on the case and that the cost ran to \$700,000. There is no doubt that the FBI was at times very persistent in watching the Klansmen and letting them know they were being watched. One team of investigating agents even brought Guest a cake on his birthday in 1964.

Still, the FBI didn't stop Sims and Myers from going down to Crawfordville. In May of this year, according to police, Sims stalked into the Athens General Hospital where his wife worked as a nurse and shot her in the face. Guest went ahead selling pep pills to college students in violation of federal law. (He also sold some of the pills to federal food and drug agents and was sentenced earlier this month to two years in jail.)

And one Klansman testified at the second federal trial that the Klansmen had opened up a new klavern in northeast Georgia.

At any rate, the klavern in Athens is closed.

Sidewalk Run-in

ATHENS, Ga.--Joseph Sims, one of two Klansmen convicted of federal conspiracy charges here earlier this month, had a run-in some time ago with the Rev. William Hudson, head of the local NAACP.

During a voter registration drive last summer, Hudson noticed Sims taking down the license number of a sound truck outside the minister's house. Hudson grabbed a pistol and went out to chase Sims away. Police arrested both men.

In court, Sims said he only wanted to find out who owned the sound truck.

Hudson was charged with pointing a gun at Sims. Three white men, who said they happened to be driving by at

the time, backed Sims up.

Hudson's lawyer started to question the men closely. Was Hudson on his own property when he pointed the gun? Was he on the sidewalk? Was he in the street?

The men paused and tried to remember whether they had seen Sims on the sidewalk or in the street.

That was enough for the judge. Angrily, he fined Sims \$25 for using profanity in a public place. (A police official said Sims swore at Hudson down at the station.) And the judge let Hudson go.

As on many Negro blocks in Athens, there is no sidewalk in front of Hudson's home.

men were most active right around Athens, where they chased and cursed Negroes regularly. Meanwhile, the rest of the city was slowly passing them by.

Athens--"The Classic City," as it likes to call itself--is the home of the University of Georgia. The university was desegregated under a federal court order five years ago, and since then dozens of Negro students have enrolled.

Local Negroes took the cue and tried to eke out a little integration for themselves. Movie theatres, lunch counters, and swimming pools are desegregated. A couple of Negroes work as clerks in downtown stores. And the city has at least two Negro policemen.

The county's 10,000-student school system got around to putting a couple of Negroes into white schools back in 1963 (after approving the idea in 1959). Last year, the Inter-racial Athens Human Relations Council decided to push school integration, and during a three-



TWENTY-SIX ORPHANS LIVE AT THE HARRIS HOME



THEY PLAY TOGETHER. . . .



. . . .AND WORK TOGETHER

The Children Nobody Else Wants Find Welcome at Harris Home

BY MIKE STEWARD

HUNTSVILLE -- Mrs. Chessie Harris has 26 children. They all live together at the Harris Home for Children near Huntsville.

Mrs. Harris and her husband, George, are not rich people. They are people who care about children. They provide a home for Negro orphans who have nowhere else to go.

The Harrises saw youngsters begging on the streets, stealing chicken coops, and rummaging through garbage cans for food. In 1954 they began taking these children off the streets into their own home.

The children learned what it was like to eat fresh fruit and cereal for breakfast instead of leftover beans and cornbread or nothing at all. One 12-year-old girl who had gone to school only one year before in her life got the chance to have an education. For the first time, a family of eight youngsters had someone to care for them.

"Some of those kids didn't have any place to stay," said Harris. "The police would pick them up and put them in jail. Then the social worker or the welfare department would pick them up and bring them over here."

By 1955 the Harrises' little five-room house just outside Huntsville was filled with 26 children, only four of them their own. Harris went to Cleveland to work so he could support his new family.

His wife stayed at home to care for the children and get community support for a new building in which to house them. Before long, local carpenters, brickmasons, ministers, college teachers, stu-

dents, lumberyard owners and many others were helping to build the children a new house.

Since 1961 the citizens of Huntsville and Madison County have provided most of the money needed for the home through their United Givers Fund. Mrs. Harris hopes that similar community support will provide more land for the presently crowded home. It is one of very few orphanages for Negro children in Alabama.

Harris Home has opened its doors to more than 80 deprived youngsters from all over the state in the last 12 years. Why did those 80 come and why do



more keep coming? Mrs. Harris talks about "total rejection" and "gross neglect."

"We have more children who are rejected than neglected," she said. "There are many children here whom relatives never visit, call, or send a Christmas card. They just don't want them."

In 12 years, the home has not had a single inquiry about adoption of a child over six years old. It now accepts children aged six to 18. "This is the group that nobody else will take so this is the group we take," Mrs. Harris explained.

"When a child comes to us from a placement agency, we feel we have just given birth to a new baby. We handle and treat him as a newborn baby. We start him off with tiny bits of food until he learns to eat, and until he learns that he can eat all he wants and drink all the milk he wants."

The Harris Home looks like many houses in Huntsville. The large backyard, littered with toy trucks, dolls, bicycles, and ball bats, looks like many local back yards where children play. Only the several swings, a merry-go-round, and monkey bars hint that this is not just an ordinary home.

Nearly all the children have missed some years of school. They go to summer school so they can catch up with other children their own age. "It's not that they don't have the brains, it's just that they've not had the opportunity," Mrs. Harris said.

What has happened to the children who have left the Harris Home? "I only know of three of them," Mrs. Harris said, "that we just couldn't reach. The wounds of neglect and rejection were just too deep and we couldn't heal them and they went astray. But to our knowledge all of the rest are gainfully employed."

Local Lowndes County Leaders Tell Their Thoughts About 'Black Power'

LOWNDES COUNTY -- This county has been the number - one proving ground for the philosophy of "black power."

Stokely Carmichael, head of SNCC, was here this month to explain black power to the people and to encourage them in their fight for power.

When he had gone the next day, it was left to the local leader to get the people registered, so that black power would become more than a slogan. These leaders have their own thoughts about black power.

John Hulet, president of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (the black panther group), said:

"I think people have the wrong conception of black power. The individual doesn't have to be black to be a part of the black power structure. We aren't advocating all-black or all-white. We're interested in our people getting representation."

Charles Smith, a leader in the Lowndes County Christian Movement, said he doesn't like power structures, period. He said Negroes should form alliances with whites in areas where they are in the minority. Carmichael says Negroes should go it alone, even if they are in the minority.

Robert Strickland, chairman of the Lowndes County Christian Movement, criticized people who think black power and black nationalism are the same: "It doesn't mean black nationalism."

We are not running wide-eyed up and down the highways just making decisions over their (the whites') lives."

One of the most powerful men in any county is the sheriff. Sidney Logan is running for that office on the black panther ticket. If he is elected, he will be a big man in the black power structure. How does he see his job?

"The laws have been set up, and my job is to see that they are carried out for everyone," he said. "I don't think we should take advantage of the white citizens."

Logan said he wouldn't mind employing a white deputy: "I don't want one-sided government."

Another leader, who asked not to be identified, said he didn't like the term "black power" because it is too easily misunderstood by whites.

Kirksey's View

FORKLAND -- The Rev. Peter J. Kirksey, the only Alabama Negro outside Macon County to win Democratic nomination last May, said, "I don't have any respect for the third-party and 'black power' movements because of their nature and intention."

Kirksey, who was nominated for the Greene County school board after a run-off, said he thought "we should work together instead of separately." He said a black panther party would "just bring about a new faction that will weaken Negro strength in both parties, Democrats and Republicans."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

During the march through Mississippi, panthers were leaping out of hundreds of posters, leaflets and bumper stickers. Sometimes the panther was saying, "We're the Greatest." More often his message was "Move on Over or We'll Move on Over You."

Last week, SNCC artists were putting together a new panther poster. It reads, "Feed Me Crackers."

If that sounds pretty warlike, Carmichael sometimes sounds even more so. Often, he drops quotable comments like, "I've had so much law and order, Lord, I want some chaos."

Carmichael's remarks--and those of his staff members--were enough to convince the NAACP's Roy Wilkins that SNCC had turned to racism, riot, and revolution. "Black power means anti-white power," Wilkins declared. "It's the father of hatred and the mother of violence."

Vice-President Hubert Humphrey agreed. "Racism is racism," he said, "and there is no room in America for racism of any color."

But stirring up tension, leaders say, isn't SNCC's goal at all. Tension, SNCC says, is already there among Negroes in the big cities. The "tragedy," according to Carmichael, is that none of the major civil rights leaders was able to "use" last year's riots in the North to get any of the things that the rioters wanted.

"It seems to me," said Carmichael, "that all that the folks in Watts are saying is, 'Get off my back.' They don't want to get Whitey. They want a decent home, a decent job, a decent way of

'Black Power'

MOVE ON OVER OR



WE'LL MOVE ON OVER YOU

BLACK PANTHER POSTER

life." Carmichael didn't say the people in Watts shouldn't riot. The Rev. Martin Luther King got nowhere with that approach last summer.

Carmichael wants to be able to sit

'I Hate to Say It'

MONTGOMERY -- At a meeting here this week, the Rev. Solomon S. Seay said a white civil rights worker named Mike Kenny should be co-ordinator of plans to elect Negroes to ASCS community committees.

"This is a crash program and we need that fellow," Seay said. "People will wonder whether a Negro man knows what he's talking about when he asks them to vote, whereas they would listen to this young white man. I hate to say it but it's true."

"That's exactly why I wouldn't do it," Kenny answered back. "I wouldn't take the job simply because I could be more effective because of the color of my skin. It wouldn't work in Mississippi and it wouldn't work here."

Kenny was named to a five-man committee that will run the campaign.

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down with people like those in Watts, talk over their problems, and help them set up political action organizations.

These groups, suggests SNCC worker Charlie Cobb, could swing a huge bloc vote. If that didn't do any good, says Cobb, they could disrupt the city with demonstrations or even take over their own neighborhoods until the white majority agreed to work with them.

"Once you start thinking like that," Cobb said softly as he sat in SNCC's Atlanta headquarters last week, "you begin to see that there are 95,000,000 black people in America--from Canada to Chile. You can see Africa, America denies that vision."

Meanwhile, black power has been giving SCLC workers fits in Georgia. SCLC staffer Benjamin Van Clarke explained the problem black power was making for his group this way: "Those Negroes who work in Miss Anne's kitchen say, 'Look at all that violent stuff.' They tell their friends 'You should have seen him on TV sayin' he's gonna shoot all them white folks.'

"They don't understand it all. They say, 'I don't want to have anything to do with civil rights--that's black power. I don't want to register--that's black power.' They're just afraid of it."

Most people in SCLC don't care much for SNCC's black power slogan. For one thing, SCLC welcomes white civil rights workers. For another, SCLC works for integration as much as possible--especially school integration. And if that just means that a few Negroes are put into white schools, Clarke is quick to point out that white teachers tend to be better educated than Negro teachers, so that even with token integration at least a few Negroes are better off.

On one point, of course, SCLC agrees completely with SNCC: Negroes should have faith in themselves. Since that is one of the ideas behind black power, Clarke holds that "Dr. King has been preaching black power ever since there's been an SCLC. He's always preached black power."

If people don't understand black power, SNCC blames white newspapers, Cobb said. "We have no control over what the white press does or what white people do."

With an almost religious faith, people in SNCC seem to believe that Negroes will come to understand black power anyway, and that once they do, they will like the idea.

All of the harsh speeches attacking black power won't really make much difference, said Cobb. "It's going to have to be seen," he explains. "It's going to have to be resolved in each community. The words, in and of themselves, are meaningless."

Negro Police

BIRMINGHAM -- The NAACP this week began a drive to get more Negro policemen hired by the city of Birmingham.

In a letter to Mayor Albert Boutwell, the NAACP's Birmingham branch said the city--about 40% Negro--can hardly consider its 520-man police department to be "an integrated body because of the three Negro members of the police force."

The letter said that the time has passed when we can afford the luxury "of merely discussing police-community relations."

Charging the Birmingham police department with acts of injustice and discrimination, the letter said that these acts "distort the attitude of our children and create a fear which is carried from generation to generation."

"The lack of adequate Negro representation on the police force... creates tension which reduces the ability of the Birmingham police department to serve all the people," the letter said.

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Not a Prayer

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"They saw us coming across the street and they locked the door," said Meredith Richardson.

He was one of about 15 Tuskegee Institute summer students and instructors who were downtown last Sunday to worship at the all-white Tuskegee Methodist Church.

The young men and women--some Negro, some white--never made it any further than the church door. While the congregation sat inside in the wooden pews, the visitors knelt outside on the grass.

The group, neatly dressed for church, arrived at the front door about 15 minutes before the 11 a.m. service.

As they got out of their cars, they saw people entering the door, according to Robert Vanderkamp, 21, a summer tutor from Grand Rapids, Michigan. "We walked across the street--and the door was locked," he said.

"The congregation was going around the back, so some of us followed. As soon as we got to the side entrance, the door was closed in our faces. It grazed my arm.

"No one said a word to us. They tried to ignore us." Richardson went to city police head-

quarters to ask for protection. He reminded the police that several white men attacked students who tried to desegregate the Methodist church last summer.

"They sent one police car that drove by once in a while, but that was all," Richardson said. "Fortunately, there wasn't any real trouble."

Alton B. Taylor, the city's public safety director, said the students "got just as much protection as anyone else in the city."

The students and instructors waited outside on the church steps while services were held inside.

"The congregation didn't come out at noon," Vanderkamp said. "Finally we all knelt on the grass and had a silent prayer led by a divinity student. Then we left. As soon as we left, the congregation poured out of the back of the church."

The Rev. B. F. Hall, new pastor of the Methodist church, called one of the students Monday to arrange a meeting to talk about church desegregation. The students met privately later this week to decide whether to return to the Methodist church. They didn't announce their decision.

But Richardson, who helped out with last summer's desegregation effort, said he doesn't think he'll go back. "The society should be an open society," he said, "but integrating that church is not going to help our people. We should be working for black power."

Some students said they wanted to return. And the Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood, a Negro minister who talked with the group before they went downtown, said he expects they will. "I think every white church in Tuskegee will be visited this year," he said.

Tuskegee Housing

TUSKEGEE--The city council this week named a third Negro to serve on the five-man board of commissioners of the Tuskegee Housing Authority.

The housing authority's new Negro majority then turned around and hired a white segregationist as their secretary and executive director.

The appointments ended several weeks of quiet conflict over the positions. The white commissioners had threatened to quit if Negroes got both.

W. P. Reed, a retired employee of the Veterans Administration Hospital, is the new Negro housing commissioner. H. James Hall is the new housing director. His wife, Mrs. Grace Youngblood Hall, six months ago resigned as clerk of the Macon County Jury Commission rather than add a fair proportion of Negro names to the county jury list. He reportedly shares her opinions.

But Hall promised this week that he would administer the city's four housing projects in compliance with civil rights laws. "We're going to go by the book," he said.

Medicare Off, Then On In 3 Mobile Hospitals



EMERGENCY IN MOBILE

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--It was a miracle of modern medicine.

On Monday night, June 27, federal inspectors checking on hospital desegregation for Medicare said that none of Mobile's hospitals were in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Medicare guidelines.

On Wednesday morning, June 29, Alabama's Senator John Sparkman announced in Washington that the government had just approved Mobile General, St. Martin de Porres, and Providence hospitals here for participation in Medicare.

Negro doctors in Mobile were a little surprised. On June 25, most of them had met with the federal inspectors and given their views on whether the hospitals were complying.

Dr. E. B. Goode said the doctors told the inspectors that the situation in Mobile's hospitals was "far from satisfactory." He added that the inspectors' own investigations at the hospitals made them "very firm in agreeing" with many of the Negro doctors' complaints.

Mayor Joseph N. Langan then arranged a meeting between the federal inspectors and Mobile doctors, hospital administrators, and community leaders to discuss the problem.

At that meeting, Dr. Leo Craig, Assistant U. S. Surgeon General, said all

of Mobile's hospitals were failing to meet one or more of three basic requirements: (1) making all room assignments without regard to race; (2) granting full staff privileges to Negro doctors; and (3) assigning patients to hospitals in a way that does not create "white" and "Negro" hospitals.

This was the last public statement about Mobile's hospitals until Sparkman announced two days later that three of them had been approved for Medicare.

Dr. Albert Thomas said both Providence and Mobile General have taken some steps toward compliance with the Civil Rights Act and the Medicare guidelines, but neither of them has complied fully with the federal regulations.

Frank Ahn, associate administrator of Providence Hospital, would not comment, except to say that the hospital is in compliance.

The administrator of Mobile General, Winston Whitfield, said that his hospital is in compliance, and that the letter telling him of the approval for Medicare questioned only one minor feature of the hospital's operation.

Dr. Thomas doesn't agree with Whitfield. He has filed a federal court suit against Mobile General which attacks "the whole operation of the hospital."

Locklair Passed Up

TUSKEGEE--James L. Braswell Jr., an insurance agent, last week was named tax collector of Macon County, replacing J. H. Reynolds, who retired, Governor George C. Wallace passed over the application of L. A. Locklair, the Democratic nominee for the office. Locklair is a Negro.

Courier

Newsmen of the Week

Louis Roberts, 48, of Bucks, sells 230 to 250 papers a week in northern Mobile County.

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

1. THAT'S ENOUGH--Roscoe Robinson (Wand)
2. I GOT TO LOVE SOMEBODY'S BABY--Johnny Taylor (Stax)
3. WARM AND TENDER LOVE--Percy Sledge (Atlantic)
4. DIRTY WORK--Little Joe Blue (Checker)
5. WITH A CHILD'S HEART--Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
6. I LOVE YOU 1000 TIMES--Platters (Musicor)
7. I BELIEVE I'M GONNA MAKE IT--Joe Tex (Dial)
8. AIN'T TOO PROUD TO BEG--Temptations (Gordy)
9. WADE IN THE WATER--Ramsey Lewis Trio (Cadet)
10. BLOWIN' IN THE WIND--Stevie Wonder (Tamla)
11. SEARCHIN' FOR MY LOVE--Bobby Moore (Checker)
12. LET'S GO GET STONED--Ray Charles (ABC)
13. SUMMERTIME--Billy Stewart (Chess)
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MONTGOMERY

Two Convicted In Demopolis

BY WAYNE HURDER

DEMOPOLIS--Two Negro mill workers who tried to get their fellow workers to walk off the job were found guilty of trespassing here last Monday.

The two men are James White and Robert Williams. Williams said he would appeal the decision.

The two were arrested when they went back to Taylor's Veneer Mill to get their pay the day after they had been fired.

Two days earlier, White had gotten in a fight with a white worker and was told by the foreman to take the day off and come back the next day. When he came to work the next morning, he was told he didn't have a job there anymore.

When White left, Williams walked off the job and tried to get the other workers to do the same. None of the others walked off, however.

Under Alabama law, there are two things necessary to be found guilty of trespassing. The first is that the person has to be told to get off the land at the time at which he is accused of trespassing. The second is that the person must be planning to do something illegal.

Williams and White contended that they weren't told to get off the land and weren't planning anything illegal.

But Demopolis Police Chief A. E. Cooper reminded Recorder's Court Judge John Osborne that Williams was involved in civil rights activity. The judge found both men guilty, and fined them \$100 each.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

Next meeting will be held Monday, July 25, at the Jackson St. Baptist Church, 230 S. 63rd St., the Rev. J. C. Parker, pastor.

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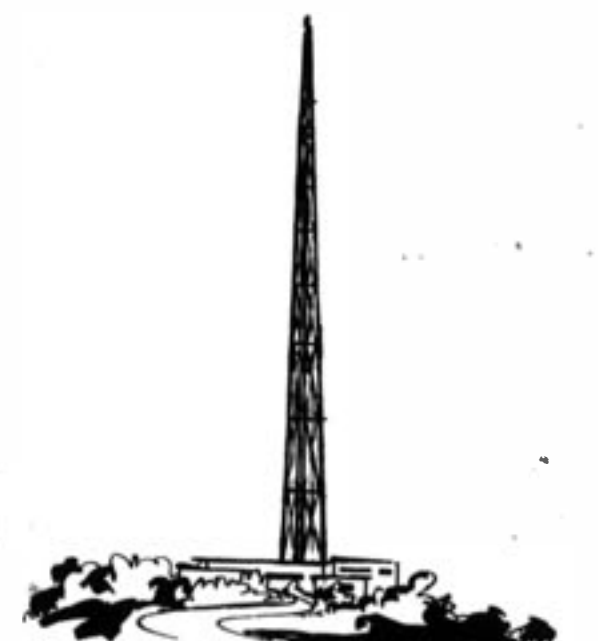
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