

## Leaders Join for Miss. March



NAACP PRESIDENT DR. JOHN W. NIXON (AT LEFT WITHOUT SIGN) LEADS MARCH ON U.S. STEEL IN FAIRFIELD

## 'Get Us Off Welfare,' NAACP Asks U.S. Steel in Birmingham March

BY DON GREGG

BIRMINGHAM -- "We have dramatized the issue with a peaceful demonstration. It's up to the federal government to take action now," said Dr. John W. Nixon, Alabama NAACP president following Monday's march on the headquarters of the Fairfield division (Tennessee Coal & Iron) of U. S. Steel Corporation.

Asked if he would meet with local officials of U. S. Steel, Nixon replied that negotiations could be effective only on the national level.

Local officials have said they would sit down with Nixon at any time.

The majority of the 27 people who began the march were adults. They assembled at Miles College and from there marched to Fairfield High School to recruit more support.

By the time they reached the headquarters of the Fairfield Division of U.

S. Steel, their numbers had grown to about 55. Some of these came from the neighborhood they passed through and some were industrial workers who joined the march late.

Clinton Milstead, Fairfield division public relations director, was on hand but did not go out to meet Nixon. Asked what he planned to do when the marchers arrived, Milstead replied, "That's up to them."

Nixon did not request an audience, so there was no confrontation with NAACP officials.

With the marchers assembled in front of the headquarters building, Nixon delivered a quiet speech in which he called U. S. Steel a symbol of U. S. industry.

"We are asking big business now to help us get better jobs. We are asking big business to help us be trained so we can qualify."

He then said that U. S. Steel can set the pace for other industries.

"We come here today to make a national plea for big business to give us a chance to get off welfare and to get off the poverty program," he said.

The group then marched to the Fairfield division employment office, located

on the grounds of the main plant. A dispute developed here between Nixon and Tom Milligan, technical director of the march, as to which of the demonstrators should remain.

Nixon told the group, "This has been a peaceful demonstration. We are going back home."

Some of the group lagged behind but finally joined the main body of marchers at Nixon's insistence. The marchers dispersed about half-way on the walk back to Miles College.

Asked to evaluate the march, Nixon said that he felt it had served its purpose.

Nixon had asked for a meeting with local U. S. Steel officials last month, but cancelled the meeting at the suggestion of NAACP national headquarters in New York.

"Herbert Hill (of the NAACP national labor and industry committee) told me that negotiations need to be at a higher level," he said.

Nixon said that more than 200 complaints alleging unfair practice in hiring, promoting, and upgrading of Negroes at the Fairfield Division have been filed with the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission since passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

One of the most frequent complaints, he said is that U. S. Steel ignores seniority lines and by-passes Negroes to promote whites.

Two weeks ago the NAACP Legal Defense Fund filed a suit that seeks to stop U. S. Steel from interfering with rights of Negroes to equal training and advancement.

The plaintiffs in the case, Luther King and Stokely Carmichael, are (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

## Negro, White Churches Ponder Future of Merger

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--"I hear they're jumping out of windows at Toulminville Methodist."

This comment by a Mobile resident wasn't far from the truth.

A lot of people have left all-white Toulminville Methodist Church in the last few months. But about 35 were still there when the congregation from all-Negro Warren Street Methodist Church moved in with them Sunday morning.

The quiet, normal worship service, led by the Rev. J. H. Griggs of Warren Street and the Rev. Dallas Blanchard of Toulminville, followed months of careful planning and controversy.

Blanchard says he can't remember now exactly where the idea of merging

with Warren Street came from. "It just happened," Blanchard says, after the leaders of the church realized that it was close to financial ruin.

Until a few years ago, the Toulminville section of town was all-white. Now it is almost all-Negro.

Many members of the church have moved to other areas and joined churches nearer their new homes.

A policy committee appointed last fall to study the church's future was faced with three choices. It could have decided to "sell the church and forget about it," Blanchard says, "or stay white, or try to serve the community."

It decided to try staying white, but that decision was quickly abandoned, as (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)



THE REV. BLANCHARD GREETES WORSHIPERS AT MOBILE CHURCH

## 'Bigger Than Selma,' They Say

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HERNANDO, Miss. -- A roadside shooting brought the nation's civil rights leaders back together for the first time since the march from Selma to Montgomery.

James Meredith, the Negro student who integrated the University of Mississippi in 1962, was gunned down last Monday near the small town of Hernando after just 32 miles of his planned 220-mile march from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.

At first, the story spread across the country that Meredith was dead. As it turned out, he had suffered buckshot wounds in the neck, shoulders, and back--very painful and bloody but not serious. The shooting may have done more mental than physical harm to Meredith--after he was first released from the hospital Wednesday, he suddenly burst into tears at a press conference.

Before they even knew Meredith was still alive, civil rights leaders and newspapermen were on their way to Mississippi. Before Meredith left the hospital, the Rev. Martin Luther King

Jr. of SCLC, Stokely Carmichael of SNCC, and Floyd McKissick of CORE had taken up his march from the spot where he had been ambushed.

"Jackson is where we're going," said Carmichael, "and we're going to stay there when we get there."

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and even Whitney Young Jr. of the Urban League,

a bi-racial group that almost never takes part in demonstrations, came to Memphis to speak at mass meetings Tuesday night.

Dr. King said the march to Jackson would probably have a "greater impact" than the 50-mile walk from Selma to Montgomery last year. "We're going all out to make this the most momentous march we've had in this section of the country," he said.



CARMICHAEL AND DR. KING

The shooting of Meredith led to a march that united the leaders of the major civil rights groups. Stokely Carmichael, new chairman of SNCC joined hands with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of SCLC, to conclude first day's walk with "We Shall Overcome."

Dr. King, Carmichael, and Floyd McKissick of CORE met with Meredith in his hospital room and urged him to join the unified leaders in supporting a march from Hernando to Jackson, the capital of Mississippi.

At first, Meredith didn't want it that way, and this had made some people mad. O. Z. Evers of Memphis CORE said his group would have supported the march from the beginning, but "I haven't been contacted in any way. It appeared to be a one-man show. I don't know of any Negro leader who was consulted."

"I'd have been glad to call for our members to join him," said Evers. "But what are you going to do if the man won't even call?"

Meredith explained his attitude in a statement he wrote hours after he was shot. Although "able-bodied" men were welcome to join him, he said, "I did not want any women and children exposed to any danger whatsoever, and I am proud that none were with me when the shooting occurred."

Orzell Sez  
BIRMINGHAM -- Asked what he thought about the White House conference on civil rights last week, Birmingham attorney Orzell Billingsley said: "Well, it ended without any violence."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

## Greene County Negroes Bypass FHA Troubles

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

FORKLAND--"Along with the ballot, we need economic security. Voting doesn't help a man who gets thrown off his land."

The Rev. William Branch, president of the Greene County NAACP, was talking about Operation Rehabilitation--a plan to get the people of Greene County on their feet economically.

Operation Rehabilitation was organized two years ago by the Greene County NAACP to help Negroes buy land and build houses.

Many people have benefited from federal farm loans under the Farmers Home Administration (FHA), but in order to be eligible to receive the loans, the person must have a good job to assure the government that the loan will be paid back.

Many people in Greene County are sharecroppers without regular paying jobs, and so they do not qualify for FHA loans.

Operation Rehabilitation makes loans to Negroes in Greene County who cannot get FHA loans. The money comes from contributions from private individuals and from money raised by the NAACP.

Additional problems in securing FHA loans arose with some of the FHA employees.

In March the Greene County NAACP filed a petition to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to have the FHA supervisor, John D. Patillo, removed from his duty. Orzell Billingsley, Birmingham attorney, handled the complaint, charging Patillo with discriminating against Negroes and misinforming Negroes.

As a result, Patillo was relieved of his duties in Greene County, demoted to assistant supervisor and sent to a mostly white county in North Alabama.

Branch said that Negroes have no local protection in matters concerning land. Complaints have been filed stating that white landowners have moved their boundary lines across Negro lands. According to one report, one Negro man was sold three acres of land--all of it under water.

## While in Washington, School Funds Are Stopped

## Crenshaw Girl Honored

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HELICON--A mass meeting was held here last Sunday to honor Miss Effie Mae Mitchell, 17, the first Negro student to graduate from a white high school in Crenshaw County.

But only about ten people showed up at the Helicon Baptist Church. So civil rights leader Collins Harris said there would be another, bigger meeting next month in Miss Mitchell's honor.

"I think she deserves more than three or four people," said Harris. "She's our champion. She broke the ice. Even if no one else ever goes there, she got through."

Miss Mitchell graduated from Highland Home School at the end of May. It was the final event in a long but sometimes pleasant struggle.

The struggle began in spring a year ago, when Miss Mitchell and four of her brothers and sisters were accepted at Highland Home under Crenshaw County's desegregation plan.

Miss Mitchell's brothers and sisters lost out on the first day of school in the fall, when their mother, Mrs. Isephine Bennett, was too sick to take them to school and get them registered. When Mrs. Bennett tried to register them on the second day, said Miss Mitchell, "they couldn't get in."

That left Miss Mitchell and six other Negro students. They ran into another problem right away. "There had been

buses on the year before I started," said Miss Mitchell. "But they took them off when I started." So each morning the Negro students had to find a way to get to the school, five miles away from home.

Gradually, said Miss Mitchell, the other students gave up--"they quit because they didn't have any transportation to get to school." But, she said, her mother and a married sister, Mrs. Yvonne Stringer, carried her to school every day.

Inside the school, though, things went pretty well, Miss Mitchell said. At first, some of the white students wouldn't talk to her, she said, but after the first six-weeks tests, almost everyone was friendly.

"About a day or two after the test papers were given out, everyone wanted to compare my papers with theirs and all that," said Miss Mitchell. Once her white classmates found out she was a good student--she got "mostly B's and C's"--she became part of the group.

One subject, she said, was never discussed -- school integration. "They didn't say anything about it," said Miss Mitchell. "They weren't allowed to by the principal."

Another pleasant thing, she said, was the difference between Highland Home, and her old school, Helicon. "It was a better school than we had at Helicon," said Miss Mitchell. "The teachers were



EFFIE MAE MITCHELL

lots better than those down there. All the teachers had master's degrees in their subjects."

Miss Mitchell said she wanted to study English and commerce at Tuskegee Institute next fall.

Harris said he would invite leaders from all over the state to another meeting for Miss Mitchell in the church July 3.

But while Miss Mitchell was being (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 2)

**THE SOUTHERN COURIER**

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.  
Price: 10¢ per copy, \$5 per year in the South, \$10 per year elsewhere in the U.S., patron subscription \$25 per year used to defray the costs of printing and publication. Second-class postage paid at Montgomery, Alabama.

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Vol. II, No. 24 June 11-12, 1966

**Editorial Opinion**

**The LBJ Show**

The White House conference on civil rights last week provided just what Lyndon Johnson wanted. First, it brought together successful Negroes and whites from around the country who flattered each other by sitting down together and talking about civil rights.

Take a look at the list of 58 invited Alabama residents: about 20 of them are white businessmen, another 20 are old-line Negroes who have been involved in civil rights in varying degrees of enthusiasm through the years. Only a half dozen people come from rural areas, only a half dozen have regular contact with the poor people of Alabama. No one less than 30 years of age was invited.

Once he had 2,600 people like this assembled in a fancy Washington hotel (\$25 a day), Lyndon Johnson added to the whitewash by speaking to the conference participants and warning them that the struggle ahead would be long, they should not expect miracles (cheers from the fat cats on the platform).

The White House said that 200 poor people were at the conference. Some delegates will tell you that these 200 were well picked by the federal anti-poverty office, others say that the poor folks didn't have much chance to speak up at the conference.

The businessmen were in charge, and they told each other that all we need is a little ole civil rights bill in this session of Congress and we shall overcome someday.

One of the goals of the conference was to bring the civil rights struggle to America's middle class, and this may have been done. What the conference mostly did, however, was give a chance for Southern businessmen to tell Northern businessmen how things are improving in the South.

And the Negroes at the conference would agree with this, because for middle-class people, things have improved in the South.

So, the delegates went home from Washington with absolutely no idea of the hopelessness, and anger, and dejection of Negroes throughout the country.

The business and professional people of this country have convinced themselves that the lives of most Negroes have improved since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. And Lyndon Johnson produced and directed this show of deception.

There will be violence ahead among Negro people somewhere, and the rest of the country will continue to ask, "Why? What do they want?" The White House conference should have addressed itself to these questions.

Luckily, the press was not fooled. For instance, Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News said:

"To the un instructed in how an affluent society barricades itself against social and economic injustice, the conference was a masterpiece in management."

**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor:  
We noted your use in the May 21-22 issue of the Ford Foundation picture of Frank Stimley, a National Achievement Scholarship Program Scholar in attendance at Columbia University, sitting on the steps by ALMA MATER. I had the feeling that identifying him as an Achievement Scholar from Jackson, Mississippi would have enhanced the inspirational value of carrying the picture.

I do enjoy reading the Southern Courier. Keep up this fine and needed work. Hugh W. Lane, Director, National Achievement Scholarship Program, Evanston, Illinois

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

**MOBILE CHURCHES MERGE**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)  
financial troubles increased. Meanwhile, Warren Street Church was having troubles of its own. The old building is located close to the center of town, in what was once the main Negro area of the city.

But after Toulminville opened up to Negroes, Griggs says, about 80 per cent of the congregation moved out to that part of town.

Blanchard, a native of Mobile, and Griggs have known each other for some time and were aware of the problems in each other's churches.

Under the circumstances, they thought it seemed sensible to merge the two congregations in the Toulminville building.

Griggs says there was little disagreement in his church with the merger proposal.

Blanchard reports that "the vast majority" of his congregation was against it. But the police committee approved, and representatives from the two congregations started meeting together a few months ago to plan the merger.

Sunday morning, there was a full schedule of integrated classes, services, and other activities.

But there wasn't full participation, Griggs says the turnout from his Warren Street congregation was better than normal, but Toulminville's turnout was less than half of normal.

Blanchard says he can't predict how the merger will work. "But we're going to serve the community, come Hell or high water, so we don't worry about it," he said.

He has worried some about a few threatening phone calls and about the Hartford Insurance Company cancelling its policy on the building when it learned of the merger plans. But the number of phone calls has lessened, the church has gotten a new policy from another company, and Methodist churches in all parts of the country have written the two ministers to express support of the merger.

Both ministers hope the congregation will stay truly integrated, but neither is very hopeful about it. A look at the choir indicated what may happen throughout the church.

When the two choirs had their first joint practice a few weeks ago, just six of Toulminville's choir members came. At the second practice there were only two. Sunday morning, just one white choir member was still singing.

**State Troopers' Invasion Brings Tickets All Over Bullock County**

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS--"They stopped every Negro that passed 'em," said H. O. Williams, a Negro leader in Bullock County. "But they waved the white folks right on by."

Williams was talking about the Alabama Highway Patrol. The state troopers paid a surprise visit to Bullock County for three days last weekend. But they didn't behave like guests. They stopped cars on just about every highway in the county. They issued dozens of traffic tickets. And they put a few people in jail.

"They must have given at least 300 tickets," Williams said. "Just about all the tickets went to Negroes."

He pointed out that the troopers came to town less than 48 hours after he lost the run-off election for county sheriff and three other Negroes lost their races for tax assessor and two seats on the court of county commissioners.

"The folks downtown spent a lot of money on the elections," Williams said. "They plan on getting it back."

City and county officials admitted that the state troopers had kept busy handing out tickets over the weekend. But the officials said they were just as surprised by the visit as were the people who got the tickets.

"So far as I know," said R. E. L. Cope Sr., the county commissioners' attorney and political leader of Bullock County for many years, "the county had nothing to do with it. The city had nothing to do with it."

"It's something the highway patrol does regularly all over the state. They come in, stay two or three days to make a real fast thorough check of the cars, and then they leave."

"It wasn't requested by anyone. The election was over. Why would we be stupid enough to stir things up?"

He said he didn't have any evidence of racial discrimination by the state troopers. "As far as we know, everyone was treated alike."

Union Springs Police Chief T. W. Tillery agreed. "They arrested a lot of whites," he said. "They were downtown here, stopping just about everybody who went by." He smiled. "As a matter of fact, they almost got me."

Some people who received tickets have already paid their fines. Earl Delbridge, one of about 30 Negro students who attended the desegregated Union Springs High School this year, paid \$37 (\$18.50 each for two tickets).

Both of his receipts were signed by Justice of the Peace L. L. Reeder. They explained the charges as \$5 for state fines, \$5 for State Department of Public Safety fees, \$4 for sheriff fees, \$2.50 for justice of the peace fees, \$1 for the drivers education fund, and \$1 for "fair trial tax."

But Cope said the state got all the money except Reeder's fee. "The sheriff's fee isn't paid to the sheriff unless he makes the arrest," Cope said. "When the highway patrolmen make the arrest, the state gets it."

Delbridge's two tickets were for "mutilation of driver's license" and "improper lights." He said the two troopers who arrested him claimed he had deliberately torn the expiration date off his license. They took him to jail.

"It was just that it got wet a couple of months ago," Delbridge said about the license. "It wasn't expired." He said he stayed in jail for about 40 minutes until his mother came and paid the fines.

**Shuttlesworth Says He'll Leave Post With Movement**

BIRMINGHAM--The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, speaking last Monday night at the 17th Street AOH Church of God, announced plans to resign as president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

His announcement, coming at the end of his tenth annual address to the movement, was met with several shouts of "No!" However, most of the more than 300 members took the announcement calmly.

The Rev. Edward Gardner, vice president of the movement and the most likely successor to Shuttlesworth, presided over the movement meeting.

Shuttlesworth's speech recounted some of the high points in the movement's history:

"Have you forgotten June 5, 1956? When Alabama outlawed the NAACP, we Negroes arose by hundreds and by thousands to declare that they may outlaw an organization but they cannot outlaw a people determined to be free.

"We struggled alone in the pitch blackness from 1956 until the sixties came on. We had legally challenged all forms and areas of segregation here in Birmingham, and were cooperating with other local and national groups.

"The coming of the sit-ins and freedom rides involved us even more in the national destiny of America and our own legal entanglements paved the way for Time magazine to write in October 1965 that your president had achieved the distinction of having won more cases than any other man in the history of the U. S. Supreme Court."

For several years Shuttlesworth has been the pastor of a church in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delbridge wasn't the only person who received two tickets from the state troopers. Some people got three or four.

Williams said some violators were fined between \$12 and \$20 for turn signals that didn't work, auto tag lights that were burned out, and noisy mufflers.

"They arrested one man for not blowing his horn at night when he passed a police car," Williams said. "Another

man heard they were arresting people for cracked taillights. His light was cracked, so he painted the bulb red. So they got him for that."

The Negro leaders did more than talk angrily about the state troopers' visit.

The "Concerned Citizens of Bullock County" mimeographed a leaflet and gave a copy to all the downtown merchants.

The leaflet complains about "harassment of Negroes" and suggests that the merchants "can do much to remedy this situation." If they don't, the leaflet promises "a strong selective-buying campaign."

"We need to shake up this county," said Claude T. Mitchell, who was given a ticket for a flickering auto tag light.

But Cope didn't see it the same way. "We just had an election that was pretty tense," he said. "We've got enough problems. We need peace and quiet."

**New Wilcox Pulp Mill Challenged About Jobs**

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

PINE HILL--Negroes in this small Wilcox County community are wasting no time looking for jobs at a new paper and wood mill to be opened here. Work will not begin at the mill until at least the first of 1968.

Still, at least two dozen persons have written to the home office of the mill company in British Columbia, Canada, asking about jobs, training, and equal opportunity hiring. The company has hired an industrial relations manager in Alabama to handle the "many inquiries we have received on this subject."

"We have been shooting off letters all around," said Leroy Randolph, president of the Wilcox County NAACP. He is one of several civil rights leaders to urge local people to write the company, MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

"It's never too early to write," said Randolph. "Once the company begins operations, it is too late to get Negroes jobs."

The mayor of Pine Hill, Hal Swearingin, disagrees. "It's very early," he said. "It's the company's business to do what they want. They are not far enough in their thinking yet."

Peter M. Downes, a vice president of the company said, "When hiring is commenced, it will be conducted in full accord with applicable laws. This, of course, would include the Civil Rights Act, the Minimum Wage Law, and any other regulations of the United States and Alabama."

Downes said on-the-job training would be provided "in all likelihood" in pulp, paper, and wood products work.

He said the company would take advantage of other training programs

"such as that conducted by the technological school at Thomasville." He apparently referred to the Richard P. Hobson State Technical Trade School in nearby Thomasville, a technical school for whites.

"We have been informed that other schools in the area are prepared to help by offering courses to meet our needs and these will be encouraged to do so," Downes added.

Local people in Wilcox County say the plant will employ from 450 to 600 persons.

Randolph said, "The NAACP would be satisfied if Negroes get 30 to 40 per cent of the jobs." Negroes make up 75 per cent of Wilcox County's population.

He said letters asking about the company's job training and hiring have been sent to the company president, C. A. Specht, and to the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He and other civil rights leaders said the replies they received were "general."

The company said construction is expected to begin this summer eight miles from this Black Belt town of less than 500 people.

The sawmill and wood products operations will begin early in 1968 and the pulp and paper mill will open in the summer or fall of 1968. The Alabama mills will be owned by two new companies created by MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited. They will be named MacMillan Bloedel United Inc. and Harmac Alabama Inc.

Downes said that Horace Hamby, the local Alabama representative, "will be prepared to discuss policies in more detail once he has prepared himself with greater knowledge of the local conditions and the requirements of our operations in Pine Hill."

**Folks in Mount Meigs Wait 8 Years for Center**



JOHN D. McDADE IN FRONT OF CENTER

BY GLORIA GERMAN  
MOUNT MEIGS -- On November 5, 1957, a group of people in the Mount Meigs area started plans for a recreation center.

They met at the Georgia Washington High School and made Charles Langford, a lawyer, their legal and personal advisor. He has been their advisor since then.

The money they raised came from barbecues, contributions, and membership fees. No federal aid was obtained.

The people got together and paid for the land five years later. They bought 31 acres, but did not use all of the land for the recreation center. They used only 16 acres for the center, and the rest they sold in lots.

"We paid for the land before we started building," said John D. McDade, who is the director of the recreation center.

The group borrowed the money to build the building.

They have already paid for everything in the center. Now they have begun to plot an area for swimming, tennis, and basketball. They already have a baseball diamond.

The community center is not only for the people of Mount Meigs, but for surrounding areas like Pike Road, Waugh, Mitylene, and Cecil, all in Montgomery County.

The recreation center is not only for kids. On certain Sundays religious groups come to the center in the afternoon. The Head Start Program will be at the center for four hours on Saturdays. There are dances on Friday nights.

People in Mount Meigs hope to have everything in the center completed by 1970. It will take about \$50,000 to build the complete center.



**TV Dinner**

BY MARY MOULTRIE  
If your cooking skill is slipping, this TV-inspired menu just might be the thing to make you the most creative cook of the year.

This flavorful combination of ideas will not only make your hubby give you an extra kiss, but also buy you that new dress or pair of shoes you've been asking for.

It consists of O'Brien potatoes, Green Acres squash, Guns smoked herring, Camera Three-minute eggs, Wild, Wild Western omelet, Smothers chicken, Candied Camera yams; and for dessert there's a choice of Huckleberry Hound Cake, Ed Sullivan Ice cream, Mighty Mousse, or Petticoat Junket.

If you don't believe this menu to be the perfect one, just try it on your family, and see for yourself that there'll be plenty of action around the house.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12

CONTINENTAL SHOWCASE -- A new musical-variety show, produced in Europe. A show designed to bring before the American audience top stars, known and unknown, of the Continental countries, 10 p.m. Channel 13 in Birmingham.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14

WALL STREET -- (Special) "Where the Money Is," a program about the fascinating world of stocks and bonds, from the stock exchange to the commodity exchange, touching over-the-counter markets, mutual funds, pension funds, bond issues, and anything else that has

something to do with the flow of money on Wall Street, 9 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

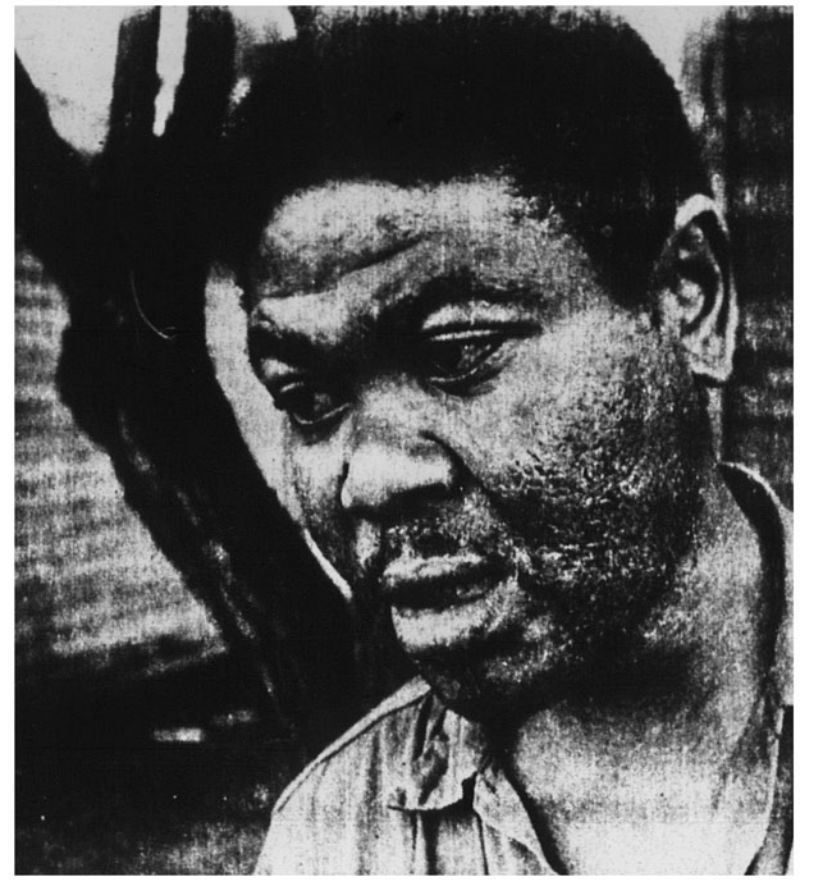
BLUE LIGHT--Agent March fires an armed missile in the underground test chamber of Grossmunchen in one last attempt to destroy the underground sub factory, 7:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16

THE MUNSTERS -- Little Eddie enters his frightened father (Herman) in a rodeo contest, 6:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

BEWITCHED -- "My Grandson, The Warlock," Samantha's father believes that the infant son of Darrin's boss is his black magic grandson, 8 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

THE BAFFLING WORLD OF ESP-- Documentary exploring the psychic world of extra-sensory perception. It probes the work done by parapsychologists as they study, define, and add to our meager knowledge of telepathy, clairvoyance, and mind-over-matter, 9 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

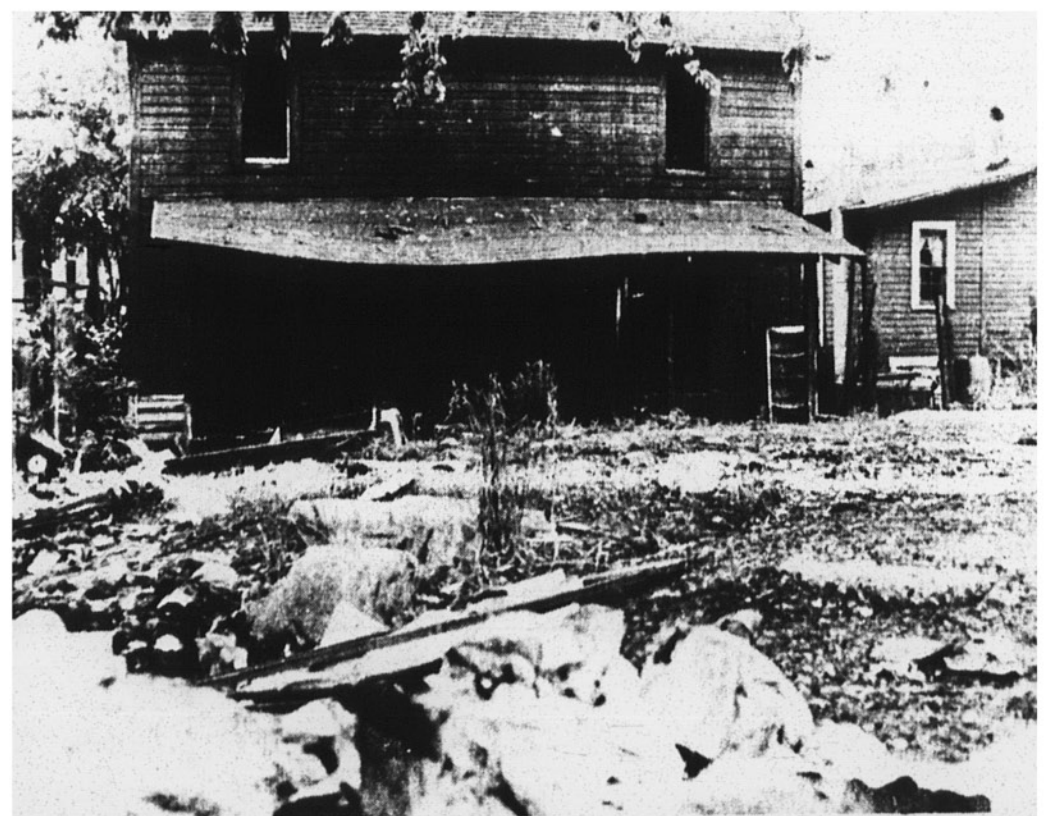
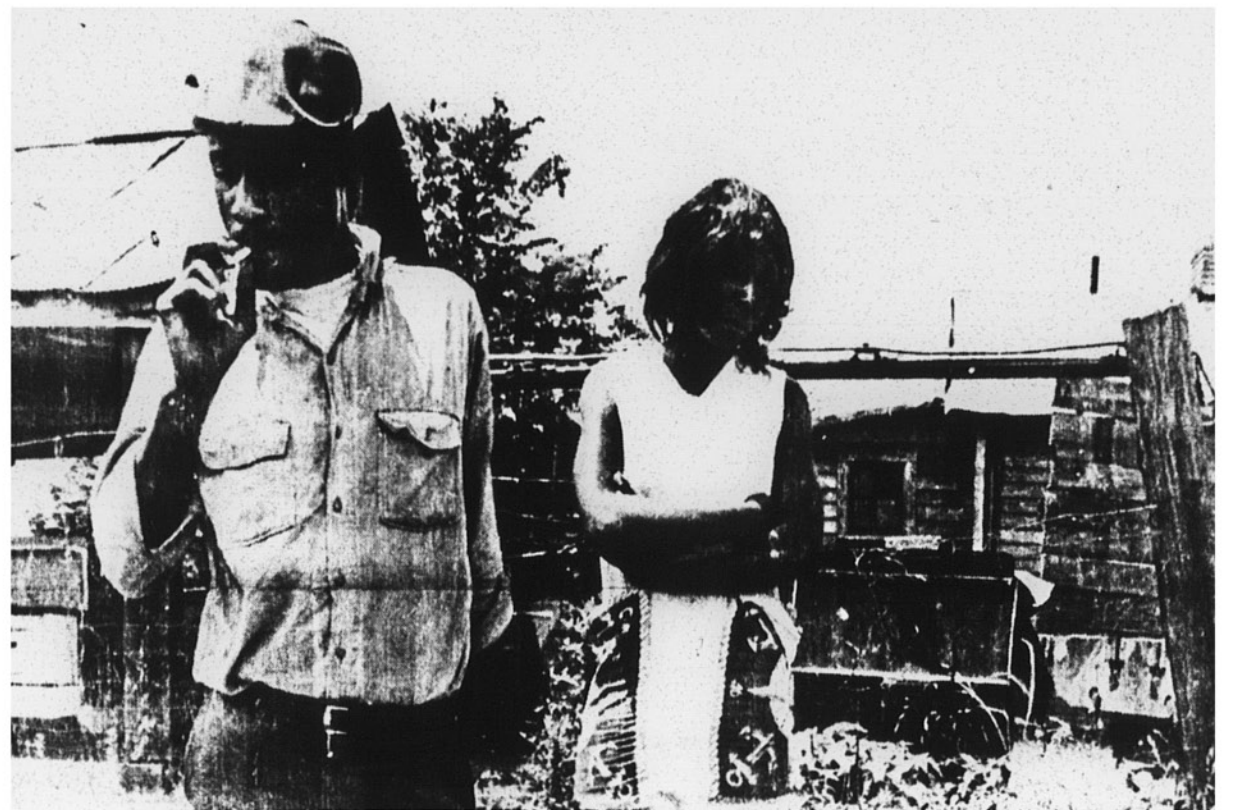


They Call The Neighborhood

# LITTLE KOREA

But It's In Birmingham, Ala.

Photographs  
by Jim Pepler





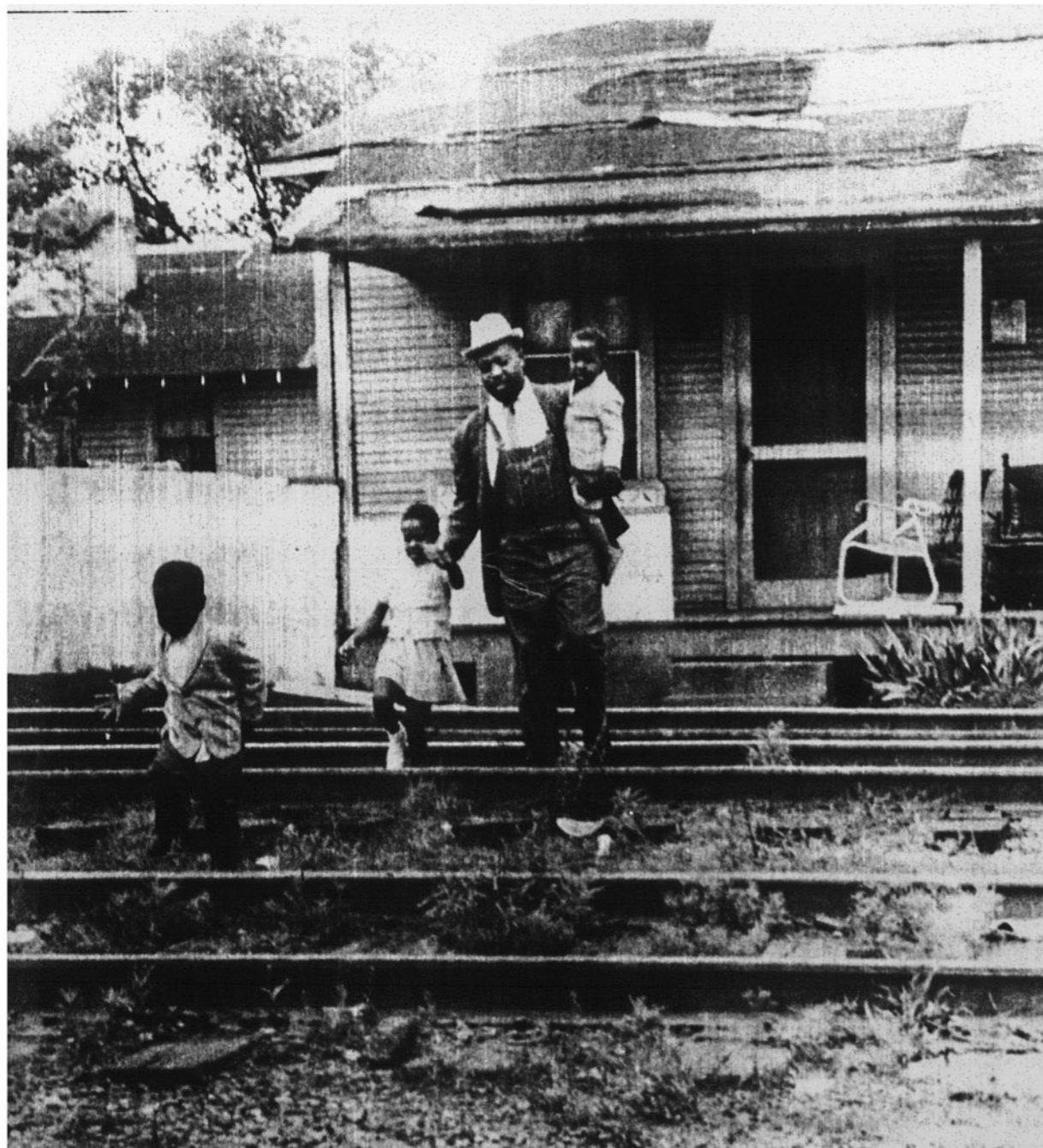
THE REV. JOHNNY BURRELL OFTEN VISITS LITTLE KOREA



... AND RAISE THEIR CHILDREN THERE



THE CHILDREN SEE POVERTY ALL AROUND THEM ...



... BURRELL TAKES THEM TO CHURCH TO SHOW THEM SOMETHING ELSE

# Little Korea Is A Trap For People Without Hope

BY DON GREGG

**BIRMINGHAM --** Poverty is a trap. Once you get in the trap you sink down deeper into it. If somebody doesn't come along and pull you out, the chances are that you won't be able to get out. You stay in the trap. You become poorer.

Little Korea is a four-block area near downtown Birmingham. It is a trap, and few people are willing to extend a helping hand.

The men who live here are unskilled and therefore unemployed. Many cannot read or write. Most of them get their money in one or more of three ways: receiving welfare, selling scrap, and selling illicit whiskey.

Little Korea lies northwest of the downtown area. It extends two blocks north from 8th Avenue and two blocks west from 17th Street. The houses are either small frame structures or piles of concrete blocks.

There aren't any yards. The children play in the narrow alleys that run between the houses, or they play on the railroad tracks which run through the middle of Little Korea.

Some of the houses are painted. If you live in one of the painted frame houses, you are higher on the social scale. This four-block area has a class structure just like any other self-contained society.

er self-contained society.

Sam Williams is a resident of Little Korea. People of all ages live here. Williams is one of the senior citizens. He's also a little better off financially than some of his neighbors. He is 76 and draws old-age and social security benefits.

Thirty-five dollars of his money goes each month for rent, so he collects scrap metal and other junk. "I don't work, I'm too old, I get some money from hustling the junk. When the stuff piles up I sell it for about three dollars."

"A lot of folks sell whiskey, but I don't know anything about that."

The Rev. Johnny Burrell is a minister who drives two miles to Little Korea to get children for his Sunday school class. He knows as much about Little Korea as the people who live there.

"The kids growing up in that place don't have a chance in life. Their mothers don't go to church, and their fathers are nowhere to be found. All they know is what they can see, and that is drunkenness, dope addiction, and other crimes."

People in Little Korea are dissatisfied. They say that they pay too much rent and that groceries are too expensive at the one store in the neighborhood. But they take no action to change the situation.

They say they need a leader, but no one will take the lead. "Ain't no use me saying nothing," Williams said. "Other people don't kick about the rent. How can I? They been here longer than me."

## 'Show Them Something Else'

# A Church of Children

BY DON GREGG

**BIRMINGHAM --** "We are trying to help people who really need it," the Rev. Johnny Burrell said. He put down his comb and scissors.

A blind peanut vendor resting in Burrell's barber shop said, "Folks don't see it like that, Rev'. Most folk just want to help people that's going to turn around and help them."

Burrell picked up the scissors again. He nodded slowly in agreement with the peanut vendor.

"I've tried to get some ministers to cooperate with me, but none of them can find the time. Our leaders don't want poor folks in church because poor folk aren't economically secure. But God's house is an institution of charity."

Burrell's church, the Congregation Church Number Two, near Legton Field, has a unique membership. It is made up of three or four adults and about 45 children. The children range from two to 16 years of age.

One year ago Burrell started a Sunday school program for some of the children other ministers didn't want in their churches. The children come from two areas. Those near Burrell's church walk to Sunday school. The minister makes as many as five trips to an area called Little Korea, where Birmingham's poorest people live, to get about half of the children.

The church was formerly a one-room store. Here Sunday school classes are taught while Burrell collects more children with his one-man car pool. By

11:30 everyone is present, and he conducts a regular church service.

Burrell, who is 36 years old, has been a minister for two and a half years. He's been a barber for ten years.

The combination of jobs doesn't seem strange to him. He thinks a minister's task is helping people. While he's cutting hair in his barber shop on Graymont Avenue, he tries to help his customers



with their problems.

The purpose of Burrell's Sunday school program is to give the children a standard of comparison so they can make choices in later life.

"Young people must build a foundation in early life. They must learn the difference between right and wrong, and they must learn to love. Without this basic spiritual foundation, underprivileged children will continue to be the

largest contributors to crime in the city."

In Little Korea a lot of the mothers are suspicious of Burrell. He jokes with them and chides them when they tell him that their children "aren't going to attend this week," but the mothers and grandmothers seldom joke back with him.

Burrell makes a lot of stops in Little Korea, but half of the mothers have excuses for keeping their children at home.

"Johnn ain't going today, Reverend. He ain't got no shoes, except those tennis shoes."

"Sister, you know that doesn't make any difference."  
"Well he can't go. I haven't got no clothes ready for him."

"Can I come back by later? Will you have him ready?"

That woman said "yes," but many of the mothers won't argue with Burrell. They say "no" and shut their doors.

On the way to Little Korea, Burrell passes through the neighborhood where the other half of his Sunday school pupils come from. He pointed to a house across the street from a church.

"See those men going in there? That's a place where you can buy whiskey any time you want it. Little Korea doesn't seem different from this neighborhood when you think about it."

"The children see that going on all around them. You've got to show them something else."

Burrell's church is already too small for the number of members but he doesn't have any other place for them to meet. His present plans are to continue the classes as they are and try to get more adult help. But, he says quietly, it's hard to get people interested,

**Demonstrations Staged in Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles**

**NAACP Set Sights on U.S. Steel Long Ago**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)  
 McKinstry of Ensley and Robert James Hubbard of Hueytown, are hookers at the Fairfield Plate Mill Division of U. S. Steel.

They claimed that they have been denied promotion to crane men, which they had requested in July and August of last year.

Handling the case are NAACP attorneys Demetrius Newton and Oscar Adams.

Nixon said last month that he felt a demonstration against U. S. Steel was necessary for two reasons. First, other Birmingham industries "have indicated that they will upgrade Negroes if U. S. Steel would take the lead."

Second, Nixon said, "the Negro employment situation has worsened since the Civil Rights Act. Demonstrations are necessary right now because the Alabama Negro is facing a real crisis. Automation is the problem. It hits the

low-skilled Negro first."

"Lack of on-the-job training has left Negroes unskilled. Even those with skill have been denied the security of higher level positions. As an unskilled laborer, the Negro is no longer needed, he has been exploited, and now he faces the possibility of becoming excess to the needs of our economy."

Nixon has long been concerned about large Southern industries that are directed from the North.

More than a year ago, Nixon addressed himself to this problem in a speech to 1,600 people at the Eleventh Annual Human Rights Dinner at the Hilton Hotel, in Pittsburgh, Pa., home of U. S. Steel main offices.

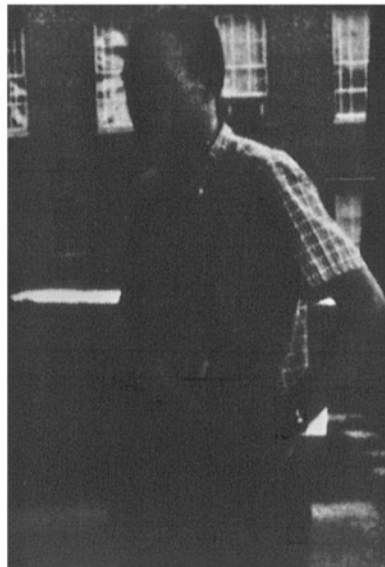
He blamed Pittsburgh in part for economic discrimination in Alabama.

He said the basic industry in the state is owned by Pittsburgh interests that tolerate conditions of economic inequality.

In Pittsburgh earlier that week, Nixon said, "The Negro's plight in the South is such that if he were to disappear tomorrow, he would not be missed from the labor scene."

He made a direct plea to U. S. Steel to focus its attention on Birmingham.

The west coast regional director of the NAACP and the president of the Pennsylvania NAACP said they would support the Alabama NAACP with mass demonstrations in Los Angeles and Pittsburgh. Demonstrations at U. S. Steel were held in those two cities Monday.



TOM MILLICAN

**How To Measure Need?**

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--To receive public welfare aid, a person has to be found to be in "need."

To tell whether a person meets most of the requirements for welfare is pretty easy: Social workers can tell whether a person is under or over a certain age limit, disabled, or blind. But determining "need"--the basic requirement for welfare aid--is not as easy.

Determining need for families in Alabama is the job of Miss Elizabeth Bryan of the State Department of Pensions and Security.

The department figures it can pay most people on old age pension or on disability welfare \$82 a month, plus up to \$35 for the monthly rent.

Miss Bryan figures this on the basis of what the department can afford to spend, not just on what it takes people in Alabama to live on.

Here are Miss Bryan's estimates for one person (without rent) for one month:

Food	\$39
Clothing and Personal Care	\$10
Medicine chest supplies	\$ 2
Household supplies and equipment	\$ 7.35
Fuel	\$ 5.95
Lights	\$ 3.35
Water	\$ 2.20
Incidentals	\$12

"This is not guesswork," said Miss

Bryan. "Our home economist is always finding out how much it takes people to meet their bills."

The home economist checks with the electricity and gas companies, with farm and home agents, and with store owners and salesmen.

In addition, people on welfare are urged to make the most of what they've got. "We advise them to buy low-cut meats with high nutritional value. We tell them dry milk is cheaper to buy, and just as good to drink," Miss Bryan added.

She said that home agents teach better use of products homemakers can get easily and cheaply. "For instance, there have been classes on how to make cookies out of rolled wheat. Most people don't think of using rolled wheat in that way."

The cost of feeding and clothing yourself or a family varies a great deal from city to country, from North Alabama to south. But Miss Bryan says the figures on need remain the same for everybody in Alabama because the differences in living standards cancel each other out.

For instance, folks on the farm pay less rent and grow their own produce; but city folks get better bargains in the large chain stores and often pay less for transportation. Miss Bryan also estimates special

needs, like special medical care, employment expenses, and school expenses.

Determining need is only half the job.

The welfare department must also discover how much income a person or family has. Then, on the basis of need and income, the department decides the amount of a person's welfare check.

Determining need is an important job for each state right now because the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is asking each state to simplify its standards by July 1. Miss Bryan said that HEW has told her that Alabama's "need" figures are in pretty good shape already.

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- Boath, Alabama**
- GOODSON'S BEAUTY SHOPPE  
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# Leaders Aim for Jackson

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Also, he said, "I did not want a crowd of people to go into rural Mississippi and become a burden on the Negroes in the area. . . This is crop-planting and tending time in Mississippi, and I did not want to interfere with this essential work."

Meredith apparently changed his mind Tuesday morning after meeting with Dr. King, Carmichael, and McKissick. He said he would lead the massive march himself when he recovered from his wounds.

"This is the time to bring Mississippi to terms with its conscience," said Dr. King. "This is the time to bring it into the mainstream of America, where it ought to be."

Mississippi officials said they regretted the march. They pointed out that the man accused of shooting Meredith, Aubrey James Norvell, 40, wasn't from Mississippi at all, but from Memphis.

Norvell, a white man once employed as a hardware salesman, was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Hernando Justice of the Peace Whitley Perryman set bond at \$25,000.

Mississippi Attorney General Joe Patterson said the shooting of Meredith was "just as irresponsible and senseless as the murder a few weeks ago of state highway patrolman Tommy Kendall by two Negroes," Kendall, who was white, was killed while trying to arrest two robbers, Patterson said, but that murder didn't become a "national incident."

"After all," he said, "Kendall was only a clean-cut law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duty."

But the march went on, and it marked a reunion of the civil rights groups, especially SCLC and SNCC. There was never an open split, but King and Carmichael had been going in different directions in recent months.

While Dr. King preached non-violence and worked for integration, SNCC leaders talked of "black power," gained with or without violence, SNCC seemingly had given up on Selma-style marches and demonstrations--until Tuesday.

On the first day of the march, there was a lot of kidding about SNCC's militant position and its idea that Negroes should make the decisions in the civil rights movement.

Charles Morgan Jr., an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer from Atlanta, Ga., drove by the marchers in a station wagon, and Carmichael told him he should be hiking, not riding. Morgan, who is white, yelled back, "I know where you'll put me in your movement, Stokely."

But Carmichael didn't think it was funny when a reporter asked him if he would object to white people joining the march.

"SNCC has never been anti-white," he said angrily. "What a stupid question to ask!" Furthermore, he said, there is no "split" in the movement. "The problem isn't Dr. King or Mr. McKissick. It's the white racists in Missis-

issippi."

Meanwhile, Dr. King and his aides were talking more harshly than before about white moderates--at least the kind of white moderates who voted for Mrs. Lurleen Wallace last May 3.

"A moderate wants a little bit of justice at a time," said the Rev. James Lawson of Memphis, Tenn., one of the founders of SCLC's non-violent tactics.

A reporter asked Carmichael why he was marching. The SNCC leader answered, "I want to see this country dedicated to justice and equality." Then he turned to Dr. King, walking beside him, and asked, "Is that how you say it, Doc?"

There were 20 marchers on Tuesday, but the number grew to nearly 200 on Wednesday.

Mississippi state troopers accompanied the marchers, stopping frequently to take pictures of them.

Early in Tuesday's march, there was a shoving match when the troopers said the marchers had to walk on the side of the road. Cleve Sellers, program director of SNCC, was pushed down in the mud, and Dr. King almost fell over him.

When the marchers stopped for the day Tuesday, Hosea Williams of SCLC led them in freedom songs, and Lawson said a final prayer:

"Pray that our feet may never turn back. We will see a thousand, yea ten thousands of feet marching toward Jackson, Mississippi, to end the days of moderation, when men can let a little bit of cruelty exist. We ask it in Thy name and for the sake of all mankind."

And then, in a grassy field under a darkening sky, Dr. King, Carmichael, and others linked hands and joined in singing "We Shall Overcome."

It was a sight many people earlier had thought they would never see again.

## Gregory Heads North As Others Go South

MEMPHIS, Tenn.--About the only civil rights figure who was not in the mainstream last Tuesday was comedian Dick Gregory.

While the other leaders headed South to Jackson, Miss., he marched North from the point of James Meredith's ambush back toward Memphis, covering about 15 miles in six hours.

But Gregory did succeed in getting some local Negroes to join his march--as many as 17 at one time. Possibly because there were so many Mississippi state troopers around the other leaders, no Negroes along their route joined the main leaders on Tuesday.

"At first I wasn't going to join," said Dennis Farrell, 14, of Hernando, as he hiked along with Greg-

ory. "But when Mr. Meredith got shot, it gave me a better spirit to come on out."

Said gray-haired Mrs. Mayella Hardrick, 59, of Nesbit, Miss.: "We joined because we felt like we had a right to."

The oldest marcher with Gregory was 75-year-old Haywood Wilkins, of Nesbit, Miss. "I just wanted to get in with these folks," he explained. Wilkins had voted in the Mississippi primary that same day. "This here's the first time I voted," he said proudly.

Did Gregory feel he was being "upstaged" by the other marchers? Drenched by a rainstorm and soaked with sweat, he answered: "I came out here to upstage the sniper."



HAYWOOD WILKINS ON THE MARCH

## U.S. Says Will It Stop Crenshaw School Funds

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

honored, events were taking place that made the future of Crenshaw County school desegregation and, in fact, of Crenshaw County schools--very uncertain.

In Washington, the U.S. Office of Education began steps to cut off federal aid to the Crenshaw County School system and five others in Alabama (Lawrence County, Marengo County, Dothan, Marion, and Thomasville).

A spokesman in the Office of Education said Crenshaw County Schools Superintendent C. W. Carpenter and the heads of the other systems "stated that they do not intend to comply" with the new desegregation guidelines. Besides this, said the spokesman, another reason for the cut-off move was "discrimination in bus routing."

While Miss Mitchell was graduating, about 200 Negro students were winding up a six-month boycott of the Helicon School. Harris said, "Over 100 Negro students applied to go to Highland Home next fall when the county sent out freedom of choice transfer forms in May."

If federal money is cut off, though, no one knows what will happen to those transfer applications, Carpenter would say only that he was not shocked by the cut-off: "I'm not surprised at anything that happens."

Harris said he would continue to "do all I can" to get the federal money stopped. "Will they cancel the transfers?" he asked. "What do I care? They might kill you, but what difference does that make if you're already dead?"

He said local Negroes are counting on the Tuskegee Institute Community Edu-

cation Program to make up for the schooling the children are losing.

At the end of the school year, six Negro teachers at Helicon School got letters of dismissal from Superintendent Carpenter.

Mrs. Versie G. Merriweather, Mrs. Lottie Richburg, Mrs. Lucy Johnson, got letters giving two reasons for dismissal:

"1. Justifiable reduction in teacher units because of ADA (average daily attendance) at your school for the school year 1965-66." This meant that as a result of the school boycott, the average attendance went down--and so did the number of teachers required.

"2. Neglect of duty as a teacher and leader in your school and school community," Mrs. Merriweather said this meant the teachers failed to get the boycotting children back in school, as Carpenter requested them to do.

Both Mrs. Merriweather and Mrs. Richburg had been teaching for 14 years, Mrs. Johnson for eight. Three teachers with less experience--Mrs. Gwendolyn Darget, Joseph Holley, and Miss Katie Gamble--were told they were being dismissed for the first reason only.

A school board hearing on the dismissals is set for Tuesday, June 21. Carpenter would not comment on the cases.

Mrs. Merriweather said her daughter Daphna Rivers got all F's on her report card for the time she was boycotting Helicon School. Mrs. Merriweather said the same thing happened to the other children taking part in the boycott.

But, said Harris, no one is sorry: "One thing we taught them, there aren't any more niggers."

## It Was Election Day in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss.--U. S. Senator James O. Eastland and four present U. S. Representatives all won re-nomination over Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party candidates in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

It was estimated that 61,000 of Missis-

issippi's 130,000 registered Negro voters turned out for the primary. About 100,000 Negroes were eligible to vote for the first time.

A Delta Ministry spokesman said his group had received many complaints that voters who had been registered by federal examiners were turned away Tuesday, and that freedom party poll watchers were mistreated. Federal agents, however, said the primary was free of incidents.

John Doar, assistant U.S. attorney general, said observers were sent from Washington to 14 Mississippi counties.

In Edwards, Miss., where no more than a dozen Negroes had voted in any election since Reconstruction days, 289 Negro and 323 white voters went to the polls Tuesday. Senator Eastland got 272 votes there, to 204 for the freedom party candidate, the Rev. Clifton Whitley, dean of Rust College in Holly Springs, Miss.

The Rev. Edwin King, the freedom party candidate running for U. S. Representative got 235 votes in Edwards to 267 for John Bell Williams, one of the Congressmen the party tried to challenge last year.



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