

OFF-LIMITS--TO ALBANY NEGROES

# Barred by Albany Y, Kids Drown in River

ALBANY, Ga. -- Like almost everything in Albany, the YMCA is segregated. Now, after a series of drownings at a Negro swimming hole north of town, Albany's Operation Open City is trying to do something about the "Y."

Groups of local black kids and of Negro soldiers from the military bases near Albany--have been turned down when they tried to join the Y, or go swimming there. "They (YMCA officials) didn't make any pretense about it," one teen-ager recalled this week. "They simply told us that they didn't allow any 'colored.'"

Many Southern towns have a "Negro" Y with inferior facilities, butAlbany Negroes have no Y at all.

Segregation itself is a "discriminatory humiliation," said Miss Mary Moss, a Negro attorney, "but it is only part of the problem." The rest of the problem involves the deaths of Negro children.

During the hot Georgia summer, Negro kids here start looking for a place to swim. There used to be a public pool in town, said Miss Moss, but when the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed, the city sold the pool to a white newspaper publisher, James Gray, rather than integrate it.

Gray--chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party--kept the pool for a year, and then sold it to the local Boys Club, Miss Moss said. But, she added, the Boys Club won't let Negroes swim in the pool, either.

That leaves just one place for Negro kids to go--a wide part of the Flint River, which runs all around the town. Kids like to swim there, and every weekend, families come down to watch the children swimming and diving off the two-story-high bridge above the river.

But both the swimming and diving can be dangerous. Two weeks ago, the latest in a long series of drownings occurred at the river.

One mother--watching her two sons play in the river this week--said five or six children have died there since last year. And in an Atlanta nursing home. there is a small Negro boy whose brain was damaged when he dived off the bridge into shallow water last summer.

Defenders of the Y have pointed out that Negro kids are not required to swim in the river. But, said Miss Moss, Ne-

### No Pool

BY JOSEPH D. DELANEY JR. GRENADA, Miss .-- Aug. 20 started out like any other day for eightyear-old Joe Willie Monger, but it ended in tragedy.

Willie went wading with his friends in the Yalobusha River. He waded into a hole over his head, and began to sink.

Joe Willie made several frantic attempts to reach the shore, and then went under the water just west of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge. He never came up again.

called in, to search for the boy's body. The search continued until 10 p.m. that night, and was resumed the next day. Finally, the body was found by Joe Larry Williamson, a local driver.

kids wouldn't get drowned."

Williamson was referring to a common complaint -- the lack of public swimming pools for Grenada's black community. Pools were closed here to avoid desegregation.

quired to contribute to the United Fund. which partially supports the Y.

Contributions to the United Fund are automatically deducted from the teachers' paychecks, she said, and the soldiers are "strongly encouraged" to

The United Fundgives money to many of Albany's charities, but its largest contribution--some \$20,000 each year -- goes to the Y. "This is just a miserable and depressing situation," said B. C. Ramsey, a white teacher at Albany Junior College. "Negroes are made to support an organization that won't let them in."

After eating lunch that day, Joe

The Grenada Rescue Squad was

"I went 20 feet down in the water. never finding bottom," said Williamson after finding Joe Willie's body. "If they had swimming pools with life-guards in Grenada, black

Mrs. Hattie Ray Monger, mother of the drowning victim and seven other children, said the tragedy would not have happened if Grenada had a public swimming pool.

Operation Open City began its campaign against the Y two months ago, as summer began and parents started thinking about their children swimming in the river. A committee from Open City, including Ramsey and three Negro teen-agers, went to see some of the

### Building of Hope'

BY ESTELLE FINE

ORRVILLE, Ala .-- "This will be a the community," said James Mays.

Mays, a representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, was the guest speaker last Sunday at ground-breaking ceremonies for a health station and daycare center to be run by the Orrville



ORRVILLE GROUND-BREAKING

Farmers Co-operative.

The co-operative was also celebuilding of hope, a building to meet the brating its third anniversary, and the needs of poor people, a building to help construction of a feeder-pig sales shed on 2 1/2 acres below Five Points. The 60 members of the co-operative have paid for the land, and they will build the shed themselves.

Nathan Payne, board chairman of the co-operative, said the co-op hopes to get enough money soon to buy cinder is the first time an election has gained blocks for the health station and daycare center. Now, said Payne, there is only one doctor available in Orrville: "If he's out fishing, people have to go to Selma, and many can't afford the

cluded Alex C. Brown, the extension registered voters: farm agent, and L. C. Alsobrook, the county extension chairman.

farmers asked him for help in finding ing, and finally by the record turn-out top-quality breeding pigs. Forty sows of voters." were purchased in Camden, Alsobrook said, but it took a whole day to find a ple had a chance to hear and question male, 35 miles north of Birmingham, all the candidates, "It was both inter-

ful," Miss Moss said. She said one of brought you over from Africa, and gave you homes and protected you, and now look what you're asking."

Several days later, said Miss Moss, Jim Raines, the Y's general secretary, came to see some Open City members. He apologized for what happened in the meeting, and asked the Negroes to tell him their grievances.

member -- "but that was a big mistake." The next time Open City members went to see the directors, they said, the Y officials were prepared for everything the committee had to say.

But when the directors asked the Open City members what they wanted, the Y and all its facilities.

that, but they would support the construction of a new Y in "another part of town,"

Y would stay all-white, and the new Y would be integrated, with whites and Negroes serving on its board of directors. Open City members turned down this

Meanwhile, Operation Open City is

Aaron Night in Atlanta. Miss Moss wrote to Aaron, and told him about the problems in Albany. She asked him to change his mind about giving the money (from the sale of Hank

At first, Aaron seemed receptive,

The first meeting "was not too fruitthe directors told the visitors, "We

They told him, said one Open City

the answer was complete integration of The directors said they couldn't do

The directors said this would not be a black Y, Miss Moss recalled -- the old

proposal, Miss Moss said.

trying other steps to integrate the YMCA. For one thing, they appealed to baseball star Hank Aaron, asking him not to make his planned donation to the Atlanta YMCA and Boys Club on Hank

Aarons buttons) to the Y, and to telleveryone why he was doing so.

Miss Moss said. But several days later, (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

In 1964 and again this year, the

Democrats refused to act on the "moral" issues involved in discrimination and in under-representation of Negroes on state delegations. But biracial Southern challenge groups this week showed that the party can sometimes be moved by careful local organizing for political change. And black delegates-by forming the

CHICAGO, Illinois--

All the logic and power of

the "old politics" com-

bined to make Hubert H.

Humphrey the Democrat-

ic party's presidential

nominee last Wednesday

But as history was being written later

that night--by the formation of a fourth

party dedicated to ending war, racism,

and poverty, and by bloodied youths and

heart-broken delegates merging under

the rifles of the National Guard to sing

"We Shall Overcome" in downtown

Chicago -- the "new politics" could

convention's chaotic and violent pro-

count a few victories achieved within the

night.

"black caucus," which put forward the first black presidential candidate in major-party history--introduced to cessful Alabama challenge, was one of



At Democratic Convention

MRS. FANNIE LOU HAMER

mainstream politics the principle of black self-determination.

The Rev. Channing Phillips of Washington, D. C., was put forward as a presidential candidate last Wednesday night. He got 67 1/2 votes.

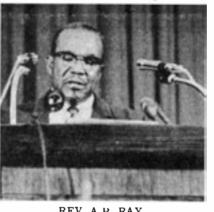
But what pleased black delegates most was how much they were able to keep together as a caucus--uniting for powerful, if largely unsuccessful, challeges to the politics of war and racism.

Dr. John Cashin, leader of the unsuc-

### Prichard Campaign Off --People Ask Why

BY JOHN SINGLETON

PRICHARD, Ala.--About 200 people --a smaller crowd than usual--gathered in the Ruth AME Chapel last Monday night to get the facts on why Prichard's selective-buying campaign had been called off.



REV. A.R. RAY

The campaign -- to protest hiring policies in the city government and in downtown stores -- had been going on for two months.

The meeting started off with signs of disunity, as Herbert Belt--a Negro who was recently defeated in his race for the City Commission--tried to explain the decision to end the campaign. Belt was interrupted by Marcene Emmet, a Negro postman, who said Belt was lying.

Things became so disorderly that the Rev. A. R. Ray, president of the Mobile County Civil Rights Movement, had to take the microphone from Belt and finish explaining to the people.

Ray began by saying that the group has hired attorneys, who have been conferring with local businessmen about Negro grievances. But before he could finish, two Negro militants walked into the church, and began passing out hand-On the handbills was a cartoon of a

city official, dressed in a Ku Klux Klan robe, giving money to a black man. The "official" was saying, "You sold me all your nigger votes and stopped your nigger boycott too, eh, Reverend boy. You niggers didn't win not one thing, eh, Preacher boy. Here's more money, The black figure replied, "We shore

did deal, didn't we, Mr. White City Boss Man? We did trick all them. Any more money? Keep me on my Sunday radio program."

About 20 shots were heard behind the church as the militants ran out. Some of the people in the church started to get up and run out, but Ray told them to sit back down. Marshals blocked the doors of the church.

"I hope whoever is doing this shooting don't get some of it through his (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

ings "represent something I've never seen before--and it's been a long time coming."

The black caucus was called together by such figures as Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, U.S. Representative John Conyers of Michigan, and State Representative Julian Bond, leader of the Georgia challenge.

The convention's history-making number of black delegates--at least 350 -- largely turned away from an organizing effort led by Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and planner of the 1963 March on Washington.

Rustin, a supporter of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, tried to organize his caucus around the theme of registering blacks to counter the vote for former Alabama Governor George C.

"Brother Randolph did not want us to get into divisive political talk." Rustin pleaded. But most blacks joined the Hatcher-Convers-Bond caucus, because, as Phillips put it, "black men are tired of sitting down behind the scenes."

In the forefront of the chaotic convention scene--along with the Viet Nam issue, the street demonstrations, and the race for the nomination--was the break-up of the old Democratic Party structure in the South.

After the unsuccessful MFDP challenge in 1964, a special equal rights committee of the party said all delegations would have to be "broadly representative of the Democrats of the states" in 1968.

And in 1967, preparing for the convention, the chairman of the credentials committee told party leaders in all states that "affirmative steps" had to be taken to open the party to minorities. These warnings provided the legal basis for the challenges that came at this year's convention.

The challenges started off successfully when the bi-racial Loyal Democrats of Mississippi unseated the regulars--although there was considerable curiosity as to why the successful challengers were seated out of sight under a balcony on the convention floor.

The other big challenge was mounted by the Georgia Loyal National Demoracial challenge group from the precinct level up for nearly a year.

But though the credentials committee acknowledged that the regular Georgia delegation--hand-picked by state party Chairman James Gray and Governor Lester Maddox--was an affront to the rules of the convention, the committee did not throw out all the Georgia regu-

It settled for a compromise, giving half the Georgia seats to the loyalists. and half to those regulars who agreed to take an "anti-disloyalty disclaimer," pledging to support the national party's nominee for president.

Governor Maddox wouldn't take the loyalty oath, and many of his supporters (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

### Says Hobson City's First Lady Official

### 'A Woman Can Do the Job'

BY FRANCES STUBBS

HOBSON CITY, Ala .-- For the first time in the 69-year history of Hobson City, a lady has run for--and won--a city office.

In last month's City Commission

election in this all-Negro town, Mrs.

Willie Maude Snow won a landslide victory, with 120 votes to 33 for Artis Clayton and 29 for Charles Dumas. "I was surprised," said Mrs. Snow afterwards, "because I had two opponents. You just never know. From

the talk I hear, though, most people

thought that I would win. They had more

confidence in me than I had in myself." "Another thing," she continued. "people were ready for a change of city officers. This can be seen in the fact that all the new candidates won. This interest as it has done this time. The people were really concerned."

Hobson City Mayor J. R. Striplin said there was a record turn-out for the Aug. 13 election--a 50% increase over past elections. He said there was a great Other speakers at the ceremony in- deal of interest among the town's 200

"You could see this by the campaign signs posted, the candidates' platforms, Alsobrook told how the Orrville attendance at the voters league meet-

votes that night. The tide was turned." The voters elected four other com-At the voters league meeting, the peo-



MRS. WILLIE MAUDE SNOW AT HOME

esting and amusing," Striplin said.

missioners besides Mrs. Snow. C.R. Atkinson and James M. Snow--both new candidates -- were unopposed. Robert

Conley upset Aldridge Snow, 135 to 43, "The (new) candidates gained a lot of to become the new street commissioner, and Moses Springer beat incumbent Charles Staton, 119 to 67, for police commissioner. Mayor Striplin was also

Why did Mrs. Snow want to be Hob- cials will be sworn in on Oct. 7.

son City's first lady office-holder? "It was quite a challenge," she said. "I wanted to prove that a woman could win. And I believe that a woman can do the job."

But the road to victory was not easy, she said, especially during the campaigning in July and August. "It was quite rushing," she recalled. "I had to come home from work and feed my family before I could even get started. I had all my regular household duties."

Mrs. Snow is employed as supervisor of packing and shipping for the Hills Brook Manufacturing Company, and is the mother of four children--ages 13, 12, six, and three.

"I did all the campaigning myself," she said. "Of course, my husband put up all the posters for me. But there were all the letters to be written and mailed. I also went to the homes of all the qualified voters."

Her greatest problem, she said, was convincing people that the job of sanitation commissioner -- the post she was seeking--is not necessarily for a man,"but for any qualified, interestedcitizen of the community."

"The largest part of my platform was concerned with more regular and better garbage collection," said Mrs. Snow. "This was one thing I pushed very hard. It went over well--considering the trash in the back yards around here."

Mrs. Snow and the other elected offi-

### THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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### **Editorial Opinion**

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### Only in America





JIMMIE BELL

BY J. SMITH

STARKVILLE, Miss .-- "A bloody and black revolution." That, said sociology student Jimmie Bell, is the alternative if white America does not take action to solve this nation's race problem.

The harsh warning must have seemed! unusual to the 40 students and professors attending services at the formerly all-white University Christian Church earlier this month.

The conditions surrounding the speech were unusual, too. Bell, a graduate student at predominantly-white Mississippi State University, was the first Negro to speak from the pulpit off the church.

"If I appear to be nervous," he began, "it is because Iam. Can you imagine how George Wallace might feell speaking to a group of black militants; in Harlem?"

Bell said "gradualism and paternalism" are no longer acceptable approaches to the solution of racial prob-

"The black man simply wants the

same opportunities as any other Ameri-

can. He believes in the firmness of law.

He would like to see people punished for

violation of laws," Bell said. "But whatt

happens to people who stand in the door-

way of schools and boastfully defy courtt

BY J. SMITH

INDIANOLA, Miss .-- "Legal techni-

calities" have been ironed out, and Sun-

flower County Progress, Inc. (SCPI) has

borrowed \$170,000 for operation of the

Associated Communities of Sunflower

County (ACSC) Head Start program.

the local community-action agency--

announced this action after three straight days of sit-ins by members of

The demonstrators were protesting

SCPI's decision not to include ACSC in

its borrowing plan last week, SCPI was

going to borrow money from a bank to

pay back wages and other expenses for

The money was borrowed in anticipa-

Until last year, SCPI and ACSC were

funded separately. But when grant-re-

newal time came last spring, OEO in-

formed the agencies that they would

have to be funded jointly or not at all.

After long negotiations, the two

groups came up with an agreement.

OEO then awarded a joint grant, setting

up ACSC as a delegate agency under

SCPI. Financial matters were to be

handled by a coordinating committee

tion of a recently approved \$1,200,000

grant from the federal Office of Econo-

all its programs except ACSC.

mic Opportunity (OEO).

R. J. Allen--board chairman of SCPI,

Miss. Talk Is Unusual 145 Steps Suggested To Integrate Schools

> BY JAMES M. FALLOWS MONTGOMERY, Ala. -- The U. S. Justice Department last week asked a federal court to throw out the freedomof-choice desegregation plans used in most of Alabama's school districts. The government said freedom of choice should be replaced by quicker and more effective plans for school integration.

> But the state of Alabama -- claiming, in the words of one of its lawyers, that it is "struggling to preserve quality education for our white children and our nigras"--fought to keep choiceplans in the 99 school districts under the court's

Stephen J. Pollak, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, told the judges that freedom of choice "has been a miserable failure in ending the dual school system."

To support his claim, Pollak offered the government's key evidence--a bulky stack of mimeographed charts and tables. The tables -- the results of several months of research by government investigators--showed the extent of student and faculty integration in each of the 99 school districts.

The results, Pollak said, prove that freedom of choice "has made no acceptable progress in ending the dual sys-

tem."



FRED D. GRAY

"there are many all-Negro schools. And in most of the counties, the number of Negro students going to white schools is far too small."

Pollak pointed out that in Chilton County, only 1.4% of the Negro children have chosen to go to white schools. In Dallas and Marengo counties, he said, only .8% are going to white schools, and in Sumter County--the worst in the state--only .3% are going.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that schools,

he said, government lawyers have drawn up a list of 145 steps needed to end school segregation.

When Attorney Maury D. Smith got up to present Alabama's case, he didn't spend much time arguing that integration is going well. Instead, he quickly moved to a discussion of the "complexities" of integration. "The Justice Department is giving us a statistical case," Smith said, "and it takes no account of the many complexities involved."

Assistant state Attorney General Gordon Madison explained what some of the "complexities" are. "The people of Alabama are never going to send their white children to nigra schools," Madison said, "and the sooner these Justice Department people understand that, the sooner we can give a quality education to everyone."

Madison and Smith also produced what they billed as the state's best evidence--a transcript of testimony from Governor Albert P. Brewer. If white children are assigned to Negro schools, the governor said, "public education will be in danger."

White children will go to private schools rather than to Negro schools, Brewer said, and white parents will then be unwilling to support the public

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon re-Dispute Over Funding

Settled in Sunflower

when it fails to end the dual system," Pollak said. He suggested 145 steps that various school boards should take before the 1968-69 school year begins.

Pollak said the Justice Department has decided that 23 of the 99 school districts have "adequate" integration

to obtain a loan for all such projects."

She said OEO threatened to cut off the

entire grant if this was not done.

ACSC, SCPI Chairman Allen said, "We

feel we are in a real good position to

improve relations between the two

am sure by the next funding period we

After the money was borrowed for

Fred D. Gray, lawyer for the parents who originally brought the sive school case, said the state is ing to "shift the responsibility (for gration) from the school boards Negro children."

Gray argued. "They say that children are suffering in allschools, and that it is the school be responsibility to end that suffe "Now the boards say that integ

"The courts have said that

boards must integrate their sche

will cause problems," he said. it is up to them to find ways to end problems. The burden of integra not on the black children or the J Department. It is on the school boa

In less than a week, the judges that the school boards can contin use freedom of choice--"the feasible plan at this time."

However, the judges said that " der to speed the end of the dual sys the school boards must increase fa groups." But Mrs. Fleming said, "I integration by the beginning of the 69 school year, and must close will have the same problem again." all-Negro schools by September.

## A Marine from



Alabama (Private First Class Henry Clay Moorer, a native of Greenville, Ala., was a reporter for The Southern within their own boundaries?

Courier from July, 1965, to June, 1967.

He attended Alabama A&M College, and

is now in Viet Nam with a company of

U. S. Marines. The Southern Courier is

a Marine from Alabama.) BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

"We saw that it was something that OKINAWA -- The other night, we got the news that Senator Robert F. Kennedy straps," Mrs. Hamer said. "The boots had been shot. Later, we heard that he are being taken away from us, and the was dead.

And so we--your loved ones across the ocean, who risk our lives that our country may remain free from commu-

nism--must ask: why? Why do you all offer us such lousy en-

### Hope for Doomed Man

BY CHARLEY THOMAS

"WANT OUR MONEY"

made up of representatives from both

But last week, when SCPI did not in-

clude ACSC in its borrowing plan, SCPI

legal advisor Jack Harper--an India-

nola attorney--said it was because

ACSC was not in compliance with the

and "now the power structure is trying

to take it away from us," charged Mrs.

Fannie Lou Hamer as she led the second

could lift people up by their boot-

Mrs. Cora Fleming, ACSC project

director, said OEO officials had or-

dered SCPI, "in the event a loan is ob-

tained for any of its component projects,

ACSC won a share of the OEO grant,

provisions of the new grant.

day of demonstrations.

straps too."

groups,

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--On June 27, 1959, Drewey Aaron Jr. was arrested in Montgomery on a charge of rape. A month later, he was convicted on this charge, and sentenced to die in the electric chair.

Aaron, a Negro, has managed to stay alive the past nine years, through 14 delays in his death sentence--one coming only 24 hours before he was scheduled to die. His case has been appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court.

"Only our hopes and prayers have kept him alive these last nine years," said Mrs. Mary Aaron, Aaron's wife and the mother of four children. "It seems as if everyone has forgotten."

But last week, Aaron was given a small but definite reason for hope, in a decision by the Alabama Supreme Court. The high court said Aaron was entitled to a hearing in the Montgomery County Circuit Court on whether the jury that convicted him was fairly

The court noted Aaron's claim that he was denied a fair trial because all prospective jurors who opposed the death penalty were automatically excluded from the jury.

"Such persons were struck," Aaron's lawyers said, "without regard to whether, despite their personal feelings, they indicated a willingness to impose sentence according to law." A recent U. S. Supreme Court decision said a juror can not be eliminated just because he says he is against the death penalty.

Aaron will now have a chance to prove his claim in the Circuit Court. The Alabama Supreme Courtdecision

was written by Justice John P. Kohn, a conservative lawyer who was appointed by the late Governor Lurleen B. Wallace to fill a vacancy until the November elections. Since joining the court, Justice Kohn has written several opinions upholding the rights of criminal defend-

couragement back home? Wh Americans destroy their own le

Many of you say you want our t out of Viet Nam, but you never kn maybe within the minds of the lea you assassinate, there might be the publishing his letters--some written swer to the problems that we are months ago--telling what life is like for ently engaged with.

When a serviceman says he's ab go to Viet Nam, you say, "Oh no, I you don't get killed." Did you ho Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. or Se Robert F. Kennedy would not get k

Americans, you back home focus sight on the happenings far away. wake up to your present surroun only when a leader falls flat at your with blood running from a bullet by an assassin who stood next to v the time. But you never noticed because you focused your eyes or

You wonder when your sons are ing home. Yes, we face a deadly ! Viet Nam, but the men of power leaders--face an even greater r death right there in the U.S.

Wake up. America. In the dr jungles and rice-paddies of Viet your sons are armed to protect i selves. Will our leaders and pol candidates have to be armed with machine guns? Perhaps the whole force in Viet Nam should pull ou

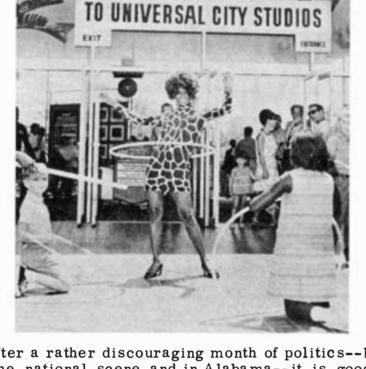
come home to guard our leader You say you want democracy, t you hate for us to standup for it is Nam. You say you don't understar we serve in Viet Nam. Well, WE understand why John F. Kenne

Robert Kennedy or Martin Luther had to die. Many servicemen want out of Nam, but they understand why the there. What you should do, Ameri is concentrate more on what's ha

ry about Viet Nam. To you, our loved ones at hom the servicemen say, "Wake up.

ing at home, and let us servicemen

come home free and proud."



that's where.

TV studios -- has its own hospital, post office, and police and fire departments, as well as its own mayor. And a press release from the studios has breathlessly announced that Miss Ena Hartman has become Universal City's first black woman mayor. (Miss Hartman is pictured above in one of her typically thoughtful mo-

"Her first official duty," the press release informs us, "was mixed with drama and personal courage." It seems that Miss Hartman was invited to make an apbefore the event was to take place, Ena was walking her dog near her Hollywood

"Despite her painful injury, however, Ena was at the appointed place right on

After a rather discouraging month of politics--both on the national scene and in Alabama--it is good to know that somewhere in this land of ours, democracy still flourishes. Where? you ask. Where, indeed. In

the Universal City Studios in Hollywood, California, Universal City--a 500-acre complex of movie and

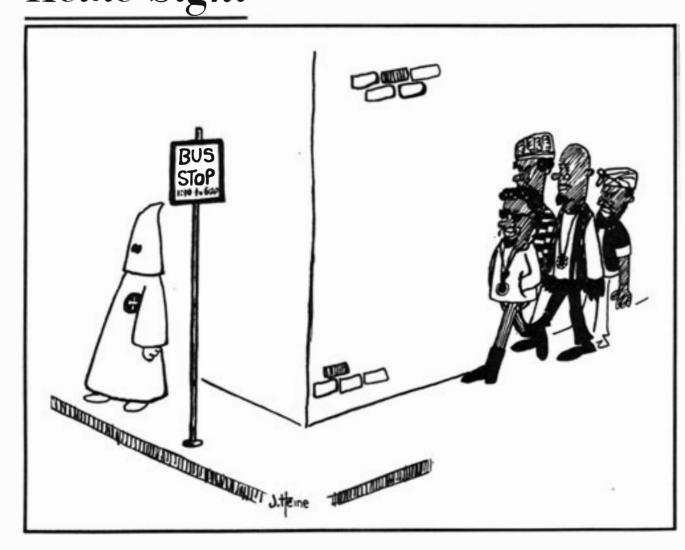
Hills home when she fell and sliced a sizeable chunk out of her knee.

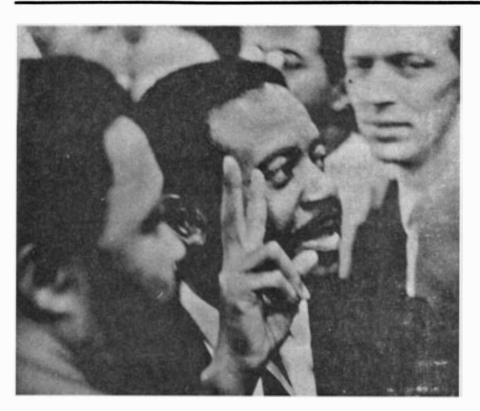
time, and went smiling through her duties before taking off for the doctor's office."

pearance at a charity function, "However," the release continues, "on the night

Thanks to Miss Hartman's courageous example, black movie starlets all over America can sleep better tonight, knowing that they too may someday be mayor

Heine-Sight



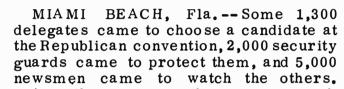






# 'The 51st State of Hunger'





And there was another group--much smaller in number, but united in its objectives. This was the delegation of about 100 poor people, representing "the 51st state of hunger."

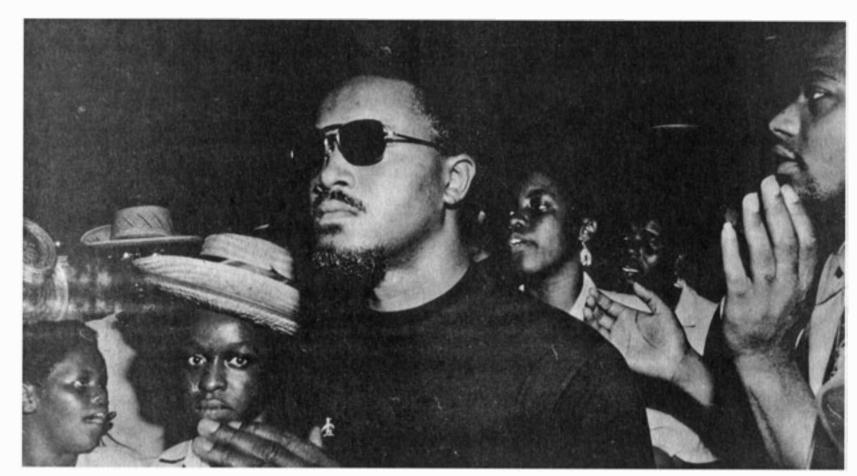
Whether the Republicans were meeting at the luxurious Fontainebleau Hotel or the new convention center, the representatives of the 51st state were always there.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of SCLC, confronted the Republicans, along with a mule-drawn wagon (the symbol of the Poor People's Campaign) and some of the poor people. The people's demands were heard in hotel lobbies, in the convention hall, and on the broad boulevards of this fancy resort.

But after the demands had all been made, the Republicans went ahead and did what they intended to do all along. This week, SCLC--and dozens of other protest groups--are in Chicago, Illinois, to see if the Democrats will be any different.







Photos by Kenneth W. Lumpkin





### Here's What Was Happening

# At the SCLC Convention



SESSION IN MASON TEMPLE

BY ETHEL THOMAS AND WENDY HAMILTON MEMPHIS, Tenn. -- Delegates from all over the country attended the SCLC convention Aug. 14-17 in Memphis. They poured in like showers of rain,

Harmony prevailed at the workshops and rallies and at the convention banquet, as speakers discussed the black man's involvement in politics and economics.

walking.

However, a tense situation did develop the night of Aug. 16, when the Invaders--a group of young black militants from Memphis -- marched into the Mason Temple. They had handed out statements accusing SCLC of breaking promises and of taking all the credit for building Resurrection City and protecting the people from Marks, Miss.

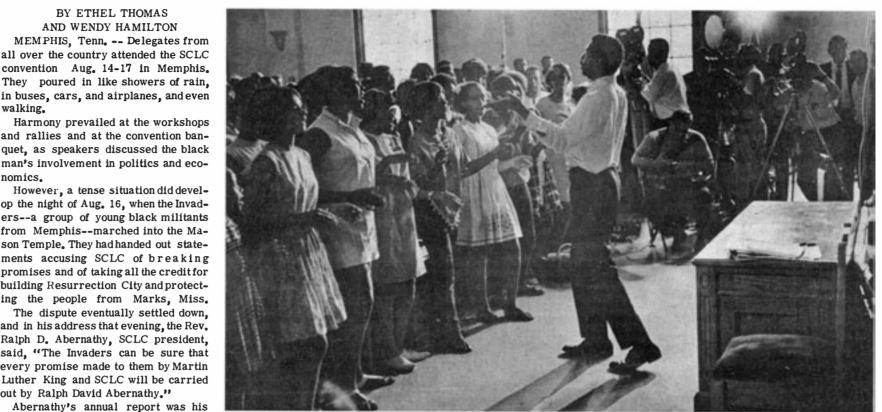
The dispute eventually settled down, and in his address that evening, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, SCLC president, said, "The Invaders can be sure that every promise made to them by Martin Luther King and SCLC will be carried out by Ralph David Abernathy."

Abernathy's annual report was his first since taking over as head of SCLC after the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. With his rousing pulpit style, he brought the convention delegates to their feet and had them shouting "Soul power!" over and over again.

There was little doubt after Abernathy gave his report that he would be re-elected president of SCLC. In his report, he praised other leaders who had been mentioned as possible successors to Dr. King--the Rev. Andrew J. Young, the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, Hosea Williams, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

And these leaders gave every indication at the convention that they will pull together behind Abernathy, to build him up as the organization's leader.

Many people said that of all the conventions they had been to, this was the best and the most spiritual.



FRANK BREWER DIRECTS THE SCLC FREEDOM SINGERS

## A&P Next Target For Operation Breadbasket

MEMPHIS, Tenn. -- To keep their money in the black community, Negroes must first pull it out of the white community--and they must do it together.

This was the strategy of economic unity being discussed earlier this month in a small room on the top floor of the CME Headquarters Building in Memphis. The participants in the discussion were delegates to the annual SCLC con-

Doing most of the talking was the Rev. Ed Reddick of Chicago, Illinois, one of the leaders of SCLC's main economic. program, Operation Breadbasket. With him was the Rev. Jesse Jackson, national director of Operation Breadbasket and former city manager of Resurrection City.

The next major target of Operation Breadbasket, the leaders said, is going to be the A&P grocery chain, which has 4,900 stores across the nation. Reddick explained why.

"We have reason to believe that A&P does a large amount of business in the black community," he said. "If Chicago is any indication, the largest block of business in the black community is done by A&P."

The demands in the A&P campaign, Reddick said, will be the same as those presented to other targets of Operation



FOLKS LISTEN TO REV. JESSE JACKSON

1. Jobs for black people in proportion to the amount of black business in the nancial institutions, "There's 19 of 'em stores. (Reddick estimated that in some listed in the Bankers' Association." A&P stores, as much as 90% of the business is lack.)

2. Sa e of more black products. money earned in the black community. "See, we got some of these black cooperatives like SWAFCA (Southwest Alabama Farmers Co-operative Asso- ices like exterminators and janitorial ciation), who need markets for their products." said Jackson, "We can force 'em (A& to buy SWAFCA products.''

3. Greater use of black banks and fisaid Reddick, and Breadbasket will demand that A&P use some for depositing

4. Greateruse of black lawyers and insurance companies, and black serv-

5. Contributions to black schools and colleges.

"We're pretty sure we can get what we want," Reddick went on, "because, in Chicago at least, A&P does more business in the black community than anywhere else. We can really hurt them."

Operation Breadbasket's weapon for "hurting" A&P is the same one Negroes have used in the past--the boycott, or, as Reddick described it, the "selective patronage campaign." But this time,

Reddick said, there will be a difference. In the past, he said, Negroes in local communities around the country have picketed stores individually for separate goals. When they got what they

wanted, they stopped picketing. Now, said Reddick, Operation Breadbasket plans to coordinate local campaigns, so that if the demands are not met in all of the communities, none of

the pickets anywhere will be pulled off. "Y'see, y'all in Selma may be happy with a couple of black managers," Jackson said. "But if the same folks (A&P) are messing over the brothers in Chicago, you're gonna stay on until we all get what we want,"

Reddick reminded the SCLC delegates that the effectiveness of the overall campaign will be increased if communication is good between the various picketing communities, and if all the local campaigns are co-ordinated.

"Here's our number in Chicago," he said, and wrote it on the blackboard. "Call us collect, and tell us what you're

doing."
"And don't worry about stopping evsaid. The target of the boycott is A&P's profit margin, which is about 1.2%. The campaign will be successful, he said, "If we stop one out of ten people going into those stores. That means that just about as soon as we announce (the boy-

cott), we've won." "Believe me," he added, "A&P knows that."



AT THE SCLC FREE M BANQUET

### Memphis 'Open' for Convention, But...

# Merchants Plan for Boycotts

BY BOB LABAREE MEMPHIS, Tenn. -- In the windows of many downtown stores were signs which said "WEL-COME SCLC DELE-GATES." During the recent SCLC convention, signboards proclaimed that local motels were "Open to All," and many motels were full of Negroes wearing "Dele-

gate" badges.

To the visitors, it se d that Memphis businessmen hadl ed to recognize the economic powe of their black customers. But local oes said the learning had not been

For 22 months in 19 , for example, many Negroes stopped buying from stores in the downtown a, and merchants there lost 26% of their business. A boycott also accom nied the sani-

tation workers' strike is spring--the strike that led to the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr

And this summer -- just as downtown

businessmen were getting over the losses suffered in the r ke and in the



ED HOWZE

sporadic looting that followed Dr. King's death--Memphis Negroes withdrew their dollars from the huge Bellvue-McClemore shopping center.

The shopping-center campaign, led by the NAACP, ended on Aug. 13, as SCLC's annual convention was about to

In the agreement which finally brought Negroes back into the stores, the merchants promised to increase their percentage of black employees from 45% to 90%, and to make greater use of black news media for advertising.

Memphis merchants admitted that they had the Bellvue-McClemore incident in mind when--on the same day the shopping-center agreement was reached--they took a step toward unity in dealing with boycotts.

The store-owners formed the Memphis Retail Merchants Association, to establish "firm, true lines of communication which will enable us to work toward an understanding of the problems that exist in our community."

Ed Howze, the MRMA's director, said he realizes that more buying campaigns can be expected. But in the future, Howze said, the association hopes that "prior to their (the Negroes') actually beginning to demonstrate, we can step in and try to work out the disagreement."

But Howze's first statements about the association's benefits to merchants suggested to some people that MRMA

intends to resist future boycotts. As members of the association,



SOME DID...

Howze said, Memphis merchants stand to "benefit from what we have learned on other troubled situations."

"Our unification effort is designed to give even the smaller store operator the same feeling of security as the large operator," he added.

To some people, Howze's words meant that the association is an attempt to "buy off a few Negroes" and "stall for time."

A few days after his first statements. though, Howze emphatically denied these charges. "We are organizing," he said, "not for the purpose of combating boycotts, but for combating the need for boycotts which are so destructive to the whole community."

Dr. Vascoe Smith, one of the chief negotiators for local Negroes, recalled that in the 1960-61 boycott, "a settlement came out which sounded very much like what the retail merchants are saying now. They made the same promises.



But the lied."

Howze claimed that MRMA members --who, he said, will be white and black --will have to be ready to do more than seek shelter from boycotts.

"We're well aware of what the situation is here," he said. "In many cases erybody going into the store," Reddick they (Negroes) are completely justified in their demands. Our members are well aware that they are going to have to bend a little. If they intend to prosper, they're going to have to."

"I think he (Howze) means well, and we're going to give him a chance," said Smith. "But we know we're going to keep up the pressure anyway."

#### In Stormy Democratic Convention

### Southern Delegations Challenged

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) would not sit next to the loyalists. But the regulars' seats were filled by alternates, and Georgia was represented by two groups--both contending that they were the Democratic Party of Georgia.

The loyalty oath was used by the credentials committee--which was under pressure to try to hold some of the Old South together--to solve the Alabama dilemma.

Dr. Cashin and his National Democratic Party of Alabama could not--as the Georgia loyalists and Mississippians did--convince the committee that they had organized a full-fledged party.

Some members of the NDPA challenge, in fact, are or were officials or candidates under the regular "rooster" label, and a few havelong been involved in manipulating the black vote for white Democratic candidates.

So the NDPA sought to replace the regulars on the grounds that the regular electors are already pledged to third-party candidate Wallace.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

she said, she found out that a black At-

lanta Braves executive, Bill Lucas, had

convinced Aaron to go ahead with the do-

lanta's Y's are OK, and that his money

would be helping black kids," Miss

Moss said. "But that misses the whole

point. What we're saying is that if the

Y tolerates racism on any level, then we

have to make a showing against the

whole Y system. We've got to work to-

Richard W. MacMorran, Southern

area executive for the YMCA, said the

organization can't directly control the

operation of local branches: "I'm nota

district manager, who can go in and say,

'Here's the way you're going to do it.' "

eight minimum standards toremainaf-

filiated with the national organization.

The eighth of these standards-- non-

discrimination -- was added in 1967, he

said, and any local Y that violates it for

three straight years will be suspended.

Y branches have complied with the non-

discrimination requirement.

He said all but 37 of the 314 Southern

Miss Moss has also attempted to cut

The armed forces have rules pro-

hibiting soldiers from using segregated

facilities. Recently, the bases near Al-

bany declared several segregated hous-

our Pastor's Study.

off another part of the Y's support--the

memberships it gets from military

MacMorran said local Y's must meet

"Lucas apparently told him that At-

nation.

gether."

bases.

Albany YMCA Fight

But another group, the Alabama Independent Democratic Party whose case was pushed by, among others, Joe L. Reed--a Negro and a regular-party delegate) offered its members as replacements for those regulars who wouldn't take a loyalty oath.

The credentials committee gratefully seized on the opportunity to smooth over the Alabama issue--although the Cashin group charged that the regulars and the AIDP were working together for the purpose of keeping blacks out of the party.

The NDPA claim that a deal was being made seemed to have some substance, when the credentials committee went into executive session. The committee called representatives of both the regulars and the AIDP--but not the NDPA--into the session, to settle the matter of who would take the oath and fill up Alabama's seats.

A black challenge delegation from North Carolina--led by Dr. Reginald Hawkins, a black dentist who lost a pri-

ing areas off-limits to military person-

Miss Moss has written to all the local

commanders and to militar officials in

Washington, asking them to keep the

soldiers from going to the Y. Sofar, she

Now, said Ramsey and Miss Moss, the

"I'd say we have lost a little ground

campaign against the YMCA is at a

since the beginning," Ramsey ex-

plained. "At first, Raines thought we

were going to demonstrate, and that

gave us more leverage. Itlunk now that

they will just ignore us, because they

think we're going to be rational and

to accomplish the same ends" that Op-

agrees with them," MacMorran said.

"But he's having trouble getting a

majority of the board to agree with

group "quite rightly" refused to agree

to construction of a second YMCA.

'They're impatient," he said, "and I

If you want people to read about

your football team, send a report to

THE SOUTHERN COURIER. The

best kind of report is a story about

a game, combined with information

about your team's lineup and pros-

pects. Remember to include full

names and details. When reporting

on a game, include facts about both

The area executive said the Open City

MacMorran said Raines is "working

"I think the executive (Raines)

has received no answer.

critical state.

moderate."

eration Open City is.

don't blame them,"

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JULIAN BOND

mary race for governor--based its case on a demand for proportional representation

But despite the black challengers' heated and anguished testimony of racial exclusion, the credentials committee decided that it could not appoint delegates according to the racial composition of a state's population.

A Texas challenge--pointing out that the state's delegation did not properly represent Mexican-Americans or blacks--also lost out on a bid for more seats for minorities. But racial and political minorities won a larger battle when the convention abolished the unit rule--under which Texas, for example, would cast its entire 104 votes the way the majority wanted it to.

Because the unit rule can no longer silence the minority opinion in a delegation, and because other reforms have been adopted for 1972, there is a belief here that the Democratic Party may become more democratic. Although the party is certain tobe abandoned by some white Southerners and resented by some of the challengers and the opponents of the war, it has stood up for certain principles this year.

"I hope it's not too late to see democracy work for all the people," said Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, vice-chairman of the MFDP, whose 1964 testimony about beatings in Mississippi led to the reforms of 1968.

"If we (the MFDP) had accepted compromise in '64," she said after a black caucus meeting, "all these delegates wouldn't be here now. It just goes to show that winners never quit."

#### Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, Sept. 2, in the St. Paul AME Church, 300 Fourth Ct. N., the Rev. S. M. Davis, pastor.



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

### WRMA

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news and information about Negroes and whites in different communities in Alabama and Mississippi.

I have been selling the paper in

I have been selling the paper in Birmingham, Ala, for the past three years. You, too, can sell The Southern Courier in your neighborhood-and make money while you're making friends.

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

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

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS--"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." This passage from the Gospel of Johnis part of the Responsive Reading in this week's Lesson-Sermon on "Christ Jesus," to be read Sunday, Sept. 1, in all Christian Science churches. Related passages from the denominational textbook "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy are also part of the Lesson-Sermon.

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

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

EDUCATION BENEFITS--The Veterans Administration will pay up to \$130 a month to help educate each son and daughter of a deceased veteran, or of a veteran who has been totally and permanently disabled as a result of honorable service. These payments are usually provided for children 18 to 26 years of age, for education beyond the high school level, but there are exceptions. Veterans' children who are of legal age may file their own applications for the payments, but parents or guardians must file for minors. Filing can be done at any V. A. office.

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

LOWNDES MEDICAL PROGRAM --Applications for free medical service will be taken Tuesday, Sept. 3 through Friday, Sept. 6, at the project area in Hayneville. Another team will take applications Tuesday, Sept. 3, at the Bethel Church in Burkeville; Wednesday, Sept. 4, at the Beulah Church in the Beulah School-Tyson area; Thursday, Sept. 5, at the Beautiful Zion Church in Sandy Ridge; and Friday, Sept. 6 at the Lily Baptist Church in Letohatchie. If the registration staff is unable to use the building listed, some other location as close as possible will be chosen. People from anywhere in the county can apply at any location.

tion through the Veterans Administration are now eligible for a part-time training allowance. Before a new law understand. Write for a free copy (no was passed last month, only veterans taking full-time rehabilitation training process on the control of the cont

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

GUIDANCE COUNSELORS -- High school guidance counselors who attend the annual meeting of the Association of College Admissions Counselors will be welcomed to a hospitality suite hosted by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS). The meeting will be held from Sept. 25 to 28 at the Americana Hotel in New York City. NSSFNS urges all guidance counselors to attend this meeting, and is mailing applications for attendance directly to the high schools. Interested counselors should contact NSSFNS at 6 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y. 10028.

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#### Unlike Others, He Survives

# Aaron Has a 'Night'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

ATLANTA, Ga.--A great old baseball custom is giving a star player a "night."

On such occasions, the star is showered with gifts like a new Edsel, a year's supply of dog food (whether he has a dog or not), and a baseball autographed by all his team-mates (which he could steal from the clubhouse if he really wanted one), while thousands of misty-eyed fans look on.

Then baseball tradition dictates that the star--misty-eyed himself--must go out and make a fool of himself in the game that follows. Most stars who have been honored with a "night" consider themselves lucky if they only strike out four times and let in seven or eight runs with fielding lapses.

Last Friday night was Hank Aaron Night in Atlanta Stadium, and the great Braves slugger -- a native of Mobile, Ala. -- took the occasion to demonstrate once again that he is not an ordinary player, or even an ordinary star.

After being swamped in gifts and congratulatory messages, Aaron managed to choke out an emotional thank-you speech. "Above all," he said, "I'd like to thank God for giving me the talent and the knowledge to play this game."

Then the Braves took the field against the Philadelphia Phillies, for another round in the two teams' exciting struggle for exclusive possession of fifth place in the National League.

Aaron fouled out with the bases empty in his first at-bat, but the next time he came to the plate, things were pop-

In fact, the bases were loaded, and the Braves were looking for the go-ahead run after three innings of scoreless baseball. Aaron knew he couldn't hit into a triple play, because there was already one out. But he could kill the rally--as stars usually do on their "nights"--by bouncing into a doubleplay.

Sure enough, Aaron hita perfect double-play ball right to Phillie shortstop Roberto Pena. But the ball seemed to stick in Pena's glove, and though Felix Millan was forced at second, the relay to first was too late to get Aaron. So the star got an RBI, and the Braves took

There were two men on when Aaron came to bat again in the fifth inning. This time, with that beautiful, effortless swing of his, he picked on Rick Wise's first pitch and sent the ball over the leftfield fence. It bounced off the blue-gray wall about 390 feet from home plate, as three runs scored and the fans stood and

So, on a night when he should have drove in four of his team's runs in a 6-0 victory. The night's work left him third on the all-time list of National League home run hitters, and fourth among all N.L. players in life-time

But despite Aaron's performance, the Braves managed to look like a bad ball club even while winning.

Hardly anyone in the Braves' line-up excites much enthusiasm. Millan, the flashy second-baseman, had two singles and a triple Friday night, and thirdbaseman Bob Johnson turned two nice fielding plays. But the rest of the team appeared to be going through the mo-

In an effort to jazz up the proceedings, the Braves recently signed anoth-

#### **Prichard**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) head," Ray remarked. Then he told one of the men standing around him, "Bring me my pistol out of the glove compartment, and take it out of the holster." The gun was brought to him in the pul-

He then went on to explain that the boycott has been lifted only for a 30-day period, to give his attorneys time to negotiate with the white merchants.

A week earlier, Ray said the boycott would go on "until Negroes are able to exercise rights as free citizens."

At the Aug. 19 meeting, the people also talked about what happened in the Aug. 13 city election--when only one Negro candidate out of an entire slate qualified for the run-off.

It appeared there had been some disagreement in the sample ballots passed out by the Negro candidates. Many of them endorsed some white candidates. and few--if any--endorsed Johnny Pogue, brother of civil rights leader Jerry Pogue.

Some of the Negro candidates, it was said, even had their pictures on sample ballots that endorsed white candidates.

Mrs. Lena Frost of Demopolis, Ala., sells 600-1,000 Southern Couriers every week in Marengo and south Greene counties.



If you want to sell The Southern Courier in your community, write to 1012 Frank Leu Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. 36104, or call 262-3572.



AARON'S 500th HOMER--SOUVENIR OF HANK AARON NIGHT

er Mobile product--Satchel Paige, the ageless Negro pitcher (and comedian) whose best years were over before the major leagues decided to welcome Negro players.

Friday night, Paige--wearing number 65 (to approximate his age)--sat in the bullpen for a few innings, and then disappeared. Paige may or may not pitch this year -- the Braves put him on the roster so he could qualify for baseball's pension plan.

Even aside from this gesture, the Braves cannot be faulted on their hiring policies. Atlanta Stadium must be the most integrated spot in the Southeast, at least when a ball game is going on.

Black ladies boss white men around in many of the concession stands, and about half the unsherettes in Indian mini-skirts (including most of the bestlooking ones) are also black.

#### TUSCA LOOSA, Ala.--An unusual incident occurred earlier this month at the West Highland Cemetery. It left R. L. Tucker, manager of the Van Hoose-Freeman & Mauldin Funeral

Tucker described the incident Aug. 19 to a meeting of the Tuscaloosa Citizens

the cemetery, he said, when the lead cars and the hearse found the entrance blocked by a truck. The truck, Tucker said, belonged to Jeff Barr, the white man who owns the new addition to the

According to Tucker, Barr said the

The procession that was stoppedwas heading for a plotowned by an individual Negro, Tucker said, and Barr had no right to interfere with the service--or with any other service held in the cemetery.

After a long exchange of words, Tucker said, Barr decided to let the proces-

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### Radio Station Huntsville, Ala.

WEUP has served as host to Project Discovery, a part of the Huntsville, Ala., anti-poverty program. Project Discovery contributes to the lives of the children by introducing them to industrial and educational environments



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

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

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### Funeral Halted at Gate

Home, and several other Negro citizens highly disturbed.

for Action Committee.

A funeral procession was en route to cemetery.

procession could not enter through the main gate, because that area is private property. Tucker said the majority of burial processions had always gone through this gate, whether they were headed for the section Barrowns or the section owned by individual Negroes.

said, he is still unhappy about the incident. He said some peoplehave called it "the most horrible thing a man could

"The proper thing for Jeff Barr to have done was to notify all funeral homes in this city, by writing or making personal contact, that if no services were going into the section he owns, they would have to enter through the back gates. Nothing of this nature was done."

"I can easily understand that all people have the right to keep anyone from trespassing on their property," Tucker continued. "What really offended me and many other Negro citizens was the manner he (Barr) used....I hope

sion through. But, the funeral director nothing of this nature will take place again."

> Barr could not be reached for comment.

A committee was formed to go and talk with Barr. If the committee is not satisfied, TCAC leaders said, action

will be taken.

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