Civil Rights Groups to Push Work In Areas Passed Through

AFTERTHCERCSGOM HOME CONFUSION MARKS TALKS

BY DAVID R. UNGELL

JACKSON, Miss.—Monday seemed to be a perfectly normal day here. Perhaps theaira were shown as usual, and at the capitol building, ground crews quickly removed all evidence that there were 20,000 marchers had been there the day before.

Why at a church, a motel, and Tougaloo College out­
side Jackson, there were remaining signs of the Mississippi march.

Few people were still trying to find lost belongings or to find rides home, and a few organizations of the marchers were trying to decide what to do next.

Leaders and staffs of the groups involved met Sun­
day, Monday and Tuesday 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 session was held because many of the people who needed to be there didn't show up.

Byers Williams of SCLC said it would be impossible to get everyone together for a meeting some time in June. SCLC is working with the other groups.

In his suit filed Monday in
the district court, Mrs. Dew claimed that Lee violated the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The suit alleged that Lee and other civil rights leaders and Mississippi State officials were non-violent on the streets.

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**July 2-3, 1966**

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**EDITORIALS**

**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. A little light may be shed on the questions by separating that activity into its component parts.

Especially since 1954, there has been in this country a CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT of whites and Negroes interested in equal job opportunities, voting rights, and the abolishment of discrimination by race, color, or national origin. This movement has long been denied America's civil rights, the struggle has continued, and the Negro is still going to gain from, and much to contribute to, the struggle. Visit states in the areas mentioned above are victories for all men.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Editors of different Southern states have reacted differently to the 1866-1966 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"The reaction ranges from Alabama's quote of 'Two events of Civil Rights Activity' ["Two events of Civil Rights Activity"] to ["Two events of Civil Rights Activity"] to "The struggle has continued, and the Negro is still going to gain from, and much to contribute to, the struggle." Visit states in the areas mentioned above are victories for all men.

"I am pleased to report that the 100th anniversary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is being observed throughout the country with a series of events and activities designed to promote understanding and appreciation of the important role played by this department in the struggle for civil rights in this country," said Dr. Henry A. Wallace, Jr., secretary of health, education, and welfare.

"This anniversary celebration is an opportunity to reflect on the significant achievements of the department and to consider the challenges that lie ahead," said Dr. Wallace.

"I believe that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has played a vital role in advancing civil rights in this country," said Dr. Wallace. "The department has been instrumental in promoting education, health, and social welfare programs that have improved the lives of millions of Americans." The department has been instrumental in promoting education, health, and social welfare programs that have improved the lives of millions of Americans.

**The Equalizer**

TUSKEGEE—The Civil Rights movement was in the news throughout the country today as the 1966 Civil Rights Act was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

"The passing of this landmark law is a significant step forward in the long struggle for equal rights and opportunities for all Americans," said Johnson. "This act will ensure that every American, regardless of race, creed, or color, has the right to vote, the right to work, and the right to participate fully in our democratic society."

"The Civil Rights Act is not only a victory for African Americans, but for all Americans," said Johnson. "It is a victory for justice, fairness, and equality for all people."

"This act is a testament to the power of the American people," said Johnson. "It is a victory for the dream of equal rights and opportunities for all Americans."

**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor: Ms. Hill's "The Southern Courier" is one of the most important papers of its kind. It provides important information about the current events in the Southern United States. However, the paper has a tendency to focus on the activities of the civil rights movement and the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). This focus has led to a misperception of the Southern United States by readers outside the region.

The SCLC has been portrayed as a radical organization, focused on the liberation of African Americans. This portrayal is inaccurate, as the SCLC has worked hard to achieve civil rights for all Americans, regardless of race, gender, or religion.

The SCLC has been involved in a variety of activities, including protests, marches, and voter registration drives. These activities have been instrumental in achieving civil rights for African Americans and other marginalized groups.

SCLC members have also been involved in broader social and political movements, including the fight against poverty and the spread of democratic values.

In conclusion, the SCLC is an organization that has made significant contributions to the civil rights movement and to the larger struggle for social justice. It is important that readers of the Southern Courier and other papers have a clear understanding of the work of the SCLC and its role in the larger struggle for civil rights.

**March (Continued on Page 3)**

**Sermon of the Week**

**After Death, Then What?**

By A. L. Jones

"After Death, Then What?" is the sermon that was preached at the Apostolic Church in America, located in Atlanta, Georgia. The sermon focused on the importance of preparing for life after death.

The Apostolic Church in America is a Pentecostal denomination that emphasizes the importance of maintaining a personal relationship with God and preparing for the afterlife.

The sermon began with a discussion of the importance of preparing for life after death. The speaker emphasized the need to be ready to face the challenges of the afterlife, and the importance of maintaining a close relationship with God.

The sermon also included a discussion of the different stages of the afterlife, including the judgment and the resurrection. The speaker emphasized the importance of preparing for these events through faith and prayer.

The sermon concluded with a message of hope, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a close relationship with God and preparing for the afterlife.

**Letters to the Editor**

To the Editor: My name is Karen Davis, and I am the editor of the Southern Courier. I am writing to express my concern about the lack of representation of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in your newspaper.

The SCLC has been a crucial organization in the struggle for civil rights in the Southern United States, and it is important that your newspaper cover its activities and accomplishments.

I understand that your newspaper has a focus on the civil rights movement and the activities of the SCLC, but I believe that this focus has led to a misperception of the SCLC and its role in the larger struggle for civil rights.

The SCLC has made significant contributions to the civil rights movement, and it is important that readers of your newspaper have a clear understanding of its work and its role in the larger struggle for civil rights.

In conclusion, I urge you to consider covering the work of the SCLC in your newspaper. It is important that readers have a clear understanding of the SCLC and its role in the larger struggle for civil rights.

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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.

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

RIGHT-Dick Gregory holds up 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.

Photographs by Jim Peppler
Hair Affair

BY CAROL L. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY—Jet your things and sit down. A new method of working the roller, perfected at the Lula Club, Ms. Bertha J. Howard sestrigs-a-hair—a little bit at a time, has attracted the girls arrived for the Ethel South Hair show, presented by Montgomery Chapter No. 6, of the Alabama Association of Professional Beauticians.

The greeter-hair is on position in front of the stage to welcome, hand out birthday books, and stop the audience in their tracks. The time was called, "Show Baby and "Show Hacker.

Jena, Jenna C. Harding, presi­ dent of the chapter speaking the show, wore a bright blue coat that matched her bright blue hair, Miss Willie Wilson, accompanying secretary, was a platinum blond in her very black hair.

The beautician has must been spent at the coat as the audience had built up anticipation for the show. The girls were in the process of being created, their hair had been shampooed and set. They were called, "Group Baby," and "Group Hacker.

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Cash prizes were awarded to mem­ bers who had helped the chapter most on the show. First prize of $15 went to Mrs. Wilma, Collins, Alabama. Second prize of $10 went to Mrs. L. J. Jones, Shreveport, Louisiana. Two of the models at the show were

By Mike Stewart and Michael S. Lottman

MONTGOMERY—Richard T. Jones was born in Montgomery in 1896, the son of a deputy sheriff and the grandson of slaves who once owned slaves.

Sixty-one years later, as a federal judge, Jones wrote the court decision that ended the era of segregation in Montgomery and the rest of the South. It started on the Fourth of July in 1957 when Mrs. Fanny Jones, a resident of Montgomery, the first woman to challenge the segregation in a federal court, went into a Woolworth's lunch counter and ordered a hot dog.

By shouting orders like "Negroes, get out of my store," the department store's manager told her to leave. Mrs. Jones had aAlabama court order to eat where she chose. In Montgomery, there was no place to eat where she could eat. The cases were called "Sanford v. Board of Education," and "Vance v. Board of Education," and were later decided in a federal court in Montgomery.

Jones, a former chief judge of the U. S. District Court, is a native Alabamian. He was appointed to the federal bench in 1952 by an order of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is the only Alabama-born judge on the bench.

"It was a bit of a thrill," he said last week, "to walk into a federal court and have the judge say, 'the law is clear and the Supreme Court has said, 'You shall have justice. And I, as the judge, am here to give you justice.'" He added, "I was not alone. I was with my friends everywhere everything as an example of original thinking and avant-garde. In civil rights cases, Jones and other judges have ended segregation in parks, schools, and other public facilities, and removed the barriers of segregation from federal service, and frequently allowed victims of racial arrests to have their cases".

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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 who live in the 700s. They are not white. They are members of the church. But you have to help them fix this thing.

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

They are not welcome.

A Southern minister warned the Baptists, “You are not welcome.”

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TRUSTY PRESDENTIAN

Member preferred a confrontation if only to say, “Gee, we do not agree.”

“It does not follow that Negroes, or Negro leaders, should be allowed to vote. I said, ‘Well, I am enough of a Negro to insist on my basic civil rights.”

We want to see them receive just treatment.”

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTGOMERY

The minister, the deacons and elders of the church are automatically to be demonstrators.” The policy of the ministry is to be applied and extended to them.

“We do not agree.” Waldo said, “We do not agree.”

“I only learned later, second-hand, that there were demonstrations at the church.”

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“If we are going to make money...”

HELP-HELP HELP RN. HENRY J. FRANKLIN of Atlanta, Ga.

DIVINE SPIRITUAL HEALER

Jesus is truly growing in the church today, and many people believe that Christ can be quickened or quickened. But...”

“I only learned later, second-hand, that there were demonstrations at the church.”

“CAIUS” and “GLORIA” of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

“The Rev. Mark Waldo, rector of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, explained that Episcopalian canons that govern the church.”

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER PAGE FIVE
I. W. Gregg, 82, has not signed up for Medicare treatment at this time.

In some areas of the state, there is no apparent progress. In Mobile, for example, the elderly have no place to go except to their doctors. But it seems likely that some hospitals in that area will win approval soon.

In most areas of the state there is at least one approved hospital that can handle at least emergency Medicare patients to a minimum standard. More hospitals will probably be approved, but it is not clear when.

Barbour County Hospital now has 50 beds and can now begin receiving Medicare patients to a minimum standard. The Barbour County Hospital, for instance, is one of the few hospitals in the state that is able to handle at least emergency Medicare patients to a minimum standard.

In Birmingham, retired Rev. Arnold Walburg, a lawyer for the NAACP, served as the employee's representative in the case. The company will need a report on specific agreements to the commission at regular intervals. The company agreed to make plans for a baseball stadium.

One thing's for sure: Major league baseball has come to the South. Each state has a major league baseball team, and the teams are beginning to compete with each other for fans. The league's top three teams are the New York Mets, the Atlanta Braves, and the San Francisco Giants. The surprise team of the season is the St. Louis Cardinals, who are running 250,000 ahead of their competition.

Edward Matthews, who has been discussing integration with the Birmingham chapter of the NAACP, said, "We don't think that health care is something that can be improved 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."

The same appears to be true in other areas of the state. In most areas of the state there is at least one approved hospital that can handle at least emergency Medicare patients to a minimum standard. More hospitals will probably be approved, but it is not clear when.

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