

## Stores in Eight Southern Cities Open Counters To All Without any Loss in Sales, Survey Reveals

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eight cities in the South have ended the student sit-in controversy by desegregating lunch counters, and others have made promising starts toward satisfactory solutions.

These cities are those with white and Negro citizens who are "deeply interested in the welfare and peace of the community and willing to work for a just solution to Negro aspirations." This is the conclusion of a report, TOWARD A SOLUTION OF THE SIT-IN CONTROVERSY, prepared for the Southern Regional Council by Margaret Price. The report was released Fri. along with a detailed account of three Texas cities, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas, written for the Council by Dr. Kenneth Morland.

To date, the Price report says, lunch counters have been opened to Negroes in Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, San Antonio, and Galveston, Texas; Nashville, Tenn.; and Winston-Salem and Salisbury, N. C.

Where settlements have been reached, "there has been little or no loss for the South's prophets of disaster," the Council reports. On the contrary, the study shows that no store in the South which has opened its lunch counters to Negroes has reported a loss in business.

The report indicated that the methods used to reach agreement have not followed a precise pattern and "thus do not furnish a blueprint available to every community." However, methods "do offer suggestions which might be adaptable to local situations," the Council said.

In several communities, merchants "merely were waiting for someone to take the lead but no one had bothered to check their attitudes." Fitting this pattern were Dallas, San Antonio, Galveston, and Salisbury, where only slight pressure was required to induce the stores to desegregate and the community to accept the change.

Generally, however, "the best promise of successful settlement has come from a small interracial committee of outstanding citizens who are amenable to change." These committees have included both unofficial committees of civic and/or church leaders and official groups appointed by mayors.

In Winston-Salem, a mayor's committee was successful in effecting a satisfactory solution after a period of conflict, while in San Antonio, Austin, and Salisbury, unofficial committees helping bring about the change. (Detailed reports on Winston-Salem and Nashville are now in preparation and will be released to the public when completed.)

Most of the North Carolina cities involved have interracial committees at work on the pro-

blem, the report shows. In Florida, Governor LeRoy Col-



SIT-IN STAFFER—Rev. S. Elton Cox, leader of the successful High Point, N. C., sit-in protest demonstration, is currently touring middle eastern states on behalf of NAACP. Association has retained Rev. Cox for organizing and reactivating the youth and college units in St. Louis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Louisville.

ins has established a state-wide committee and urged the formation of similar local groups. The Council reports that at least 30 Southern cities have established such community groups. Savannah is the only deep South city which has attempted this method of solution, though without success.

The Council predicted a continuation of the protest movement. It said, "The students sit-ins—only one aspect of Negro discontent—have been too widespread, and indicative of too great impatience for anyone to expect they will disappear as quickly as they began. The movement may die down during summer vacations, but it seems unrealistic to expect that this dramatic movement . . . will die easily before it makes widespread new gains for Negroes in their drive for dignity."

"More and more communities inevitably will be confronted by the sit-in problem. A look at what has been done in some cities may offer other communities guidelines and reassurances."

The Council asserts that an ominous aspect of the sit-ins is that "scores of Southern cities . . . are not even making an effort to solve the sit-in dilemma, or potential."

"Southern white citizens," the report concluded, "will have only themselves to blame if they are faced with a new rash of time and money consuming law suits. They will have only themselves to blame if they permit the extremists to lead them down the path toward hate and violence and economic damage."

## South Has Big Future--HST

NEW YORK—Former President Harry S. Truman declared recently that the United States "won't have any trouble" when Southerners come to the conclusion that "race and creed and color don't make any difference in what's in a man's heart."

Writing in the current issue of Look Magazine, Truman insisted that Southerners are "just as fine a people as you will find anywhere in the nation" and said there is no doubt in his mind that the South has an important future.

"You will recall that I left no doubt where I stood on the important issues involving the South in my campaign of 1948," Truman wrote, adding:

"I took a stand that involved serious political risks, and some of the Southern states 'seceded' from the Democratic party. But there was no other course that we could follow and keep the Bill of Rights a living thing.

## Justice Dept. Aid Sought in Tenn. Vote Trouble

MEMPHIS — The U. S. Department of Justice has been asked by the NAACP here "to take immediate action to provide federal registrars so that all eligible Negroes who desire may register to vote in this (Haywood) county without delay."

The complaint was filed on May 26 as was a similar one with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

D. S. Cunningham, president of the Memphis NAACP branch, cited three forms of discrimination against Haywood County Negroes who have started registering for the first time since Reconstruction. Investigation, he said, showed that "Negroes entering the courthouse in Brownsville, Tenn., at this time, do so at a risk of intimidation and potential bodily harm."

"Negroes were required to stand in racially segregated lines; whereas white people were registered upon arrival, even though many Negroes had spent hours awaiting their turn to register."

"Registration procedure in this district is designed to be so slow that it is utterly impossible for Negroes to register in any large numbers. Continuation of this slow pace means that less than 50 Negroes can register to vote in this district for the next election."

Next elections will be held on August 4. Deadline for registration is July 5. The local NAACP unit, along with the Brownsville branch, further requested government protection.

LESS THAN 100 REGISTER  
Cunningham forwarded a sworn affidavit to the Justice Department, documenting discriminatory conditions in Haywood County. It was signed by Rev. E. L. Currie who alleged that registration of Negroes was kept at a minimum by a "calculated and deliberate" plan to process no more than eight per day.

To date, less than 100 Negroes have been allowed to register. Brownsville has a sordid history of civil rights denial. It is the scene of the lynching of NAACP leader Elbert Williams in June, 1940.

Williams' remains were fished out from a nearby river. This "off the record" lynching took place after Mr. Williams raised the ire of local whites by taking a prominent part in an NAACP campaign to get Negroes to vote.

Brownsville is located in Haywood County. No record stands of any arrest in connection with the killing. Ironically, registration of Negroes there today comes 20 years too late for Williams and other NAACP leaders run out of town for seeking basic constitutional rights.



TRIAL SITE—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins points to Baton Rouge, La., site of current "disturbing the peace" trial

of sit-in protest leader Donald T. Moss, right. Young Moss was one of 18 expelled from Southern University. He was recently

named to NAACP National Office staff. Mr. Wilkins assured him of Association's full support.

## Sit-Downers Got Their Inspiration From American Revolution and The Bible, Dr. Frank Graham Says

GREENSBORO — "The collapse of the Summit Conference should remind us that the United Nations is not an institution to be bypassed by the great powers, but one that should be a forum for them," Dr. Frank P. Graham, of New York City, told the audience attending the 87th commencement at Bennett College on Monday.

Dr. Graham, UN mediator for India and Pakistan, chose "The United Nations in the Atomic Age" as the subject of his address. He called attention to the fact that the United Nations made its appearance on the stage of the world the same year that atomic power made its entrance into history—11 years ago.

"We need in America," said Dr. Graham, "a re-baptism in the great principles of the American Revolution. There have been two major barriers to progress in this area, namely, states' rights and a political monopoly by some exclusive American groups."

Stating that he is a believer in states' rights, Dr. Graham qualified the remark by saying that

states' rights should embrace states' responsibilities to provide "equality of opportunity and human dignity for all people."

PRaises SIT-DOWNERS  
"As a Southerner," he said "and a North Carolinian, I love my own people and that includes colored as well as white people."

"We have here in North Carolina a wonderful opportunity to build a nobler civilization where there is freedom under the law and human brotherhood under God."

Dr. Graham paid tribute, indirectly, to those young people of the South who initiated the sit-in movement at the segregated lunch counters of variety stores. After referring to the youth of Indonesia, who, in their recent revolt took their cue from the American Declaration of Independence, he said:

"It is pleasing to me that another youth movement should have its origin in North Carolina. These youths did not get their inspiration and guidance from Moscow, as some would have us believe, but from the Judean hills

and the American Revolution. In their petition they asked simply that stores that sell to the public should provide the same quantity and quality of service for all people."

The speaker referred to the present atomic age as one of "mortal peril and immortal hope for all mankind" and urged the graduates to "throw their weight on the side of the incessant struggle for universal disarmament."

President Willa B. Player, after conferring degrees upon 67 members of the class, said in her charge to the graduates:

"It is my hope that as you leave these walls, you will know that you do not know all and that you will be curious to know more. We hope that you will have humility and an awareness of the world about you. We look to you for leadership wherever you are and expect you to strive as best you know how to give history a forward thrust."

## Communism Forcing West to Look At Itself, Howard President Says

ATLANTA, Ga. — Describing communism as a universal ethic which sees humanity as a whole and is striving to redeem the world from poverty, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University said that after five hundred years of exploitation of the black, the "brown, and the yellow man by the Christian west, communism was forcing western nations to stop and take a look at their policies.

Dr. Johnson spoke at the commencement convocation at Atlanta University where seventy-three students received master's degrees. At the ceremonies Dr. Johnson, Atlanta banker and educator Lorimer D. Milton, and Truman K. Gibson, Sr., Chicago civic leader and insurance executive, received honorary degrees.

Seeing the betrayal of the teachings of Christ as evidenced in the exploitation, humiliation, and segregation of those of darker skins, Dr. Johnson said that

though the west might disapprove of the way communists were going about bringing freedom to those who had been denied it by the west, they had been forced to join hands together on behalf of each other and the rest of the world.

"We must help emancipate the whole world from poverty," he said, yet how can we go to Africa to help if we don't clean house at home? The treatment of the Negro in the United States compromises in advance any such move, according to Dr. Johnson, who cited the four months "Congress foamed at the mouth" in civil rights debate and then came out "with a weak mouse without even a squeak."

As examples of failure in United States leadership he noted the withdrawal from Egypt of the promised money for the Aswan dam and diplomatic shortsightedness in Cuba.

## Role of White Southerner In Desegregation Fight Discussed

MONTEAGLE, TENN. — Opening the May 25-28 workshop at Highlander on "The Place of the White Southerner in the Current Struggle for Justice," Myles Horton, Director of the school said that this is the first time when college students have participated as adults in a workshop discussing community-wide adult problems.

"The experience of demonstrating for freedom is an adult experience," he said, "and students who have so related themselves to the community have taken their place as adults."

Seventy-five people, Negro and white, and representing eight southern states, conferred for four days on strategy for Negro-white cooperation in achieving full integration of the races, and declared in its final report that "there is certainly a place for the white southerner in the current struggle for justice."

The conference went on record as saying, "Since this is

basically a struggle for democracy, the white person's commitment should be as total as the Negro's. However, each individual's most fitting role cannot be blue-printed in advance, or in terms of rigid do's and don'ts. Each person must move out of his own conviction, but he must be sure that what he does is geared to the Negroes' determination to realize full freedom and equality immediately."

Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, President of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Key speaker for the Workshop, called attention of the group to the fact that Negroes must help demonstrate their commitment by supporting the white people who have taken leadership in the cause.

"Negroes must remember that the white people who stand for them must be stood with," he said. "We must get over the idea that white people have got to do things for Negroes. White and Negroes must do things together."

## NCC Grad, Now Law Student at UNC, Wins Whitney Fellowship

NEW YORK—Graduates of North Carolina schools and residents of the area are among some 28 young scholars who have been awarded John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship this year.

Julius LeVonne Chambers, a graduate of North Carolina College now attending the Law School at the University of N. C. at Chapel Hill, is among them. A native of Mt. Gilead, N. C., Chambers received a John Hay Whitney award to continue his study for the LL.B. degree at UNC. He is in his second year at the Law School.

As an undergraduate, he was a campus leader and won a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship to study history at the University of Michigan in 1958.

Other students from this area who have won the Whitney awards are Alvin N. Puryear, of 2705 Shell Road, Hampton, Va.; Mildred Roach, of R. 6, Charlotte, N. C.; Nancy Kirby, of Maddenfield, N. J.; and Marian Wright, 119 Cheraw St., Bennettsville, S. C.

A graduate of Yale, Puryear won a grant to study for business administration at the Master's level at Columbia University. Miss Roach who earned an undergraduate degree at Fisk, will study at the master's level in music at Tale.

Miss Kirby, who finished Bennett College, in Greensboro, N. C., will work on a Master's Degree in Psychology at the University of Chicago. A graduate of Speiman, Miss Wright will study Law at Yale University.

The Whitney Opportunity Fellowships were established to enable young men and women, who have been prevented by race, cultural background or region from developing their talent, a chance to further their studies.

Awards have been made to 250

young Negro scholars in the past eleven years.

Others who received the awards this year are Leroy Bogan, Wichita Falls, Texas; Marie Buncembe, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jean C. Cahn, Baltimore, Md.; Fred Clifton, Durham, Kentucky; James Crosby, Jr., Cincinnati, O.; Carroll Fluellen, Elysian Fields, Tex.; Daniel Graves, Moorestown, N. J.; Donald G. Gwynn, Baltimore, Md.

Ragan Henry, Hamilton, Ohio; Thomas Jenkins, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Johnson, Berkeley, Calif.; James Kirkwood, Prairie View, Tex.; William Majors, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elaine McCoy, Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Joan Miller, New York City.

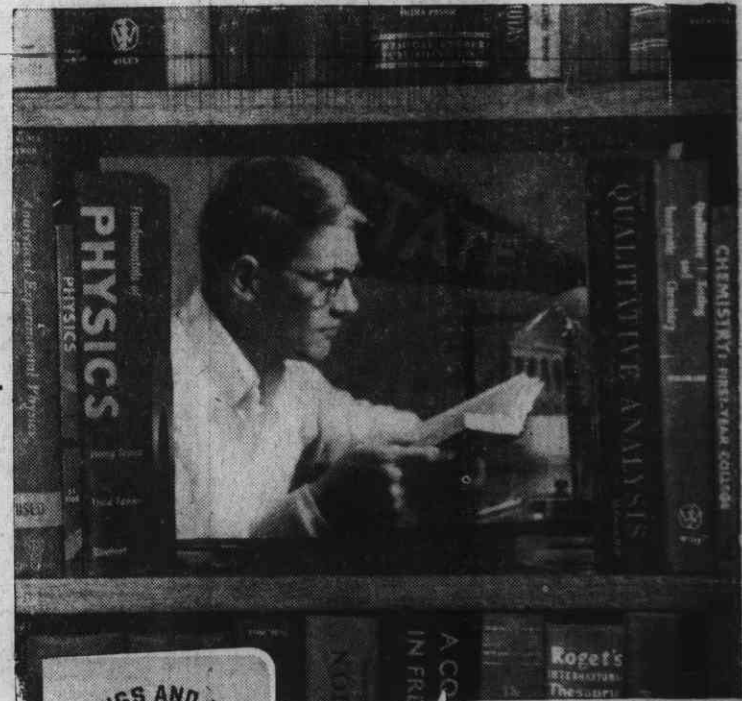
Johnnie Porter, Jackson, Miss.; James Rolls, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Charlotte Scott, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Sobtt, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Louis Sullivan, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; John Walker, Little Rock, Ark.; Robert Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Warren Wilson, Jamaica, New York.

## Greensboro Alumnae Give \$1,000 to Bennett

GREENSBORO—Cash gifts totaling \$3,258, were presented to President Willa B. Player by graduates attending the annual All-Bennett luncheon at the college Saturday.

Largest gift—a check for \$1,000—was made by the Greensboro alumnae chapter. The Delaware Valley chapter, composed of alumnae living in Philadelphia and Chester, Pa. and Wilmington, Del., who arrived by bus 35-strong—was next, with a gift of \$550.

Graduates unaffiliated with any chapter gave a total of \$735. Mrs. Fannie Lea Hinnant, of Greensboro, president of the National Bennett Alumni Association, made the presentations.



...This book makes his college education possible

A young man needs many books for a college education. But the most important of these is the book that makes it all possible . . . a passbook for a savings account with us. Why not open an account for your children's education? Start it while they're young and add to it regularly . . . it will earn excellent returns over the years ahead. Stop in and see us today!

# MUTUAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

# 4% PAID ON ALL SAVINGS

MEMBER OF THE SAVINGS AND LOAN FOUNDATION, INC. SPONSOR OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT IN JUNE IN LIFE, SATURDAY EVENING POST AND TIME

## FLEISCHMANN'S VODKA

**\$3.15**  
4-5 Qt.  
4/5 Quart

**\$2.00**  
1 pint  
Pint

80 PROOF • DISTILLED FROM 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS  
THE FLEISCHMANN DISTILLING CORP., NEW YORK CITY