

Civil Rights Groups to Push Work In Areas March Passed Through



ON THE WAY TO THE MISSISSIPPI CAPITOL BUILDING

AFTER MARCHERS GO HOME CONFUSION MARKS TALKS

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

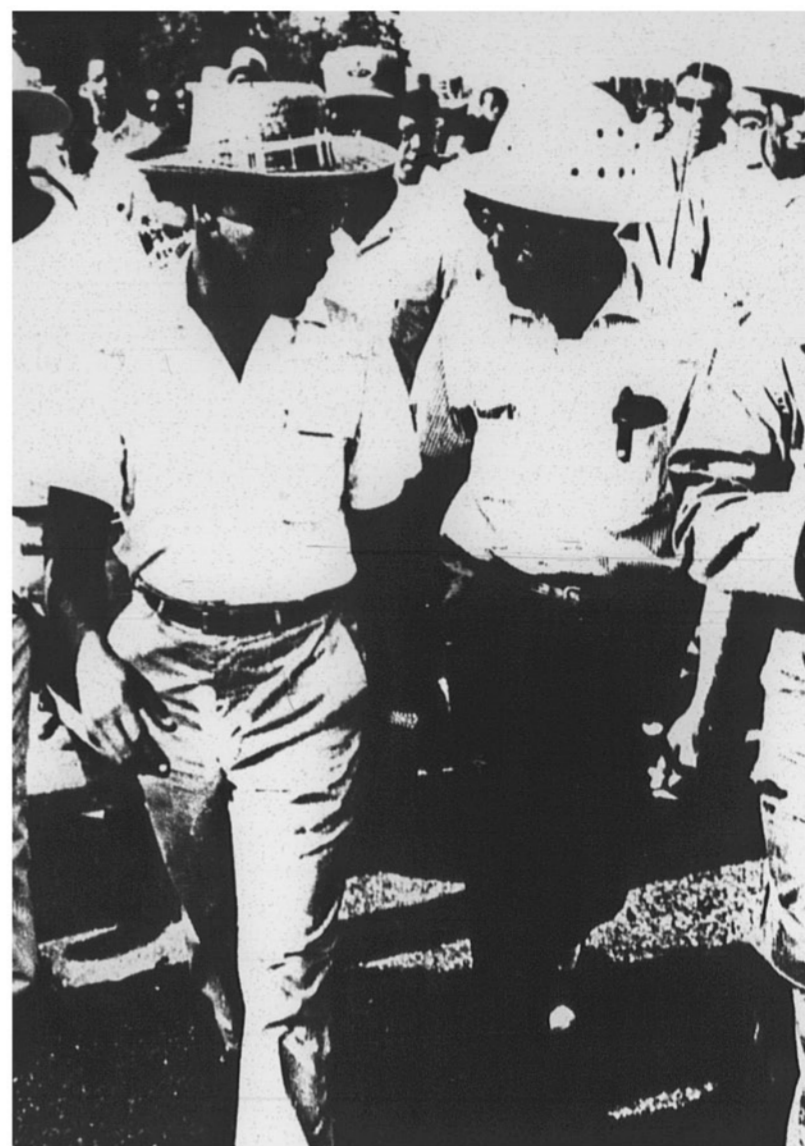
JACKSON, Miss.--Monday seemed to be a perfectly ordinary day here. People went about their business as usual, and at the capitol building, ground crews quickly removed all evidence that 15,000 to 20,000 marchers had been there the day before.

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

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

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

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



THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND JAMES MEREDITH

for stationing about 30 workers in Mississippi this summer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

couraged Negroes in other parts of the state to register.

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

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

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

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

The white authorities didn't see things this way.

Hot Day

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

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

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

Here's What People in Alabama Thought About Mississippi March

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

"We want our freedom. We have to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 1)

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

BY DON GREGG

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

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

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

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

Demopolis Worker Found Guilty, Jailed

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

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

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

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

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



LAST FEBRUARY PICKETS PROTESTED SHOOTING IN FRONT OF SUPER MARKET

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

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting ending in a heated argu-

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice Department did not acknowledge receipt of the letter.

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

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

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

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

Eutaw Woman Claims Sheriff Lee Beat Her

BY NELSON LICHTENSTEIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Editorial Opinion

The Movement, The Revolution

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

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

At the same time, this country has seen a great NEGRO REVOLUTION. This revolution is a part of the civil rights movement and the movement is a part of it; but the revolution has different aims and different tactics and--at times--different leaders than the civil rights movement.

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

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

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



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

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

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

MARCH

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

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

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

To the Editor: This is to let you know I received the papers Tuesday and have sold every one and could have sold 500 one day.... Yours for God and justice for all men,

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer Ruleville, Miss.

P.S. White and black bought the papers.

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

Miss Tommie Barber Thomaston, Ala.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brown criticized the Charleston-area school system, which had been congratulated by the NAACP in 1958 as one of the most desegregated systems in the United States.

"When integration first began in 1954, we had 156 teachers who were Negroes and at the present time we have approximately 119," he said. Several Arkansas districts have announced plans to desegregate faculties or to increase teacher desegregation next year. The Pine Bluff school administration says it will have a Negro teacher in every mostly-white school and a white teacher in every mostly-Negro school.

The superintendent of Dade County schools in Miami, Fla., said he would order teacher assignments to make every faculty there biracial. "If we give everybody freedom of choice," he said, "we would wind up with no staff integration."

Louisiana schoolmen said they were confused about the new guidelines on teacher desegregation. One parish superintendent said that Negro teachers and staff members must be hired in the same ratio as the number of Negro pupils in the system.

The Louisiana state superintendent of schools said no, only "further staff desegregation," not a certain ratio, is required. Maryland had staff desegregation in all but three districts last year, and those three promised to desegregate this year.

A Negro educator will take over next fall as the president of the Maryland State Teachers Association, a statewide organization of 28,000 school teachers, Negro and white.

Negro teachers and their jobs are an issue in several court suits, said the Southern Education Reporting Service. In May the U.S. Supreme Court denied a hearing to Mrs. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Miss., who had claimed she lost her teaching job because of her husband's civil rights work.

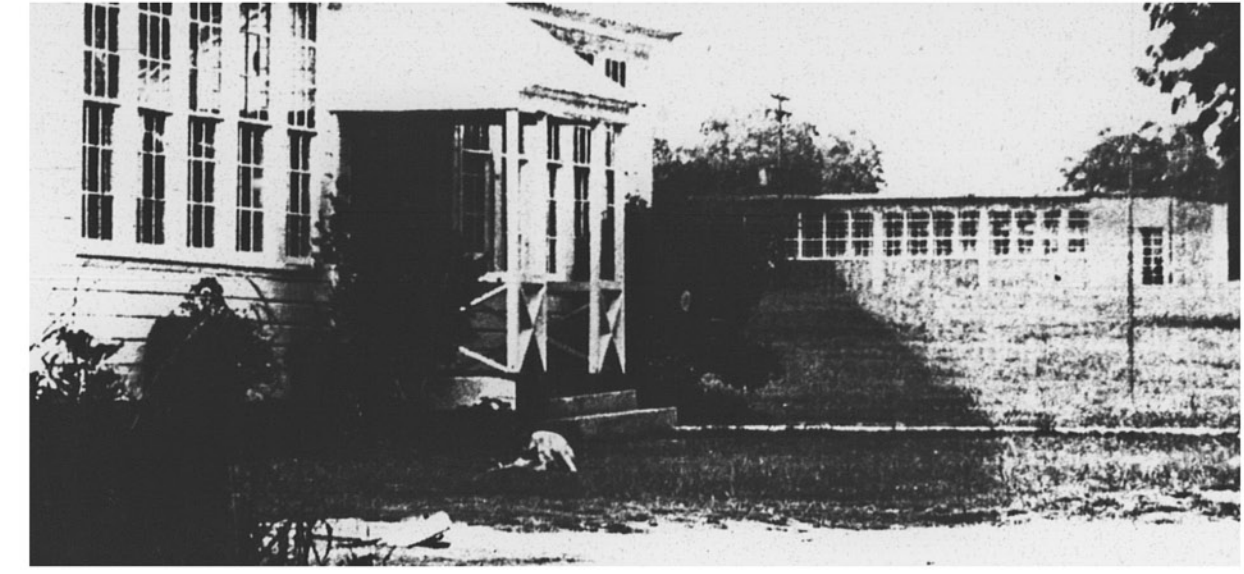
The American Ethical Union is a federation of religious ethical societies all over America. Its summer office is in the Engineering Building at Tuskegee Institute.

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

The ethical union's next aim is to start an adult program. Court-ordered desegregation in Shelby County, Tenn. (Memphis) has been beefed up to include a requirement that the school board actively seek to get biracial faculties.

The court said that, in the process, no staff member could lose his job because of race. Another Tennessee board (Wilson County) said in its annual report to a federal court that it had a difficult problem finding Negroes willing to teach in predominantly white schools.

Of the five Negroes employed in mostly-white schools last year, only one remained for the entire year.



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

The Equalizer

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

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

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

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

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

Tuskegee Group Opens Play School, Tutoring

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

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

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

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

Most of the young students in Tuskegee come from Shorter, which is between Tuskegee and Montgomery.

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

Judge Delays Decision On Wilcox Desegregation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington--Federal funds will be cut off from Baldwin, Dallas, Fayette, Houston, Shelby, and Washington county schools, the U.S. Office of Education said. The office said the districts have not complied with civil rights laws.

The Office of Education said that 50 school districts in Alabama were in danger of losing U.S. funds.

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Sermon of the Week

After Devil, Then What? Asks Preacher in Troy

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

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

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

For example, he said, an alcoholic needs more than determination to cast out this evil. "The dark forces which make him an alcoholic are still there," he said.

In addition, he declared, the present generation has discarded a literal teaching about demons only to see new devils appear in the modern forces of totalitarianism and nuclear war.

schools and tutoring workshops for six weeks in the summer.

"It was first started in Birmingham for the students who are to enter integrated schools for the first time," said Stein.

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Most of the young students in Tuskegee come from Shorter, which is between Tuskegee and Montgomery.

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The court said that, in the process, no staff member could lose his job because of race. Another Tennessee board (Wilson County) said in its annual report to a federal court that it had a difficult problem finding Negroes willing to teach in predominantly white schools.

Of the five Negroes employed in mostly-white schools last year, only one remained for the entire year.

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BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN SATURDAY, JULY 2

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

SUNDAY, JULY 3

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

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

TUESDAY, JULY 5

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 7

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

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



THE MEN UP FRONT

Last Days of the Mississippi March



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

TOP RIGHT-The front of the march approaching Jackson.



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

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

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

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



Photographs
by
Jim
Peppler

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

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



Hair Affair



BY CAROL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--"Set your things down, dear, and I'll smooth your bangs a bit."

Backstage at the Laicos Club, Mrs. Bertha D. Howard was adding last-minute touches to models' hairdos as the girls arrived for the 22nd annual hair-style show, presented by Montgomery Chapter No. 6 of the Alabama Association of Modern Beauticians.

The girls fought for position in front of the single full-length mirror (top left). They fussed with their dresses, hair, make-up, and waited for the show to begin.

The hair-style show climaxed the annual four-day educational clinic sponsored by the beautician's association. For the final event, each participant picked one of her customers as a model,



and created a hair style to show what she had learned at the clinic.

Hair-coloring and tinting had been emphasized at the clinic, and the beautician-students had learned their lessons well. You might have thought several of the models were blonde, but things aren't that simple in the world of cosmetology. Their tints were called "Rosy Belge" and "Tawny Blush."

Mrs. Claressa W. Chambliss, president of the chapter sponsoring the show, wore a bright blue wig that matched her bright blue dress. Mrs. Minnie Wilson, corresponding secretary, wore a platinum-blond wiglet



In her own black hair.

The beauticians must have spent almost as much time in naming their coiffures as they did in creating them. The casual styles had names like "Fancy Free," "Petite Delight," and "Top-Knot Bow." The after-five coiffures ranged from an intricate "Stand up Flip Curl" to a sultry "Caribbean Tease."



Cash prizes were awarded to members who had helped the chapter most during the year. First prize of \$75 went to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Olivia Boyd won the \$50 second prize.

Two of the models at the show were

Miss Felise Howard (lower left), and Miss Joyce Coty, (above, second picture from right). Miss Mary Louise Boyd (above, second picture from left) described the styles for the attentive audience (right).

'Every Man Stands Equal Before the Law'

BY MIKE STEWARD AND MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Richard T. Rives was born in Montgomery in 1895, the son of a deputy sheriff and the grandson of Alabamians who once owned slaves.

Sixty-one years later, as a federal judge, Rives wrote the court decision that meant the end of bus segregation in Montgomery and the rest of the South. It was neither the first nor the last time he made a decision that expanded the rights of Negroes.

But, Rives said last week, "I don't think a judge has any business being a crusader."

"I've simply tried to take cases as they come and apply the laws," said the white-haired judge as he talked in his Montgomery office. "The law is clear in stating that every man stands equal before the law, and we take an oath to administer justice without regard to person.

"Justice must be applied regardless of race, color, or creed, and I've not felt any strain on my ancestry or lineage in holding to these principles."

The bus-segregation case that Rives decided grew out of the historic Montgomery bus boycott. The boycott began Dec. 5, 1955, when Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger, as the law then required. It ended Dec. 20, 1956, when Montgomery Negroes returned to the city buses--on an integrated basis.

But the beginning of the end for the boycott--and for bus segregation--really came on June 5, 1956, after a special three-judge federal court had heard the Negroes' challenge to the segregation law.

During the trial, witnesses had testified that bus drivers enforced the law by shouting orders like "Niggers, get back," and by calling Negro men and women "black cows." Now, on June 5, everyone was waiting to learn how the judges would rule.

Rives' decision--typical of his other opinions in civil rights cases--said at one point: "In their private affairs, in their conduct of business, it is clear that the people themselves have the liberty to select their own associates and the persons with whom they will do business. . . ."

To some, this must have sounded as though Rives were going to uphold the segregation law. But he continued: "There is, however, a difference, a constitutional difference, between voluntary adherence to custom and the perpetuation and enforcement of that custom by law."

If Negroes and whites don't want to associate with each other, Rives was saying, that is their business; but a state or city cannot pass a law requiring them to remain apart. "The separate but equal doctrine can no longer be safely followed as a correct statement of law."

How did the people he knew in Montgomery react to this decision?

"Some people fell out with me after it," the judge said, "but I didn't pay much attention. I figured my friends stood by me. I could understand people having different feelings on the case. I don't think anyone was really unkind to me."

Besides, he added, "Mrs. Rives and myself were getting on in years and didn't get out much, anyway."

Rives is not the only Alabama-born federal judge whose decisions have opened new doors for Negroes. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. have both struck down many forms of segregation.

For some reason, Rives is not as well-known--nor, in the South, as widely disliked--as Black or Johnson. But among the people who know the law, he is one of the most respected judges in America. His opinions--not only in civil rights cases, but in other areas as well--are cited by law professors

rather than desegregate them, Rives knew, and he told the Negro plaintiffs that their victory came "at the expense of depriving all persons in the city of public parks and recreational facilities."

"Without wise advance planning and considerable self-discipline and forbearance on the part of the citizens of all races," he wrote, "it may be inevitable that the city of Montgomery for a long time in the future will be totally deprived of parks and recreational facilities." As time has shown, he was right.

Rives' private opinions about integration are known to few, if any, people. Before he became a federal judge, he took different sides in different situations. Perhaps his personal attitude came out most clearly in his fight against the Boswell Amendment in 1946.

The amendment, proposed in Alaba-

problems, if approached in a Christian spirit by men of good will in both races, can, I believe, be solved. . . .

"The chains we forge to shackle qualified Negroes can be used to keep white voters of Alabama from walking to the polls. These chains would not only breed resistance in the Negro, but far worse, would rub a moral cancer on the character of the white man."

Despite Rives' efforts, the Boswell Amendment was passed by 12,000 votes. Two years later, as he had predicted, it was declared unconstitutional.

Now, 20 years after the Boswell Amendment fight and 15 years after his appointment to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, Rives still believes the South can solve its racial problems.

"While they've been raised under different customs and mores, I believe the Southern white people are as fair as the white people in any section, and probably understand the Negroes' problems as well as any other white group," he said.

Since there is more close contact between whites and Negroes in the South than in the North, he continued, there is more "real understanding" between the races, even though "there is an awful

howl sometimes when you enforce a Negro's constitutional rights."

"Those statements may sound contradictory," he said, "but human nature is contradictory sometimes, I think."

Continued civil rights progress, Rives said, "depends more on hard work than on demonstrations. I don't think (demonstrations are) getting us very far. . . ."

"Perhaps some of the demonstrations are necessary, but I'd like to see them kept to a minimum. . . . Most of these controversies should be settled in court rather than on the sidewalk. "I think if the demonstrators have confidence that the courts will give them justice, these problems will be taken care of in the courts."

Rives' court, the Fifth Circuit court of appeals, is often called "the Supreme Court for Dixie." The nine members of this court have been the busiest federal judges in the country in recent years.

Rives said the heavy work-load developed because people and industries have been pouring into the South, bringing their legal problems with them.

This new business for the court caused Rives to "retire"--in a way--

last February. Congress had created four new judgeships for the 5th Circuit, to help with the extra work. But the law creating the judgeships also said that the next four judges to leave the court would not be replaced.

Rives technically "retired" last February, before the law went into effect, so that his place on the court could be filled. But retired or not, he has continued to handle his share of cases.

In recognition of his technical retirement and his many years of courtroom leadership, Notre Dame University and the University of Texas both presented the judge with honorary degrees this spring.

"You might call it my vanity week," said Rives, his lined face breaking into a smile. "I flew from Austin to South Bend, just collecting honors."

At 71, Rives will probably never win the honor all judges hope for--appointment to the U. S. Supreme Court. Nonetheless, he has made a place for himself in American legal history. And he spoke for every judge who ever made the High Court when he said:

"I'd hate to have people dislike me, but you've got to live with yourself before you live with anyone else."



JUDGE RICHARD T. RIVES

everywhere as examples of original thinking and sound reasoning.

In civil rights cases, Rives' decisions have ended segregation in parks, schools, and other facilities; forbidden the exclusion of Negroes from jury service; and frequently allowed victims of racial arrests to have their cases tried by federal, rather than state, courts.

More recently, Rives wrote the opinion declaring Alabama's poll tax illegal. "The poll tax was born of an effort to discriminate on the basis of race or color, and it has had just that narrow effect," he said. A few weeks later, the U. S. Supreme Court followed Rives' lead by outlawing all state poll taxes.

Probably the hardest opinion Rives ever had to write was the one outlawing segregation in the Montgomery city parks, where he had played in his younger days. The city would shut down the

ma after the U. S. Supreme Court ruled out all-white primary elections, required prospective voters to "understand and explain" the Constitution to the satisfaction of local registrars. This amendment would have allowed county registrars to block even the few Negroes who managed to pass the literacy test.

Rives led the campaign against the amendment, and his statements showed a curious mixture of old Southern attitudes and a basic belief in equality. "When we use arbitrary law as the basis of white supremacy," he said, "we are building on quicksand. But when we assert the white man's leadership in terms of intelligence, character, and sense of justice, we are building upon a solid foundation of rock."

He said "the problems presented by two races living so closely together will be with us through this generation and through generations to come. These

How Civil Rights, Other Cases Get Into the Federal Courts

Many forms of discrimination have died in the courtrooms of federal judges like Richard T. Rives. Although some state courts--like the Alabama Court of Appeals and the Mississippi Supreme Court--have occasionally attacked segregation, most of the legal changes in Alabama and the rest of the South have been the result of federal court decisions.

But you can't just walk into a federal court and file a suit there. A lawsuit has to meet certain conditions before a federal court will hear it.

The Constitution and laws of the United States guarantee certain rights to all citizens. If a citizen feels he is being deprived of one of these federally-guaranteed rights, he probably can enforce that right in a federal court. (On the other hand, if a right or privilege is guaranteed only by a state constitution or by a state or local law, this right or privilege must be enforced in a state court.)

Most civil rights cases involve rights guaranteed by some provision of the U. S. Constitution or by some federal law. That is why civil rights cases are usually heard in federal courts. Some of the important federal civil rights laws are:

1. The First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which provides for freedom of speech, religion, and assembly.
2. The 14th Amendment, which says that the states cannot deprive a citizen of life, liberty, or property "without due process of law," and that the states must give all people the "equal protection" of its laws.
3. The 15th Amendment, which says the right to vote can not be denied because of race.
4. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed discrimination in restaurants, hotels, courthouses, schools, employment, and other areas.
5. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, which outlined specific steps to guarantee all citizens the right to vote.

Federal courts, by their decisions, can give new meaning to these and other laws. For instance, federal courts have ruled that the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment means that a Negro defendant in a criminal case must be tried by a jury system that does not exclude Negro jurors.

Most cases arising under these laws are civil cases. This means that the person filing the suit wants money to make up for his lost rights, or that he wants the court to order someone to give him his rights.

Of course, most civil cases in federal court don't have anything to do with civil rights. They may be based on other

federal laws, or they may be in federal court simply because they involve citizens of two different states.

Criminal cases--where the defendant is charged with a crime and may go to jail if convicted--can get into federal courts in several different ways.

First, there are federal criminal laws prohibiting offenses like bank robbery, counterfeiting money, and kidnaping. A person who violates these laws is tried in a federal court. These laws, like the civil laws, can be expanded by court decisions. For instance, the U. S. Supreme Court decided last March that a 90-year-old law could be used to prosecute the men accused of killing three civil rights workers in Neshoba County, Miss., in 1964.

A criminal case that begins in a state court may wind up in a federal court sooner or later. A person who feels that, because of racial reasons, he cannot enforce his rights in a state court trial, may have his case "removed" to a federal court.

But this right of removal was limited last week by the U. S. Supreme Court. The court said every arrested civil rights demonstrator didn't automatically have the right to get his case switched from state to federal court. But, it said, a state case can still be removed if the defendant can prove he was arrested because of his race.

Finally, a person who is convicted and sent to jail after a state court trial may some day have his case heard by a federal court, if some federal right was denied during the trial.

There are three levels of federal courts. Federal district courts hold trials; they are where most federal suits begin. There is at least one federal district court in every state.

If a person doesn't like the verdict he gets in the district court, he may appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals. There is a court of appeals in each of the country's 11 judicial circuits. Alabama's federal courts are in the Fifth Circuit.

On top of all the nation's courts, state and federal, is the U. S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court hears final appeals from the lower federal courts, and from the highest courts of the 50 states. Occasionally, the Supreme Court will agree to hear a case before it goes through the lower courts. Last winter, for example, the court heard several Southern states' challenge to the Voting Rights Act without requiring the states to begin their suits in the district courts.

One other kind of court needs to be mentioned--the special three-judge federal court. When a case presents an important issue of constitutional law--as many civil rights cases do--three judges conduct the trial, instead of one. The appeal from their decision goes directly to the Supreme Court.

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

BY TERRY COWLES

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

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



DR. ROBERT STRONG

A Methodist minister echoed the Baptist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE REV. MARK WALDO

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

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

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

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

Will the Trinity Presbyterian admit Negroes now?

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

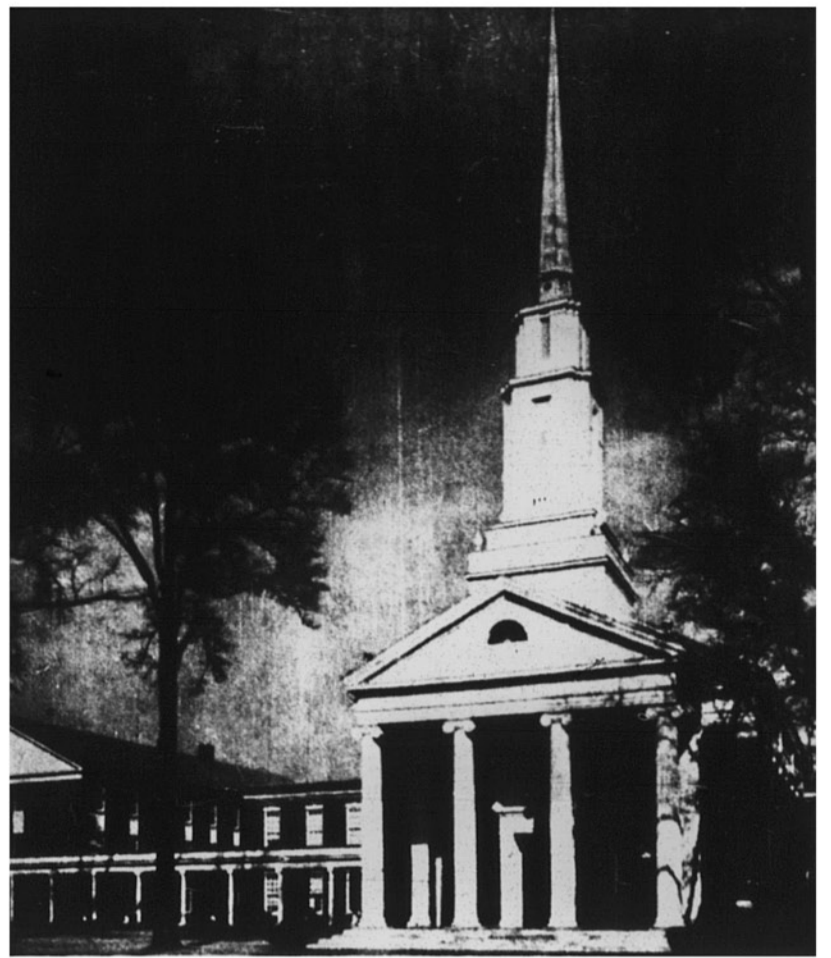
The Rev. Mark Waldo, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, explained that Episcopal canons that governed the use of the church building in the past left to the minister the decision of who may or may not be admitted to the church.

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

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

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

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



TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTGOMERY

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

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

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

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

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

membership voted not to seat them.

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

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

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

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

Think and Grin

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

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

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

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

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

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

what would you say?
Well, that beet's all.

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

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

If one man carried a sack of flour and another man carried two sacks, which has the heavier load?
The one with the sack of flour, because a sack of flour is heavier than two (empty) sacks.

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

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Most Areas of State Have One Hospital With OK on Medicare

BY PETER CUMMINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Feelings about the Medicare program are mixed:

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

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

In Montgomery, J. C. Long, executive director of the Alabama Hospital Association, said, "In so far as our member hospitals are concerned, we want to make this thing work."

"We don't think that health care is something to be messed around with politics or civil rights or any other issue. When you are trying to save a man's life, that's your main concern."

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

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

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

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

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Slow Start for South in Majors

BRAVES STRUGGLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WILLIE MAYS



EDDIE MATHEWS

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Pipe, NAACP Agree on Jobs

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

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

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

The company will send a report on

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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