

Kennedy Buried Near Resurrection City

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE
WASHINGTON, D. C.--
"We are very gratified that the killer--if he is the man -- has been caught," the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy said over and over last weekend.

Abernathy was commenting on the capture of James Earl Ray--accused assassin of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.--which was announced last Saturday as Senator Robert F. Kennedy's funeral began.

While Ray awaits extradition to this country from London, England, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan--charged with Kennedy's murder--is being held in a Los Angeles (California) jail.

"But we are not so much concerned about the particular men," Abernathy

said, "as we are about the system that has produced them--to the point where they feel they have an emotional mandate from the people to kill."

The residents of Resurrection City, home of the Poor People's Campaign, seemed to be hiding their feelings about the senator's death and Ray's capture. "I stopped feeling after King was cut down," said one lady, as she looked at the Kennedy-for-President poster that someone had just tacked to one of the plywood walls of Resurrection City Hall. "Now I feel wore out, with this other Kennedy gone, and all the mess that seems to be coming."

But members of the Poor People's Campaign played a quiet but definite part in the events that followed the death of Senator Kennedy.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King--widow of the slain SCLC president--flew to Los Angeles to join the Kennedy family,



SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY
Along with Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, the senator's widow, and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy, she accompanied the senator's

body back to New York City. Abernathy joined her there. He participated in the vigil over Kennedy's coffin, and he escorted Jacqueline Kennedy--who had told him she wanted "to be identified with the cause of the poor"--during the public viewing.

Mourners in St. Patrick's Cathedral were given a card bearing remarks that Senator Kennedy had made April 4 in Indianapolis, Indiana, upon learning of the death of Dr. King.

"Aeschylus wrote, 'In our sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, and in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God,'" the senator had said.

"Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago--to tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of the world. Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer

for our country and for our people."

After the long train-ride from New York to Washington, the Kennedy family arranged the funeral procession so that the hearse bearing the senator's body could pause in front of Resurrection City, and at the spot where Dr. King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech in 1963.

Residents of Resurrection City lined the route and, along with the choir on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, sang "Glory, glory, hallelujah," as the cortege passed by.

At the gravesite in Arlington Cemetery--a few feet from the eternal flame that burns for John F. Kennedy--the 48 poor people who had been invited to the final ceremony could hear the voices of the poor on the radio, over the sound of the choir.

The poor blacks and whites, Indians, Spanish-Americans, and Puerto Ricans--men, women, and children from 20

states and six Indian nations--waited at the gravesite for six hours as other guests from Congress, the nation, and the world joined them.

They wore burlap sackings, blue jeans, Indian blankets and feathers, sombreros, and bare feet, and they drew stares when they enthusiastically greeted arriving guests like Sidney Poitier, Floyd McKissick, and Julian Bond.

But they were quiet during the brief farewell service. They didn't gossip when Ethel and Jacqueline Kennedy stooped to kiss the African mahogany coffin, and they didn't snap pictures.

They were the last people at the grave, along with the Marine honor guard, when the harsh TV lights were turned out and Robert F. Kennedy was lowered into his grave by an integrated group of cigar-smoking, flashlight-

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

Tuskegee Church Admits Negroes; Others Refuse

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
TUSKEGEE, Ala.--Negro worshipers were turned away from two all-white churches in downtown Tuskegee last Sunday, but were quietly permitted to enter a third.

As the Rev. Lawrence F. Haygood--pastor of mostly-Negro Westminister Presbyterian Church--and two Tuskegee Institute students approached the First Baptist Church, a white man saw them coming.

He vanished inside, pulling the door shut behind him. When the three Negroes knocked on the door, there was no response. When they tried to turn the handle, they found the church was locked.

Moments later, the same group walked up the steps to the Tuskegee Methodist Church, Haygood and one student--Billy Miller of Mobile--were neatly dressed in suits and ties. The other student--Joe Geker of Ghana, Africa--wore a brilliantly-colored robe.

As the three men rounded the corner, an elderly white man at the door glanced up, and hastily backed inside. "No! No! No!" he called out.

Haygood paused on the steps. "We won't try to come in," he said politely, "but may we talk to you for a moment?"

"No, no," the white man said again. He slammed the door, and shot the bolt.

But at the First Presbyterian Church, things were different. A Negro lady--Mrs. Wilhelmina Jones--and two high school students--Lawrence F. Haygood Jr. and Terrell Robinson--joined the white worshipers at the Sunday morning service.

Rev. Haygood said later that it was the first time the First Presbyterian Church has knowingly permitted Negroes to remain for an entire service. On past occasions, he said, they have always been asked to leave within a few minutes.

Haygood and James H. M. Henderson--a member of Westminister Presbyterian's governing board--determined to desegregate First Presbyterian the weekend after the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

But, said Mrs. Betty Henderson, when she and her husband tried to enter First Presbyterian on Sunday, April 7, they were once again turned away.

At last week's meeting of the East Alabama Presbytery--which includes about 60 churches--Haygood and Henderson reminded the mostly-white group that the Southern Presbyterian Church has a rule against racial discrimination.

Haygood said he spoke about the need for inter-racial cooperation--especially in mostly-black counties like Macon.

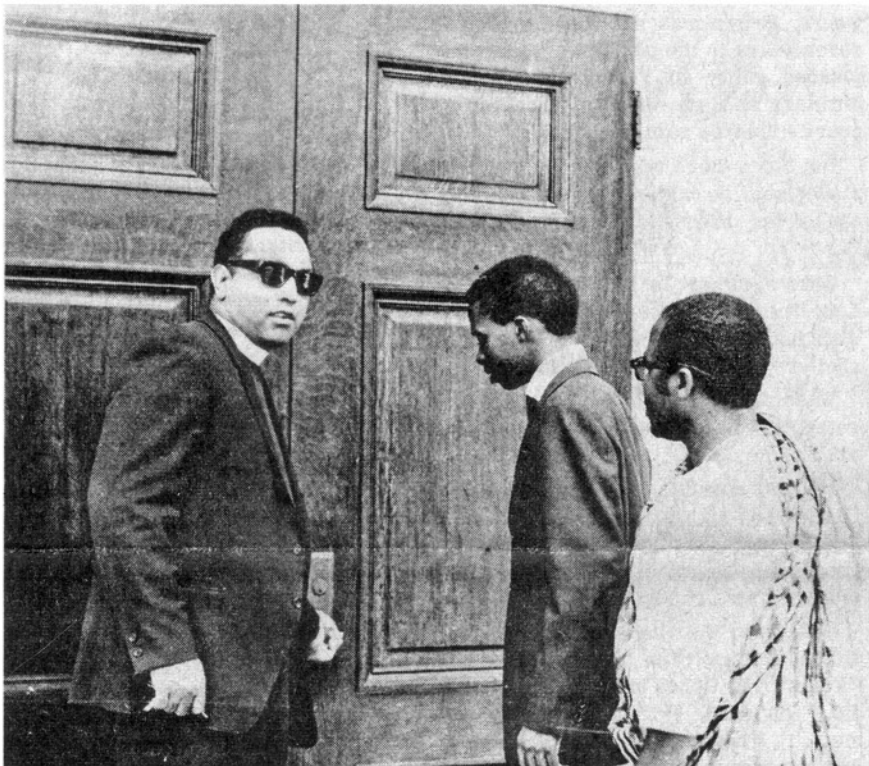
"It was just debated back and forth," Haygood said. But finally, he went on, the presbytery voted unanimously "to instruct First Presbyterian (in Tuskegee) to open its doors."

And last Friday, Haygood said, the church agreed to go along with the vote of its governing body.

Haygood said he is pleased that First Presbyterian has taken a step toward brotherhood. But a memorial service for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the minister spoke out strongly against the all-white policies of First Baptist and Tuskegee Methodist.

"Silence in the presence of injustice is the greatest sin of the church today,"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



REV. HAYGOOD, MILLER, AND GEKER AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

State to Defend Choice Plans

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
MONTGOMERY, Ala.--The state of Alabama--which once fought against freedom-of-choice school-desegregation plans--is now planning a legal battle to preserve them.

Governor Albert P. Brewer said this week that the state will "ask the (federal) court to uphold the right of freedom of choice."

Brewer made the announcement at his weekly press conference last Wednesday--just after a special meeting of the state Board of Education.

The governor said he called the meeting to tell the board that a group of Negroes has filed a new motion under Alabama's state-wide school-desegregation case.

Last year, three federal judges ordered freedom-of-choice desegregation of 99 public school systems, Brewer recalled. "These plans were not voluntarily accepted by the (local) boards," he said. "They were not happy with them at all."

But, he said, the boards "acted in good faith" to follow the court order.

"This (new) motion... says by innuendo at least that freedom-of-choice is not working," Brewer said. "It is permeated with the thought of moving toward an attendance-zone plan."

But, the governor insisted, "I'm confident that we'll be able to show to the satisfaction of the court that freedom-of-choice has worked in Alabama."

In the motion--filed last week by attorney Fred D. Gray--the Negro plaintiffs reminded the three federal judges of a school-desegregation ruling handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on May 27.

The high court said freedom-of-choice plans are "unacceptable" if there is another, faster way--like zoning--to create "a unitary, non-racial school system."

The Negroes asked the Alabama federal court to examine the workings of freedom-of-choice in each of the 99 school districts.

Alabama's largest school system--

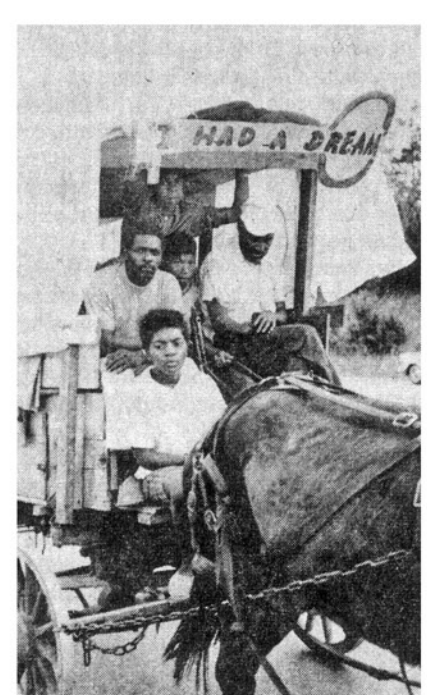
Mobile County--has already been ordered to draw up a zoning plan that would substantially integrate several schools. White parents have said the Negro schools are not good enough for their children.

Isn't this an admission that Mobile has discriminated against Negro students? "I don't know," Governor Brewer said. "Our concern in the Mobile case is to preserve the public school system."

On another topic, the governor said he does not now support stricter gun-control laws. "I'm not convinced in my own mind they do anything but keep guns away from law-abiding, good people," Brewer said.

Says Man on Mule Train

'Let Me Die in Washington'



ON THE MULE TRAIN

BY JOHN CREIGHTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.--

The Poor People's Campaign has been going through a period of chaos that has cheered its enemies--especially on Capitol Hill--and worried its supporters.

Some say Washington officials and public hostility have broken the back of the campaign, which--like other SCLC projects--has run more on faith than organization. Others say the PPC leadership and Resurrection City have just been going through a period of re-organization, before the big push on Congress and the American conscience.

But campaign action and demonstrations did cease for more than a week recently. And the city's population dwindled to around 700, as more rain, confusion, and petty crime plagued the campsite. The SCLC leadership stayed locked in conferences at their downtown motel.

When the leaders did appear at the campsite, it was often to promise things that weren't delivered, or to organize demonstrations that were unexplainedly canceled, leaving people waiting for hours at the gate.

An example of SCLC's lack of co-ordination was the case of Bayard Rustin, the planner of the 1963 March on Washington, who was asked to organize the march scheduled for next Wednesday.

Rustin tried to outline the campaign demands in a manner he thought would be acceptable to the present Congress--without bringing up the subjects of minorities or the Viet Nam war. SCLC's Hosea Williams then termed Rustin's definition of the goals "a bunch of jazz and foolishness... completely out of order."

So Rustin quit. The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, leader of the PPC, said there was no rift between himself and Rustin. But "there was no reference in Rustin's demands to the war," Abernathy said. "Those of you who knew Dr. (Martin Luther) King knew of his concern over the war. Also, undoubtedly Mr. Rustin was aware of the minority groups in the campaign."

The new co-ordinator for the march is



MRS. CORETTA SCOTT KING IN WASHINGTON (Photo by Gideon Ben-Barak)
Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League, who worked with Rustin in 1963.

At least one of the people who left Resurrection City said she was going home because the campaign seemed to have lost its leadership and direction.

"There's more happening at home--that's where I'm needed. Doesn't seem to be any use to stay here now," said Mrs. Dorothy Williams of Mobile, who packed her bags several times and finally left.

Even when Abernathy showed up at the city, he seemed to be exhausted and inarticulate.

"I did not ask for this," he told an irritated but sympathetic group of campaigners last Friday. "For 15 years, I helped prop up Martin Luther King. But this is the biggest undertaking of them all, and I need you to help prop me up now."

Resurrection City is still busy with activities--like a sewing center started

by Mrs. Amelia Boynton of Selma, the Coretta King Day Care Center, and the New Breed art school.

And although the problems of different issues, goals, and personalities have exasperated the Mexican-Americans and other minorities, the campaign now has a new Steering Committee that speaks with one voice. While the residents' council takes care of the city, the committee has been scheduling new demonstrations.

And as Tucker clarified the campaign's goals into demands covering all issues and all groups--from the crimes against American Indians to the Viet Nam war's contribution to violence--Abernathy seemed to be finding his voice again.

"They'll have to carry us out," he said to those who were urging the poor to finish up their business and leave before the permit for the Resurrection City campsite expires. "But I'm sure

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)

something out," said Barnes. Education and hard work will pay off, he said.

Hundreds of cars had greeted the mule caravan when it arrived in Tuscaloosa. Both Negroes and whites joined the wagons as they slowly entered the city. The people sang songs of freedom from the Black Warrior River to the First African Baptist Church.

"We left Eutaw at 7 a.m., and we arrived here at 8 p.m.," said Willie Bolden of SCLC, a leader of the mule train. "If it wasn't so hot," he said, "we could have made more miles. We also had trouble with the mules getting hot."

"They might have another president when we get to Washington, but we are in no hurry," Bolden went on. "We have been waiting years to be free. When we get there, we are gonna set things straight."

As Barnes did later, Bolden referred to the problem of jobs. "I don't care what type of degrees a Negro has," he said, "the white man does not care any more about him than he does for one

without a degree."

Bolden said there is an eight-month-old baby traveling with the mule train. He said the baby is less trouble than the grown-ups--"it cries less and eats less."

"I'm sick," said one elderly man, "but I'm going to Washington because the people need me. If I die, let me die in Washington."

Some of the children with the caravan said their mothers are waiting for them in Washington. There were children who had never seen a television.

Awaiting the mule train in Tuscaloosa were doctors and dentists for the sick, food for the hungry, and clothes and money for the needy.

At the church, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers asked local people to take the travelers into their homes, and to give them encouragement. Rogers said the people on the caravan are not working for themselves, but for all poor people. The caravan left Tuscaloosa June 3, heading for Birmingham.

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Editorial Opinion

Take Away the Guns

With the recent assassinations of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy--and the renewed recollection of the death of President John F. Kennedy--this nation has been brought to the brink of total chaos and destruction. If another of these terrible killings occurs anytime soon, our system of ordered liberty--"the last best hope of man"--will simply cease to exist. A system that permits these tragedies to happen--not once, not twice, not three times, but with frightening regularity--will lose all claim on the loyalty and obedience of its citizens.

There is no sense in saying what has been said after each of these national nightmares--that surely now we must rid the country of the hatred that has claimed another victim. It should be clear by now that nothing will remove hatred from American life. A country that does not have the moral resources to end racial discrimination or to feed its own hungry people is certainly incapable of purifying itself.

And no one should believe that the "anti-crime" bill passed by Congress will cure the evils that killed Senator Kennedy--any more than the "civil rights" bill passed after Dr. King's death will change the conditions that martyred him. The watered-down gun-control provisions in the anti-crime bill probably would not have kept weapons away from Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, James Earl Ray, or Lee Harvey Oswald--this country's growing "honor roll" of accused assassins. And Senator Kennedy would surely have opposed the bill's attempt to stop violence by denying basic constitutional rights to people charged with crimes.

There is only one way to stop this wave of bloodshed, and that is to take the guns away--all of them. The penalty for possessing a gun should be so high that no one will want to risk it.

But the gun-lovers will tell you they have a right to go around blowing people's brains out--that it's right there in the U. S. Constitution, where it says, "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is obvious that this Article II of the Bill of Rights was a response to the American colonies' experience under the rule of Great Britain. The article has no relevance to the present--today, our not-so-free state has a very well-regulated militia, which has contributed mightily to our national love of violence. This constitutional provision, we believe, is not an obstacle to doing away with guns. If all else fails, the Constitution can always be amended.

A bigger obstacle will be the National Rifle Association and all the other trigger-happy morons who don't feel right unless they're out slaughtering animals or practicing to slaughter people. For once, Congress must stand up to the thousands of nuts who protest any type of gun control. Congress must keep in mind the startling information that there are 6,500 gun murders per year in the United States--as against 30 in Great Britain, 99 in Canada, 68 in West Germany, and 37 in Japan.

And most of all, Congress must remember that guns have brought down three of the finest men this country has ever produced--three men that America could not afford to lose.

Of course, some provision would have to be made for the arming of law-enforcement agencies. But we believe even this must be strictly regulated, so that guns are only in the hands of reliable officers.

The gun-makers will complain that they are being deprived of their profits--profits earned by taking advantage of the murderous sickness of others. What happens to these captains of industry is of minor importance, but the government might assist in converting their plants to the manufacture of scientific equipment or the development of non-lethal weapons--to the saving of life, rather than its destruction.

But however it is done, the guns must be taken away. Half-measures--such as limiting mail-order sales and requiring registration of guns--are not enough. The only way to end the slaughter of our leaders--the only way to preserve what is left of America--is to force all citizens to obey the ancient commandment that "Thou shalt not kill."

Near Demopolis

Cafe Has 4th Fire

BY ESTELLE FINE
DEMOPOLIS, Ala. -- Mr. and Mrs. Wash Smith's cafe burned down for the fourth time last month.

"Somebody burned it down," said Mrs. Gracie Smith, 58. "It wasn't no accident. But I'm going to build it again." The cafe, known as the Riverside Inn, was located north of Demopolis, just across the Black Warrior River in Greene County.

Mrs. Smith said a white man has been



MRS. GRACIE SMITH trying to buy the land where the cafe stood, because he wants to build a road across it. When Mrs. Smith and her 67-year-old husband refused to sell last March, she said, the white man warned them, "I don't want to have to use no lead."

"They want the land," said Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Lena Frost, a local leader, agreed: "They want the Negroes behind the mule, not owning land."

Local and state officials agree that the fire was set. "No doubt about it," said Greene County Solicitor Ralph Banks, "it was arson." He said State Trooper G. L. Duck found a five-gallon gasoline can at the scene of the fire May 20.

"Everybody down in that area is suspect," added Darrell Fitts, the deputy state fire marshal who investigated the blaze. "No one is sorry that it burned down." Fitts said there was always "a lot of shooting and cussing and fighting going on" at the cafe.

Mrs. Smith said the cafe didn't bother anybody, because it was located on a lonely road, with no houses nearby. She said the white people didn't want Negroes to have a place to go. (Greene County, being "wet," allows the legal sale of liquor, but Demopolis and the rest of Marengo County are "dry.")

Marshall County Votes Against Food Stamps

BY PERRY WALKER

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. -- A proposed food stamp program for Marshall County lost by a margin of 493 votes in a special election held here last week.

The vote was actually on a property-tax increase, to pay for the cost of administering the program.

Marshall County had a stamp program, but it was stopped last January because, according to Supervisor J. C. "Chum" Totten, "it was too big an expense to the county."

But under Mississippi law, the question of maintaining such a program can be brought to a vote if 20% of the registered voters in the county sign a petition.

Hell

BY CHARLEY THOMAS
ALEXANDER CITY, Ala. -- By a margin of 83 votes, Tallapoosa County last week decided to allow the legal sale of alcoholic beverages.

Public opinion on the subject differed sharply, as the close vote indicated. All the people who spoke in favor of legal liquor said almost exactly the same thing:

"Since whiskey, beer, wine, vodka, and every other imaginable drink is sold here anyway, there isn't any difference whether it's sold legally or bootlegged. Besides, the taxes collected on liquor and beer will mean the probable paving of some of the dirt roads, and will make Tallapoosa County a better place to live."

On the other hand, opposition came mainly from ministers and religious-minded people. They said legal liquor sales will help the county economically, but hurt it morally.

"Every voter who stepped in those booths and pulled the lever by 'Yes' opened the gates of hell for every man, woman, boy, and girl in this county," said one minister.

"And they will leave this county of clean, paved roads, beautiful schools, and homes--built around liquor money--to the burning ashes of hell."

Hurtsboro Folks Asking Why Victim Was Killed

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UCHEE, Ala. -- Reuben Luke was shot to death last Dec. 11 at the Hurtsboro City Hall. On Monday, it will be exactly six months since he was buried.

But people in Hurtsboro's Negro community--and up around Luke's home in rural Uchee--are still talking and wondering about the way he died. Luke--a 22-year-old Negro man--was killed by a young, white Hurtsboro police officer, Larry A. Self. Why did Self fire the fatal shots?

"He (Luke) was standing inside City Hall with a shotgun in his hand," Self recalled this week. "There was no money in there. I don't know why he was there."

But then Self paused. "I'll be honest with you--I don't want to talk about it," he said. He climbed into a city patrol car, slammed the door, and drove away. Was there reason to believe that Luke was committing a crime? His family and friends don't think so.

"He sure was a good boy," said Ira Washington. "He had been workin' up in New Jersey. He was workin' off and on in Columbus (Ga.). He was doing real well, didn't have no reason to steal."

But, Washington said, Luke "got to running around with this other fella," Emerson "Pete" Brown, an older man.

The two men "had been charged once or twice with running a whiskey still," Washington said. And according to Washington and Luke's father, Ellis "Monk" Luke, Brown was with Reuben Luke the night of his death.

Last month in Russell County Circuit Court, Brown was sentenced to serve seven years in the penitentiary after he pleaded guilty to "several counts of burglary and one distilling charge," a court employee said this week.

But since there was no trial, the employee said, he can't remember whether any of the offenses took place on Dec. 11.

Luke's father is too sick to work. Last Tuesday, he sat under a tree at Washington's home, trying to get some shelter from the 100-degree heat.

Washington brought him a glass of water, and the two men spoke about Reuben Luke's death.

"Way I heard it, he was inside City Hall, tried to run out, and they shot him," said Washington. "But some people said he got killed outside. Never did get it straight."

Luke said the Hurtsboro city police didn't inform him of the shooting. "Folks from Uchee heard it on the radio," he said. "They come and tell me... I never did get all his clothes, just two pieces."



ELLIS "MONK" LUKE

As the men talked, two of Luke's six other children--Isaiah, nine, and Alice Mae, eight--played under the tree. "Reuben was just like a father to these kids," said Washington. Since young Luke's death, Washington

said, he has been trying to help the family. "I chauffeur him (the father) to the doctor," said Washington. "I told him I'd go low for him. He has a little corn, but he can't work it."

Some people in Hurtsboro said angrily that Luke's death is just one more proof that white policemen don't think of Negroes as human beings. "He was just shootin' a nigger," a lady said about Officer Self.

But Washington and "Monk" Luke seemed more sad than angry. "I feel like if it could, there ought to be something done about it," said Luke.

But, he said, he has never complained to anyone: "I didn't know how to go about doin' it."

"I had to bury him," Luke said. "They should have paid for his burial after he got killed like that." "He just got finished payin' for the funeral about two months ago," Washington put in.

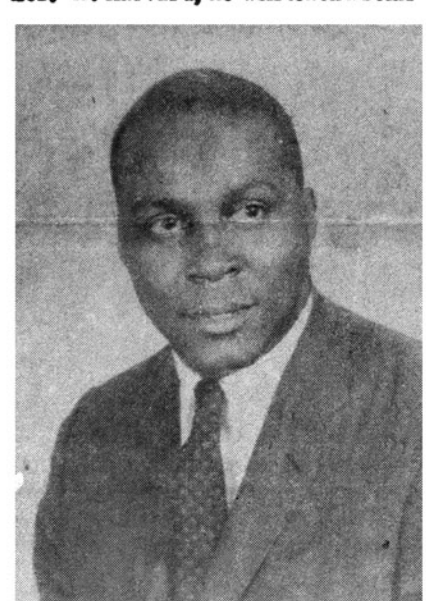
Luke said he can't believe his son would have done anything "really bad." "They claimed he broke into City Hall," said Washington. "Was that something to kill him for?"



Atlanta, Ga. degree from Tougaloo (Miss.) College, and his law degree from DePaul University in Chicago, Illinois.

Atlanta, Ga.

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., director of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project, has been selected to attend Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the first five months of 1969. Jordan will be one of five new Fellows of the Institute of Politics. At Harvard, he will teach a semi-



VERNON E. JORDAN JR.

nar on the Negro in the Southern Political Process, and will study subjects related to America's urban problems. Another new Fellow along with Jordan will be John Gardner, former U. S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Also, Alvin J. Bronstein, former chief staff counsel for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee in Mississippi, has been re-appointed as a Fellow of the Institute.

Atlanta, Ga.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Mrs. Shirley Deatrick Knop has become the first white person to receive a degree from Stillman College. Mrs. Knop, whose husband has taught at Stillman for the past three years, was among 109 students who were awarded degrees last week by Harold N. Stinson, president of the college.

Troy, Ala.

Members of the Pike County Voters League and the NAACP, ministers, and many other citizens attended memorial services for U. S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy last Sunday in the First Missionary Baptist Church, The Rev. H. A. Duncombe delivered the message. The people knelt at the altar and wept. The same type of service was held in the same church for the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.



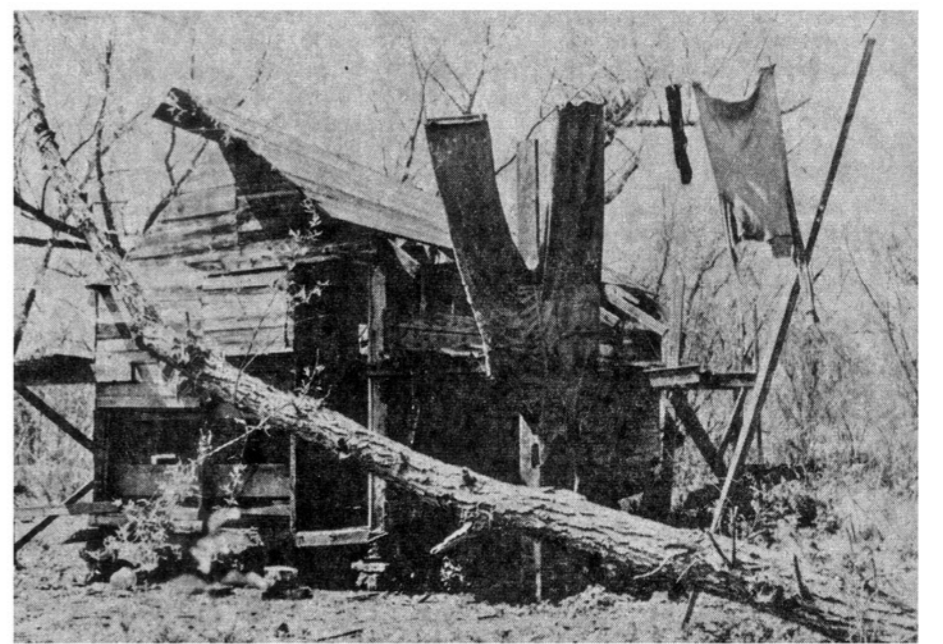
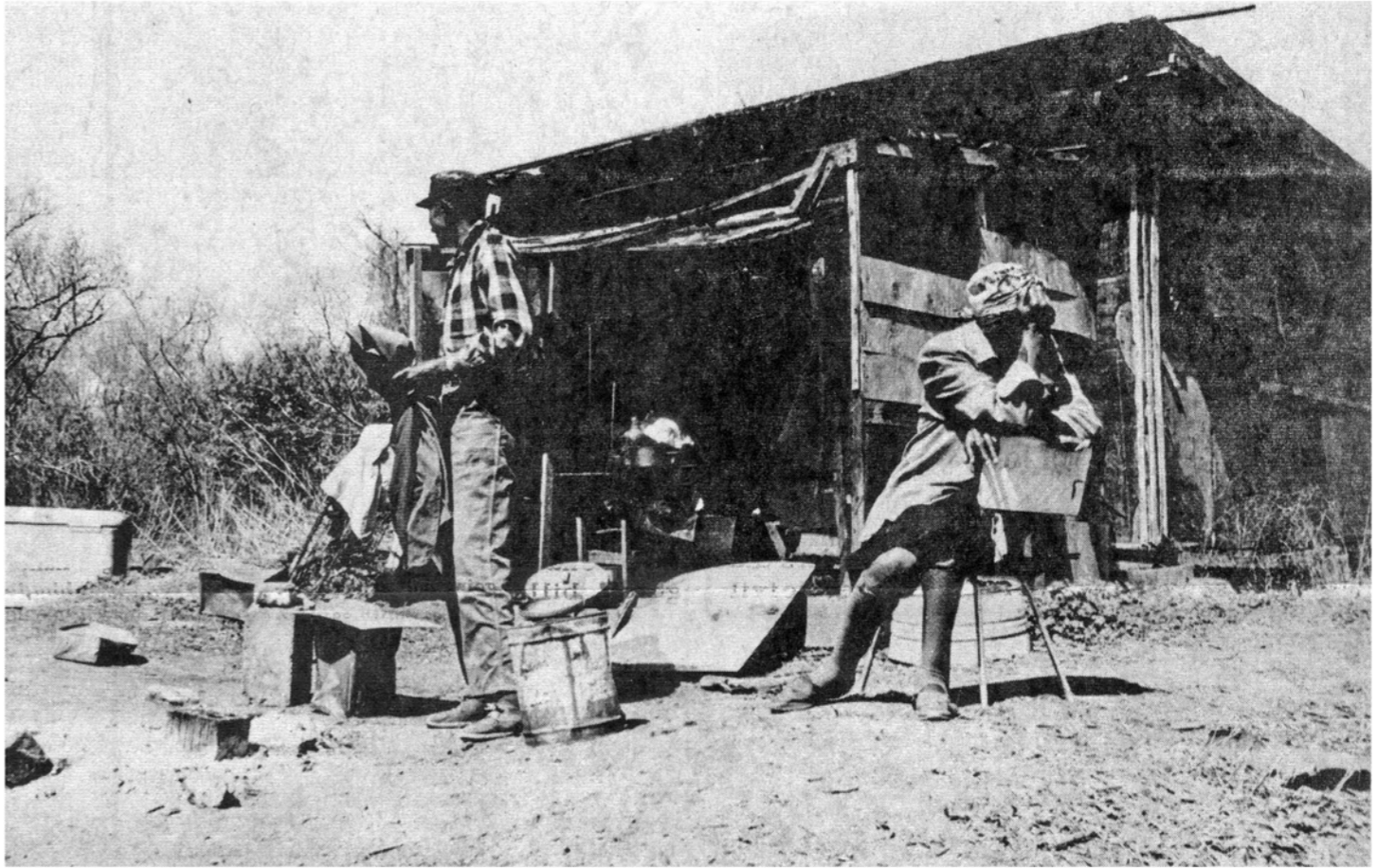
MEMORIAL SERVICE IN TROY



A Way of Life

The 'Ditch' People

MOBILE, Ala.--Some residents of the "Ditch" area of North Mobile went to Washington with the Poor People's Campaign. But most of the Ditch people are still in the Ditch.



Photos by Jim Pepler



Abernathy Urges Alabama State Graduates

'Make a Career of Protest'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"To be poor in the United States is to be cheated of life," said the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy. "To be black and poor is to be totally and savagely cheated."

"Poverty in the United States is inexcusable," Abernathy said at the Alabama State College commencement May 31. "We possibly throw away as garbage more calories than many nations consume as food."

"Racism is deeply entrenched in the American character," said the SCLC president, "but it can be rooted out." And that, he said, is the goal of SCLC's Poor People's Campaign:

"We want to make the evils of poverty and discrimination visible, in order to say to millions of victims that 'there is enough in this land for everybody... and we intend to see to it that you have your share.'"

During the great depression of the 1930's, with the country nearly bankrupt, "a concerned national administration, without hesitation, made structural reforms" like the public-works projects, Abernathy said.

"Today," he said, "in the midst of prosperity, there is no excuse for failure to re-adjust the economy and provide opportunity for all."

"The truth is that our nation may be the wealthiest nation in the world today," said Abernathy. "But we are the poorest nation in the world, because we will not practice what we preach."

The SCLC leader, a 1950 graduate of Alabama State, came here from Washington to speak at the graduation ceremony. "No other task in this world today could have taken me from Resurrection City--from the mud, from the rain, from the poor people who are assembled there," he said.

Abernathy said he came to urge students here to join other students working for change all over the world.

"Students, black and white, have raised the issue of racism on campuses all across the country," he said, "bringing changes that were thought impossible a decade ago."

Student action has produced "spectacular economic gains for the poor" in France, he said, and students have "changed elements of the political system" in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Even though some student leaders have been "crude," "comical," or "immature," Abernathy said, it is impossible to ignore "the essential truth in their demand for a more human society, a more human system of life."

While the graduates are deciding on their careers, he said, "I hope some of you will consider the profession of social protest. You are needed there."

"If you all go out and merely seek to be a conformist--merely seek to get rich, get a job, make a living--we are bound to fail," the speaker warned.

"Unless somebody stands up and furnishes leadership for the poor and oppressed people," he said, "there will be no nation for the white man, there will be no nation for the black man, there will be no nation for the rich man, and there will be no nation for the poor man."

Until there is justice in the world, Abernathy said to the graduates, "may your beds be hard, may your pillows be rough, and may there be no peace or contentment in your lives."

The response to Abernathy's plea seemed to be less than overwhelming.

The speaker was given a standing ovation after being introduced by college President Levi Watkins, but the weak applause lasted only a few seconds. There was little reaction during Abernathy's talk, and only brief applause at the conclusion.

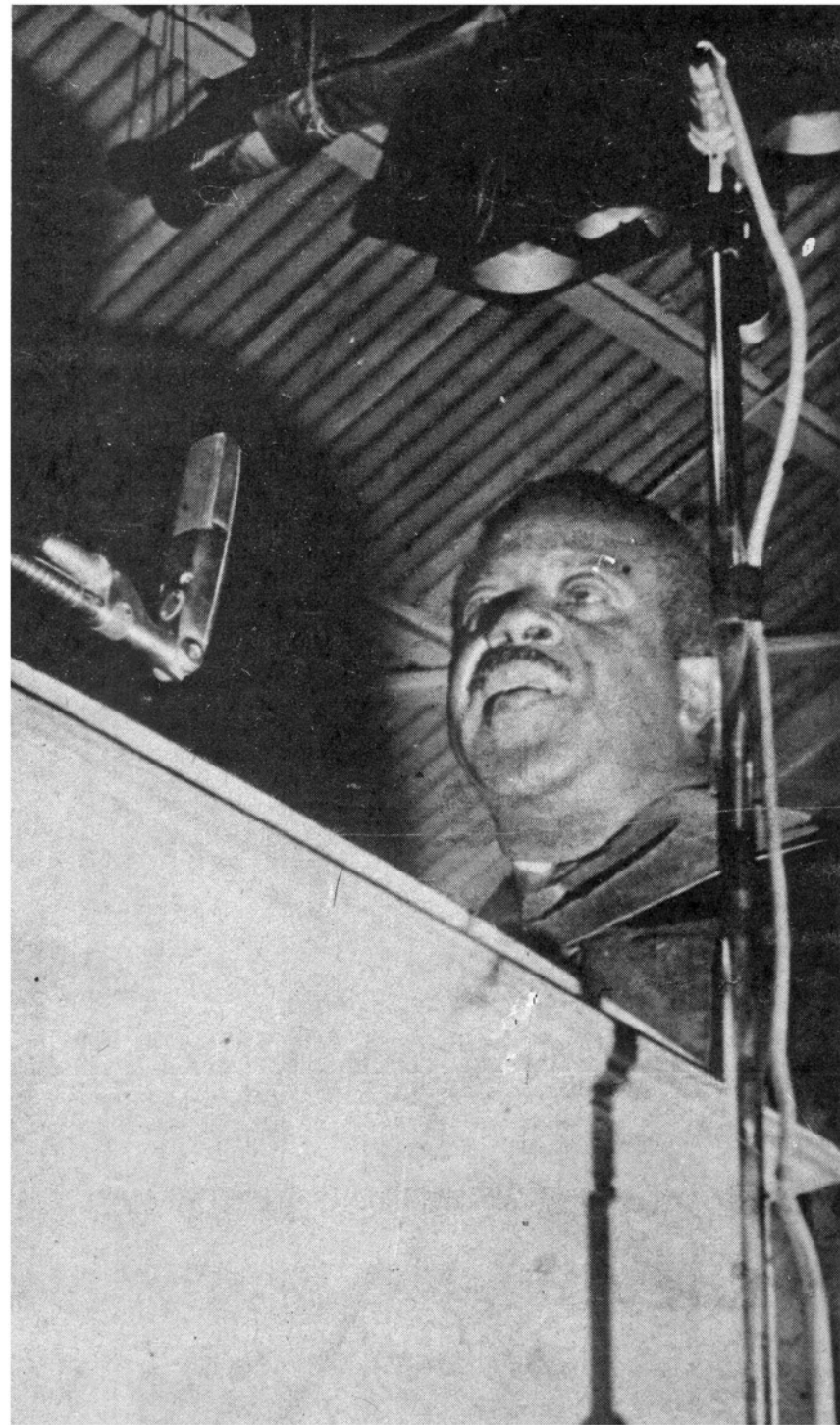
While most of the 253 graduates attended the ceremony, many students chose to use the time to pack for summer vacation.

And if Abernathy saw the editorial in the commencement issue of the campus paper, The Hornet Tribune, he must have wondered whether his remarks would have any effect at all.

"Someone here at Alabama State College has the impression that the more knowledge you 'pump' into a student's head the more he learns and that this pumping has to be continuous or the student will forget all he knows," the editorial said.

"This is not so. And it is for this reason along with many others that has caused many students to find themselves mentally or physically tired."

At a college whose own president has acknowledged many deficiencies, the commencement editorial demanded "a better balance between academic activity on the one hand and recreational activity on the other."



REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY AT ALABAMA STATE

Tuskegee Speaker Calls For a 'Quiet Rebellion'

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.-- A former president of Tuskegee Institute spoke out in favor of student protests and the "black rebellion" at commencement exercises June 2.

"We are having what has been described as a revolution against constituted authority," said Frederick D. Patterson, head of the college from 1933 to 1953.

And, said Patterson, that revolution is "long overdue," if the nation is to be turned away from "science and selfishness" toward "the humane considerations which should dominate our culture."

Patterson's audience of several hundred people included many students who joined in a campus-wide protest at Tuskegee Institute two months ago.

College officials closed down the school, and tried to expel more than 50

students. But after hearings granted under a federal-court order, most of the protesters were re-admitted.

Patterson didn't mention Tuskegee's "revolution." But he said that actions "taken under the blanket term of black power are in a large measure appropriate when they attempt to provide America in general with a new image of the dignity and worth of the black man."

As examples, he cited the move toward black-owned industries and distinctively black forms of art. "Similarly significant," he said, "are the efforts to staff Negro schools in the ghettos of the non-South with Negro leadership."

But Patterson said he does not "go along with the position that a re-segregation in all relationships is a desirable end in itself. . . . If we go to this extreme, we are really offering proof that we fully accept the evaluation of the Negro as a non-contributor--or a contributor of little importance--to what constitutes the life and times of the

United States."

"When Eli Whitney was inventing the cotton gin," Patterson noted, "he had a Negro helper who was so good that it was not always clear whether he was helping Whitney or Whitney was helping him. Much of the Negro's contribution has thus been obliterated."

But the contribution was--and is being--made, Patterson said, and it "entitles Negro Americans to their share of the nation's resources. And we don't need to go off in a corner for blacks only to get it."

The former college president urged his listeners to "see the so-called black rebellion in the larger context of rebellions involving college students all over the United States--and, in fact, over most of the world."

"These rebellions against authority--seen as well in the Poor People's March on Washington and the nationwide, paralyzing strike in France--are really rebellions against a stereotyped, categorical conformity which resists all change."

They are protests, he said, against "dehumanizing patterns" of life created by "the machine age."

"I see this in the poorly-managed situation governing the unemployed," Patterson said. He criticized "inhumane and inadequate" welfare programs--which blame individuals instead of treating their problems as a result of mechanization.

Patterson said he sees similar patterns in the nation's foreign policy--and particularly in the war in Viet Nam.

"Perhaps the most wholesome thing about our rebellion against the war in Viet Nam is our realization of the great wrong which this war has done to the women and children and thousands of people who did not want the war and could not possibly understand it," he said.

"Its stated purpose was at once demonstrable as not being worthy of the people participating in it, and certainly not worth the cost in suffering and human lives."

"If we ever have a peaceful society," Patterson said, "let us hope it is not just because we are afraid of the atomic weapons we have produced without examining their full consequences--but because there will be a revolution of human attitudes toward the right of all people in every country and clime to work out their own destiny."

To help bring about that revolution, Patterson advised the graduates throughout their lives to "preserve a quiet corner of rebellion in which you seek to stamp out injustice."



FRIENDS CONGRATULATE ANTHONY TILFORD LEE (FOREGROUND)

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

AUBURN, Ala.--Anthony Tilford Lee of Tuskegee received a bachelor of arts degree in science and literature from Auburn University last week.

He was the first American Negro to spend all four of his undergraduate years at Auburn--which enrolled only white students for the first 107 1/2 years of its 112-year history.

After the outdoor commencement exercises in Cliff Hare Stadium, friends of both races came up to congratulate Lee and shake his hand.

Lee--who has been accepted by the law schools of the University of Alabama, University of Mississippi, and Rutgers University in New Jersey--said he doesn't know yet which one he will attend.

"But I'm coming back to Alabama to practice law," he promised. "It's more needed here. Mississippi has

only five Negro lawyers in the whole state. Alabama has a few more than that--but not nearly enough."

About six years ago, Lee's parents--Mr. and Mrs. Detroit Lee--and several other Macon County Negroes filed Alabama's first suit to desegregate a local public school system.

Eventually, they succeeded. And under the suit that bears his name--Lee vs. Macon--three federal judges last spring ordered the desegregation of 99 school systems throughout Alabama.

Lee was one of 1,067 students awarded degrees by Auburn University President Harry M. Philpott during the commencement ceremony June 3.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, chief of operations for the U.S. Navy, told the graduates that they are "our country's most valuable resource."

"Our country is faced with many difficult problems," Moorer noted.

He listed "social upheaval," "political unrest," the war in Viet Nam, and "internal law and order."

"There are those who think we should drop our rifles and leave Viet Nam today," the admiral said. "There are those who think they should obey only the laws they like. . . ."

"There are those who think the world owes them a living whether they work or not. . . . and others who think we should ignore the problems of the unfortunate."

He urged the graduates to provide leadership "to insure that the United States will always be 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

Education is not enough to do that, he said: "The world is full of unsuccessful educated people."

Besides education, Moorer said, the graduates must have dedication, enthusiasm, integrity, determination, and "above all, the will to win."

Unless Students Help the Poor, Says Reed

'They're Going to Burn Houston Hill'

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--"I believe the meek shall inherit the earth," Joe L. Reed told the graduating class at Alabama State College Laboratory High School.

"But," he added, "I don't believe the meek are going to inherit the earth right now." To earn a place in today's society, he told the graduates, "you're going to have to agitate."

"It will be your responsibility to join in the fight to make this state more responsive to the needs of its citizens," Reed said at commencement exercises May 30. "You must commit your hearts, your talents, and your every act," he said, to the task of giving all people an equal chance--"undiluted by economic circumstances and unhindered by racial complexion."

Reed--executive secretary of the Alabama State Teachers Association--said the two major concerns facing the state and the nation are education and poverty.

"Alabama ranks number three in the nation," he said, "not in football, but in drop-outs." Furthermore, he added, the state needs many more social workers, doctors, and nurses.

"So you see," the speaker went on,

"you do have a responsibility right here in Alabama. . . . This state needs you. You must help her capture her place in the sun."

"I am sure that this state will show her appreciation by providing more money for education as we move ahead. If the state of Alabama can provide \$130,000,000 to build highways and upgrade roads, I am sure it can provide \$130,000,000 to build minds."

But "as long as public education is segregated," Reed warned, "the Negro schools will suffer." Freedom-of-choice plans "will not achieve integration," he said, and "zoning provides an escape valve by allowing people to move out of the zone."

"I am in favor of racial balance," Reed said. "I say every school should have a certain percentage of Negroes and a certain percentage of whites. . . . If it takes busing to accomplish this, then busing it must be."

Poverty would be less of a problem if Negroes were given the opportunity to work, Reed said.

But, he said, the Montgomery city government has no Negroes in administrative positions. And "look at some of your larger department stores," he said. "Some of your larger stores have

only one Negro--some have none."

Reed told the graduates that they are lucky--most will go to college and be able to live decently. But he quoted a warning once given by President John F. Kennedy: "If we cannot protect the many who are poor, we cannot save the

few who are rich."

The speaker warned his listeners not to forget about less fortunate people. So far, he said, riots have been concentrated in the North, but "one of these days, they're not going to be burning Watts or Detroit. They're going to be



JOE L. REED

For Bullock County Head Start

Who Hired All the Teachers?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
UNION SPRINGS, Ala. -- Bullock County's summer Head Start program began this week, despite protests from several civil rights leaders over the way the teachers were hired.

In an angry telegram to the Southeast regional branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the protesters complained that the county's Community Action Program (CAP) advisory committee "had no say in this matter at all."

"All teachers were hired by someone. We would like to know who," said the telegram. It also charged that most of the Head Start teachers are members of the First Baptist Church in Union Springs.

The pastor of First Baptist--the Rev. A. B. Clark--is running Bullock County Head Start for the third year in a row.

Four people signed the telegram. They were H. O. "Red" Williams, a long-time civil rights leader; Clinton Thornton, head of the all-Negro Bullock County Improvement Organization; Thomas B. Anderson, president of the Union Springs NAACP; and Mrs. Hattie P. Daniels, a former Head Start teacher who was not re-hired this year.

The telegram asked OEO to look into the charges. But an OEO spokesman said this week that the regional office doesn't know yet whether there is any-

thing to investigate. Representatives of OEO's civil rights division will get in touch with the protesters, the spokesman said. But, he added, "most of our staff people are pretty firm that there was no irregularity in policy or procedural matters."

William Temple, the OEO program analyst who worked on Bullock County's Head Start proposal, said the civil rights leaders are confused about Head Start hiring policies.

"The CAP advisory committee has nothing to do with the selection of Head Start people," he said. Instead, he said, the choice should be--and was--made by a special Head Start committee.

Gene M. Schroeder, CAP director for Area 23 (Bullock, Pike, and Coffee counties), said about 100 Bullock County parents elected the 19-member committee at a public meeting in mid-May.

But Williams and Thornton said Clark--the county's Head Start director--didn't tell them about the meeting. When they complained later, they said, Clark refused to discuss the matter.

Clark also declined to talk about Head Start complaints this week. He said Henry C. Chappell Sr., a Union Springs city councilman and vice-chairman of the Head Start committee--is his spokesman.

Chappell said the protest "just comes up with one or two people who didn't get the jobs they wanted. When you have 200-and-some applications for 70-some jobs, you're going to have some complaints."

What about the hiring of First Baptist Church members? Chappell said he doesn't know how many have jobs with Head Start. "Religion was not considered" in screening the applications, he explained.

Instead, Chappell said, "we followed the (OEO) guidelines" concerning professional experience and poverty. He and Schroeder both said the Head Start committee tried to employ as many poor people as possible.

If some former Head Start teachers were left out this year, Schroeder said,



WILBON THOMAS

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"Rev. Clark was really carrying out my suggestion that we spread the jobs around."

But Wilbon Thomas--head of the Midway NAACP and a bus driver for Head Start--said the effort to hire low-income people was only partly successful.

"All of us need it," he said. "But I think they rejected some who need it the worst."

Williams--one of the people who signed the telegram--said he will keep trying to get an investigation, even if he has to write to national OEO director Bertrand Harding and some U.S. senators. "I'm going to the big folks," Williams said.

Among others, he plans to write to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, brother of the assassinated Senator Robert F. Kennedy. "I hate to bother him at a time like this," said Williams, "but he's the only one left we can trust."



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

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED--The Montgomery Head Start needs all the volunteer help it can get to work in the classrooms. Men, women, and teen-agers (minimum age 16) can all be of use. Volunteers will assist as teacher's aides and cook's helpers, and will take children on field trips in the area. A volunteer can choose his or her own hours between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. on a convenient day Monday through Friday. Transportation and lunch will be furnished. If you are available, apply to the Rev. E. W. McKinney, volunteer director at 419 Madison, call 263-3474, or go to the nearest Head Start center.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS -- "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation and my high tower." This verse from Psalms is part of the Responsive Reading in this week's Lesson-Sermon, to be read in all Christian Science churches Sunday, June 16. The subject of the Lesson is "God the Preserver of Man."

ARTS SEMINAR--The Alabama Art League will hold a Seminar on the Visual Arts Friday through Sunday, June 28-30, at Huntingdon College in Montgomery, Ala. The major guest lecturer will be Harold Haydon, associate professor of art at the University of Chicago and art critic for the Chicago Sun-Times. The seminar is open to members of the art league and non-members, and meals and dormitory facilities are available on the Huntingdon campus. For reservations, contact James Nelson, 3118 Woodley Terrace, Montgomery, Ala. 36111.

EBONY MAGAZINE -- The Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee is offering one year (12 issues) of Ebony Magazine for \$3. Call the First African Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa, Ala., phone 758-2833.

VETERANS' PENSIONS--Needy veterans with war-time service who are 65 or older may qualify for a Veterans Administration disability pension without proving that they have a specific disability. For pension purposes, war-time veterans are automatically considered to be permanently and totally disabled at age 65. A veteran without dependents can qualify for a pension if his annual income is less than \$1,800. The income limit for veterans with dependents is \$3,000. Pensions range from \$45 to \$104 per month. These pension benefits have nothing to do with disability compensation, which is paid to veterans of any age for injuries suffered while in service. For more information, contact your local V. A. office.

FEDERAL JOBS -- The Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for South Alabama and Northwest Florida is holding examinations for electronic mechanics. Starting salaries range from \$2.34 per hour to \$3.60 per hour. This examination provides applicants with career employment opportunities in the Federal service in the 28 counties of South Alabama and the 10 counties of Northwest Florida. Interested applicants may obtain necessary application forms and copies of the examination announcement from any Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners and at most main post offices. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the Federal Job Information Center, Room 105, 107 St. Francis Street, Mobile, Ala. 36602, or any U. S. Post Office.

BURIAL EXPENSES--The Veterans Administration will pay up to \$250 for the burial or cremation of veterans who were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Veterans are eligible if they served during wartime or after Aug. 4, 1964. Veterans who served between Jan. 31, 1955, and Aug. 5, 1964, are eligible if they were receiving disability compensation at the time of death or if they were separated from the service as a result of a disability incurred in the line of duty.

UNDER 31 AND DISABLED?--A worker who becomes disabled before age 31 now needs only 1 1/2 to five years of work under Social Security to qualify for benefits. A person disabled before age 24 needs only 1 1/2 years of work in the three-year period before his disability began. If you were turned down before because you did not have enough work in under Social Security before you became disabled, you may be eligible under the new rules. Check with your local Social Security office.

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

BAHA'IS--The Baha'is of Montgomery invite you to their weekly fireside at 8 p.m. this Saturday, at the Community House, 409 S. Union St., Montgomery, Ala. For transportation, call 265-4394. Meet Baha'u'llah.

HOME LOANS -- A new law permits the Veterans Administration to guarantee 60% of a home loan for an unremarried serviceman's widow, up to \$12,500 of the loan amount. The widow's husband must have died on active duty or from a service-connected disability, and the veteran's service must have been during World War II or after June 27, 1950. World War II widows have until July 25, 1970, to obtain a G. I. loan. Korean War widows have until Jan. 31, 1975, and post-1955 widows have as much as 20 years. Widows who think they qualify for G. I. home loans can call the V. A. office in Montgomery, Ala. (263-7521), or their local V. A. office.

Greensboro Walk-Out



BY ETHEL THOMAS

GREENSBORO, Ala.--More than 300 workers walked out earlier this month at the Massengale poultry plant. They left chickens hanging, alive, on a line, because of a contract dispute.

According to the workers, the dispute involved an attempt to change the contract after members of the union at the plant had approved it.

"We gave them certain things," said Charles Massengale, one of the owners. "And if they don't agree, we'll close the plant down until they make arrangements."

Hearing the owner's statement, some people picketing the plant shouted, "We've already closed it down!"

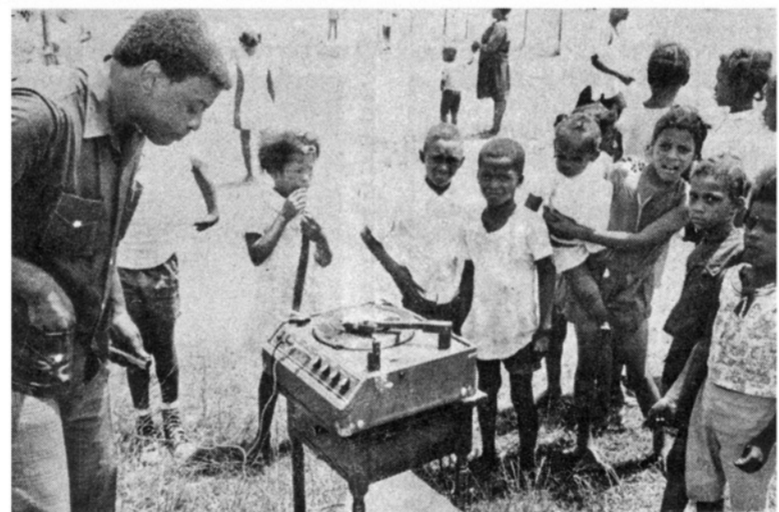
One lady on the picket line said, "The Negroes have never had nothing, so it's not hurting us a bit.... I can go home and get me some bread and water, and I'll be full."

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Alabama Clubs Battle for Lead

Rojas Sparks Rebels

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY, Ala.--Larry Rojas may not be headed for baseball's major leagues, but you'll never prove that to the Charlotte Hornets, the Birmingham A's, and about 3,000 kids who saw him in action last week.

Rojas is usually the third-baseman for the Southern League's Montgomery Rebels, but he has been riding the bench recently because of injuries. Injuries, in fact, have been the main thing keeping the 25-year-old native of Havana, Cuba, at the AA level in the Detroit Tigers' farm system.

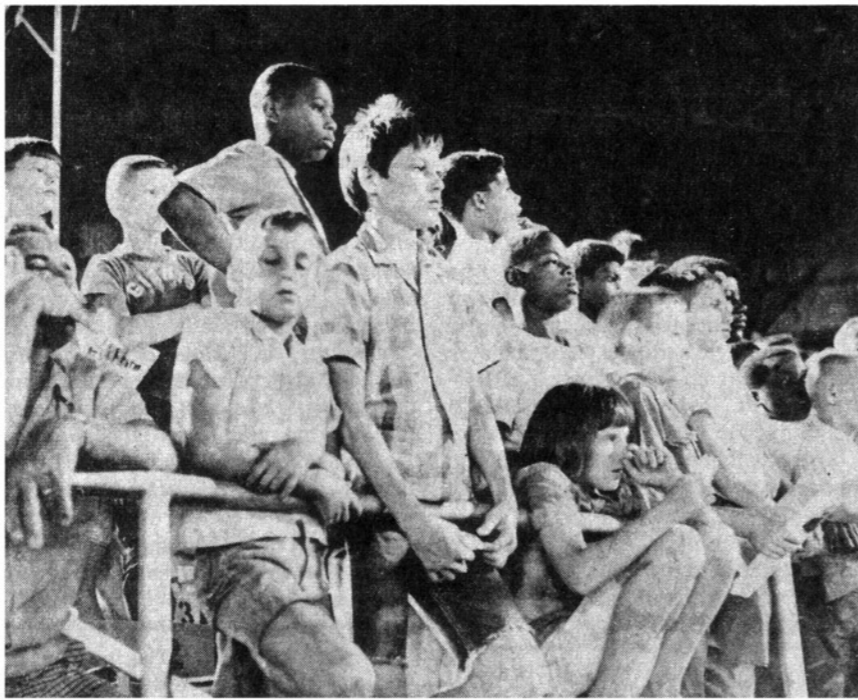
On June 6--as 3,600 fans, mostly kids, packed Paterson Field for Pony Night--the Rebels were getting nowhere against Charlotte pitcher Chuck Nieson. After seven innings, the Hornets were leading 2 to 0, and the Rebels had gotten only two men as far as third base.

In the Rebel eighth, however, pinch-hitter Wayne Redmond singled, and went to second on another single by Paul Pavelko. But there were two out, and the Hornets called in their ace relief pitcher, Tom Hall, to snuff out the rally. But Rebel Manager Frank Carswell sent Rojas in to bat for Jim Covington, and Rojas responded with an RBI single to left. He was immediately replaced by a pinch-runner, but he had brought the home team to life.

Rojas' substitute at third base, Pete McKenzie, tied the game up an inning later, driving in Bob Gilhooley with a triple that got by Charlotte left-fielder Danny DiPace.

As the contest went into extra innings, the kids in the stands hung on grimly--not so much to see the Rebels win, as to stay awake for the post-game drawing for a pony and four bicycles.

Finally, in the 12th inning, Barry Morgan doubled, went to third on Gilhooley's fly-out, and scored the winning



KIDS WATCH DRAWING FOR PONY

run on another clutch hit by McKenzie.

In the drawing, the pony went to a little kid named Tony Gantt. "We'll keep him somewhere," said the boy's dazed father.

After Bob Dustal--making the final appearance of his 14-year career--pitched the Rebels to a 7-3 victory over Birmingham last Saturday night, the Alabama rivals squared off again Sunday--with Rojas still on the sidelines.

Allen Lewis--the Panama Express--put the A's in front in the first inning, when he singled, stole second and third, and scored on a double by Joe Keough. Birmingham got another run in the seventh, on a single by Tim Talton, a double by Wayne Norton, and a sacrifice fly by Bill McNulty.

Then for the second time in four days, Rojas came off the bench to turn the game upside down. Pinch-hitting for starting pitcher George Korince to lead off the Rebel seventh, Rojas picked on Bob Sticksel's first pitch and golfed it over the left-field wall.

One out later, with a man on first, Covington knocked one over the right-field fence, and the fired-up Rebels had a 3-2 lead. Reliever Mike Kilkenny struggled through two tense innings to preserve the victory.

Rojas' part-time heroics raised his average over the .290 mark--highest on the team. Last year at this time, Rojas' average was about 100 points lower--but even then, he was getting hits when

Kennedy

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

welding workmen.

Then the Indians who had seen Kennedy on their reservations, the ghetto dwellers who were involved in urban projects that he initiated, and the small children from Mississippi who vaguely remembered the white outsider visiting their isolated communities got back on their bus for the short ride back to Resurrection City, which Kennedy's grave overlooks.

Churches

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Haygood told a quiet congregation at Westminster Presbyterian. "We must work to bring an end to the racially segregated church in this land."

As Haygood told the church members what had happened downtown that morning, fans stopped waving and some people murmured softly.

"We tried to get into the house of the Lord, and we were denied on the basis of the color of our skin," said Haygood. "God is not going to tolerate this."

And, he told the congregation, they should not tolerate it either. "We have a responsibility to knock on every door downtown," he said, and to keep knocking until all the doors are open.

As people work for racial harmony and justice, Haygood suggested, Senator Kennedy will be with them in spirit: "If we are to remember him, let us go out into the world... and build upon his blueprint for humanity."

"Each man is our brother. Each man is our friend," said Haygood. Then he prayed, "Forgive those who do not accept us, oh Lord, for they know not what they do."

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Model Cities in Huntsville

BY JOEL ROSEN

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.--Despite a few problems, the city of Huntsville has been granted \$1,125,000 in federal funds to implement its planned Model Cities program.

The Huntsville Model Cities Administration was created last year, and was given funds to plan and organize a massive rehabilitation of the central city area.

Things got off to a shaky start last year, when Dean Mathews--then the city planner--was reluctant to consider a detailed proposal for community participation in planning and implementing the program.

Mathews rejected a plan submitted by a group of citizens of the proposed Model Cities area, on the ground that Mayor Glenn Hearn would not want "poor and un-educated" people helping with the planning of the project.

William King, director of the program, said the Model Cities Administration's job is to co-ordinate the efforts of several decision-making committees. These committees include non-voting "consultants," as well as voting members selected from the target area.

Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights

The weekly meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. Monday, June 17, in the St. John Baptist Church, 2401 Carlos Ave., Powderly, the Rev. M. Perry, pastor.

Why is it necessary to include the consultants--who are not residents of the target area?

"Unless they (the black members of the community) see a white middle-class face, they are reluctant to be vocal," said King. Besides, he added, "this is not a Negro program--plenty of whites have problems, too."

Recently, the administration decided to institute a block-by-block educational program, to encourage citizens "to participate more actively on the various policy-making committees."

"If the citizens do not respond," King said, "then we don't have a program."

Some black people have complained about the location of two of the three community offices in the Model Cities area. These two offices have been set up in predominantly middle-class white

neighborhoods.

King said the offices were placed in the center of each geographical area, without regard to race.

"If nothing more happens," he concluded, "we have had one full year to look at a major problem of our city, and we have looked at it together."

CAMPAIGN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

this country will not seek to run poor people out... That would only infuriate those who want to resort to violence.

"And we aren't pitiful poor people--we're doctors. And whenever you have a sick and violent patient on your hands, you got to stay with him, even if he tears up the hospital. It isn't fair to pack the bag and go home. We're going to have to sit up all night and keep applying the cure until the fever breaks."

Personally Yours

... answers questions about Junior Miss etiquette, grooming and interests.



Q. I want to freshen up my room with a new coat of paint -- but I really haven't the faintest idea of how to go about it. My only consolation is that it's an inexpensive way to get rid of the terrible green walls I've been living with for three years.

A. The simplest way is to use a large roller instead of a brush and then just paint away. The job will be done in no time and you won't have to worry about brush marks. To save your manicure while you're playing painter, wear new Handgard disposable gloves. These lightweight plastic gloves do a heavyweight job of protecting hands. When you're through painting, your Handgard gloves may have paint on them, but they are disposable -- just toss them away! Your hands will be manicure-fresh!

Q. My hair looks like a damp dustmop! Every day it seems to get more oily. Mother says that the more I wash it the quicker it will get dirty. But I can't stand the way it looks. Help!

A. Shampoo to the rescue! The oft-told tale of "the-more-you-wash the more you'll-need-to-wash" just isn't true. If you

have oily hair that gets dirty every day, or every other day wash it that frequently. A shampoo specially formulated for oily hair should help. Follow this with a liberal dose of cream rinse to ward off split ends -- and you'll have hair with the slickest sheen in town!

Q. Fifteen of us are pitching in to give a party for some boys and we'd like unusual party suggestions. The usual sodapop, potato-chips-and-dip, rock music-and-dancing formula seems pretty humdrum now that it's been done about 100 million times.

A. Perk up your party by holding it outdoors. Then -- since boys love to eat -- turn it into an unusual picnic party. Have each girl make two box lunches using all the leftovers in the family 'fridge, and all the imagination she has. Then have each girl select a different pattern of Marvalon adhesive covering and wrap both of her box lunches in the same pattern. On the day of the picnic, one of each girl's box lunches is put into a pile. Boys choose a gaily-wrapped box and eat with the gal whose box lunch matches!

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FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

In Alabama all our yesterdays are marred by hate, discrimination, injustice, and violence. Among the organizations working for a better tomorrow on the principle of human brotherhood is the Alabama Council on Human Relations. Membership in the Council is open to all who wish to work for a better tomorrow on this principle. For further information, write the Alabama Council, P.O. Box 1310, Auburn, Alabama.

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- Can my wife stop drinking?
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