

And Now It's the Voters' Turn

Mass Meeting Day Tuesday For Lowndes County Party

HAYNEVILLE--"Tax the rich to feed the poor--that's my slogan." And that's what Mrs. Alice Moore of Lowndes County told her supporters in her campaign for tax assessor.

The audience of 200 at the Lowndes County Freedom Organization political meeting last Sunday cheered for her.

"If everyone had been taxed their share we'd have better schools and good roads today," Mrs. Moore said. She told the crowd at Mt. Moriah Church.



'A Trick,' Says Mobile Leader

MOBILE--"They did a trick," said Mobile's NAACP president this week after he left the school board meeting.

The board was to reconsider its decision of two weeks ago not to ask for almost \$2 million in federal anti-poverty money for a summer school program. The move was protested loudly by Negroes and whites at the time and at an NAACP rally last week.

The board did reconsider its original decision, and it voted Wednesday to apply for the summer school program. But it also voted, at the suggestion of a member who had earlier voted against the program, to leave out the "enrichment" and lunch programs in the summer project.

Dr. R. W. Gilliard, president of the Mobile NAACP, called this "a watered down" version.

Other NAACP members said they had expected the board to approve some sort of program, because of the protest; but they also expected the board to make sure it approved a program that the federal government will turn down anyway. Gilliard would not say whether he thought the federal government would accept the Mobile plan without enrichment or lunch programs.

The 250 people who showed up at the NAACP rally heard several speakers demand that the school board seek the federal money. The rally also gave people a chance to bring up everything that has been bothering them for years about schools and other things.

Jack C. Gallalee, president of the Mobile County school board, was the only member to accept an invitation to come to the rally. He said the board was acting in good faith for quality education in all schools. He said that after the upcoming board meeting "I think you will have the summer program that you hoped to have."

No Agreement at Helicon School

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

LIVERNE--The board of education and the leaders of the Helicon School boycott were still far apart after a special school board meeting Monday night.

Collins Harris, president of the Crenshaw County Improvement Association, asked for the meeting to discuss the grievances that prompted Negro parents to keep their children out of school for the past four months. The school board quickly agreed.

But after the hour-and-a-quarter meeting in the Crenshaw County Courthouse, no one was very happy. And Negro parents said the boycott was still on. Harris said afterwards, "All they want is to get our kids back in school. They don't want to do nothing. They don't want to do nothing but keep it like it was last year."

Asked if the Negro children would return to Helicon School, Harris said quietly, "They won't be back."

Mrs. Eula Merritt, who has two boys out of school, said she didn't believe the board members when they told the parents that B. Y. Farris was no longer the principal at Helicon School.

The first goal of the boycott was to get Farris fired. "They said he was

Beechwood that it was time for Negroes to take over their county government.

Mrs. Moore is seeking the nomination in the independent party in Lowndes County that will select its candidates at a mass meeting Tuesday. While many Lowndes voters will be going to the Democratic primary, the Negro party will be holding a meeting outside the courthouse in Hayneville. By law, third parties must pick their candidates at that time.

If the "black panther" party selects Mrs. Moore, she will oppose a white woman, Mrs. Charlie C. Sullivan.

Mrs. Sullivan, who is running for reelection as assessor without Democratic opposition, says, "Down through the years women have been expected to handle household bookkeeping and taxes, so why shouldn't they be qualified to do the same thing for a county?"

There are about 2,200 Negroes registered at present in Lowndes and about an equal number of whites. Whites and Negroes have been running quite separate election campaigns. There have been no white candidates showing up at Negro churches asking for votes, and no Negro candidates seeking Democratic nominations. The big showdown comes in November.

Only Frank Ryals, sheriff for the past 11 years, has opposition in the primary Tuesday. The tax collector, running unopposed, says, "It's the best way to win."

In November Ryals may have an opponent from the growing Republican Party in Lowndes and almost certainly will face a Negro opponent. At Mt. Moriah Church last Sunday, Jesse Favor and Sidney Logan Jr. said they wanted the sheriff's job. One of them will be chosen Tuesday by the freedom organization.

Logan said if he were elected, the people of Lowndes County would no longer need to fear the law. "I will not be the man to stand in the courthouse door when you come to seek power."

Minutes before, Favor got up to the pulpit to say, "We have too long waited and done nothing for ourselves. Vote for me and I'll stand up for fair treatment."

One by one, the Lowndes County folks got up to tell their friends and neighbors what they planned to do if elected: Emery Ross, unopposed for coroner; Mrs. Josephine Wagner and Frank Miles Jr., both for tax collector; Robert L. Logan, Mrs. Bernice Kelly, John Hinson, Mrs. Virginia White, Mrs. Willie M. Strickland, and her sister, Mrs. Annie B. Scott, all for school board places.

As youngsters passed out home-made Hinson campaign leaflets, John Hinson displayed a cut-out of a schoolhouse on his lapel. It said "Vote for Hinson."

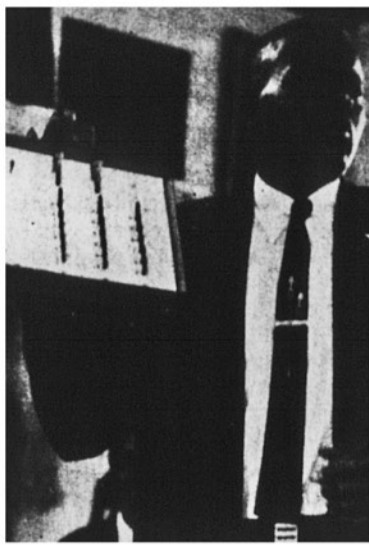
John Hulett, president of the freedom organization, made it clear to the audience that to participate in Tuesday's meeting people must be registered voters who have not voted in the Democratic primary that same day. Otherwise, he said, the county might have legal grounds for refusing to recognize the independent party candidates.

definitely gone," said Mrs. Merritt. "But I don't believe it, because they didn't notify us. And they didn't tell the teachers--they didn't know anything about it."

A school board member said he couldn't understand why the people didn't believe Farris was gone. "If they don't believe it, they can go out to the school and see for themselves," he



COLLINS HARRIS



TEACHING HOW TO VOTE
In Prattville



POLICE CHIEF WELCOMES VOTERS
In Eufaula

Police Brutality Charge Enters Race in Macon

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE -- A little over eight weeks ago, two men from the Macon County sheriff's department walked into a house a little ways north of the city limits.

Some minutes later they came out with an 18-year-old Negro girl they had arrested. They took her downtown to the sheriff's office. Sheriff Harvey Sadler sent her back home.

Within a few days, a story of police brutality began circulating around the county. At least one of the three candidates running for sheriff against Sadler used it in his campaign.

Sadler didn't mention the story unless it was mentioned to him. Then he denied most of it as a "political trick."

Until last week, the case sizzled quietly in the background of the sheriff's race. Then, the local NAACP decided to make it public.

In a letter to Sadler and the local newspaper, the acting chairman of the NAACP's legal redress committee said the committee had asked Sadler to investigate the case.

"We have heard nothing from you," wrote William P. Mitchell. As a result, he said, he was publicizing the story to get "reactions from persons other than the principals in this controversy."

said.

But Harris said that even if Farris was gone, that wouldn't be enough. He said, "We'll send the children back when the schools are integrated--when they fix (Helicon School) up and make it just like other schools. We don't want no Negro schools."

Mrs. Merritt said she still remembered "tear gas, dogs and horses" used on demonstrators last February.

"I don't feel the children should go to school," she said, "because they can't learn. They're more afraid than anything else."

The school board members said they were disappointed that no agreement had been reached. One said the Negro parents "didn't offer any solutions at all. We feel like we've worked with them as close as we possibly can."

About 40 parents attended the meeting. The five members of the county board of education were there, and so were State Representative Alton Turner (now running for the state senate) and Deputy Sheriff W. D. Horn.

The boycott has been going on since last Christmas. At one time 90 per cent of the 450 students stayed out of school. Now, more than 200 are still boycotting.



KISSING VOTER'S BABY
In Perry County



FINALLY, THE CANDIDATE WAITS
In Wilcox County

The quickest reaction came from Sheriff Sadler. He said there had been a misunderstanding about his investigation. He said he had completed it and found nothing to report. He also said he had talked to the FBI about it.

Another reaction came, indirectly, from the Macon County Democratic Club. The club, oldest political organization in the county, was reported in a bitter fight over its endorsement of a candidate for sheriff.

Although the club doesn't name its choices until the day before the election, most people thought Sadler had the endorsement practically in his pocket. Now, some people think the club will support Lucius D. Amerson, the only Negro candidate for sheriff, or no one.

The case is told in two short affidavits given to Mitchell by Miss Savannah Harvey, the girl who was arrested, and by Mrs. Lillie Martin, one of eight witnesses.

The affidavits say Mrs. Martin, a regular sheriff's deputy named Jack Ayscue, and a special deputy went to Miss Harvey's home late in the afternoon March 3. They were looking for Mrs. Martin's daughter, Doris.

Miss Harvey said the two men "forced their way into my house and told me to 'get out of the way.' I asked him for his search warrant. Officer Ayscue told me that 'I don't need a goddam search warrant.'"

Sadler said the deputies didn't need a search warrant because they saw Doris Martin in Miss Harvey's house. Miss Harvey and Mrs. Martin said that Doris wasn't there.

Miss Harvey said the deputy twisted her arm, threatened to break it, arrested her, and started to take her away half-dressed. "Upon learning that they were going to take me out of the house, I pleaded with them to permit me to change to street clothing or at least to put on shoes. Officer Ayscue said 'you don't need no goddam shoes.'" She was shoved in their car, handcuffed so tightly that it hurt, and forced to walk barefoot through rain water, she said.

"When an officer tries to keep from using force and hurting people, they can put up a pretty good scrap," Sadler explained. He said no unnecessary force was used on Miss Harvey because no one wanted to hurt her.

"It's just a political thing," he said.

But at least two people in Macon County don't want the case to be a political thing. They are Miss Harvey and her mother, Mrs. Freddie Harvey.

"It's not a campaign issue," Mrs. Harvey insisted. "I asked them not to make it one. All we want is justice--but nothing has happened."

A History-Making Day For Alabama Tuesday

The most important state election in Alabama history takes place Tuesday. More than 225,000 Negroes are expected to join 600,000 white voters in the Democratic primary, the South's first major election under the federal Voting Rights Act.

Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, wife of Governor George C. Wallace, is trying to become Alabama's first woman governor--and the third in the nation's history. Governor Wallace, by law, cannot succeed himself.

History is also being made by the more than 80 Negro candidates running for state and county offices.

In seven counties--Perry, Macon, Greene, Hale, Wilcox, Barbour, and Bullock--Negroes are seeking the Democratic nomination for sheriff, the most powerful local office.

The Alabama legislature, now all-white, may have some Negro members in its next session. Twelve Negroes are running for the state House of Representatives in the primary. And one Negro, Lonnie Brown of Alberta, is running for the state Senate from the 19th District--Wilcox, Clarke, Monroe, and Conecuh counties.

In two counties, Lowndes and Dallas, large numbers of Negro voters may stay away from the polls, and hold mass meetings to nominate independent candidates for local offices.

Stokely Carmichael of SNCC and the leaders of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization have urged Negro voters to come to the meeting, not to the polls, next Tuesday. A SNCC worker explained:

"The Negro can't control the Democratic Party on the state or county levels in Alabama, and he ought to organize something he can control."

In Dallas County, Clarence Williams, chairman of the Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization, says it's "very stupid to tell people not to go to the polls. ... There's a governor being elected."

But, says Williams, "some people are going fishing May 3"--enough people to hold a mass meeting for independent candidates in Dallas County. Williams says his group will probably not oppose qualified Negroes nominated in the primary.

Dr. John Nixon, state NAACP chairman, says "We want every Negro to vote--it's a critical thing for us." But, he

says, an independent party of Negroes and whites may be needed in the future, "if Negroes aren't admitted as an integral part of the Democratic Party."

The way Negroes vote might be the deciding factor in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor. Three big Negro groups--the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc., the Confederation of Alabama's Political Organizations, and the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting--have endorsed Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers.

If no candidate for governor, or for any other office, gets a clear majority of the votes cast, the two top finishers will face each other in a run-off May 31.

Alabamians will also vote for the Democratic candidate for U. S. senator. The present senator, John Sparkman, was sitting pretty until this week, when two big Negro groups endorsed one of his opponents.

The Democratic Conference and the Coordinating Association both endorsed Frank E. Dixon, a missile engineer from Huntsville, for senator. COAPO has not endorsed anybody.

Montgomery's run-off last Monday for the Democratic city commissioner nomination provided an example of a split Negro vote. Local Democratic Conference leaders like Rufus Lewis endorsed Harry Kaminsky, but local COAPO members who had voted for Pleas Looney in the first Montgomery primary refused to support Kaminsky.

So Cliff Evans, the man most Negro groups were originally trying to beat, won the nomination, 12,499 to 10,680 for Kaminsky.

U. S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach has announced in Washington that federal observers will be watching the Tuesday election in the 11 Alabama counties that have had federal voting examiners. These men will receive complaints from people who say they were not allowed to vote.

This Week

This week ahead will make history because there are new faces in Alabama politics. For some of those new faces, see PAGE THREE.

Is history repeating itself? See PAGE TWO.

Thousands of Alabamians will be voting for the first time. For a few tips see PAGE FOUR.

Big Political Day In Dallas County

SELMA--Tuesday will be a very interesting day in Dallas County. The main attractions will include:

1. Two "big names"--Sheriff Jim Clark and former Public Safety Director Wilson Baker--banging heads for the Democratic nomination for sheriff.

2. A mass meeting, called by the Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization, to nominate independent candidates for county offices.

3. A fight between a veteran legislator and a young upstart for the state senate nomination.

4. The contest between the Rev. P. H. Lewis of Brown's Chapel AME Church and B. V. Hain of Selma for the nomination for the state representative's spot that Hain now holds.

Baker, already endorsed by the Dallas County Voters League, spoke last Friday night in Brown's Chapel, where last year's civil rights demonstrations began. He told the crowd, "No person, Negro or white, will ever have to hang his head because he voted for me."

In answer to a question, Baker said he thought it would be a good idea to have female attendants for women prisoners in the county jail. He said he wouldn't search a woman unless it was an emergency. "If a woman's got a knife down her bosom," he said, "I'll either try to talk her out of it or go and get it."

Baker stayed only a short time, explaining, "I have to rush back to the hospital to see my sick brother who had a heart attack."

But many Negroes here are not sup-

porting either Baker or Clark. Some of them will be at the mass meeting Tuesday to put up a slate of independent candidates, including one for sheriff.

Clarence Williams, chairman of the voters organization, said he wants to get 40 or 50 members signed up for the mass meeting. Alabama law is not specific about the number of people necessary for such a mass meeting, but it does say 25 signatures are required to nominate by petition.

If the correct legal procedures are followed, the names submitted by the mass meeting must appear on the November ballot.

At a meeting last Monday night, one man was asked if he would be willing to run for state representative on an independent slate. He said he thought the job required a lot of qualifications.

But A. D. Bush of the voters organization told the man, "You can represent me. That's all you need. We know you ain't going to sell us out."

In the Democratic primary, Dave Ellwanger of Selma, a young lawyer in the state Attorney General's office, is challenging Walter C. Givhan of Safford for the state senate nomination. Givhan, the present state senator, was a leading supporter of Governor George C. Wallace's succession amendment.

Other Negro primary candidates in Dallas County include Lawrence Williams for tax collector, Robert E. H. J. Perry and the Rev. J. D. Hunter for the court of county revenues and the Rev. S. J. Brown for coroner.

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Editorial Opinion

The Anvil

A very important election is upon us. Many people have worked hard and some have died to make this and future elections ones in which all the people will speak.

Although thousands of Negroes in Alabama are now qualified to vote, they will be participating in an election process that is stacked against them.

In Dallas and Lowndes counties, Negroes who want to select local candidates who best respond to their needs (in an independent third party) will be prevented by law from casting primary ballots for Democratic nominees to important state and district offices. In most counties in Alabama, Negroes will have to choose among candidates whom Negroes had nothing to do with selecting for the primary ballot. And in just about all counties, Negroes will vote under rules they had no hand in making, with election officials selected from outside the Negro community, and in polling places convenient to white neighborhoods.

Still, among the candidates for state-wide office and for several county positions, there are very clear choices for Alabama's new voters. In other words, be sure to vote. Make your choices on the basis of what you have seen and heard about the candidates and on the basis of endorsements from local leaders you respect. Remember that the choice in the end is yours, and you do not have to vote the way you have said you were going to vote. No one can control your vote if you make up your own mind.

Beyond that, the best advice for voters comes from Charles Morgan, an attorney from Atlanta, who spoke this month to a meeting of Negro Democrats:

"Politics does offer one road to the settlement of racial problems. The solution itself does not lie in politics but it is from the political anvil that the sparks of change will fly. There must be not merely more jobs for Negroes, there must be more jobs, period. There must be not merely the betterment of the lives of middle-class Negroes and whites. There must be a total revamping of the social structure, so that there is no underprivileged class, be it Negro or white. Government can make these changes, and government is politics. . . ."

"You must constantly press for the registration of poor Negroes, for as you have lately seen, the first rule of politics is simple mathematics. And almost all politicians can count. You must train and develop poll watchers and vote counters. You must never wed yourself to a particular political party. You may go steady but marriage is out. . . ."

"But regardless of the means you use to your political ends, you have much to add to the flavor of political life in the South and nation. For it is you largely who are responsible for the war on poverty; it is you who are largely responsible for a review of our economic policies regarding unemployment and a new look at the role of welfare in our society and a guaranteed annual income. You have suffered more than most Americans and you must not forget that suffering, for today you recognize national problems as yet unrecognized by other Americans."

Brewton Nominates 15

BREWTON--About 200 Negroes met Monday night in the First Street Siloam Baptist Church here and discussed two of the three big things on people's minds now in Negro sections of town.

One was the formation of a bi-racial commission. Fifteen people were nominated by the group. The mayor of Brewton will choose the Negro members of the commission from this list of 15.

The mayor has not decided how many Negroes and whites will be on the commission altogether. When he decides on the total, he will appoint Negroes to about 40 per cent of the seats. This is the percentage of Negroes in the Brewton area.

The second item on the agenda was the election. No Negroes are running for office in Escambia County, but the group wants to make the white candidates feel the Negro vote.

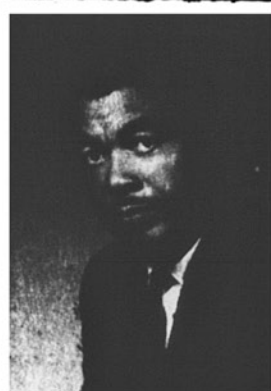
"We've got to get together with the people in Atmore," said one lady. Atmore is the other main town in the county.

S. C. Cheatham was named head of a committee to contact the people in Atmore.

The third thing on people's minds is the shooting last Saturday of 29-year-old Peter Hanks by a policeman in Brewton. Hanks, a Negro, was taken to a hospital in Mobile with bullet wounds

in the leg and stomach. Will Harvey, head of the civic group that called Monday's meeting, said the facts of the case are still unclear. He wants to wait for a full investigation before deciding what to do.

After talking to the wounded man in the hospital, Mobile Negro leader J. L. LeFlore said he would file a complaint with the U. S. Justice Department in Washington.



**VOTE FOR
Otis Pinkard
for Tax Collector
Macon County
Democratic Primary May 3
(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Otis Pinkard,
Tuskegee, Alabama)**



**VOTE May 3rd FOR
The Man Who Cares For All
The People Of Macon County
And Who Knows Our Needs**

**- ELECT -
Charles G. Stokes**

**Commissioner
Board of Revenue District 1
I appreciate your vote and support**

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Charles G. Stokes, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama)

- Ability
- Experience
- Integrity

**What Happened 99 Years Ago
When Negroes Had the Vote**

BY GAIL FALK

Next Tuesday in Alabama thousands of Negroes will be voting for the first time, and Negroes will be running for offices that have always been held by whites.

They will be voting because of new laws--passed during the administration of a Southern President named Johnson--calling for federal officials to register all qualified voters over 21 years of age and to make sure that elections in the South are run fairly.

Exactly the same thing happened in Alabama 99 years ago.

The President then was Andrew Johnson, not Lyndon; the new legislation was the Reconstruction Acts of 1867, not the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and most of the new voters had been slaves all their lives.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, government in Alabama, as in all the other Southern states, was completely disorganized.

Many people thought Southerners who had fought on the Confederate side in the war should not be permitted to hold office in the new government.

But President Johnson, who believed in states rights, wanted to give the white Southerners a chance. He said he would pardon former Confederates who were willing to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.

And so the new legislature, which met in Montgomery in 1865, was made up of the same kind of men who had been in power before the Civil War. The most

powerful members were conservative plantation owners from the Black Belt. The first proposal to permit recently freed Negroes to vote in Alabama was made in this all-white government of former Confederates--and it was introduced by the representative from Lowndes County.

In 1866 many Black Belt plantation owners favored Negro suffrage because their counties had large Negro populations.

They were sure they could control the Negro vote. And the large number of votes would give them more power in the state legislature.

But before the bill could become law, Southern legislatures had passed some other laws which angered Northerners so much that they dissolved the state governments.

The Southern states refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. And they seemed to be setting up a new legalized kind of slavery by a series of laws that were named the "black codes."

"A very strict vagrancy law set fines for stubborn servants and laborers who didn't go to work, and an apprenticeship law allowed jailing minors who would not work for their masters.

People in the North began to say they had fought the Civil War for nothing, and early in 1867 Congress passed three Reconstruction Acts.

These laws abolished state government in all the Southern states and put the U. S. Army in charge.

Military commanders were given the job of registering voters and holding elections for a new government. They were told to register all Negro males

21 years and over but no white people who had been officers in the Confederate Government or Army.
A board of registrars made up of two

white men and one Negro was put in charge of each of 42 election districts in Alabama.

Since the white men had to take an oath saying they had not been on the Confederate side in the war, most white Alabamians were excluded and many of the registrars came from the North. These registrars gave speeches and passed out leaflets so the freedmen would know what registration was all about. The registrars had a transportation budget so that they could travel around and tell Negroes about their rights.

On the whole, the registrars did their job thoroughly, and by October 1867 official records showed 104,418 Negroes registered.

Some white candidates started acting the way many are acting this year in the face of large Negro registration. One white Montgomerian reported in disgust that the candidate for sheriff "went out to a Negro baptizing about five miles from town, took a bottle of whiskey, that the Negroes drank first, and then drank."

White people complained that federal officials weren't just registering people, they were telling them to vote Republican.

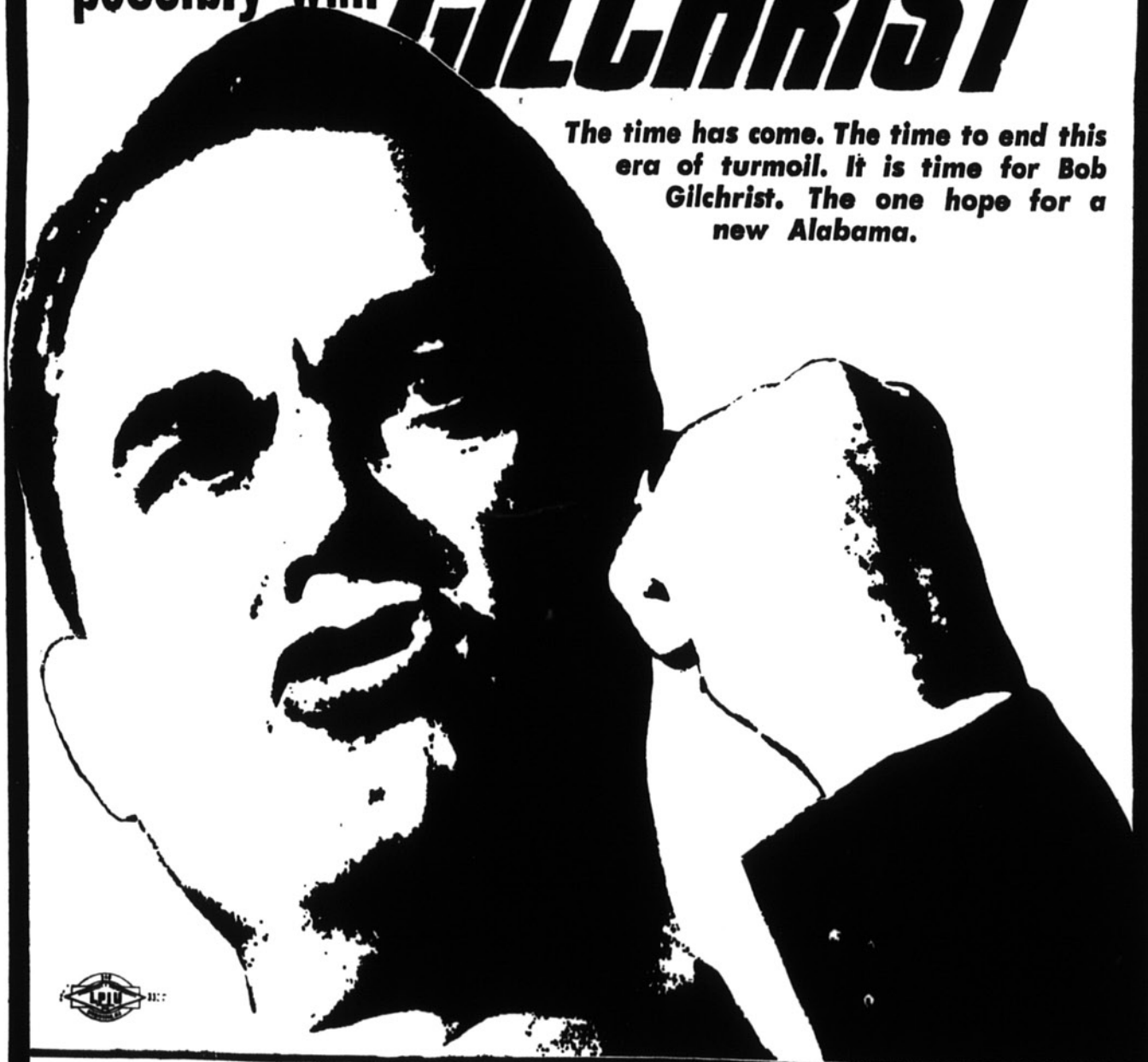
They said their tenants treated registration like a celebration and took several days off from work when they were needed in the fields. One white man complained his maid wouldn't milk the cow after she (the maid) had gotten the vote.

But what they really didn't like was the feeling they were losing control of the Negro vote. The Ku Klux Klan ap- (CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR, Col. 5)



**Alabama will have more years of Violence.
Unless you elect the only man who can
possibly win. GILCHRIST**

**The time has come. The time to end this
era of turmoil. It is time for Bob
Gilchrist. The one hope for a
new Alabama.**



Gilchrist is the man. Just think about it a minute. Who besides this dynamic young Senator can make the run-off, and then go on to win it? Personalities aside, it becomes a matter of simple arithmetic. Richmond Flowers could not win. For he would receive the bloc vote and few others. Carl Elliott could not win. His association with Lyndon Johnson and the Federal Government would cause his defeat in a run-off election.

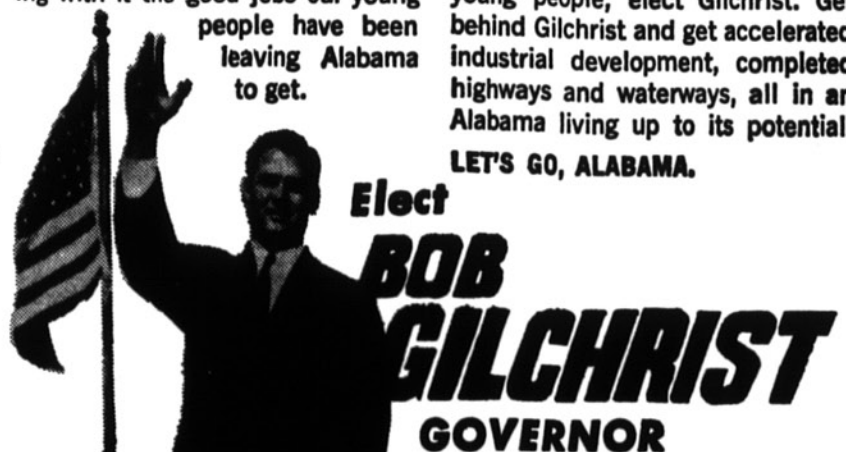
No other candidate, besides Gilchrist, has the record, the support, or the momentum to make the run-off, close ranks, and go on to victory. Gilchrist can do this. With your support, Gilchrist will win. Win, and then bring a new day of peace and dignity that will usher in progress never dreamed possible for Alabama. With Gilchrist as your Governor,

highways will be built and completed. Not just abruptly ending at nowhere.

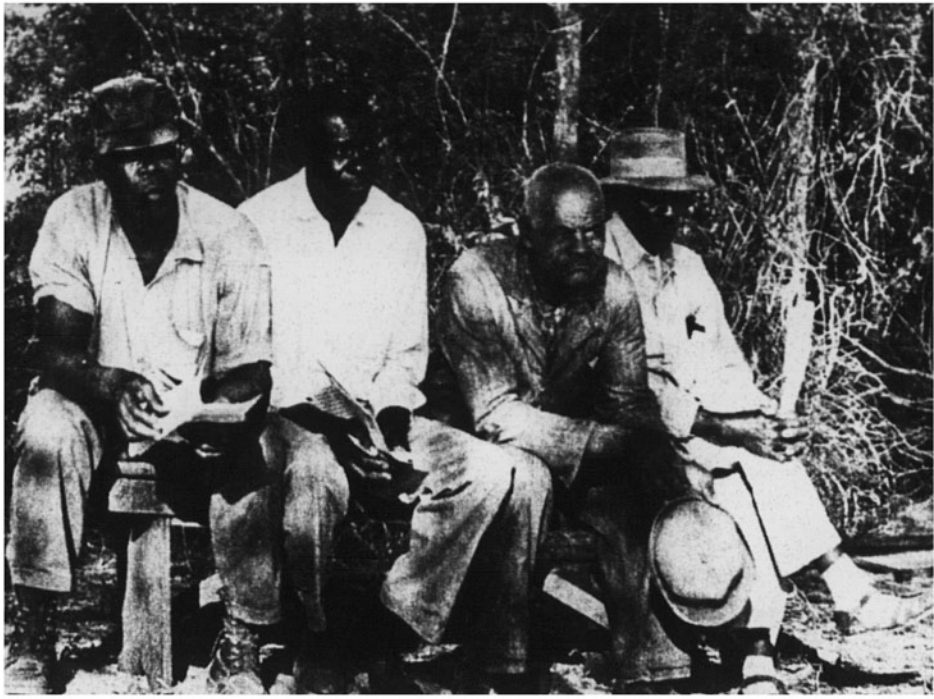
Gilchrist, a champion of education, will not rest until Alabama outstrips the South, outdistances the nation. Industry will swarm to an Alabama with a stable, conservative, responsible government--industry bringing with it the good jobs our young people have been leaving Alabama to get.

Clean, conservative government cannot help but make increased funds available for all state services. More dollars for our needy elderly people, faced as they are by rising costs and grimly inadequate assistance.

If you believe in a Space Age Alabama, elect Gilchrist. If you want a man with programs to help our young people, elect Gilchrist. Get behind Gilchrist and get accelerated industrial development, completed highways and waterways, all in an Alabama living up to its potential. LET'S GO, ALABAMA.



**Elect
BOB
GILCHRIST
GOVERNOR**



CITIZENS OF BARBOUR COUNTY LISTEN TO CANDIDATE DURING POLITICAL RALLY



REV. LIONA LANGFORD, PERRY COUNTY CANDIDATE



REV. NED WILLIAMS, BARBOUR COUNTY CANDIDATE

Negro Voters and Negro Candidates Add

New Faces in Alabama Politics



PARTISAN ENDORSES THOMAS REED AT EUFAULA RALLY

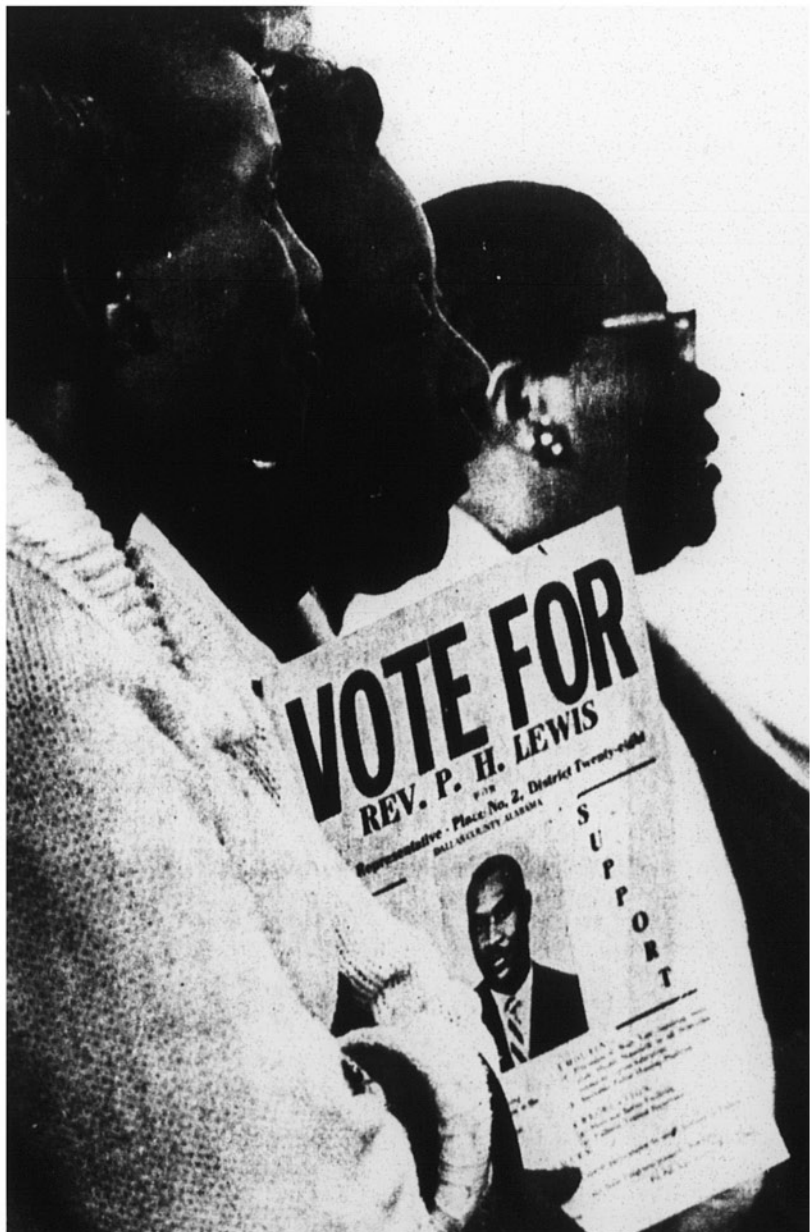


PATT DAVIS, PERRY CO, SHERIFF CANDIDATE, SHOWS BALLOT TO NEW VOTER



CITIZEN LISTENS TO CANDIDATE CAMPAIGN ON TOWN SQUARE IN TUSKEGEE

THREE WOMEN LISTEN TO NEGRO CANDIDATES SPEAK IN SELMA RALLY



Photographs by Jim Pepler

MONEY BEING COLLECTED AT SELMA POLITICAL RALLY SPONSORED BY DALLAS COUNTY VOTERS LEAGUE



MRS. JESSIE GUZMAN, CANDIDATE FOR STATE REP., MEETS BARBOUR CO. VOTERS



How to Vote by Machine

VOTING PLACES WILL BE OPEN FROM 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

BY GAIL FALK

In most Alabama counties, you will vote for candidates in the Democratic primary Tuesday on a machine like the one the lady is using in the picture at right. These voting rules will apply in general to all those counties. The probate judge at the county courthouse can tell you about any local variations.

You must go to vote at the polling place in your precinct. If there is more than one polling place in your precinct, you must find out which one you are supposed to use. Your precinct number is written on the registration slip you got when you registered to vote.

If you can't remember your polling place or your precinct number, call the county courthouse and ask for the probate office. Someone there will be able to look your name up on the registration list and tell you where to go vote. The polls will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

At the polling place you will give your name to an election official who will check to make sure it is on the list of registered voters.

You don't need any particular identification, and this year you don't need a poll tax receipt. If any of the election officials doubts that you are the person whose name you have given, you will be asked to sign a challenge oath—a form swearing that your name really is the one you've given.

When your turn comes to use the voting machine, you close the curtains behind you by pulling to the right the red handle in the top left corner.

If you are confused about how to work the machine, ask one of the election officials before you start to vote. They are required by Alabama law to explain it to you. Once you have closed the cur-

tain, however, you are on your own. Each name on the ballot has a black handle to the right. To vote for a candidate, you push the handle down so that an X shows in the little window next to his name.

You vote for just one candidate for every office. If you try to vote for more than one, the handle won't go down. You do not have to vote for every office, according to the state attorney general's office. If you don't want to vote for any of the candidates for some office, just leave all the spaces blank.

You should study a sample ballot before you go to the poll because there is a three-minute time limit for voting. You may be allowed to stay in the machine longer if no one is waiting, but you shouldn't count on it. A member of the county Democratic Executive Committee or someone in the probate office at the county courthouse can tell you where to get a sample ballot.

When you have finished voting for all the candidates you want, turn the red handle—the same handle you used to close the curtain—back to the left. This will open the curtain, record your vote, and clear the machine for the next voter.

A person who can't read the names on the machine because he is blind or paralyzed or has some other physical disability may ask to have someone read the names for him. He can get help from an election officer or from any other person he chooses, so long as that person hasn't helped anyone else in the same election.

He will have to fill out a special form at the poll saying he can't read the names without help.

Right now there is no Alabama law allowing assistance for people who can't read because they are illiterate. But the probate judge in your county may allow illiterates to get help from a friend or election official.

Paper Ballots

Paper ballots are used in several rural areas of Alabama. The rules are usually set by local election officials and by local practice.

To be safe, place an X, and no other mark, in the box next to the name of the candidate of your choice. Vote for one candidate for each office, unless in-

structed otherwise on the ballot. Fold the ballot so that your vote is hidden. If you are not sure how, the election official will tell you the right way to do it.

The election official probably will let you take your time marking your ballot as long as you do not hold up people behind you.

THIS IS WHAT THE PRIMARY BALLOT LOOKS LIKE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY. IN ALL COUNTIES, THE BALLOT LOOKS THE SAME FOR GOVERNOR DOWN TO PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. BELOW THAT COME POSITIONS THAT ARE OPEN FOR NOMINATION IN EACH LOCAL DISTRICT OR COUNTY.



Reconstruction In Alabama

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

peared about this time--the violent expression of white opposition to Reconstruction that was growing all over the state.

In October 1867, former slaves voted for the first time--by the thousands--for delegates who would write a new state constitution. There are many stories of freedmen who did not understand what voting was--of men who brought sacks to the polls "to put it in"; of others who thought the red ballot could be traded for land.

And when people do not understand the importance of the ballot, it is easy to "use" their vote. White plantation owners often told their tenants that it would cost \$1 to vote or that the elections had been called off.

Some landowners evicted tenants who voted.

On the other side, divisions of the army are said to have rounded up every Negro they could find in Barbour and Marengo counties and herded them to the polling place.

In Dallas County Negroes were told they'd be fined \$50 if they didn't vote. And at many polls a man could vote twice--once for himself and once for "Jim who couldn't come."

Of the 100 delegates elected--honestly or not--18 were Negroes, about 40 were carpetbaggers from the North, and the rest were white Alabamians, mostly from the north of the state, who supported Reconstruction and the Republican Party.

Most of the Negro delegates could not read nor write, but J. T. Rapier, a plantation owner from Lauderdale County, was as cultured as any man in Alabama, and John Caraway was assistant editor of a newspaper in Mobile.

The constitutional convention must have seen some remarkable debates as the Negro delegates proposed desegregation laws.

In a debate on railroad car desegregation, Ovid Gregory, a Negro barber from Mobile, declared he was as good a man as Napoleon on his throne and so he didn't need the honor of sitting with a white man, but "in the whole world the colored ride with the white," and so it should be here.

Few of the integration proposals became law, however, and in the end the constitution was a sober, conventional document.

The story of Negro voting over the next 25 years is a one of gradually declining influence until Negroes were officially disfranchised in 1901.

There are as many versions of why Negroes could not use their power once they had the vote as there are histories of Reconstruction

Here are some:

1. In 1865, 99 percent of the freedmen were illiterate. There were few leaders, for in slavery Negroes were rewarded only for being followers, not leaders.

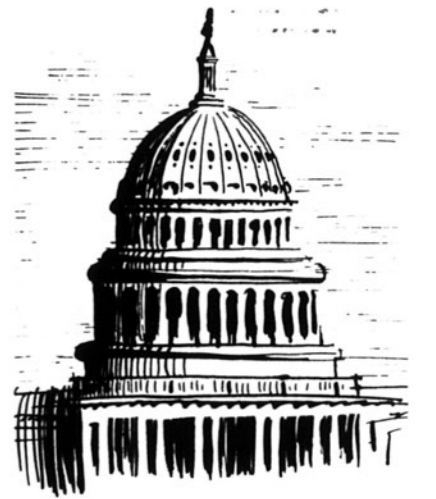
The freedmen simply did not have enough education and enough experience to keep up with the complexities of politics. Plans to build public schools were never carried through on a large enough scale to make a difference.

2. All the plans to divide up plantations and give the Negro economic independence were defeated. As long as Negroes did not own land, they could be

controlled by the man from whom they rented land and got credit.

3. People in the North lost interest in Negro rights. And as federal troops were withdrawn no Alabama forces took their place in controlling growing Klan terrorism.

4. The powerful men who owned the railroads and new industries of north Alabama supported the Republicans at first. But when they found they could



get favors from the Democrats, they switched the large financial support to the Democratic Party.

5. Squabbles among the Republicans split what remaining strength the party of Lincoln still had.

The story of Reconstruction shows that getting power is one thing but keeping it is another. Whether the end to the story of the "Second Reconstruction" will be different this time may depend partly on how well Alabamians can learn from history to keep history from repeating itself.

In the Week's Alabama News

TUSCALOOSA--A white man who sat in the Negro section of city court and a Negro man who sat in the white section Monday were charged with contempt of court. Their trial was set for Monday.

OPELIKA--As the Lee County Voters League was about to hear which candidates the qualifications committee found best qualified, a man in the rear of the church yelled out that the police gave everybody three minutes to move their cars parked outside. The league president told everybody to sit tight, the endorsements were announced, and everybody went outside later to find their cars unmoored and without tickets.

MONTGOMERY--Governor George C. Wallace halted the desegregation of the state mental hospitals. He ordered the return of 30 white patients who had been transferred to the Negro state mental hospital near Mobile and of 30 Negro patients who had been transferred to the mostly-white mental hospital in Tuscaloosa. The original switch was part of a plan to comply with federal desegregation rules.

EUFAULA--Fifty-five civil rights demonstrators this week were convicted in city court of participating in an "unlawful assembly" at the courthouse last August. Their attorney, Solomon Seay Jr., said he would appeal the cases to state circuit court.

In State H. S. Track Meet

A Record Three-Banana Mile Run, And the Fastest 100 on the Books

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

MONTGOMERY--Only one state record was set last weekend in the Alabama Interscholastic Athletic Association's annual High School Relays at Hornet Stadium.

Eddie Warren of Greenville Training School ran the 100-yard dash in 9.6 seconds, a tenth of a second faster than the old record.

But if they kept the record for the fastest mile ever run on a stomach full of bananas, Steve Rudolph of Lowndes County Training School would have broken it easily.

Rudolph won the mile in 4:41.6--a pretty good time, but eight seconds slower than the state record. He just barely held off S. T. Yarbrough of Courtland Central. If the race had gone one step further, Rudolph would have lost.

"I should do it faster," the winner groaned afterwards.

Why didn't he?

"I ate three bananas for lunch," he said.

said, "I'm not going to eat no more bananas, man."

Despite Rudolph's unusual performance, Warren was the star of the meet. Besides winning the 100, he leaped 23 ft., 7 in. on his last try to take first in the broad jump. And he ran an unofficial 9.5 in the qualifying heat of the 100.

Although he's a senior, Warren has been running for only two years. Coach Rainey Varner said he couldn't tell how good Warren might be with a few more years' experience.

Warren, a C student, is still looking for a college where he can continue to develop.

Mac Collins of Carver (Dothan) also picked up two blue ribbons. In the 440, he caught Lee Holloway of Coppinville (Enterprise) with 100 yards to go and won the race in 51.6 seconds.

About an hour later, another Collins charge won the mile relay for the Carver team. This time, Collins ran down Alfred Mack, the anchor man for Carver of Montgomery. Dothan's winning time

was 3:30.7.

Booker T. Washington (Montgomery) was a power in the relay events. In both the sprint medley and the 880 relay, BTW men came on like gangbusters to win in the last few yards.

Booker T.'s winning time in the 880 relay, 1:30.7, was only one-tenth of a second off the state record. The first-place clocking in the sprint medley (40-220-220-880) was 3:41.5.

BTW also finished second to Mobile Central's 43.7 in the 440 relay.

Another top performance, though not a state record, was turned in by Dave Talley of Carver of Montgomery. He won the 220 dash in 21.9 seconds, six-tenths of a second over the record.

Joseph Stephens of Trinity Gardens (Mobile) fell less than a foot short of the state record with a winning shotput of 50 ft., 23/4 in.

The second-place finisher in the shotput, Nathanael Dixon of Tuskegee, turned the tables on Stephens in the discus, beating him out with a 124 ft., 8 1/2 in. toss.

The meet brought together the champions from the state's eight Negro high school districts. About 300 fans filled the stands for the Saturday event. Summaries:

Broad Jump--1, Eddie Warren, Greenville, Training School; 2, Shine, Williamson (Mobile); 3, Harris, Council Hill (Huntsville); 4, Williams, Tuskegee, 23 ft., 7 in.

High Jump--1, Levi Williams, Tipton (Selma); 2, Salter, Woodford (Luverne); 3, King, Tennessee Valley (Hillsboro), 5 ft., 10 in.

Shot Put--1, Joseph Stephens, Trinity Gardens (Mobile); 2, Dixon, Tuskegee; 3, Panchion, Courtland Central, 50 ft., 23/4 in.

Discus--1, Nathanael Dixon, Tuskegee; 2, Stephens, Trinity Gardens (Mobile); 3, Rone, Carver (Montgomery), 124 ft., 8 1/2 in.

440--1, Mac Collins, Carver (Dothan); 2, Holloway, Coppinville (Enterprise); 3, Sales, Lakeside (Decatur), 51.6.

100--1, Eddie Warren, Greenville Training School; 2, Hunt, Mobile Central; 3, Sims, Mobile Central, 9.6.

440 Relay--1, Mobile Central; 2, Booker T. Washington (Montgomery);



ROBT. PANCHION OF COURTLAND 3, Williamson (Mobile), 43.7.

220--1, Dave Talley, Carver (Montgomery); 2, Lumford, Williamson (Mobile); 3, McConico, Mobile Central, 21.9.

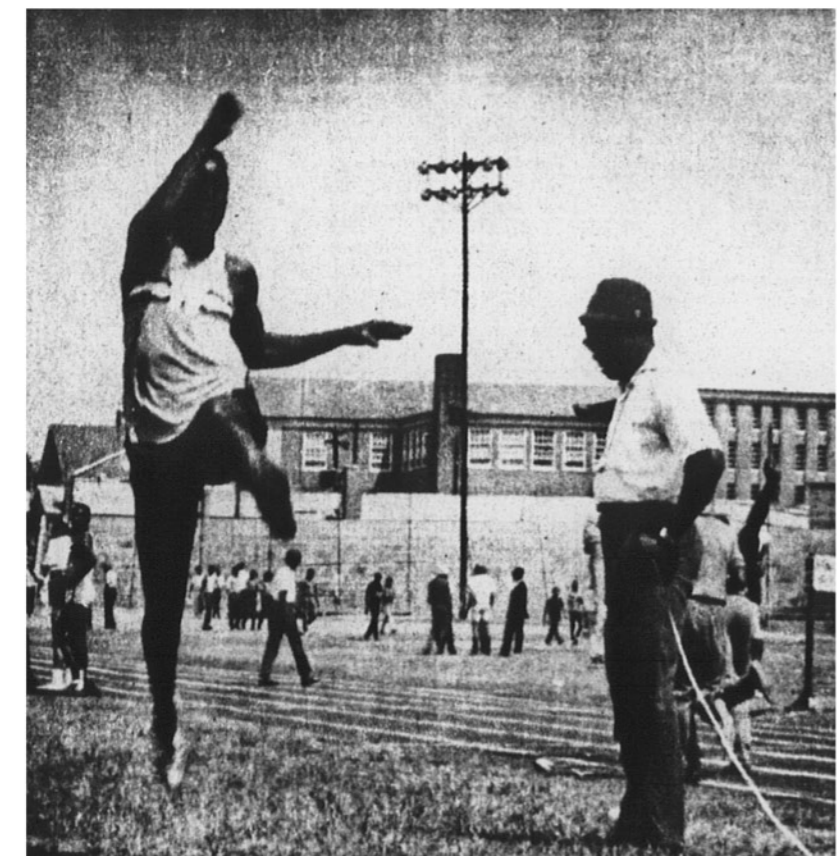
Mile--1, Steve Rudolph, Lowndes County Training School; 2, Yarbrough, Courtland Central; 3, Williams, Woodson (Andalusia), 4:41.6.

880 Relay--1, Booker T. Washington (Montgomery); 2, Mobile Central; 3, Woodson (Andalusia), 1:30.7.

880--1, George Priest, Lakeside (Decatur); 2, Love, Trinity Gardens (Mobile); 3, Holloway, Coppinville (Enterprise), 2:03.2.

Mile Relay--1, Carver (Dothan); 2, Carver (Montgomery); 3, Lakeside (Decatur), 3:30.7.

Sprint Medley--1, Booker T. Washington (Montgomery); 2, Trinity Gardens (Mobile); 3, Cobb Ave. (Anniston), 3:41.5.



JEROME JONES OF WOODSON (ANDALUSIA) IN THE BROAD JUMP

Attorney General, Lieutenant Governor

In Other State Races

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

In different ways, two state offices-- lieutenant governor and attorney general-- can be stepping-stones to the Governor's Mansion.

The lieutenant governor takes over if anything happens to the governor--if the governor dies or is unable to perform his duties.

The attorney general, on the other hand, has a good chance of being elected governor some day. At least, most of the recent attorneys general have thought so.

MacDonald Gallion, attorney general under former Governor John Patterson, ran for governor in 1962, but finished fourth in the primary. Now Gallion is

running for attorney general again. Gallion, of Montgomery, is opposing Guy Sparks of Anniston in the race to be the state's top legal officer and the man who represents Alabama officials in the courtroom.

In the past, Gallion was a key figure in cleaning up Phenix City, which used



GALLION



SPARKS

'Insider' and 'Outsider' Seek State School Post

BIRMINGHAM--The race for Democratic nomination for state superintendent of education is one of the most polite of the campaign, but the two candidates have made clear there is a difference between them.

It's a race between an "insider" and an "outsider."

Ernest Stone, superintendent of schools in Jacksonville in northeast Alabama, expects the support of most of Alabama's professional teacher groups.

A 53-year-old veteran of three decades in Alabama education, Stone is a personal friend of the current state superintendent, Austin Meadows. Like most of the state school superintendents in the past, he has previously worked his way up to president of the Alabama Education Association.

Donald Horne, 32, is the outsider trying to bypass the traditional apprenticeship in the AEA. Superintendent of Cullman City Schools in north Alabama, he was formerly head of the University of Alabama's mental retardation program planning, after a few years teaching experience in Georgia.

"The old guard has had a strangle hold on the State Department of Education for the past 16 or 20 years," Horne has been telling his audiences. "School systems all over Alabama have suffered, creativity has been stifled and



HORNE



STONE

progress has been too slow in comparison with other states."

Stone is promising to "forcefully promote quality education in Alabama," including "a strong program of teaching Americanism and moral standards." Both he and Horne promise higher teachers' salaries.

"Teachers' salaries in Alabama are only about \$5,100 per year, while the national average is \$6,500," Horne says. "I don't see how we can continue to be number one in football and on the bottom in education."

The two candidates have made about the same promises, with Horne putting a little more emphasis on educational programs and Stone leaning towards increasing teachers' pay and benefits.

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to be a center of organized crime. He also fought the loan-shark (high-interest loan) racket.

The 53-year-old Gallion has claimed credit for the legal actions that barred the NAACP and CORE from operating in Alabama.

Sparks, 38, was state Commissioner of Revenue from 1961 to 1963, the youngest man ever appointed to the job. Like Gallion, he fought against high-interest loan practices.

Sparks has said he "will avoid the intrigues of politics and concentrate upon the hard work" of the office.

The Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, two state senators, and a Huntsville lawyer are running for lieutenant governor in the Democratic primary.

House Speaker Albert Brewer, 37, of Decatur, has been a member of the House since he was 25. A dedicated supporter of Governor Wallace, he got many of the governor's favorite bills through the House.

State Senator John Tyson, 37, of Mobile, was one of the 14 senators who helped defeat Wallace's attempt to succeed himself in office. The other state senator in the race, 44-year-old Neil Metcalf of Geneva, was on military duty during the succession fight.

But in the past, Metcalf, like Tyson, has fought against Wallace.

The fourth candidate, John Reynolds, 44, says he's running "as a Democrat who feels that Alabama ought to rejoin the union."

There will be a gospel singing jubilee at the Houston Hill City Recreation Community Center. Featuring the Flying Clouds, the Wandering Pilgrims, the Golden Echoes, the Spiritual Travelers. This program is being sponsored by the Montgomery Community Development Organization. Prizes will be given away. Time will be May 6, 1966, at 7:30 p.m. Donation 75¢. The general public is invited. Mr. Frank Tate, Pres.; Mr. Leon Ross, Exec. V. Pres.

New Rights Law for Tuskegee?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--The City Council this week resolved to outlaw "any form of discrimination based on race" in the city of Tuskegee.

The councilmen pledged themselves to pass a sweeping ordinance or series of ordinances that would go far beyond federal civil rights legislation.

Nothing was ruled out. The council directed its attorney to investigate every legal means of ending racial discrimination, and told him to get help from lawyers "familiar with civil rights."

J. Allan Parker, a white member of the bi-racial council, made the suggestion on which the council acted, Parker said he envisioned laws that would cover "much more than employment and services."

The Rev. K. L. Buford, a Negro councilman, said the council would look into "every matter, even housing and religion." Neither is covered by present federal laws.

"Every time something comes up, there's too much pressure or no pressure," said Parker. "Things are pretty quiet now. It's time for some preventive maintenance."

"Last week a patient at a local hospital needed to go to Birmingham. No ambulance service would carry him there because of his color. The hospital isn't going to push it."

"But we should. We should not have that condition in Tuskegee. If we don't solve anything else, we must solve it."

Parker indirectly reminded the council of Macon County's five-to-one Negro majority. "This is not anything any

ethnic group should object to," he said. "Not the majority or the minority. Two years from now, the minority may be glad it's on the books."

The council also authorized a team of investigators from the federal Community Relations Service to begin a study of the city police department.

The CRS representatives will be interviewing city officials, policemen, and citizens for another week before they report back to the city council.

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Candidate For House of Representatives No. 10

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- 48th in personal income related to school age children
- 48th in families with less than \$2500 income
- 47th in families with more than \$10,000 income
- 47th in spendable income -- \$28 a week
- 48th in family buying income

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WITH REASON WITH LAW WITH RESOLUTION

WITH RICHMOND FLOWERS FOR GOVERNOR

I PROPOSE:

- AN ALABAMA ACTION COMMISSION (For Jobs) with An Employment, Training & Placement Bureau, with urban & rural offices To match men & jobs
- A bi-racial Community Relations Bureau, in all cities To find new & better jobs for Negro Alabamians
- On-The-Job-Training Programs, in all cities-- To open the door to advancement
- A Youth Opportunity Corps, both urban & rural-- To teach new skills; to develop our resources; to put the energies of our young people to work

I ASK:

Businessmen, labor unions, churchmen & teachers to give Alabama leadership and counsel in this program. I ask your help and cooperation in lifting us all, and our State, from the bottom to the top.

Pd. Pol. Adv. by Dr. Paul R. Flowers, Dothan, Ala.



ALBERT TURNER ON VOTE-GETTING TOUR

Voters Hard to Reach In County Like Perry

MARION--What does campaigning mean to a candidate for local office? For Pat J. Davis, candidate for sheriff in Perry County, it means traveling from one corner of the county to the other, talking to people, urging them to vote in the primary, instructing them on how to use a ballot. It is not an easy job.

A typical day starts at 8 a.m. in the morning with a meeting of Negro candidates for other offices and local leaders in the county.

On Tuesday and Thursday Davis teaches a class in voting instructions at 9:30 a.m. There is almost always a speech to make to explain why he feels that he is the best choice for sheriff. The rest of the day is usually taken up with talking to people in their homes, in their businesses, and on the streets.

There are about 3700 Negroes registered to vote in the county, many of whom have never voted before. There are about the same number of whites registered.

Perry is a rural county, and so the people are separated by miles of farmland. Many do not have cars of their own, and so the candidates must make plans to get the voters to the polls on election day.

And the candidates have to make sure that people voting for the first time and people who cannot read or write are taught not to mark their ballots wrong.

Running with Davis is his good friend, Albert Turner, who is state director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Turner, who lives in Marion, is running for nomination to the state House of Representatives in District 27, place 1, against two white candidates. His opponents are Roy A. Barnett of Marion and Ira D. Pruitt of Livingston, in Sumter County, a veteran at the state capitol in Montgomery.

The 27th District includes Perry, Sumter, and Marengo counties. Traveling much of the same country in his campaign is the Rev. F.N. Nixon, an NAACP civil rights leader in York, Sumter County. Mr. Nixon is running for place 2 in the same district against two white men.

For the first time, Negroes are also running in Marengo County (for tax assessor), for seven Perry offices besides sheriff, and for three Sumter County positions.



NIXON

In Mobile County

Few Issues, But Lots of Names

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--When voters here walk into the booths Tuesday, they will be face-to-face with a list of 97 candidates running for 31 different offices. And where there are contests for Democratic ward committeemen's posts, the list will be 99 or 100 names long, with 32 offices.

It is not easy to decide which candidates to vote for on such a long ballot. And very few candidates have brought up any issues for voters to base their decisions on. Most campaigns in the county have attempted to publicize personalities, rather than issues.

This is true of the two Negroes running for major offices, as well as the whites.

Negro dentist Dr. W.L. Russell, a candidate for the school board, has not publicly discussed integration or the state of the county's Negro schools unless somebody brought it up in a meeting. When people have done this, Russell has side-stepped their questions.

When a reporter asked Russell's opinion on the original school board decision not to take federal funds for a summer-school program in low-income areas, Russell declined to comment.

Russell says, "The problems that face us are not because of incompetency on the part of the school board." Instead, he says, the problems are rather minor ones that can be corrected by administrative adjustments, "without extra taxation."

The other school board candidates have been saying roughly the same things.

Clarence H. Montgomery, a Negro running for one of the county's ten seats in the state House of Representatives, says he is "a candidate, not a Negro candidate."

He has centered his campaign on the same issues that the other House and Senate candidates are emphasizing: improvement of the State Docks, attracting new industry, bringing a larger share of state funds into Mobile County.

But these aren't really issues, because almost everybody here agrees on them.

There is one difference between Montgomery's campaign and the others. His white supporters have been quietly telling their friends that one Negro representative out of ten is not too much to ask for, in a county that is 35 per cent Negro.

Montgomery says, "This approach seems to be succeeding. We don't expect too much support from them, but we expect enough."

Both he and Russell must get a lot of white votes to win, and both their campaigns reflect this fact.

Many Negroes are displeased at Montgomery's and Russell's failure to speak out firmly about things the legis-

lature and the school board need to do for Negroes. But most of these people say they will vote for the two Negro candidates anyway.

In the contests for sheriff and district attorney, there are real clashes over issues.

Challengers Glenn Dismukes and Norman Firth charge Sheriff Ray Bridges with not doing enough to stop organized crime and "shinny" (moonshine) operations in the county. Bridges, who is running for re-election, says he's doing his job right and will continue to.

Peter J. Palughi, a 36-year-old lawyer, is running for district attorney against Carl Booth, who has held the job for 23 years.

Many Negro leaders supported Booth when Palughi ran against him un-

successfully four years ago. This year, Palughi is campaigning actively for the Negro vote, and many Negroes have supported him, regardless of what the leaders say.

Palughi has accused Booth of being too hard on Negroes accused of crimes against white people, and too soft on Negroes accused of crimes against other Negroes.

Palughi has cited the Nathaniel Taylor case, among others. Booth's office brought Taylor to trial last year for the murder of a prominent white woman, and asked for the death penalty. The judge threw the case out of court because there wasn't enough evidence against Taylor.

Booth says his office treats Negroes and whites the same.

Speech Trouble in Bay Minette

BAY MINETTE -- Monday night in Baldwin County, candidates came out in large numbers to face large numbers of Negro voters for the first time.

Candidates have sought Negro votes in previous elections, but Monday they did it in a big public meeting at Douglasville High School on the outskirts of Bay Minette.

About 150 people attended the meeting, which was set up by the Douglasville Civic Club. Leroy Bryant, the principal of the school, is also the head of the Civic Club.

Fourteen white candidates came to the meeting to ask for votes and answer questions. Most of the questions were about improving the roads in Negro sections of the county.

But one question was about pronunciation. Sheriff Taylor Wilkins is running unopposed for re-election, but he came to the meeting anyway. While he was speaking, Lawrence Stevens, a young man from the Stockton area, stood up and walked to the front of the room carrying a piece of paper.

Stevens had written N-E-G-R-O on

the paper. He waved it at the sheriff and the other candidates, and asked them why they had trouble pronouncing the word correctly.

The sheriff said he thought he was saying it right, so the problem must be in the microphone.

At the end of the meeting, Bryant said it had been a success, although some words were "mispronounced."

But some people thought it was too early to tell whether the meeting was successful. One lady said as she was going out that candidates in Baldwin County had made promises to Negroes before, but "very little progress" came out of the promises.

She said people will have to wait and see whether things will be different this time.

'Better Think a Long, Long Time'

SUNFLOWER--"You better think a long, long time before you send any little two-by-four peckerwoods up to Montgomery to mess things up for you," shouted the candidate. He wasn't a Negro candidate trying to blast white opponents.

He was just an old politician answering two younger men who are challenging him for his seat in the state House of Representatives.

The listeners, about 100 Negroes and 30 whites at Sunflower Junior High Tuesday night, weren't sure whether to chuckle or gasp at Representative J. Emmett Wood's words. They did some of both.

Candidates for other offices gave the type of speech that could have been given at a political rally anywhere in rural America. They talked about roads, about keeping their young people from moving to the big cities, and about keeping the big cities from out-voting them in the legislature.

Just one candidate talked clearly about civil rights. The others only hinted about it. Robert Dearmon, running for sheriff of Washington County, said he would enforce the civil rights acts and school integration.

Marching in the Rain

TUSCALOOSA--Even though rain beat down on umbrellas and bare heads and lots of muddy water swirled underfoot, the sound of voices blended to make an unpleasant day seem like picnic weather.

About 75 people marched the dozen or so blocks from St. John's Church to the city board of education offices in protest of school conditions in Tuscaloosa.

The march, headed by the Rev. T. Y. Rogers of the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, grew out of an incident at integrated Tuscaloosa High School about two months ago, when the cafeteria's Negro workers walked out.

The women employees were asked about a sandwich that was missing, and were threatened with having their purses searched. The women walked out minutes before students were to arrive for lunch.

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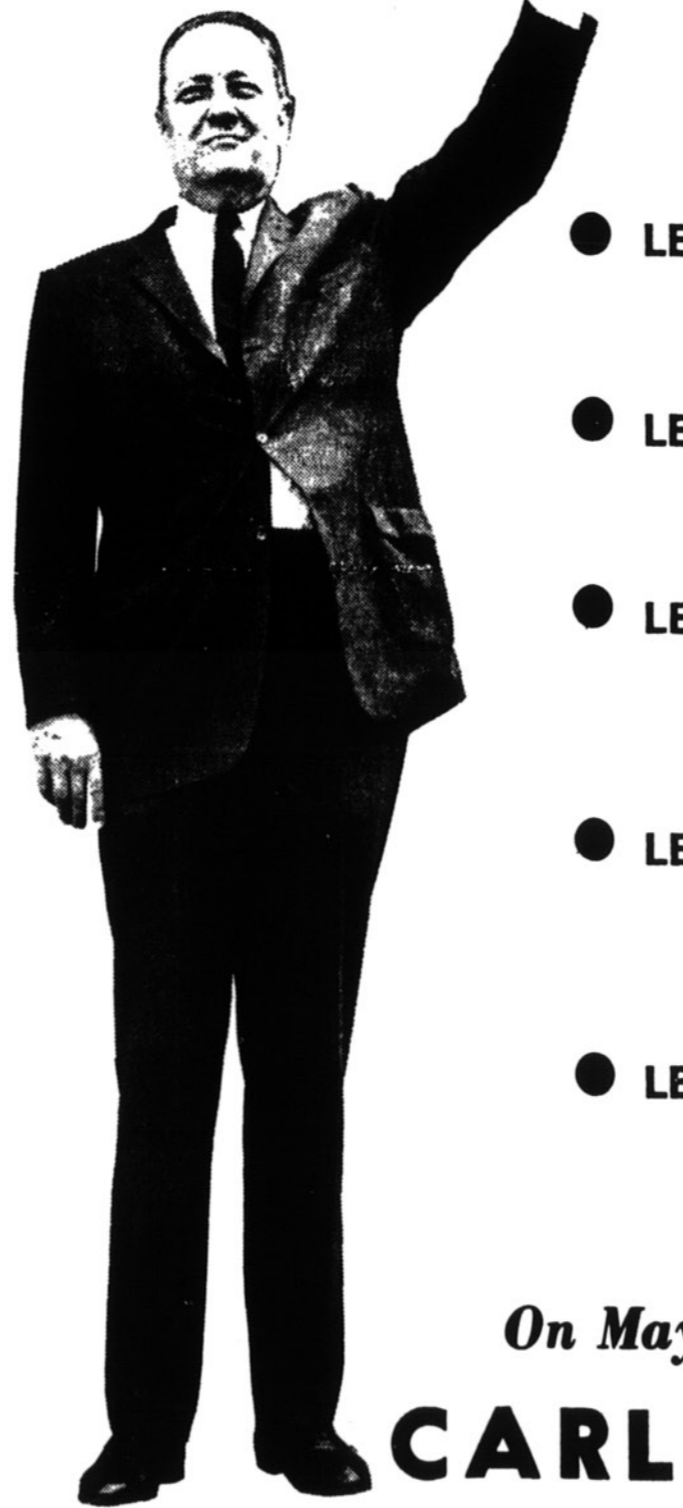
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- Enriched CURRICULUM
- Improved COUNSELING and GUIDANCE
- Improved HEALTH SERVICES
- Elimination of OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS
- Elimination of OVERCROWDED BUSES
- Improved COMMUNICATION between BOARD and PUBLIC

All voters of Macon County should support A. J. SCAVELLA for a position on the MACON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION because he knows that the schools of this County do not give children the type of education needed in this modern day and age.

(Pd., Pol. Adv. by A. J. Scavella, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama)

Your Vote and Support



... will help make Carl Elliott's 5-Point Program for Alabama Progress a reality for you, and for all the people of our great state!

- LEADERSHIP to improve education in Alabama
- LEADERSHIP to bring new industry to Alabama
- LEADERSHIP for law, justice, and racial peace in Alabama
- LEADERSHIP to solve the problems of Alabama's aged, sick and poor
- LEADERSHIP to speed up highway and waterway construction in Alabama

On May 3 . . . Vote for

CARL ELLIOTT

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Friends of Carl Elliott, Carl Elliott Jr., chairman)