

Gilmore vs. Sheriff Lee In Greene Co. Election

BY DAPHNA JIMPHON

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 county seems sleeping and quiet, it is only an illusion.

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 states.

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. 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 demonstrators with a firm, but passive manner. The major industries in Greene County are farming and

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

According to a census taken in August 1965 by SCLC, 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 Presidential election by a majority of 372.

In the 1964 election in which President Johnson was elected, the county voted Republican by a majority of 60 votes.

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 registration.

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)



Photo by Bob Fitch

THE REV. THOMAS GILMORE (AT LEFT) HAD A FEW DEMONSTRATIONS LAST NOVEMBER, NOW THE TWO ARE OPPOSING EACH OTHER FOR GREENE COUNTY SHERIFF.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

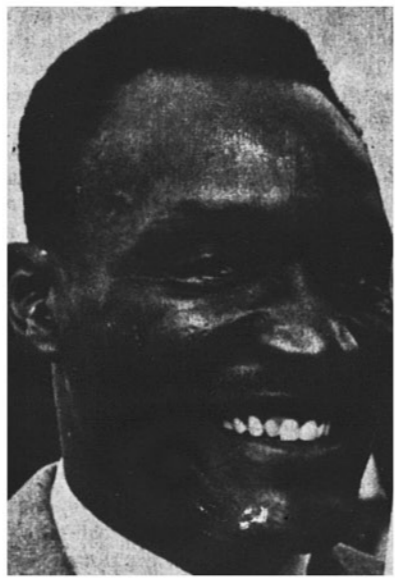
VOL. II, NO. 13

Weekend Edition: March 26-27, 1966

TEN CENTS



PATT J. DAVIS



WALTER J. CALHOUN



THE REV. HENRY L. McCASKILL

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 politics.

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 counties.

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

Hale County. "The law is detrimental to the Negro."

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."

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 jail."

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

"If we arrested everybody 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.

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

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

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

"Find out all you can about your opponent."

"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 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 breath.

Then, he said, "I don't want to scare you out of the race by what I have said."

"You're doing a good job of it," said Mr. Gilmore with a smile.

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

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 meeting.

In answer to the first question, Patt Davis of Perry County said, no, he didn't plan to keep the old deputies if he were elected.

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 Overcome."

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, now listed in fair condition at a Montgomery 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.

Negroes accused him of going easy on the mayor because they were friends, and after a week of rising protest they 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 County SCLC worker the Rev. Daniel Harrell told Nettles Sunday before more than 200 Negroes packed into the New



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 a wrong here," he said, "but I did not 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)

First Day for Free Surplus Food

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

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

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.

The food came from the federal government's surplus stock. It was stacked and waiting inside an old airplane hangar at Moton Field.

The people came from the western part of Macon County, the Shorter-Hardaway area. By 8 a.m. Monday 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 two-thirds of them were women.

They were carrying bushel baskets, laundry baskets, egg baskets, cardboard boxes, wooden crates, burlap bags, and bright-colored paper shopping bags.

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 Johnson," 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 shopping carts down the long row, pulling packages 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 to keep 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 signed up for 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.

"They tell me there aren't many poor white families over near Shorter," he said. "We should get some more later from other parts of the county."

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, John Riddick, 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 ar-

resting white people than Negroes."

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editor: Robert E. Smith
 Executive Editor: Mary Ellen Gale
 Photography Editor: James H. Pepler
 Lay-out Editor: Amy R. Pepler
 Business Manager: James M. Sims

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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 ten per 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 slow pace rests with parents 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 if they 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 a serious lack of essential information available within the movement. Now, the Freedom Information Service, which has attempted to fill that void in the past eight months, will have to cease operations if we cannot raise sufficient funds.

The ordinary communication channels in the state are controlled by a racist power structure and therefore deprive the Negro community of information 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 via collection, distribution, and preparation of various kinds of materials for workshops, organizations, and individuals upon request. . . . We hope that your readers will want to help us.

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

To the Editor:

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

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 around.

J. Chico Ramos
 Covington, Kentucky

Justice Official Says Department Should Alter Voting Rights Policy

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.

Farm Talk

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



THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLIAM CARR JR.

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

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

Mother: "Did you thank Mrs. Porter for the lovely party she gave?"

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 yesterday."

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 week?
 Sunday, because all the rest are weak days.

Why does Uncle Sam wear red-white-and-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 find it.

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.

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

"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 to be 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. government.

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 committee or the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Sermon of the Week

'Aim High, Hit Hard'

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 judgship positions, against human injustices and discrimination.

"The Negro has aimed high," Mr. Reynolds 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 President."

"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 continually with him has been the 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.



GOVERNOR AND MRS. WALLACE



SENATOR AND MRS. KENNEDY

At University of Alabama

A Tale of Two Wives --And Their Husbands

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

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

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 further 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 into applause.

When Governor 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 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 with."

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

Naming the Baby 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 Limit."

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 A. D."



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 PAGEANT--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 Or What's A Nice Kid Like You Doing In A Place

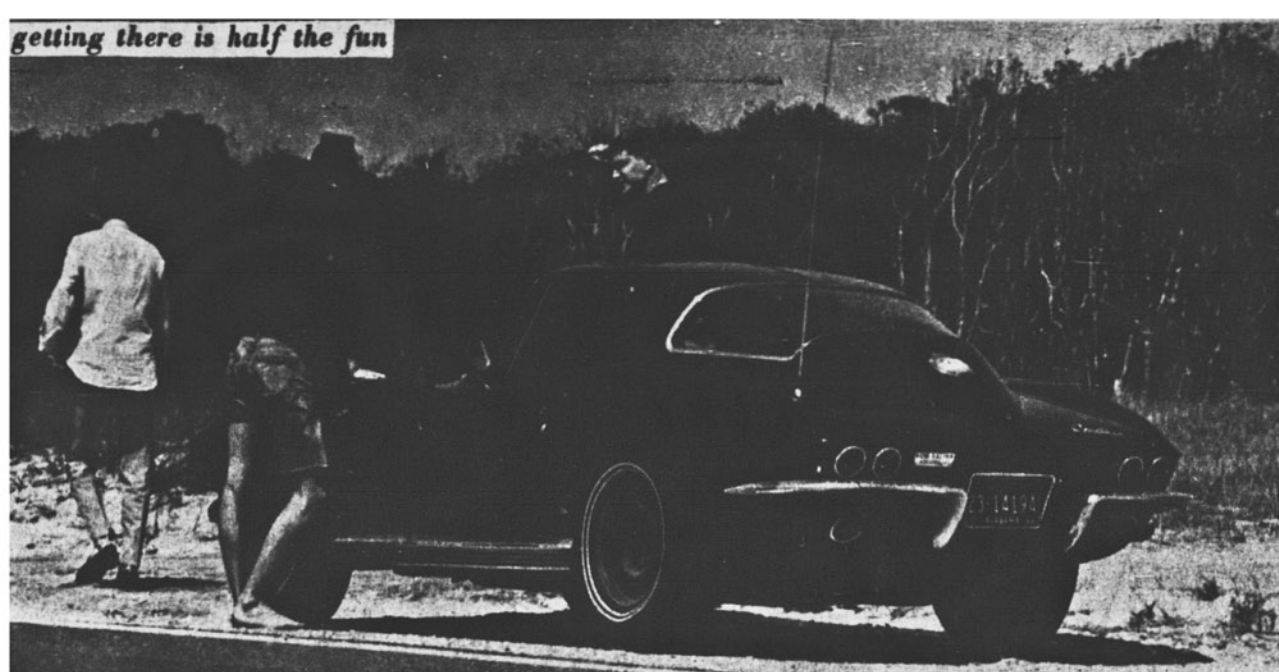
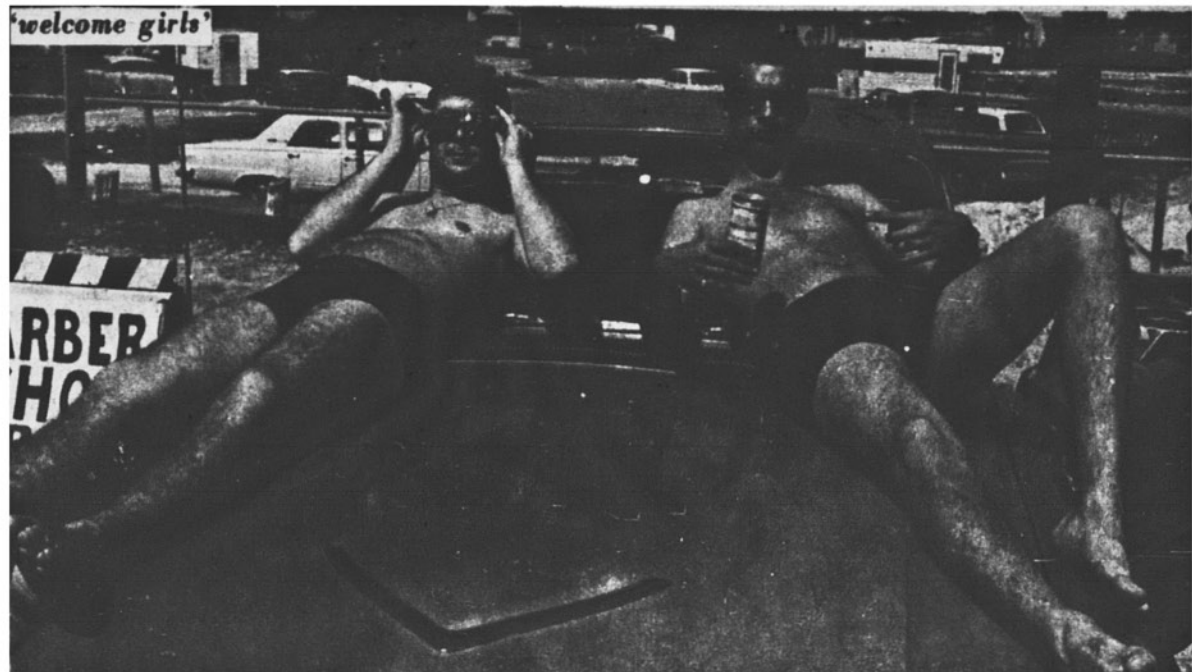
Like This?--Animated musical special featuring some of the characters of cartoon land. Voiced by Sammy Davis Jr., Hedda Hopper, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Bill Dana and Daws Butler, 7 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

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 Birmingham.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31

THIS PROUD LAND--"The South" deals with this region past and present. Joan Fontaine 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.

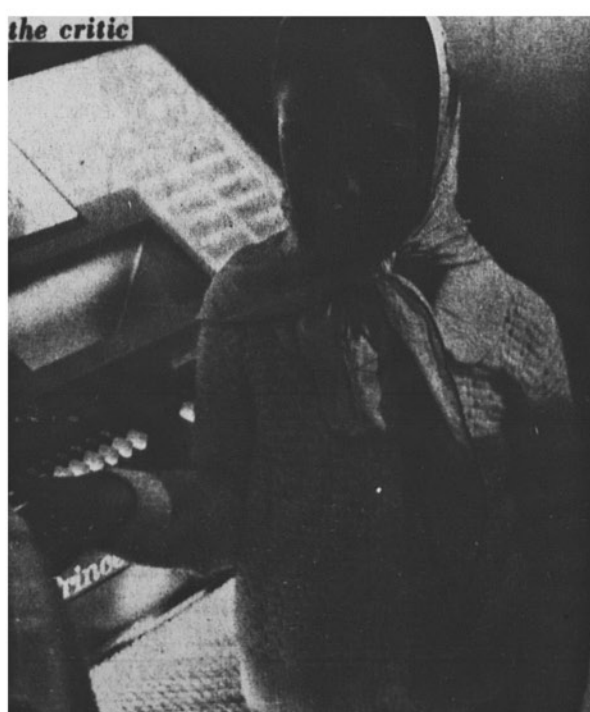
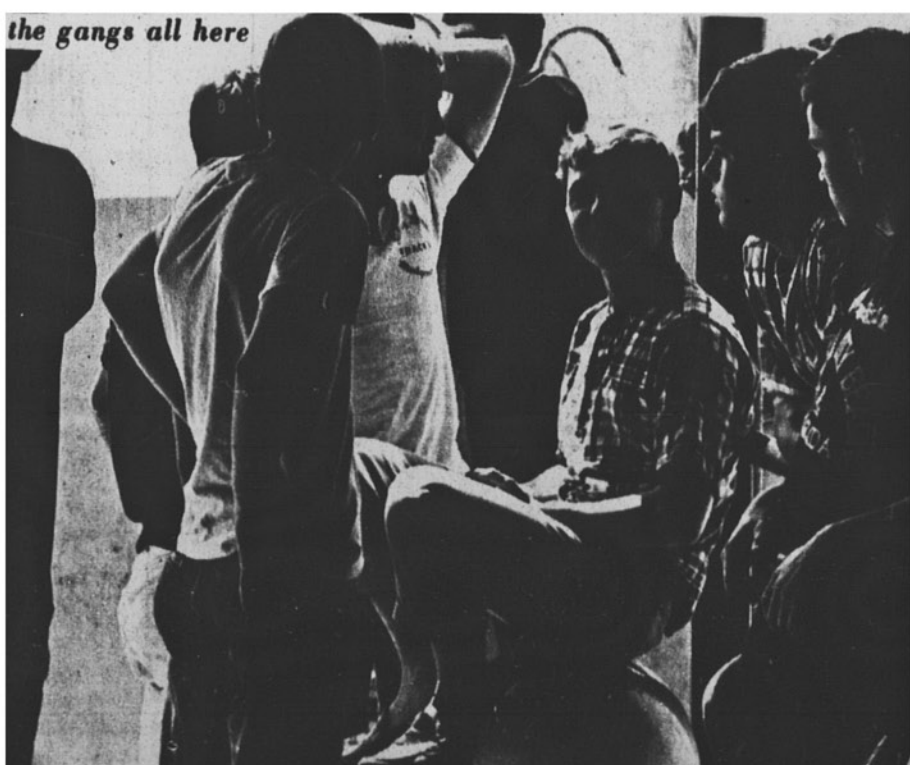
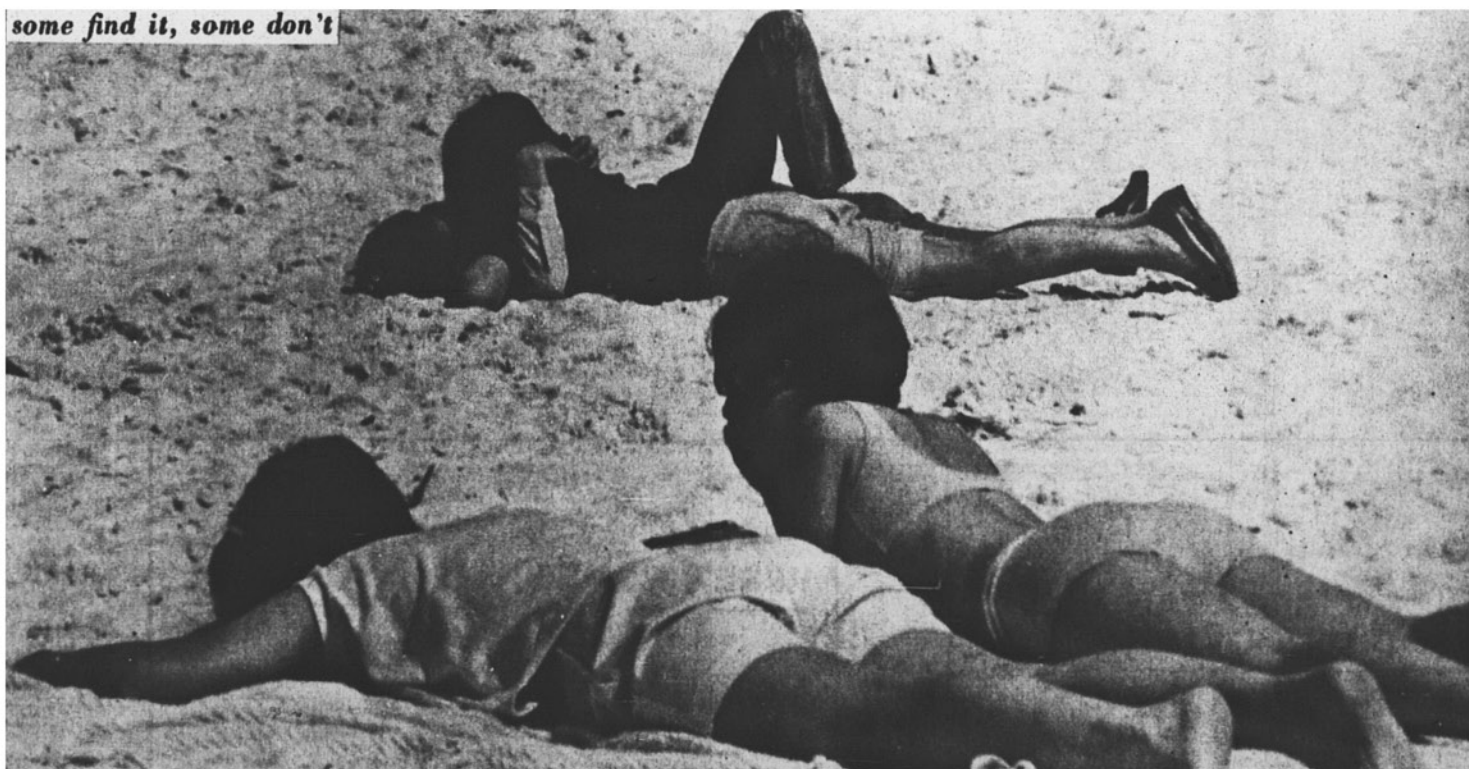


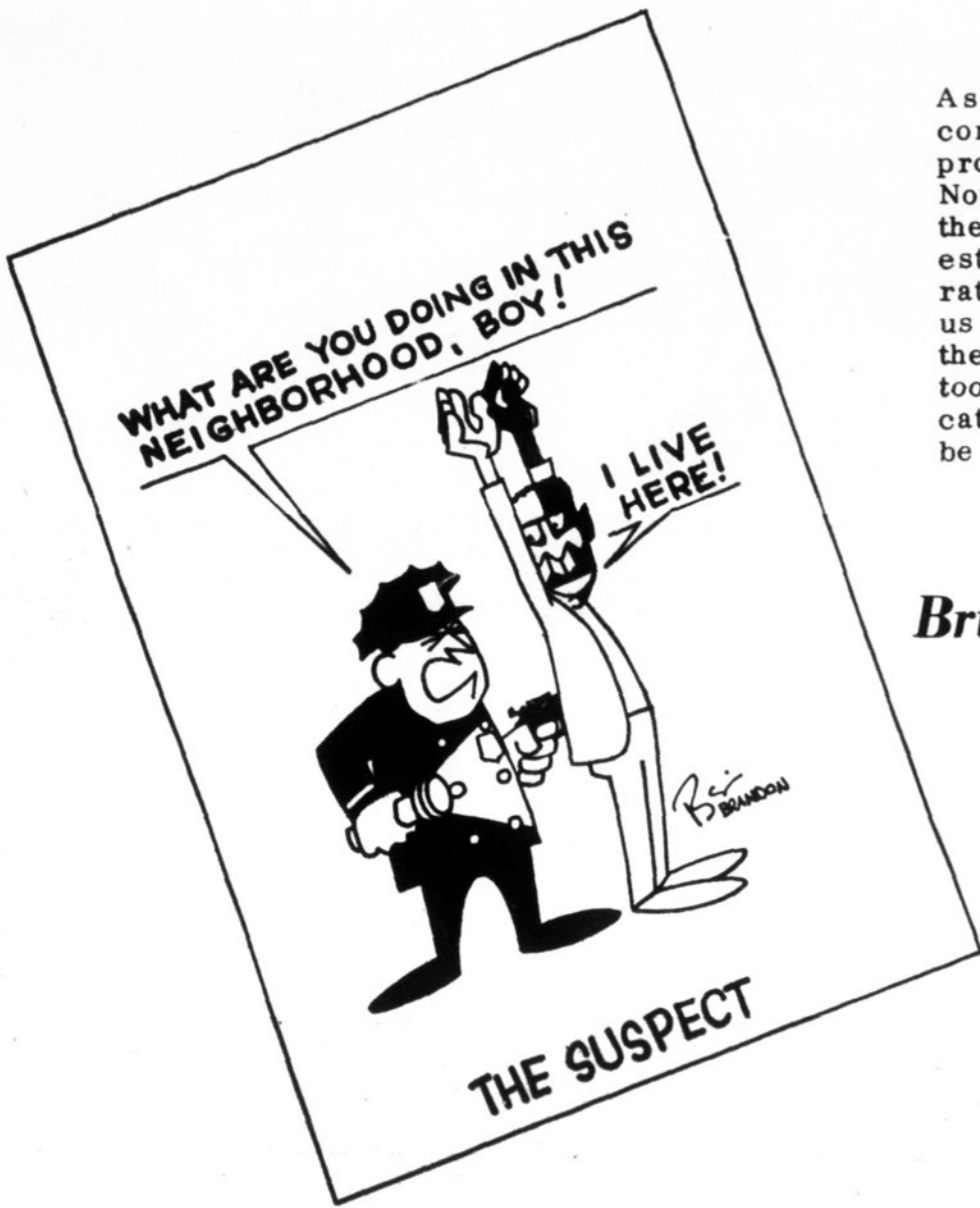
WEEKEND WHOOPEE IN PANAMA CITY!!

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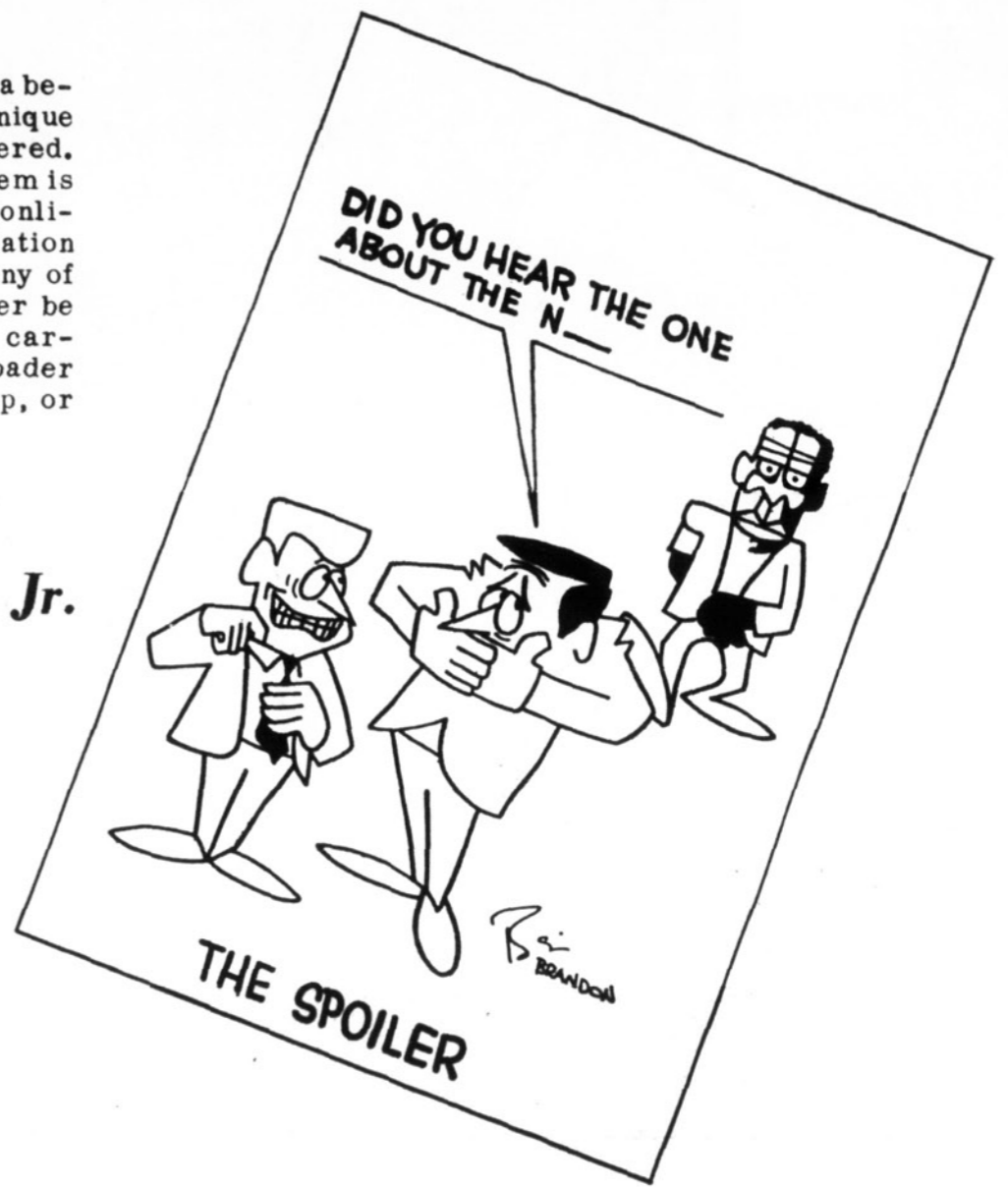
Photographs by James H. Pepler





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.

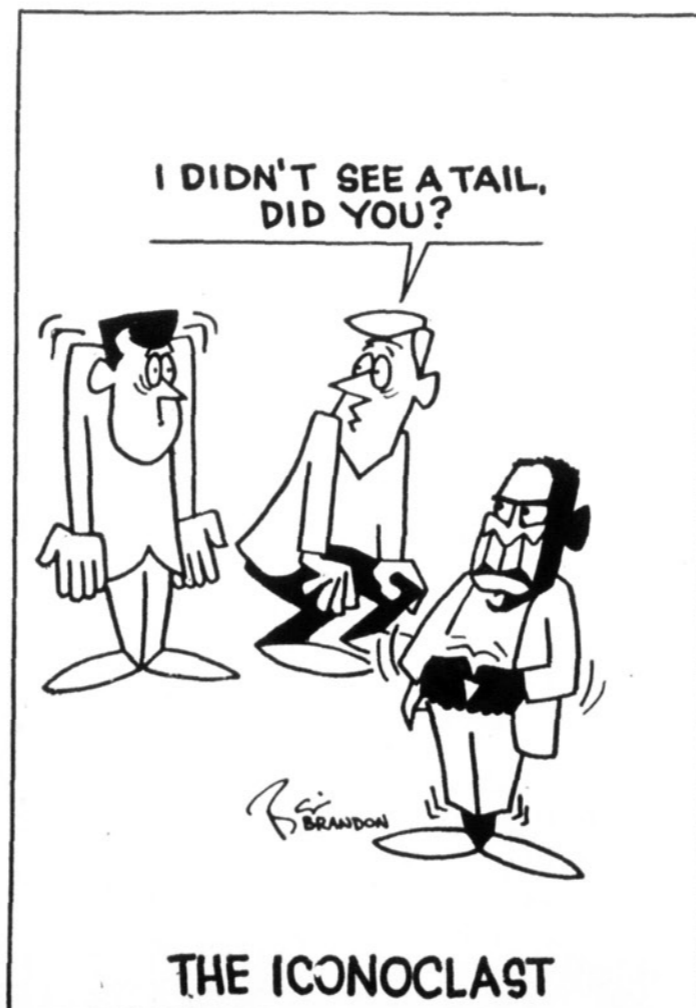
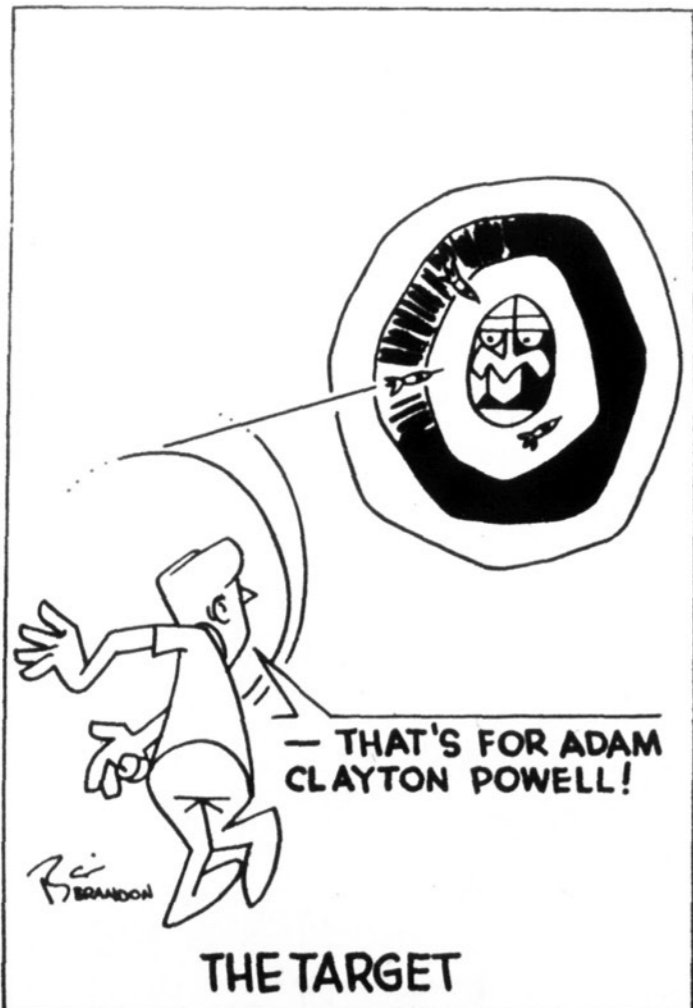
By
Brumsic Brandon Jr.



the
"ONLIEST"
ONE
BRANDON



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FREEDOMWAYS, A Quarterly
Review of the Negro Freedom
Movement, published at 799
Broadway, New York, N.Y.



Two Negroes Vie for Same Office Prattville Negroes Halt Pickets for Talks

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 Alabama 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 to beat him.

Huffman is one of 1 Negro leaders from Bullock and Barbour counties who don't like the arithmetic 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 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 force but of common sense. "There should not be competition between Negroes to split the vote," he said.

"We're supporting Reed because he will help the poor people--and because he entered the race first. We don't have an axe to grind with Mrs. Guzman. But we think Reed is the man for the job."

"Reed is young and progressive," 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 people."

But Mrs. Guzman said she wouldn't

be running if there weren't some people 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 run."

The Democratic Club is to politics what the Tuskegee Civic Association (TCA), Macon County's oldest and best-known 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.

"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-

shall, president of the Eufaula Voters League. The league has registered hundreds of new Negro voters since the Voting Rights Act was passed.

The 19 Negro leaders backing Reed also represent the newly-formed Barbour County Political Association, which includes the county's 13 Negro candidates, and the Bullock County Improvement Association.

But Mrs. Guzman isn't worried about it. She said there are other leaders--teachers and preachers--who have invited her into the two counties to meet the people.

"The people will weigh what I have to say and what Mr. Reed has to say," she said. "When they know the truth, they will act accordingly."

Reed has been campaigning 12 to 14 hours a day over all three counties. Mrs. Guzman admitted he has a head start but said she thinks she is catching up.

Neither she nor Reed was willing to talk frankly about their differences. But they did comment in an indirect way.

"You need somebody in the legislature 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 dealing with the whites."

"You want someone who is well-qualified for the job by education and experience," said Mrs. Guzman. "I don't want anyone in office who doesn't measure up--that I can't be proud of."

Integrated Government Described to Candidates

ATLANTA, Ga.--At a meeting on how 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.

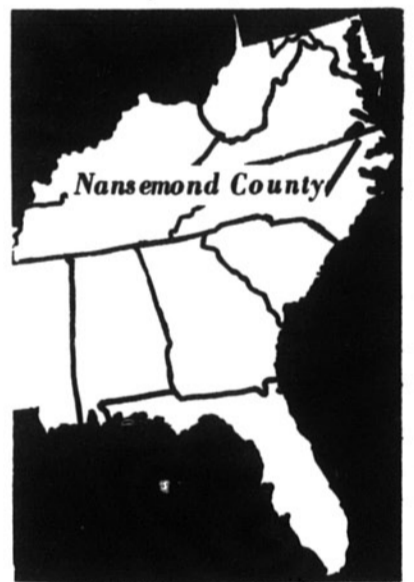
"Now it is our turn, but we don't want to make a mess of it," Mr. Abernathy told the candidates last Friday night at Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Mr. King's church.

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 1945.

Nansemond County, in the peanut-growing 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 director 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 will not be greater than our gains."

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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 bond each.

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 Stallworth walked 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 him.

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

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 case, Mrs. Stallworth said.

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 Beatrice.

They first tried St. Margaret's Hospital, 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 statement saying that and was refused.

Thursday they took Stallworth to Dr. 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.

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 candidacy."

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," he says.

"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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5. Laws removing state prisoners from public work projects,
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, Tuskegee, Ala.

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

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 each.

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 demonstrations for ten days until Monday, while the bi-racial committee considers complaints.

At the courthouse last Monday night a half dozen members of the committee 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 back room with other members listening to complaints from the three high school representatives.

After 90 minutes, the complete economic opportunity committee of the bi-racial group appeared and heard the youngsters for about a half hour.

"They want us to give them the moon," said a white man on the committee.

"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 bond 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 Isalah 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 Negro federal officials at the head table:

"Negroes are not allowed to participate equally in federal programs in Mississippi, because the federal government has not done its job. It's doing 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 spendin' \$4 million a day to murder people in Vietnam, but we can't spend \$100 for these poor people in Mississippi!"

"We're fightin' the whites over in Mississippi right now, but we'll fight you too, if we have to."

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 lookin' for another job."

He was cheered again when he added, "You're gonna have to talk to your Negro teachers too." A delegate from Jacksonville, Florida, stood up and said, "I'm a school teacher."

"Hallelujah!" someone shouted, "at 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 already."

The audience cheered once more. During three days of meetings and speeches on subjects ranging from voting and employment to unpaid dues,

these three subjects--the federal government, preachers, and teachers--came up again and again.

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 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 be done, one way or another, because "none of us can be free until the lowest one among us is free."

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 delegate.

"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 the new laws would do. It hasn't happened that way, and so everybody's mad."

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 white!" 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 do more.

One even said, "I agree with you, I wish you would put some pickets around 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 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 delegates about the school boycott there, was elected the new chairman of Region V.

He was one of the leaders of the boycott, and his NAACP branch has just been picketing the government in Washington.

In Junior Achievement

Mobile Business Training Project Open to White Youths Only

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL
MOBILE--When civil rights organizations 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

manufacture small products like door mats, recipe holders, and battery jumper 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

that when JA began in Mobile "it had to 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 year for administrative expenses.

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 Negro high 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 whites.

Greene Election Issue: New Negro Deputy

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
ness and conviction about his bid for office.

"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 should be enforced. And any violator--no matter what color he is--will be 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 that is."

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 strictly for business.

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 his professional wrestling career.

Sheriff Lee is a soft-spoken man, in spite of his tough appearance.

He has the air of a very refined Southern gentleman. His reputation among both whites and Negroes in Greene seems to bear this out.

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

The office of sheriff is a family heritage for the Lees. A Lee has been sheriff for 45 consecutive years beginning with Bill Lee's father.

The present sheriff became a deputy 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.

Last week, Lee appointed the first Negro deputy, Howard Brown, a well-to-do cattleman. There have been rumors that this appointment was a political move, but Lee vigorously denies this:

"I've been looking for a Negro deputy since last May, and I told Gilmore so last May. I just hadn't found anybody who was qualified to fill the position until last week. I asked Brown to do it and he said yes."

"I need a colored man as a deputy. 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."

He said that Brown was getting along "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 supporting the appointment.

Lee calls himself a moderate, although he admits, "The federal government has forced me to be moderate." But he said that he has no complaints, "It is the law, and I enforce it."

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

rogative."

The day after the Negro candidates announced their intentions to run for office, 250 copies of the Ku Klux Klan paper, "The Fiery Cross," were left on the steps of the church where weekly mass meetings are held. Rumors of Klan reorganization have been circulating in the county. Sheriff Lee commented:

"There is no Klan in Greene County. Oh, we have a few boys who talk tough, 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 Gilmore's just attracting attention. Nobody's going to hurt Gilmore."

If Gilmore is elected sheriff, Lee plans to retire to his cattle business. He has been in the business for 25 years and he 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 him to.


Seeking the office of tax assessor of Greene County is the Rev. Percy McShan, a Lutheran minister and teacher.

The political picture in Greene County is bright for Negroes. There are now 3400 registered Negro voters, and about 2000 white voters.

If all goes according to Gilmore's plan, three of the four ground-floor offices in the neat white court house on the town square of Eutaw will be occupied by Negroes.



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