

IKE and TINA REVUE

Text by Norman Lumpkin

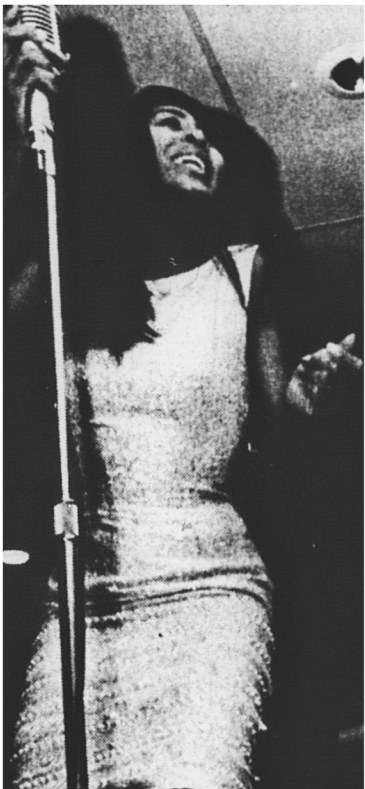
MONTGOMERY--The titillating Ike and Tina Turner show came to town to the Elks Club this month and before the lights went out Tina had rocked the joint, backed by a ten-piece band and her husband, Ike. Tina strutted, wiggled, screamed, and danced until the onlookers got dizzy.

With Ike, who plays the funkiest guitar around and vives like a millionaire, and a thoroughly professional band playing like mad, Tina sang songs James Brown made famous--in her own knock-down-'tell-the-truth-chile' way--like "Please, Please," Along with the typical blues, "I Saw My Love Marry Another."

In the middle of the songs she asks, "How many here now are with another women's man?" "How many going with a married person wonder does he kiss her like he kisses me?" And she scores every time.

The Ikettes add to the show with dancing and vocal back-up to Tina. The show has a pretty good vocal duo but one person is pretty much unsung--a young white musician who plays a guitar like B. B. King could never do. And many Negroes from the "Nobody-can-play-blues-but-Negroes" school have to take notice.

Photographs by Jim Pepler



'Somebody Up There Can't Add'

Two Sets of Figures for Mobile County Voters

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--At the program for Emancipation Day here last January, Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach surprised everybody when he said that 44 per cent of the adult Negroes in Mobile County were registered to vote.

This unexpectedly good report drew a big burst of applause from the audience.

People were so astonished, in fact, that when Katzenbach held a news conference later in the day, J. L. LeFlore of the Non Partisan Voters League, and Frank Thomas, editor of the Mobile Beacon, asked him if he was sure about his figures. They said their figures on Negro registration in the county were much lower than his.

Katzenbach pulled some papers out of his briefcase and read from them that Negro registration in Mobile County was 22,097 out of 50,793 adults, or 44 per cent, as of Dec. 22.

He said he expected the figures would be even better by the primary election in May. Figures compiled by the Justice Department just before the election showed 24,704 Negro voters, or almost 50 per cent. The Justice Department listed a total of 131,949 voters, Negro and white, for Mobile County.

The only trouble is that the county's official voting list published just before the election by Probate Judge John Moore had only 114,103 names on it.

The difference between the official list and the Justice Department's pre-election figure is 17,846 voters.

If many of the missing 17,846 voters are Negroes, then the actual Negro registration in Mobile County is much lower than the figures given by Katzenbach and the Justice Department.

Before this year, it would have been easy to find out how many Negroes were registered, because the official list was segregated. This year, the list has been integrated. Judge Moore refuses to give any explanation for the integration.

The integration makes it very hard to tell whether Mobile County is doing as well as the Justice Department thinks. But there is some fairly strong evidence that the people who questioned Katzenbach's figures last January were right, and that the Justice Department has been wrong all along.

Part of this evidence comes from the primary election. If the Negro registration is really 24,794, as the Justice Department says, then the Negro turnout election day was less than 50 per cent. Many people here do not believe that more than half of the Negro voters stayed home.

Some more evidence against the Justice Department's figures comes from another federal agency, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. About a year and a half ago, it issued registration figures which were 30 per cent lower than the Justice Department's figures at the same time.

The evidence available from local records fits much better with the Civil Rights Commission's report than with the Justice Department's.

In April, 1964, the county's last official segregated voting list was published. It showed a total of about 13,000 qualified Negro voters.

Not all of the registered Negro voters were on it, because people had to pay their poll tax before they were qualified to vote.

But a check of courthouse records last September showed that the difference between the number of registered Negro voters and qualified Negro voters in the city of Mobile was very small. The check also showed that Negro registration in the city, where most of the county's Negroes live had increased very little since the 1964 list was published.

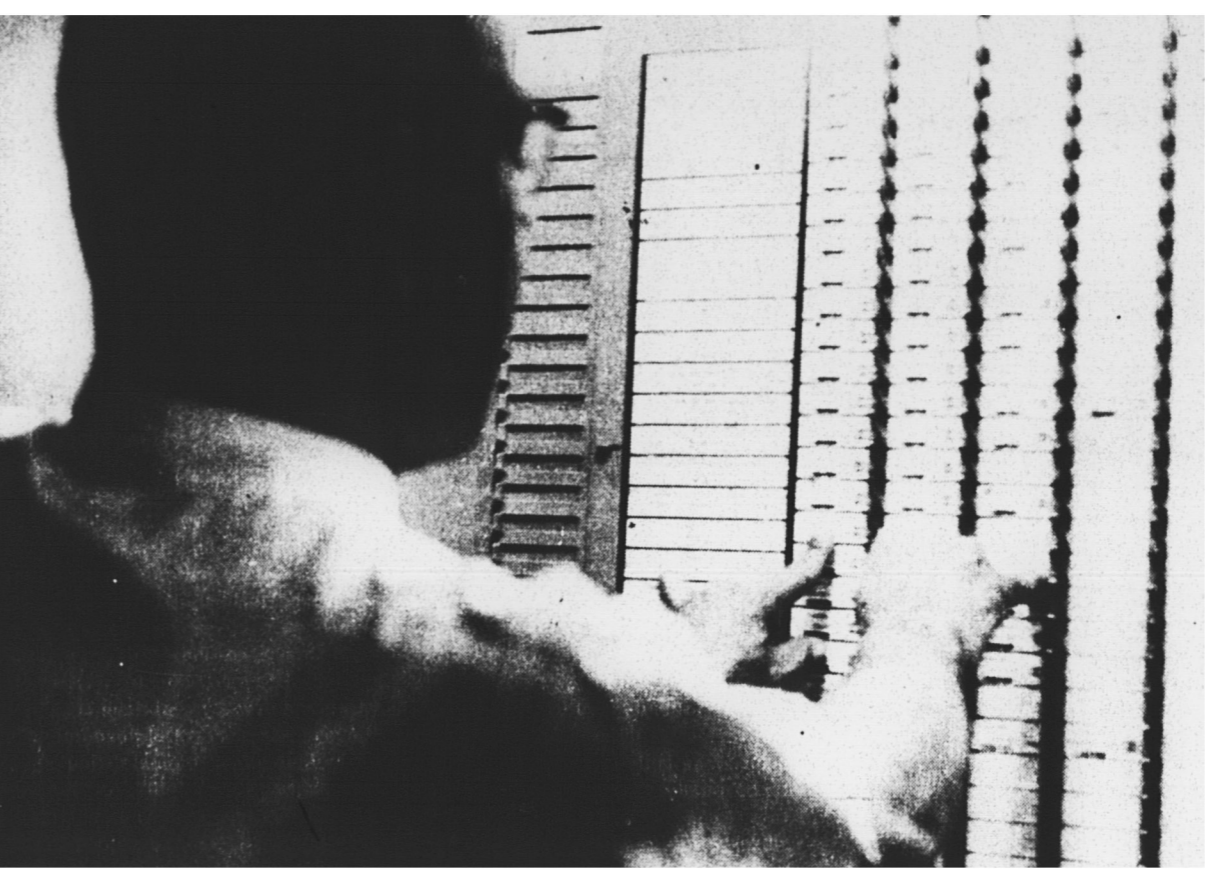
If these things were true throughout the county, then the total Negro registration last September was probably no more than 14,000.

From last September until the publication of the integrated list in April, about 4,000 new Negroes registered. That would make total Negro registration just before the primary about 18,000, or 6,000 less than the Justice Department says.

This is about 36 per cent, if you work it out, as the Justice Department does, on the basis of 50,793 adult Negroes in the county. But that figure is taken from the 1960 census. The adult Negro population in Mobile County now is around 61,000.

In other words, only about 30 per cent of the eligible Negroes here are actually registered, compared to the nearly 50 per cent which the Justice Department reports. This puts Mobile County close to the bottom in Negro voter registration in Alabama among counties with a large Negro population.

The Justice Department's error comes mainly from its incorrect total on the number of voters, white and Negro, in the county. Probate Judge Moore says, "I think they've got somebody up there who can't add." But he also says they may have been adding right and using the wrong numbers. A



COUNTING THE VOTES... BUT HOW DO YOU COUNT THE VOTERS?

Justice Department official said last week that this was possible.

Apparently, the department started with white and Negro totals that were too high when it began checking on registration a few years ago. It has simply been adding newly registered voters to these early incorrect totals.

Judge Moore says the department didn't get any figures, right or wrong, from him. He says he doesn't know where the department's figures came from.

The department says its figures come from local officials, and in Alabama that generally means the probate judge.

Unless someone clears up this confusion, it will be impossible to say

whether the department's error was a simple mistake or whether somebody wanted the public to get inflated reports on Negro registration here.

But regardless of the reason for the error, some consequences of it are obvious.

It has given people in Mobile and Washington the impression that Negro registration is moving along very well. This has led Washington to believe that federal voting examiners are not needed in Mobile County. Katzenbach's January speech implied that the department assumes local officials are obeying the voting rights act in counties with a relatively high percentage of Negroes registered.

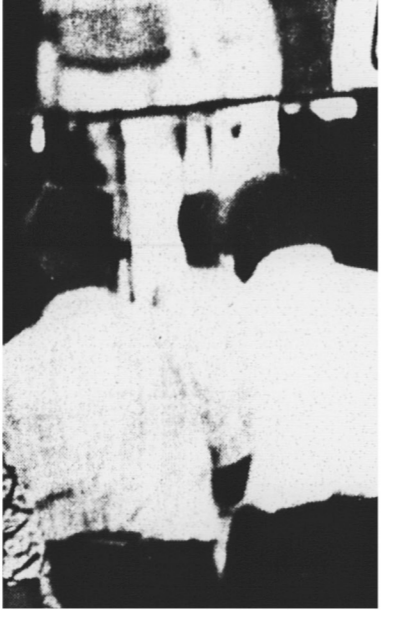
Evidence of violations could change

the department's mind, but a good registration record "tends to deter" the sending of examiners, according to a department official.

LeFlore has twice appealed unsuccessfully for federal examiners. His appeals included evidence of violations of the voting rights act.

One of these appeals came a few months before Katzenbach's surprising remarks on the success of registration in Mobile County. The other came shortly after.

Since then, most Negro leaders and registration workers have accepted the Justice Department's figures as accurate, and no one has been asking for federal examiners or launching any registration drives.



TYPICAL DAY AT REGISTRARS'

Takes Cash to Get Endorsement in Mobile

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--At least six different sample ballots were passed out for the May 3 primary election by Negro organizations and individuals in Mobile County. They caused a lot of confusion and controversy.

There was confusion because the ballots did not all make the same endorsements.

There was controversy because many people disagreed with certain endorsements.

This confusion and controversy showed up at the polls; there were big splits in the Negro vote. And the controversy has continued past the election.

Much of the talk has centered on the district attorney's race where Peter Palughi lost to Carl Booth, who has held the office for 23 years. Many sample ballots endorsed Palughi, but the Non Partisan Voters League ballot endorsed Booth. The voters league ballot is one of the oldest and by far the most influential in the county. Twenty-five thousand copies were distributed this election.

If Palughi had gotten the voters league endorsement, he probably would have won the election.

Palughi charged in his campaign that

Booth has not done a good job of prosecuting organized crime and illegal liquor rings, or of giving equal justice to Negroes.

Palughi's charges about unequal justice centered on last summer's Nathaniel Taylor case.

Taylor, a mentally retarded Negro man, was brought to trial by Booth's office for the murder of a prominent white woman. The prosecution asked for the death penalty, but the judge ruled that there wasn't enough evidence to try Taylor and ordered the jury to free him.

The NPVL helped prepare Taylor's defense and raised much of the money to pay for it.

Palughi's cousin Delano Palughi was one of Taylor's lawyers. Vernon Crawford was the other. Crawford said there was so little evidence against Taylor that he should never have been brought to trial. J. L. LeFlore of the NPVL expressed similar opinions at the time.

But after the NPVL endorsed Booth, LeFlore argued that Booth was only doing his job in bringing Taylor to trial. Raymond Scott, president of the Non Partisan Voters League, declined to comment on the Booth endorsement or on any other part of the organization's election activities. He said that LeFlore would be the spokesman for the voters league.

LeFlore says he has no evidence that Booth has failed to do his best or that

Palughi would do any better.

Palughi says it's hard for him to understand why he did not get the voters league endorsement and harder to understand why he was never asked to meet with the voters league screening committee, which decided on all endorsements.

He says he and his cousin talked twice to LeFlore about meeting with the committee. LeFlore told them to ask Scott for an appointment, and they did. But they say no one ever called back or wrote to tell them when to come.

Two other local candidates who expected to get the voters league endorsement did get it, but so did their opponents. They were Bill Orrell, a 23-year-old running for the legislature, and Tom Sweeney, running for judge of general sessions. Both are relatives and close friends of Mobile Mayor Joseph N. Lagan, who has cooperated with the voters league for many years.

LeFlore said the screening committee thought Orrell "was a fine young man" but that neither he nor his opponent had been prominent in public life before. Therefore, the committee had no records to compare.

LeFlore also reported that Orrell was "late" coming before the committee. They had already decided to endorse his opponent and decided to put an "X" beside Orrell's name as a "courtesy," Orrell said he met with the com-

mittee three or four weeks before the sample ballot went to the printer. He thinks there was something besides time involved in the double endorsement.

Sweeney, like Orrell, campaigned publicly for Negro votes and expected to get a clear voters league endorsement over his opponents. But the NPVL gave Frank Alonzo an "X" also. Sweeney has not been active in politics before, but Alonzo has.

"Alonzo has a very bad record on race relations," said a member of another organization, which gave single endorsements to Orrell and Sweeney, as almost all sample ballots did, except the voters league's.

Alonzo was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1964. He went along with the Alabama delegation's opposition to civil rights proposals and to oaths of loyalty to the national Democratic Party. But LeFlore says Alonzo admitted to the screening committee that this was a mistake, which he made only because he was under great pressure to keep in line with the Alabama delegation.

In the city elections last fall, Alonzo was one of the chief backers of a man who tried to unseat Mayor Lagan.

"That Alonzo endorsement was just plain bad politics," says a white politician. "Lagan has done a lot for those people." This man said he thinks the voters league screening committee knew it was bad politics but had some reason for endorsing him anyway.

"It is generally believed among politicians downtown that the Negro vote is available for a price," said one of those politicians. But he added that there are occasional exceptions. No amount of money could have gotten many Negro votes for Wallace or taken many away from Flowers.

But, he said when the issues are not so clear, and especially in local races where a few thousand votes can be crucial, the bidding gets pretty active.

A number of other politicians confirmed this. None of them wanted to be quoted by name. "I may need that vote sometime in the future," one explained.

Few Negroes active in politics try to deny that money is involved. Most admit it openly, and they generally add that the money is used to pay campaign expenses, like phoning committees and poll watchers.

But many Negro and white politicians also say that a lot of cash is paid for other purposes to influential individuals and members of various screening committees, or donated to certain churches.

"It's all done in ways which are virtually impossible to trace and prove," says a politician. "Candidate A gives some cash to middleman B, who gets it to Negro leaders C, D, and E."

Many people name C, H. King Sr., as one of the main middlemen. King, a white man, has owned and operated



SAMPLE BALLOTS OF ALL KINDS, EVERYWHERE

movie theaters in Negro neighborhoods for many years and has always had what LeFlore described as "quite an interest in politics."

Just before the polls closed on election day, King and his son, C. H. King Jr., arrived at the polling place in Ward 10, the largest Negro ward. When the election officials opened the machines and started reading off the results, the Kings followed right behind copying down results from each machine.

LeFlore says that if King has any big influence over the Negro vote, "I don't know anything about it."

LeFlore said that "over the years, we have found it necessary to eliminate several people from the organization" because of their involvement in improper election deals.

Frank Thomas, acting head of the Mobile County Coordinating Committee, said his organization has been "fortunate enough" not to have such troubles.

The Rev. A. Robert Ray, director of the Mobile County Movement, admitted that his group received some money, but said it was all for campaign expenses.

Jeffery Davis, president of the group, said he has indications of "certain irregularities" within the organization, but everything has been denied and nothing can be proven.

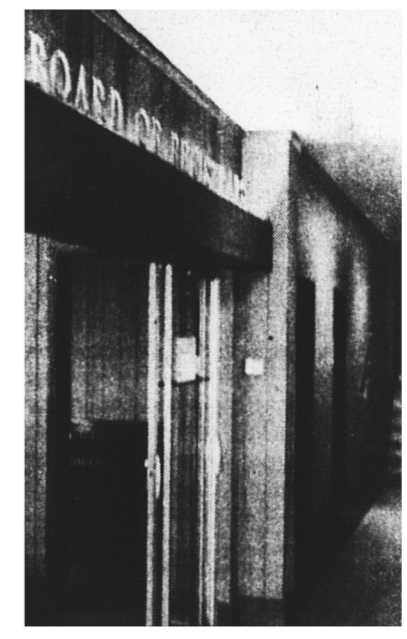
Some smaller groups and individuals also received election money.

LeFlore says that everything received and spent by the voters league "is strictly accounted for in our records. This isn't true for some other groups."

The voters league paid about \$2,400 for printing, for a crew of 18 women who worked two days folding and stuffing the ballots in envelopes, and for distribution of the 25,000 copies.

Receipts from candidates endorsed on the ballot were a few hundred dollars more than this.

LeFlore says, "It would be a wonderful thing if you didn't have to get any money from the candidates. But the Ne-



THE KINGS CHECK WARD 10 VOTES

gro people just don't support you."

Office expenses for the voters league are about \$350 a month; so the excess from the election won't last very long. "When the account gets lean, then we (NPVL officers) have to pay the expenses out of our own pockets," LeFlore reported.

But despite this financial pinch, "nobody pays for an endorsement from this organization," LeFlore said. The screening committee decides whom it will endorse, he said, and then these endorsed candidates are asked for a contribution toward the cost of the ballot.

One candidate reports that a few days after he had been screened he got a call from the voters league saying he had been endorsed and telling him his share of the expenses. He says it was "quite clear" that the endorsement depended on his paying this share.

He didn't pay, and when the ballot came out, one of his opponents had the endorsement.

LeFlore says things like this do happen.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 4)



SOME OF THE VOTERS REMEMBERED

Barbour County Losers: We're Down But Not Out

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
EUFALA--Wesley McNear folded his arms, leaned against the back of a chair, and thought for a moment. Then he grinned.

"If I could get to be sheriff of this county," he said, "that's all I want." It seemed like a strange thing for him to say. The primary election was long over. Out of the 8,000 votes cast for Barbour County sheriff, McNear received less than ten per cent--just 715. That's the kind of vote that would make an ordinary candidate think about retiring from politics forever. But McNear wasn't an ordinary candidate.

"On May 4, I started running for sheriff four years from now," he said. He stopped, as if considering what a long time four years can be.

"I'm also thinking of the city elections," he said. "They'll be coming up in just a couple of years. Maybe I'll run for the city council."

Two years isn't tomorrow, and a lot could happen to change McNear's mind. But he doesn't think it will. He has already made some new plans.

"Originally I was going to go back in the Air Force," he said. "But I think I'll stay here with my people now. I can do more for them by staying than by going back."

A couple of miles across town, John Kelly Jr. had just come home from a long day's work. Kelly is the only can-

didate in Barbour County who lost two races on May 3. He was defeated for the board of education and for the Democratic Executive Committee. But he wasn't discouraged either.

"I feel great," he said, settling into a chair. "We did the important thing. We gave the impression we mean to get in public life." He leaned forward.

"Ninety-five per cent of our people haven't given much thought to government until now. They've just begun to get roused up. Our goal will be focused toward keeping them interested in taking an active part in government affairs--local to national."

Like McNear, Kelly has personal plans to help keep the people interested. He also wants to run in the city election.

"We had a lot of agony May 3," he said. "A lot of our people discouraged others from supporting us. Some sold their vote. A lot of votes were stolen. I think we'll do better next try."

Mrs. Mary Marshall, president of the Eufaula Voters League, was another losing candidate for the board of education. "I didn't really lose," she said. "I gained knowledge and understanding."

"I'm not going to give up that easy. I'll win one of these days. If not the next time, the time after that, I got acquainted with some of my white brothers and sisters. Maybe after a while, they'll see I'm a hard worker and vote for me," Mrs. Marshall said the Voters

League has spent its time and money the last three weeks trying to elect Fred Gray to the state House of Representatives. Gray is in the run-off for place no. 2 in the 31st district (Macon, Bullock, and Barbour counties) against Bill Neville of Eufaula.

"After Tuesday we're going to start training people for city positions," she said. "By the city election, they'll know the full duties and how to campaign. We'll train more than one for each job, so if somebody drops out, we'll still have a qualified candidate."

The rest of the potential candidates (CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)

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POLITICIANS CALL NEGRO VOTE A COMMODITY TO BE BOUGHT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)
pen. When a man meets with the screening committee, it is understood that he will pay, if he gets the endorsement. The screening committee feels, LeFlore explains, that a man who would break this understanding could not be counted on to keep promises about how he would act in office.

Some candidates are not expected to pay anything. LeFlore explained the double endorsements in Orrell's and Sweeney's races by saying, "It was felt that neither of them had much money behind their campaigns. So, the committee decided to carry them free, out of respect for their apparent sincerity and their connection with Mr. Langan."

In other words, the voters league will endorse a man solely for his political views. But it will also endorse men who don't have the same views but do have some money to help pay for the ballot and other expenses of the organization. "Almost all the screening committees work this way," said an experienced politician.

This doesn't exactly encourage politicians to respect the Negro vote.

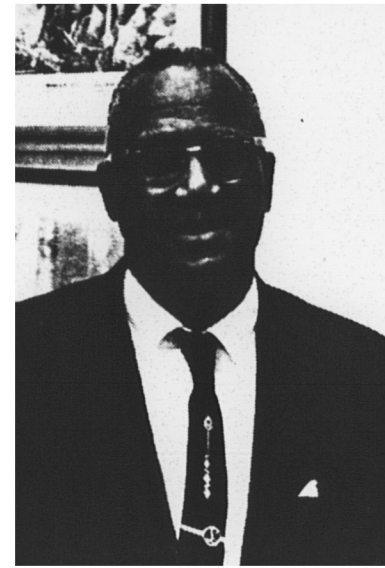
Neither do the constant reports of much larger payments which never are entered on the books of any organization. Politicians downtown talk of the Negro vote as a commodity to be bought and sold at election time and then stored away until the next election.

Some retain their respect for a few Negro leaders. One says of LeFlore, "He works too hard to be in this for the money." But, he adds, some other Negroes become Negro leaders "mainly at election time."

Inside the established Negro organizations, a few people are working for changes in the system. So are some on the outside. They say that when a man gets an endorsement by paying for it, then "he doesn't owe us anything after he gets into office."

Davis, of the Mobile County Movement, said he wants to help organize a single, county-wide screening committee that will "override this back-door politics and bring the candidates out into the open. This is the only way to show the candidates that they can be beaten in the Negro wards, no matter how much they pay."

Many Negroes and white politicians doubt this will work. They say there will be some corruption as long as there are screening committees and sample ballots. "The only answer," one man explains, "is well-informed voters who won't let anyone tell them how to vote. That's a long way off."



JOHN LEFLORE

To Prove the Constitution of the United States
Is True . . .

Let's Go to the Polls on May 31 and
Cast Your Ballot
for
Henry McCaskill
for
**Hale County
Sheriff**

THAT WE MIGHT EXERCISE OUR
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Henry McCaskill, Greensboro, Ala.)

Vote
TOM SWEENEY
Judge of
General Sessions
Mobile County

A FAIR MAN WHO RESPECTS THE RIGHTS OF ALL.
AN EXPERIENCED MAN, 21 YEARS A TRIAL
LAWYER IN MOBILE.
AN HONEST MAN WHO MEANS WHAT HE SAYS.

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Harry Witte, and Tom Sweeney, Mobile, Ala.)

Vote
Montgomery
Place 10
Alabama House
**Mobile
County**

If elected to the House of Representatives, Place 10, in the Democratic run-off election, I shall welcome suggestions on how to improve the welfare of the people in the remote sections of our county as well as in Mobile proper.

I will work hard to encourage industry, such as Vanity Fair, and others to locate here.

With the phase-out of Brookley, we must be sure that enough industry is here to fill the void.

With our natural resources and waterways, there is no reason why Bayou La Batre and surrounding areas, for instance, should not enjoy true prosperity.

There is nothing so seriously wrong with our economy that a little spreading to the forgotten areas will not cure.

Let us all work in harmony and understanding for a greater Mobile County.

Don't Forget to Vote in the
Run-Off Election May 31

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Frank Fields, chm.,
Clarence Montgomery Campaign Committee, Mobile, Ala.)

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Cleaning - Pressing
Clothing for Men and Boys

- *Umbrellas
- *Shirts
- *Socks
- *Suits
- *Ties
- *Slacks
- *Top Coats
- *Gloves
- *Robes
- *Athletic Supporters
- *Freeman Shoes
- *Shower Shoes
- *Sport Coats
- *Underwear
- *Accessories
- *Hats and Caps
- *Jeans
- *Belts
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- *U. S. Keds
- *Botany Suits and Slacks*

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(Perry, Marengo, Sumter counties)

THIS IS IT--MAY 31

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Albert Turner, Marion, Ala.)

WOULD YOU GIVE ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO
CONTINUE SERVING IN THIS OFFICE?

PLEASE VOTE FOR
Harvey Sadler
FOR
Sheriff of Macon County

Subject to Dem. Primary May 31, 1966

Your Vote and Influence Will Be
Greatly Appreciated

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Harvey Sadler, Tuskegee, Ala.)

Patt J. Davis
Promises

1. To put dependability and honesty into law enforcement, and take fear out.
2. To uphold all the laws of Alabama and Perry County.
3. To give equal justice to all the people of Perry County, both Negro and white.
4. To protect the life and property of all citizens of Perry County.

Vote For **Patt J. Davis**
for
Perry County Sheriff
Democratic Run-Off Tuesday, May 31

(Pd. Pol. Adv. by Patt J. Davis, Marion, Alabama)

Alabama Rights Fighters Now in Chicago

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

CHICAGO--One day in the middle of May, it snowed in Chicago. And no one was colder than the SCLC workers who came from the South to start a civil rights movement here.

"People don't feel too bad about going to a mass meeting when it's 80 degrees," said Jimmy Collier, who worked in Dallas, Greene, Hale, and Marengo counties last summer before going north to Chicago. "But when it's cold and snowy, they don't feel like going to no damn mass meeting."

The Rev. James Orange, a veteran of every Alabama civil rights campaign since the 1963 Birmingham marches, said the weather bothered him, too.

"The weather's my only hang-up with the North, man," said the big, bearded organizer. "Everything else is okay."

Besides Collier and Orange, many other Alabama rights workers are now in Chicago--the Rev. James Bevel, the

Rev. Andrew Young, Bennie Luchion, Jimmy Wilson, Jim Letherer, and, of course, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Chicago movement.

Their lives are different since they came to this chilly city, which has more people than the whole state of Alabama. Dr. King lives in a third-floor slum apartment, instead of his pleasant home in Atlanta. Andy Young has the flu off and on. Bevel sometimes wears a three-piece suit instead of his overalls.

For James Orange, at least one thing hasn't changed. He's still getting beaten up.

Orange said he was knocked around in Birmingham, Gadsden, Selma, and several other places in Alabama. "Anybody who worked in Alabama in 1963 and 1964 had to get it," he said. "I couldn't tell you, really, how many times I was arrested."

When he came to Chicago, the beatings started again. But this time the

attackers weren't hostile white people or state troopers. They were members of Negro street gangs, "testing" Orange's non-violent philosophy. Chicago has many such gangs, with names like the Vice Lords, the Roman Saints, and the Spanish Cobras. SCLC is trying to get their help in the Chicago movement.

"I was beaten up by gangs nine times," said Orange, and there were ten other "incidents" when he was almost, but not quite, beaten up. But he convinced the gang members that he really was non-violent.

The goal of the Chicago movement is to get rid of the slums where most of the city's 1,000,000 Negroes live. Col-



THE REV. JAMES ORANGE

Alabama Christian

Movement for Human Rights

Kick-off for the tenth annual celebration will be held Monday, May 30, at 6:30 p.m. at New Pilgrim Baptist Church, 903 Sixth Avenue South, Birmingham, the Rev. N.H. Smith Jr., pastor.

lier said a movement is much harder to organize in a big city like Chicago than it is in a small Southern town.

"In the South, you could get to know the people just in your head," he said. "Here, one block has 400 or 600 people." And, he said, there are many things going on in a big city that take people's minds off the movement.

"You have to fight to get their time and interest. You can't do it just by saying you're going to fight for freedom."

Are the people the same in the North and the South?

Collier said they were--but then he changed his mind. "The people in the North are more beaten down," he said. "Here in the North, people have lost hope. In the South, people at least thought there was hope in the North."

Orange said the Negro organizations were more militant in the North, but the people were about the same. "Basically, the people here are the brothers, sisters, nieces, and nephews of the ones down South."

Even though Chicago is big and cold, Collier and Orange said that's where they had to be.

"This has to be done," said Collier, who has become the number one song leader for the Chicago movement. "Until this is done, the cities in the South face the same kinds of problems as the cities in the North."

"I'd rather be back where I started," said Orange. "But at this moment, I



CHICAGO MASS MEETING IN WARMER DAYS

don't think there's too much I could do in the South with my organizing ability. My presence is more needed here than down South." Orange asked to be remembered to all his friends in Alabama. And then he said sadly, "I do want to get back South."

BARBOUR COUNTY LOSERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

pointed out that Eufaula has about six whites to every four Negroes, and talked about the city council. But Mrs. Marshall is used to running things. "It's time we had a Negro mayor," she said thoughtfully.

Mrs. Mary Hunter is one of six Negro women who ran for what used to be precinct seats on the county Democratic Executive Committee. When the present committee members discovered that four of the six precincts had more Negro voters than white, they rewrote the rules to let the county's white majority vote for all the offices. The six losers have asked the federal court to throw out the rules change.

"I lost in the county," said Mrs. Hunter, who lives in Comer, "but I won in my beat. I believe the court is going

to support us and that I'm going to be able to take my seat. If not, I'll be up again in another four years."

The losing candidates admitted that many new voters were more upset by their defeat than they are. Mrs. Rosie Jordan, who ran for the Democratic Executive Committee, said some people don't think voting is worth the trouble. "People say, 'They took our votes before. They'll steal 'em again. Our votes is no good,'" Mrs. Jordan said. "I tell them, 'Don't feel that. Your votes were some good. We just need more votes.'"

IT PAYS TO

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