Gilmore vs. Sheriff Lee In Greene Co. Election

BY DAPHNA IMPSON

EUTAW--Greene County, Alabama, is beautiful in spring. The land along the highway is gently rolling. Green pastures are broken up by forests and occasional fields of young crops.

If this small count seems sleeping and quiet, it is sail and

Greene County may well be the liveliest county in Alabama this spring, and politics will be the reason. The outcome of the May 3 primary election may well be an indication of things to come throughout Alabama and the other Southern

For the first time in the history of the county, five offices are being sought by Negroes, who make up 81 per cent of Greene's 13,600 population.

One of the political hopefuls, the Rev. Thomas E_{\bullet} Gilmore, is running for sheriff. Known simply as "Gilmore," he is already a legend in Greene County. As project director of Greene County SCLC, Gilmore led demonstrations in the summer and fall of 1965 in Eutaw.

His opponent, Sheriff William E. Lee, is the man who met the demonstrations with a firm, but passive manner. The major industries in Greene County are farming and

lumbering. Almost 61 per cant of all farms in the county are perated by tenant. There are three lumber companies and a packaging corporation.

According to a census taken in August 1965 by SNCC, there were 1649 white people of voting age in Greene County. There were 1979 actually registered to vote.

The county voted the Democrat ticket in the 1960 Pre-idential election by a majority of 372,

In the 1964 election in which President Johnson was elected, the county voted Republican b. a majority of 600

Eutaw, the county seat, has a population of 2784. The town square is a pretty spot in an otherwise ordinary-looking small town.

The court house is a white two-story building with green shutters that sits in the center of the well-kept lawn. On one corner of the square is a fish pond.

On the other three corners are smaller copies of the court house. One building is the library, one is the probate judge's office, and the third is presently being used for voter regis-

A fearless man of 25, Gilmore laughs about wearing boots and a ten-gallon hat, "when I'm elected sheriff." His campaign slogans are cocky: "You Get More With Gilmore." and "The Third Of May Is Gilmore's Day,"

But this, too, is an illusion. Gilmore speaks with serious-(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



THE REV. THOMAS GILMORE (AT LEFT) HAD A FEW ONSTRATIONS LAST NOVEMBER, NOW THE TWO ARE OP-WORDS WITH SHERIFF WILLIAM LEE DURING SCLC DEM- POSING EACH OTHER FOR GREENE COUNTY SHERIFF.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

Weekend Edition: March 26-27, 1966 VOL. II. NO. 13







Hard Work, Hard Cash Needed To Be Sheriff, Candidates Told

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

ATLANTA, GA.--Two preachers, a teacher, a grocer, and an undertaker from Alabama's Black Belt gathered around a small room last weekend

to learn a new trade. They were all learning how to be sheriffs, because each of them is running for the office in the Democratic primary May 3.

About 30 of the 60 Negro candidates running for office in Alabama this spring were called to Atlanta by SCLC for a two-day school in practical poli-

There were experts there to tell candidates how to serve on the school board

and how to act in the legislature. The meeting of five sheriff hopefuls didn't waste time on the niceties. "Look, men," said John Riddick, a

Negro who served as deputy sheriff in a southeast Virginia county for 12 years. "The sheriff's job is just politics." "It's not an easy job."

Riddick pulled a dollar bill from his pocket and slapped it on the table, saying, "You gotta have informers, contacts. Every police force in the county has to pay cash for tips."

Riddick and others at the meeting emphasized to the candidates that the sheriff is the political boss in many countles.

The five sheriff candidates stopped taking notes, and just listened to Riddick go on for a half hour about law enforcement.

"You have to enforce the law and protect ALL citizens. There are some laws on the books that were obnoxious to me as a Negro, but I had to enforce them, Riddick said.

"Why do you want to be sheriff?" he asked each of the men.

"To apply the law to all people equally," said the Rev. Henry McCaskill of

Arresting Rednecks

ATLANTA, Ga .-- At the SCLC meeting in Atlanta, a candidate for sheriff from Greene County asked a veteran Negro deputy from Virginia, "Did you ever arrest what we would call a real redneck?"

The deputy, JohnRiddick, replied, "Sure, all the time."

"What was it like the first time" the Greene County candidate asked. "Man, that was the easiest," said Riddick. "I had an easier time arresting white people than Negroes." Hale County. "The law is detrimental

The Rev. Thomas Gilmore of Greene County said he was concerned about methods of enforcing the law. "You don't have to enforce it bitterly, even if it's done bitterly on both sides."

"You know how the sheriff gets around that one. He sends a friend over to the gas station gas station to fill up the tanks for the folks driving."

"Don't go yourself," Riddick added

"And test the loyalty of everyone on your committee. Tell one of them a secret. You'll see whether he can be trusted."

anything."

And so it went, until finally the Saturday afternoon meeting was called to an end, and former deputy sheriff John Riddick stopped talking and took a

you out of the raceby what I have said."

"You scared me further into the race," said Wesley McNear of Barbour County with a jab of his finger into the

Earlier, all 30 candidates were taught the fine art of talking to the press by Junius Griffin, director of public relations for SCLC. Griffin gave them a practice run with a few reporters at the



to the Negro."

Riddick jumped on that point immediately, saying, "The good law enforcement officer is judged by the number of men he keeps out of jail, not puts in

A professor on law enforcement from Michigan State University, Bruce Olsen, called it "discretion."

"If we arrested everybod" who made a wrong turn." said Riddick, "we wouldn't have time for anything else,"

And there are ways for the sheriff to get around the law. Riddick said. "It says here you can't hire people to drive your voters to the polls on election day," he said waving a copy of Alabama's "Corrupt Practices Act" governing political campaigns, which SCLC had reprinted for all the candidates.

quickly with a shake of his finger. "Send a friend."

"And don't ever accept campaign contributions in check. Always cash."

"Find out all you can about your op-

"Don't worry about playing dirty. It's going to get rough. They're going to use every trick in the book on you,"

"Get yourself a friend in the sheriff's office. Promise to keep him around when you get elected and he'll tell you

Then, he said, "I don't want to scare "You're doing a good job of it," said Mr. Gilmore with a smile.

plan to keep the old deputies if he were

Mr. McCaskill of Hale County said he hoped he could learn his new job with the help of the old sheriff between election day in November and his first day of office in January 1967.

"I expect the deputies would resign if I won. The element of hatred is so great. But I hope one would stay on to give experience to the force."

Mr. Gilmore said, "The deputies wouldn't work with me. But I do plan to have an integrated force."

Walter J. Calhoun of Wilcox County added, "I plan to appoint my own deputies. I don't think it would work with the (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Mayor of Country Town **Accused of Beating Negro** BY JOHN KLEIN

BEATRICE -- This little Monroe County town has never had a real racial demonstration, but it came close this week.

The town had been so peaceful, in fact, that a civil rights worker had to show people how to link arms when they closed their first mass meeting with the civil rights anthem "We Shall Over-

But the people almost took to the streets this week over a disagreement that started two weeks ago, when a Negro man was allegedly beaten and pistol-whipped by a group of whites.

Clarence David (Slim) Stallworth, 29, In answer to the first question, Patt now listed in fair condition at a Mont-Davis of Perry County said, no, he didn't gomery hospital, said five white men took part in the beating. He named three of his attackers.

One, he said, was the mayor. County Probate Judge David Nettles

called for an FBI investigation, but he refused to sign warrants for the arrest of the three men. the mayor because they were friends,

threatened to demonstrate if the mayor wasn't arrested quickly. "You have got one of the most documented cases against the mayor of this town that I have ever seen," Wilcox

and after a week of rising protest they

County SCLC worker the Rev. Daniel Harrell told Nettles Sunday before more a wrong here," he said, "but I did not



Negroes accused him of going easy on BILL STEWART, MONROEVILLE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, ADDRESSES MASS MEETING IN BEATRICE. PROBATE JUDGE DAVID M. NETTLES (AT LEFT, WITH NECKTIE) APPEARED, LATER AGREED TO SIGN THE WARRANTS. Purchase Church here.

> "If you don't arrest him, I'll guarantee you, we'll be on your doorstep." After an hour of debate, Nettles gave in. He did it almost gracefully.

"I honestly feel that I am committing than 200 Negroes packed into the New realize what a difference a few days

could make. All of you here are putting a lot of importance on time, and so I'll tell you now, I'll sign that warrant tomorrow morning."

That broke up the meeting. People rushed forward and crowded around Nettles to shake his hand. Then they (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)

Free Surplus

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--It was something like a picnic except that nobody had anything

It was like a picnic because there was enough food to feed an army. And it was like a picnic because the people waiting around to get the food seemed to be having a good time.

But it wasn't really a picnic, It was the first day of free food distribution in Macon County.

ernment's surplus stock, It was stacked and waiting inside an old airplane hangar at Moton Field. The people came from the western

The food came from the federal gov-

part of Macon County, the Shorter-Hardaway area, By 8 a.m. Monday ping carts down the long row, pulling morning, they were lined up and waiting outside the airplane hangar. They came in old pickup trucks and

battered cars. Sometimes a lot of them came together, to save gas. About twothirds of them were women. They were carrying bushel baskets,

laundry baskets, egg baskets, cardboard boxes, wooden crates, burlap bags, and bright-colored paper shop-

Some of them had to stand in line for two hours. But most people seemed to think two hours was a reasonable price

to pay for food for their hungry families. "We used to have to go without food sometimes," said one man in the middle of the line. He grinned and shook his head, "This--it's wonderful,"

Although the U.S. Department of Agriculture supplied the food, Tuskegee and Macon County are splitting the cost of distribution. Several local officeholders and candidates have taken credit for bringing the program to the county.

But the people standing in line had their own ideas about whom to thank.

"There's so many I don't know who," said one man.

"I figure it's due to President John-

son," said the lady behind him. Inside the hangar, the food was piled high on a long counter. There were cans of chopped meat, jars of peanut butter,

and bags of corn meal, rice, dried milk,

flour, grits, and shortening. Three young men pushed metal shoppackages off the counter and tossing them into the carts. At the end of the line, each cart was emptied into someone's bag or box for him to take home.

Fred Rowe, Macon County food supervisor, and S.R. Thigpen, from the state welfare department, tried tokeep everything running smoothly. But they did have a few problems.

Some people came without applying first, as required by the federal government. Some, whose applications were turned down because their family incomes were too high, came anyway. And some people came on the wrong day.

Thigpen said the people who came on the wrong day would just have to come back. "Every bit has to be accounted for," he said. "And we can't help it if



AT THE END OF THE LINE YOU FILLED YOUR BAG WITH FOOD. people don't read the dad-blamed notice right,"

Everyone who came to collect food also received written explanations from the county extension service on how to make the food last for a month, A lady was there to show people how to make wet milk from dried milk. But not many people stopped to ask.

About 2,200 families with a total of about 7,000 hungry people signedup for from other parts of the county."

the free food. Some 250 families had picked up their packages by the end of the first day.

Of those 250, only about three or four were white families. But Rowe said he thought the food distribution would get

more integrated as it went along, white families over near Shorter,16 he

"They tell me there aren't many poor said, "We should get some more later

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

THE SOUTHERN COURIER is published weekly by a non-profit, non-share education corporation, for the study and dissemination of accurate information about events and affairs in the field of human relations.

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March 26-27, 1966

Editorial Opinion

What About the Colleges?

The federal government has said that it will step up the pressure on public schools to desegregate. And some civil rights groups have planned to encourage parents to transfer their children next fall to previously segregated schools.

How about the colleges? The Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies to colleges that receive federal aid--and most of the colleges do accept federal money.

Auburn University, supported in large part by state tax money and receiving tenper cent of its money from the federal government, has two Negroes in an undergraduate student body of more than 16,000 students.

The University of Alabama, also relying on federal money for about ten per cent of its income, has enough Negro students to be called desegregated, but hardly enough to be called integrated.

Huntingdon College, a private school in Montgomery, has one Negro student on a campus of 1,100 men and women. It accepts federal funds and is therefore obligated not to deny admission "on the ground of race, color, or national origin."

The story is repeated all over Alabama and in many other states in the nation. Token desegregation has kept the "feds" off the backs of the colleges.

Much of the blame for the slowpace rests with par- for the lovely party she gave?" ents and prospective students. They should be aware that opportunities for Negroes exist at formerly segregated institutions.

And they should be aware that college desegregation does not now mean the harassment, economic reprisals, or intimidation that school desegregation may mean.

Most Negro students at largely white universities in the South report that life there is pretty normal, they feel welcome, and they can manage the academic work.

Therefore, Negro high school students should be encouraged to apply to any college without regard to whether that college has traditionally accepted only whites.

And the students should yell loud and clear the by are denied admission because of what they think is racial discrimination. If there is a slight possibility that the students' complaints will be heard in Washington, surely the colleges will hurry to reconsider the students' applications.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

Since the beginning of the civil rights struggle in Mississippi there has been the Freedom Information Service, which has attempted to fill that void in the past eight months, will have to cease Negroes in Watts. operations if we cannot raise sufficient

The ordinary communication channels in the state are controlled by a racist power structure and therefore deprive the Negro community of informa-

tion and ideas. This same power structure has seen to it that schools and other educational programs neglect the teaching of basic skills and understandings needed for higher education and full citizenship.

The civil rights movement has attempted to reach the most unreached people with verbal information on how to better their lives.

But there had never been an adequate effort to do research and produce simply written and relevant materials for the low-literacy population the movement serves.

This F.I.S. set out to do, as well as to explore the use of tapes, films, filmstrips, records, etc. in further increasing effective communication in the context of the movement.

When the F. I. S. (then called Freedom Information Center) first started to operate in July, 1965, in Jackson, only one

person was involved. Files were gathered and expanded with information on the freedom movement, and a few small requests from

civil rights workers were filled. By late September, an arrangement

had been made for six staffers to receive room and board and working space at the Delta Ministry's Mt. Beulah Center at Edwards, Miss. A proposal was drawn up which outlined a program of service to the Freedom Movement in Mississippi viacollection, distribution, and preparation of various kinds of materials for workshops, organiza-

tions, and individuals upon request. . . . We hope that your readers will

Jan Hillegas Freedom Information Service P. O. Box 366 Edwards, Mississippi 39066

want to help us.

The recent Watts riots in which a fellow "Mexican" was killed by Negroes a serious lack of essential information without any provocation caused me to available within the movement. Now, re-read my Life magazine of August 27, 1965, where (there was a) picture of another Mexican who had been cut up by

Now, how do you Negroes expect us to be brothers towards you when your young ones are always trying to shove your weight around and, if one lets them, walk all over you?

This is one who won't be pushed

J. Chico Ramos Covington, Kentucky

New Rules Tell Farmer, **Share Cotton Payments**

BY TERRY COWLES

MONTGOMERY -- Alabama grows about 100,000 acres of cotton a year that is certain to sell.

If the cotton planter can't sell his crop anywhere else, the federal government will buy it. But first he must meet regulations and cooperate if he wants Uncle Sam to protect him.

Every year the owners of cotton farms are notified before their planting



AND

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

Bill: "Is itbad luck to have a cat follow you?"

Phil: "It depends. Are you a man or a mouse?"

Mother: "Did you thank Mrs. Porter

Little Dorothy: "No, Mommie, I didn't. The girl leaving just before me thanked her and Mrs. Porter said, Don't mention it, so I didn't."

Mom Parker, to the new hired girl: "Hannah, have you given the goldfish fresh water today?"

Hannah: "No, ma'am. They haven't finished the water I gave them yester-

What kind of coat is made without sleeves and put on wet? A coat of paint.

Why is a snake a careless animal? He loses his skin.

If you lived in a cemetery, with what would you open the gate? With a skeleton key.

What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.

Which is the strongest day of the Sunday, because all the rest are weak

Why does Uncle Sam wear red-whiteand-blue suspenders?

To hold his pants up. When you lose something why do you always find it in the last place you look?

Because you stop looking when you What is it that we have in December

that we don't have in any other month? The letter D

On which side does a chicken have the most feathers? The outside.

Justice Official Says Department Should Alter Voting Rights Policy continually with him has been the

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"When people have been intimidated for years, it takes courage to walk into the courthouse and ask where the registrars' office is," said Wiley A. Branton, special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General.

"The only way a lot of people will ever get registered is for the federal government to send more federal examiners, to places other than the courthouse, Saturdays as well as weekdays.

"There will have to be enough federal presence in the counties to make people feel the federal government will stand behind what it says."

Branton spoke this week to Tuskegee Institute students and faculty members. Some people weren't sure they heard him right the first time.

Was a Justice Department employee really saying that the Justice Department is moving too slowly on voter registration? Yes, Branton said. he was.

"The federal government's policy has been to send federal registrars only to counties where people can prove discrimination or intimidation," one questioner pointed out.

"I don't agree with the basic policy, and we're trying to do something about changing it," Branton replied,

But he said local civil rights groups also will have to take more responsibility for registering--and educating--

"In some counties people won't come to register or vote even though there's no intimidation," Branton said, "I've talked with people in Dothan, Opelika, Talladega. They admit there's no real problem except indifference.

"That's going to be the one most difficult to fight."



WILEY A. BRANTON Assistant to Attorney General

season by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The notification tells them how much cotton they may plant if they want the Department of Agriculture tobe willing to buy it.

If the planter grows more than what ASCS recommends, the government will not buy his crop if he is left with it on his hands.

This year the Department of Agriculture is making it more profitable for the planter to grow even less than ASCS recommends.

If a planter grows 100 per cent of what ASCS recommends he will receive 21¢ per pound for his cotton. If he grows 65 per cent of what ASCS recommends he will receive 36¢ per pound for his cotton from the U.S. government.

If a planter employs tenant farmers or sharecroppers he must share with them the money he receives from the sale of his cotton to the U.S. govern-

How much the sharecropper is entitled to depends on how much of the crop he planted and what per cent of his crop he has agreed to pay the planter for the use of his land.

It is illegal, however, for the planter to throw a sharecropper off the land so that the planter will not have to give the sharecropper his share of the money. Neither can the planter ask a sharecropper to sign an agreement saying the sharecropper does not claim his fair share of the money.

In short, the planter can't do anything in order to keep the sharecropper's

share of the federal money from him. All of this is according to the Department of Agriculture's new regulations for the domestic cotton allotment program. The department has advised farmers who think they are not getting their fair share of federal payments for cotton to notify the county ASCS comin Washington, D.C.

Sermon of the Week

BY ALAN BAUGHMAN

ANNISTON -- "When we look at the Negro we come to see throughout his history he has been a fighter," said the Rev. Q. N. Reynolds in a Sunday sermon at the 17th Street Baptist Church.

"The Negro came to this new land disrobed of everything decent and human. He was scattered across the cotton fields and made to build the economy of the land he was deprived of enjoying. However, from his very beginning in the new world, he was a fighter."

"Someone asked Joe Louis, What makes a man a champion?' He replied, 'a champion has to move in, aim high and hit hard," Mr. Reynolds said.

He said the Negro has moved in--in the field of education, in the field of sports, through judgeship positions, against human injustices and discrimi-

"The Negro has aimed high," Mr. Reynoids said, "It has not been the Negro who has hooded himself and paraded the streets in violence and hate or bombed houses of worship, or thrust sniper bullets into the body of the Presi-

"He has disarmed himself and presented his body as a sacrifice for the eradication of the ills of the country. Love and non-violence has been his constant motto and aim, but with tears in his eyes he has kept love in his heart,"

"The only consolation that has been awareness of another power. He has not been alone. Christ fought for him, and the God of Moses has been his god,"

B'ham Market, Negroes Agree

BIRMINGHAM -- The dispute that began five weeks ago between Liberty Supermarket and Negro groups was settled last weekend. Pickets were removed from the store late Friday night.

Negotiators for the store and for the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance said the agreement called for the employment of Negroes on a supervisory level, and as cashiers, sack boys, stockmen, security guards, butcher, and snackbar saleslady.

While discussions were under way, the store was hiring 13 Negroes to most of the requested positions.

The supermarket management agreed to drop a \$2 million libel suit against the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and to meet with Negro representatives from time to time to review progress made.

The dispute started Feb. 5 when five Negroes were injured in a scuffle with the store's security guards and police. The boycott and picketing started six

days later and reached a climax Feb. 21

when five Negroes were shot in front of

the store.



SENATOR AND MRS, KENNEDY At University of Alabama

A Tale of Two Wives -- And Their Husbands

TUSCALOOSA--Two political figures who took part in a program at the University of Alabama last week brought their wives along. The comparison was in-

New York Senator Robert F. Kennedy spoke Friday night to a full auditorium of faculty and students. His attractive wife, Ethel, sat in the audience. Alabama Governor George C. Wallace spoke Saturday night to a full auditorium. His attractive wife, Lurleen, sat on the stage with him.

Senator Kennedy told the crowd that he "wanted to clear something up." He said that people had accused him of making speeches around the country to fur-

ther his campaign for the Presidency. "But I'll tell you one thing," he said. "My wife is not going to run for President."

The audience broke into wild applause and laughter. The senator leaned forward to look at his wife seated in the second row and asked, "Or are you?" Again the crowd burst a applause.

When Gove for Wallace spoke he said, "I hope you'll support my wife. She'll make a good governor because she thinks like you do."

Mrs. Wallace spoke briefly before she introduced her governor husband. She pledged that if she were elected, she would carry out the policies of the present administration with the help of "my husband," Both Kennedy and Wallace were warmly received by the students and faculty.

Each was given several standing ovations.

The occasion was "Emphasis'66," which brought together speakers from mittee or the Secretary of Agriculture across the nation. In the two-day forum, the student's role in a democratic society was the general theme. The program, sponsored the Student Government Association, covered a wide range of political views.

Senator Kennedy said that the problems in the South were basically the same as the problems in the North. Poverty, lack of proper education, and poor standards of health are responsible for many problems in the nation.

He also said that these problems would exist even if there were no questions of race, "but questions of color and nationality do exist. And they must be dealt

Following his speech the brother of the late President Kennedy answered questions from the floor, most of which concerned Viet Nam.

Naming the Boby on Election Night

HEADLAND--A.D.Livingston, who now edits the Space Information Digest of the George C. Marshall Flight Center in Huntsville, has just written a novel called "The Sky's The

On the cover of the book, Livingston tells how he got his name: "I was born in Headland, Alabama, during the night of November 8, 1932, which was a presidential election night.

"In our town, my father and other Rooster Democrats (Alabama Democrats) always sat out front of the livery stable on election night and listened to the returns on the radio. Like my six brothers and sisters before me, I was born at home, not in a hospital.

"My father felt obligated to be near by; on the other hand he was about as staunch a Democrat as you could find in those parts. Clearly,

it was a conflict of events. They solved the problem by quitting the stable and bringing the radio and booze to our house.



"As the election and the birth got on, that bunch of Democrats insisted on naming me for Al Smith and F. Delano Roosevelt, and my mother said later that she was too tired to argue with them. Hence, the initials



BY MARY MOULTRIE

Several specials are scheduled for this week, among them an hour program called "The South," This show will deal with personalities, sights, and traditions in the South past and present.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26

1966 AMERICA'S JUNIOR MISS PAG-EANT--Four runners-up from among 50 contestants will compete in the national finals, 7 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile. Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 15 in Florence.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27

BRANDED -- President Grant suspects his assassination is being planned, and asks Jason McCord to learn the identity of the plotters, 7:30 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery, and Channel 13 in Birmingham.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30

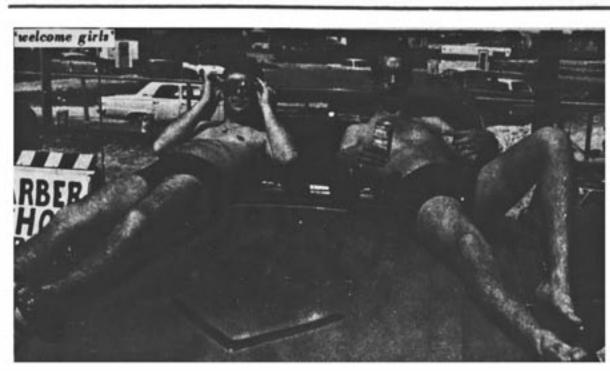
ALICE IN WONDERLAND OF What's A Nice Kid Like You Doing In A Place Like This?--Animated musical special featuring some of the characters of cartoon land. Voiced by Sammy Davis Jr., Hedda Hopper, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Bill Dana and Daws Butler, 7 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

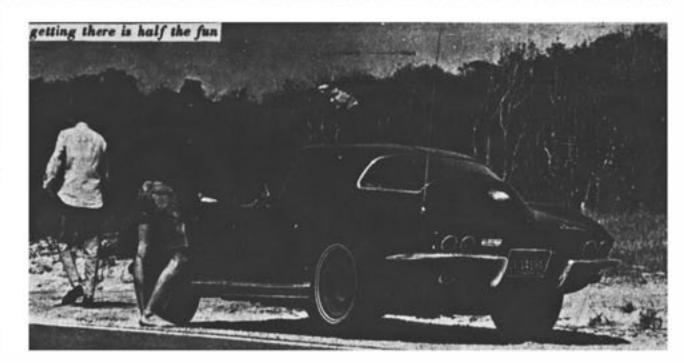
COLOR ME BARBRA--Barbra Streisand stars in her second one-woman musical special, singing songs she has recorded, and songs from the musical comedy "Funny Girl," 8 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

NO SAFE HARBOR: A REPORT OF THE BATTERED CHILD -- A report on the drive for protective legislation for children subjected to physical abuse by parents, 9 p.m. Channel 6 in Birming-

THURSDAY, MARCH 31

THIS PROUD LAND--"The South" deals with this region past and present. Joan Fountaine and Richard Kiley will read love letters of Rachel and Andrew Jackson. Singer Dionne Warwick, Roy Acuff, and Eddy Arnold will also appear, 8 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla. and Channel 6 in Birmingham.

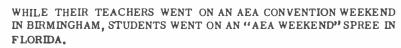




WEEKEND WHOOPEE IN PANAMA CITY!!



Photographs by James H. Peppler

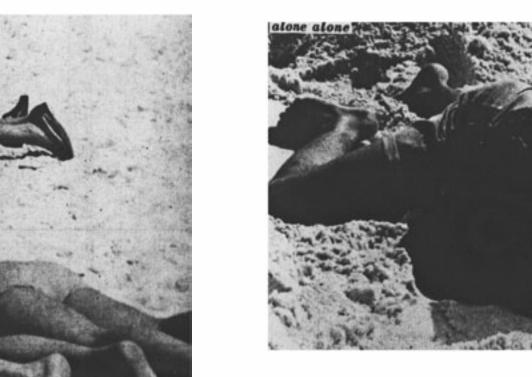








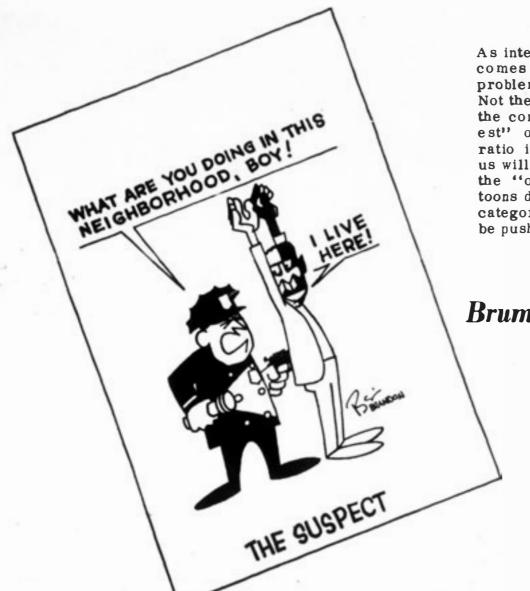












As integrated life in America becomes a reality certain unique problems must be considered. Not the least important of them is the condition of being the "onliest" one. Since the population ratio is about ten to one many of us will at one time or another be the "onliest" one. These cartoons depict some of the broader categories we will fall, jump, or be pushed into.

Brumsic Brandon Jr.



"ONLIEST"



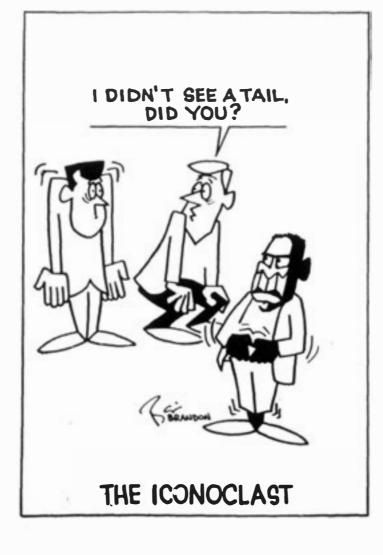
BRANDON

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League. The league has registered

hundreds of new Negro voters since the

The 19 Negro leaders backing Reed

also represent the newly-formed Bar-

bour County Political Association,

which includes the county's 13 Negro

candidates, and the Bullock County Im-

But Mrs. Guzman isn't worried about

it. She said there are other leaders --

teachers and preachers--who have in-

vited her into the two counties to meet

"The people will weigh what I have to

Mrs. Guzman admitted he has a head

start but said she thinks she is catching

talk frankly about their differences, But

they did comment in an indirect way.

ture who really cares about the poor

people, who won't get to sipping tea and

forget about them," said Reed, "You

need somebody who will be capable of

ified for the job by education and ex-

perience," said Mrs. Guzman, "I don't

want anyone in office who doesn't measure up--that I can't be proud of,"

taken to Mobile, 100 miles south, but

could not get treatment at General

Hospital there. They stayed overnight,

and Monday then went to a doctor who

said he wasn't allowed to take such a

Wednesday night Robert Valder and

Lewis Black, staff members of the

Alabama Council on Human Relations

picked up Stallworth near Enterprise,

70 miles southeast of Beatrice, and took

him to Montgomery, 95 miles north of

They first tried St. Margaret's Hos-

pital, where a doctor gave Stallworth a

"cursory check," according to Valder,

and told Black it was an "aspirin case."

Valder said he asked for a written state-

ment saying that and was refused.

Jefferson Underwood in Montgomery.

Dr. Underwood had the man admitted

to St. Jude's Catholic Hospital, and said

he would have to be hospitalized for a

week or more for close examination,

Thursday they took Stallworth to Dr.

case, Mrs. Stallworth said.

"You wantsomeone who is well-qual-

dealing with the whites."

Neither she nor Reed was willing to

"You need somebody in the legisla-

Voting Rights Act was passed,

provement Association,

will act accordingly."

the people.

Two Negroes Vie for Same Office Prattville Negroes Halt

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

UNION SPRINGS-"There's a great possibility that neither of them will win." said Rufus C. Huffman, a Negro leader in Bullock County.

He was talking about the only two Negro candidates in Alahama who are running against each other for a state office.

They are running in a district with a majority of Negro voters. But it isn't a big enough majority to split two ways.

The two candidates are Thomas Reed, a Tuskegee businessman, and Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, a retired Tuskegee institute professor. Both of them are seeking the same seat in the state legislature -- Place No. 1 in the 31st House District (Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties).

They are running against a man who already sits in the state legislature--Representative James L. Paulk of Union Springs.

The 31st District has about 25,000 registered voters. Negroes outnumber white voters by 1,000.

The arithmetic is simple: if Paulk gets all the white votes, then one of his two Negro opponents will have to get more than 90 per cent of the Negro vote ple,29

summed up her reply:

"Neither Mr. Reed nor anybody else can or will force me out of the campaign. I'm in this race to stay."

Huffman said it wasn't a question of

will help the poor people--and because he entered the race first, We don't have

added H. O. Williams, who is a candidate for Bullock County sheriff, "The lady is too conservative. She doesn't represent the thinking of the masses of the peo-

Integrated Described to Candidates

to hold various political offices, about 30 Negro candidates from Alabama were told that they should have confidence, they can't do any worse than the white man has done.

That was the message from the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., and other speakers at the workshop.

"Now it is our turn, but we don't want to make a mess of it," Mr. Abernathy told the candidates last Friday night at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Mr. King's church.

The next day, the candidates were interested in "The Nansemond Story," as told by Moses A. Riddick Jr., who said he began Negro political organization in

Nansemond County, in the peanutgrowing area of southeast Virginia, now has 43 Negro officeholders (of a total of more than 100 county offices) -- more than any other county in the nation.

How did Nansemond do it? Riddick, a member of the county board of supervisors, said he concentrated all of his early efforts and money in sections with the largest Negro population. Nansemond, near Norfolk, Va., has about 20,000 Negroes and 11,500



ATLANTA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) old deputies." He said he hoped to have Negroes and whites on his force, if elected.

Candidates for tax assessor in Marengo County, Mrs. Ann Baxton, and in Bullock County, Rufus Huffman, then took the floor from the sheriff candidates to promise a reappraisal of all the property in the county so that the appraisal is fair to all people.

A reporter asked whether electing inexperienced Negroes to office would mean bad government for a while. Albert Turner, Alabama state direc-

tor for SCLC and candidate for state representative from Sumter, Marengo, and Perry counties, had a few words to say about that:

"I couldn't truthfully say there wouldn't be some retrogressing. It is almost impossible to expect help from white politicians."

"But I have found that many of our people, even with little education, catch on awfully fast. Our set-backs willnot be greater than our gains."



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from Bullock and Baroour counties who don't like the arithm tic at all.

Last week, the leaders voted unanimously to support Reed and ask Mrs. Guzman to withdraw from the race. Huffman, himself a candidate for tax assessor in Bullock County, led the committee that went up to Tuskegee to get her answer.

It took the committee about three hours. But Mrs. Guzman this week

force but of common sense. "There should not be competition between Negroes to split the vote," he said. "We're supporting Reed because he

an axe to grind with Mrs. Guzman. But we think Reed is the man for the job." "Reed is young and progressive,"

But Mrs. Guzman said she wouldn't

Government

whites, but the number of registered voters is about the same for each race.

"We never said beforehand whom we were going to vote for," Riddick told the Alabama people. "After the registration rolls were closed we just happened to have someone announce his candida-

Riddick said he threatened economic reprisals and bargained with whites. For instance, he called off a challenge to the sheriff when his brother, John, was named a deputy in 1951. Nansemond now has four Negroes on the

sheriff's full-time staff of seven. "We made the old sheriff our friend,"

"We were always interested in a good liberal white man. You can't hit a man when he's down. We knew the white man had taken a big defeat. We didn't rub it in." Riddick said.

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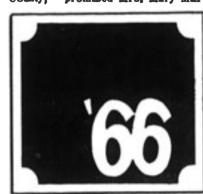
Huttman is one of 1 Negro leaders be running if there weren't some people shall, president of the Eufaula Voters whose thinking she represents. She said she had no plans to seek an office until "certain leaders of the Macon County Democratic Club came and asked me to

> The Democratic Club is to politics what the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA), Macon County's oldest and bestknown civil rights group, is to civic action. The club's leaders also head TCA and the local branch of the NAACP.

Mrs. Guzman said they visited her some time after Reed qualified for office and shortly before the March 1 deadline for candidates to enter the Democratic primary.

" 't I didn't enter just to draw votes from somebody else," she added. "I think I can win. I think they thought I could win."

The Bullock and Barbour county leaders said Mrs. Guzman won't get a vote they can influence, "Reed's got Barbour County," promised Mrs. Mary Mar-



BEATRICE PROTEST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) shook each other's hands, and talked loudly and happily. Nettles slipped out as soon as he got a chance.

The next day Nettles signed arrest warrants for Earl Helton, Jerry Kent, and Mayor T. A. Black of Beatrice. The three were arrested and freed on \$200

According to his brother Bill, Stallworth gave this account of the March 12 beating:

Stallworth was driving down a street in Beatrice late Saturday afternoon when a white man in another car flagged him down. The driver said the man sitting on the right wanted to see him.

When Stallworthwalked around to that side, Mayor Black jumped out, he said. and hit him twice with a pistol on the side of his head. The four other men got out and began kicking and beating

Stallworth's week-long attempt to get medical treatment is a story in itself. Saturday night, the night of the beating, Stallworth was taken to the Monroeville Hospital and sent from there to the office of Dr. Francis Nichols. According to his wife, Mrs. Betty Louise Stallworth, he waited until after 9 p.m.-about two hours--without being treated. Sunday, Mrs. Stallworth said, he was

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- 6. Higher pay for school teachers and state employees; more money for state schools.
- 7. Laws permitting 18-year-olds to vote.
- 8. Free textbooks for college students who are Alabama residents. 9. A central medical facility to provide medical histories for state residents.
- 10. More state money for trade schools--one to be located in Macon, Bullock, or Barbour county.
- 11. Laws banning minors other than legal witnesses from controversial court cases and hearings.
- 12. Citizen support for President Johnson's policy on Viet Nam. And THOMAS REED will open offices in Macon,

Bullock, and Barbour counties permitting the people to come in and tell me what they want me to do for them.

Dem. Primary, May 3

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Thomas Reed, Tunkegee, Ala.

Pickets for Talks

PRATTVILLE--The younger generation took over in Autauga County this

Many Negro youngsters stayed away from school in protest over the arrest of four Negro youths for the alleged beating of two white teenagers last Friday night, Bond was set at \$3,500 for

Three spokesmen for a new young people's civil rights group showed up to present complaints to members of Prattville's new bi-racial committee. The adults had a few words to say too,

Negro leaders had agreed to halt say and what Mr. Reed has to say," she demonstrations for ten days until Monsaid. "When they know the truth, they day, while the bi-racial committee considers complaints. Reed has been campaigning 12 to 14 At the courthouse last Monday night hours a day over all three countles.

> talked up front in whispers for an hour and a half while three civil right leaders sat in the front row watching. A fourth leader, Willie Wood, is a member of the committee. He was in a

a half dozen members of the committee

back room with other members listening to complaints from the three high school representatives. After 90 minutes, the complete eco-

racial group appeared and heard the youngsters for about a half bour. "They want us to give them the

nomic opportunity committee of the bi-

moon," said a white man on the commit-

"It's not the moon," answered Samuel Jemison, 17, of North Highland High School. "It's what belongs to us under the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Act of 1964,"

The committee wrote down the requests--like better science equipment, accreditation, a workshop, and better teachers--and promised to send them to another committee.

Dan Houser, Autauga SCLC president, stood up to tell the group that it wasn't paved roads and street lights that Prattville Negroes want, "It's freedom. We want the law applied equally to all citizens."

He said it wasn't fair not to release the names of white youths accused of beating a Negro last month and at the same time require a band of \$3,500 for Negro boys "involved in a regular street fight,"

There was more of the same Tuesday and Thursday night, with the three teenagers appearing before the law enforcement committee.

Jemison, Nitricia Hadnot, and Isaiah Hadnot demanded protection of Negro citizens, an end to police brutality, and immediate hiring of Negro policemen with full authority to arrest whites and Negroes. They asked the economic opportunity committee for better job opportunities in town.

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NAACP Blasts Feds, Teachers, Preachers

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE -- "Building the Great Society in the Local Community" was the theme of the NAACP Region V 14th annual convention, held here last Thursday through Saturday.

But the theme might as well have been "The NAACP vs. the Federal Government, Negro Preachers, and Negro Teachers."

The delegates--about 200 altogether from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee--cheered when Mississippi field director Charles Evers stood up and shouted at some Negrofederal officials at the head table:

"Negroes are not allowed toparticipate equally in federal programs in Mississippi, because the federal government has not done its job. It's doin' what it's always done, makin' excuses. They're usin' the same racists, the same bigots they've always had in the surplus food program."

"We're fightin' the whites over in Mississippi right now, but we'll fight

The delegates also cheered when a man from Georgia said, "I think the day has come that we do somethin' about our ministers. I say any minister who won't get up in his pulpit and preach for civil rights, he should get his pay and be sent

He was cheered again when he added, "You're gonna have to talk to your Ne-

"Hallelujah!" someone shouted, "at

The audience cheered once more.

Greene Election Issue: New Negro Deputy

ness and conviction about his bid for

"The reason I want to be sheriff is to give my children and the rest of the children in the Negro community somebody they can look up to without being afraid. I want them to understand that the law need not be feared, but that law officers are friends."

"I know that I can keep peace in this county and enforce the law the way it Oh, we have a few boys who talk tough. should be enforced. And any violator-no matter what color he is--will be

that is."

ly for business.

his professional wrestling career.

Sheriff Lee is a soft-spokenman, in-

Southern gentleman. His reputation among both whites and Negroes in

There has been no record of club swinging on his part. Leedoes not wear a uniform, and he does not carry a gun.

The office of sheriff is a family heriwith Bill Lee's father.

in 1950 when his brother, Frank, was sheriff. In 1955 Frank began working with the state government in Montgomery, and Bill Lee was appointed to the position of sheriff. He has been elected for two terms since that time.

to-do cattleman. There have been ru-

"I've been looking for a Negro deputy since last May, and I told Gilmore so who was qualified to fill the position un-

But Brown isn't really doing me any favors. That nigger is sacrificing himself because he's got money from his own business and he surely doesn't need this job."

"just fine." Everybody seems to like him, and Lee said that the people of Greene were agreeable to his choice. He said that people had stopped him on the street to congratulate him, and he has received cards and phone calls sup-

ment has forced me to be moderate."

to run, I don't care. Now, Gilmore's a Greene County Boy. I've had dealings with him at the demonstrations. I've found that he's an average colored fellow with average intelligence. If he

murder people in Vietnam, but we can't ernment, preachers, and teachers-spend \$100 for these poor people in Mis-

you too, if we have to,"

lookin' for another job."

gro teachers too." A delegate from Jacksonville, Florida, stood up and said, "I'm a school teacher."

least there's one."

"We've been boycotting the schools for two days now," the teacher said. "It's cost the school system \$122,000

During three days of meetings and speeches on subjects ranging from voting and employment to unpaid dues,

The day after the Negro candidates

announced their intentions to run for of-

fice, 250 copies of the Ku Klux Klanpa-

per, "The Fiery Cross," were left on

the steps of the church where weekly

mass meetings are held. Rumors of

Klan reorganization have been circulat-

ing in the county. Sheriff Lee com-

but it doesn't really mean anything. I

wouldn't be surprised if they (SCLC)

printed up those papers themselves and

put them out. They have their own

printing place, you know. I think Gil-

more's just attracting attention. No-

If Gilmore is elected sheriff, Lee

plans to retire to his cattle business.

He has been inthebusiness for 25 years

and be said he would welcome an excuse

to retire. Although Lee is actively

seeking reelection, he said he is doing

it because he feels the people expect

Greene County is the Rev. Percy

McShan, a Lutheran minister and teach-

fices in the neat white court house on

the town square of Eutaw will be occu-

2000 white voters.

pled by Negroes.

Seeking the office of tax assessor of

body's going to hurt Gilmore."

"There is no Klan in Greene County.

mented:

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

brought in."

"I'm not looking for any trouble. When someone has to be arrested, I'll call him up and ask him to come in. I'm not planning to go gunning for anyone."

"When I appoint my deputies I'm not going to have any racists--white or black --working with me. I'm not a racist myself, and I won't put up with anyone

Gilmore said he worries sometimes, but then he smiled and said, "But this is Gilmore and I'm going to win!"

On the ground floor of the court house is the sheriff's office. The outer office is usually filled with local men playing dominoes, but the inner office is strict-

The present sheriff, Lee, is a large man who looks as a small-town sheriff is expected to look. He played professional football with the Green Bay Packers, and he has a cauliflower ear from

spite of his tough appearance.

He has the air of a very refined Greene seems to bear this out.

tage for the Lees. A Lee has been sheriff for 45 consecutive years beginning The present sheriff became a deputy

Last week, Lee appointed the first

Negro deputy, Howard Brown, a wellmors that this appointment was a political move, but Lee vigorously denies

last May. I just hadn't found anybody til last week. I asked Brown to do it and he said yes." "I need a colored man as a deputy.

He said that Brown was getting along

porting the appointment.

Lee calls himself a moderate, although he admits, "The federal govern-But he said that he has no complaints. "It is the law, and I enforce it,"

"As long as these niggers can qualify wants to run for sheriff, that is his pre-

A few people suggested solutions to the preacher and teacher problems. One man said his father used to tell him, "If the mule is too mean to work, take the

came up again and again.

one among us is free."

be done, one way or another, because

"none of us can be free until the lowest

Many people offered solutions to the

federal government problem "because

all these Washington Negroes are here,

and we want them to know they and the

whole damn government aren't doing the

job," explained a disillusioned dele-

"It's the government's own fault, in

a way," said J.E. Wilmore from the

Memphis office of the U.S. Civil Rights

Commission. "When the civil rights

bills passed, Washington put out all

these grand press releases about what

corn out of the trough." The man guaranteed this solution would work almost every time with preachers. Teachers were a harder problem, he said. The school boards supply their corn. Another man said something had to

the new laws would do. It hasn't happened that way, and so everybody's Seven or eight federal officials gave speeches or were on panels during the convention.

> They would usually explain how federal programs are supposed to work in the South, and then someone in the audience would usually get up and say the programs aren't working that way.

> Most of the criticism was aimed at the Department of Agriculture, the Small Business Administration, the surplus food program, the new school desegregation guidelines, and slow enforcement of the laws against discrimination in employment.

Some of the criticism was aimed at Negro federal officials. "There's a lot of colored that when they get these big jobs, they turn whitel" said John W. Nixon of Birmingham, outgoing NAACP chairman for Region V.

All the federal officials admitted that the government has not been doing enough, and all said they were trying to One even said, "I agree with you. I

the federal government. Bring the pressure to bear on my agency. I welcome it, and I will help you." Nixon said, "We have put our walking shoes up for a while, but we can get

wish you would put some pickets around

them out and walk again, to Washington or anywhere else." At the last business session of the convention, Rutledge Pearson, the Jacksonville teacher who told the dele-

cott, and his NAACP branch has just

been picketing the government in Wash-

The political picture in Greene County is bright for Negroes. There are now gates about the school boycott there. 3400 registered Negro voters, and about was elected the new chairman of Region If all goes according to Gilmore's plan, three of the four ground-floor of-He was one of the leaders of the boy-

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In Junior Achievement

Mobile Business Training Project Open to White Youths Only

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

zations ask stores, banks, and factories to hire Negroes as clerks and managers instead of as maids and laborers, they are often told that no qualified Negroes have applied.

The civil rights organizations usually reply that there are plenty of Negroes capable of doing these better jobs if only the businesses would give them a chance and a little training.

Sometimes the businesses do, but the Junior Achievement (JA) program here indicates that big firms in Mobile are more interested in preparing whites than Negroes.

JA is a business training and education program for high school students. More than 100,000 students participated last year, including about 2,500 Alabama students.

In each city where JA operates, groups of about 20 students organize and run small businesses during the school year with the help of three advisors from one of the established local businesses that support the program.

The students set up the JA companies just like a big corporation. They have stockholders, a board of directors, elected officers, and workers. They

er cables. Then they sell these products around town.

Mobile's JA started in 1963 with 30 students from six high schools. It now has 550 students from eight high schools working in 22 JA companies.

The companies operate out of a building downtown equipped with workshops and office space. Assembly programs, given each fall in the participating high schools, tell the students about JA and invite them to join. "We present the program in the main public and Catholic high schools," said JA executive director Tom Myers.

Then he listed the schools. They were the main white public and Catholic high schools in the Mobile area.

Myers hopes to have enough money and space to bring an additional high school into the program next year. But he doesn't expect it to be a Negro high school.

Junior Achievement's local board of directors, composed chiefly of businessmen, has never proposed that any Negro high school be brought into the program. Myers says the question has

never come up in a board meeting. One reason for this, Myers said, is

manufacture small products like door that when JA began in Mobile "it had to MOBILE -- When civil rights organi- mats, recipe holders, and battery jump- rely on the advice of the superintendents of education, public and Catholic." "I said, 'Where do we start?' and they

said, 'Start here.' " The head of JA's board of directors, A.F. Delchamps Jr., an officer of the supermarket chain based in Mobile, adds another reason -- money. JA needs about \$30,000 a yearfor administrative

Delchamps says that only white businessmen have been asked to contribute and that "I wouldn't know where to start" to get contributions from Negro businessmen.

JA has gone only to white schools because, "we primarily thought we should first be sure that we covered the area from which our contributions came,"

Hundreds of white students would like to join JA but can't because the program does not have room for them. There are no current plans to bring in Negrohigh schools. "It'll be quite some time, I'm sure," says Delchamps, before any Negro schools will be invited.

Delchamps and Myers say they are very pleased with JA because it gives students valuable experience with business management and because it shows the advantages of the private enterprise system of economics.

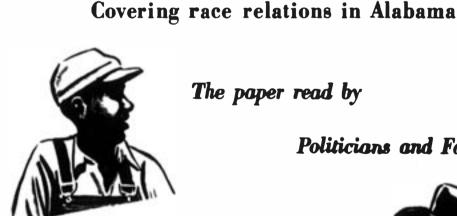
Delchamps and Myers both say that the percentage of students with serious doubts about the private enterprise system is much higher among Negroes than



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