DALLAS COUNTY—Are sharecroppers getting their fair share of government money in the U.S. Cotton Domestic Allotment Program?

Answered in a letter last week to the Secretary of Agriculture, some of them in Dallas County feel they are not.

Last week the sharecroppers met with a lawyer from Johnson, Wills, and they told him the money应 be distributed from the allotment, rather than from the government money and federal loans to the land itself.

Under the Cotton Domestic Allotment Program the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) recommends to planter a certain number of acres which will be grown in cotton.

The lawyer the sharecroppers talked with, Aloe J. Bronstein, asked for a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture2 C. Wilson. Bronstein wrote that sharecroppers complained that Minter had threatened to throw them off the land if they didn’t sign over their shares of the government money to his.

The sharecroppers also told Bronstein that they are bothered by the fact that they have been paid for their work by Minter, who then sells their cotton at the local and national level, and keeps the profit for himself. Minter has also been accused of forcing them to sign over their shares of the government money, and then using that money to pay off debts they owe him.

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Editor: Robert E. Smith
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Editorial Opinion

“A Change”

“The times they are a-changin’,” the man sings, and they are changing, fast and furious.

A study of Southern white college students shows that the young people look more favorably on the Negro movement than their parents. According to Samuel Lubell, a well-known poll-taker, the son of a Birmingham firm, he found Lubell’s “My father is a die-harded segregationist but I’d work with Negroes.”

A junior at the University of Alabama, the son of a wealthy white family, said, “I wouldn’t send my son to a Negro school but I wouldn’t send him all the way to a Negro but I’m not against them.”

Still, Lubell found, college-age youths oppose traditional Southern principles. They would strike against minimum wage increases, welfare programs, and the anti-chain gang laws. They felt the South and for their own futures lies in new industry and business in this region.

The results of this study are not contrary to those of the Southern textbooks. A poll of their parents might reveal a stubborn, backward attitude on racial matters and a “liberal” acceptance of federal programs in the region.

The real story of this day is not that we can’t meet this day, but how many of us are ready to meet the day after tomorrow. If we meet this day as we should meet it, the day after tomorrow may not seem too far off.

Pitts Gave Pep Talk to Women’s Group

By CLIFF HAYWOOD

The Campaign Chairwoman, Mrs. Lula P. Pitts, last night stood in front of a crowd filled with young people at Cullman College, and delivered a pep talk to the student body.

The talk, which was the climax of the campaign season, was given in the auditorium. The room was filled to capacity, and the applause was continuous throughout the speech.

Mrs. Pitts began by introducing the candidates for the state offices, and then spoke briefly about each one.

She then went on to discuss the importance of the upcoming election, and how it is necessary to work hard in order to secure victory.

She concluded her talk by urging the students to vote on November 2nd, and to do so with enthusiasm.

The students were very enthusiastic, and the applause was deafening in its applause.

Mrs. Pitts spoke of the experience she has in working against straight and illegal laws. She told them that she had been working for the welfare of the states for many years, and that she had never been afraid to stand up for what she believed in.

She also spoke of the importance of education, and how it is necessary to work hard in order to get a good education.

She ended her talk by saying that she was confident that the students would work hard, and that they would be successful in the upcoming election.

The students were very responsive, and the room was filled with excitement.

By MARY MCDONAGH

The Macon Sheriff’s office has released its report on the enforcement of the Klan’s code against Negroes.

The report, which was compiled by an ad hoc committee appointed by Sheriff Johnson, shows that the Klan is not as powerful as it once was.

“The Klan is not as powerful as it once was,” said Sheriff Johnson. “We have been able to break up several Klan meetings in recent months.”

The report also states that the Klan is using its power to keep Negroes from voting, and that it is using violence to keep Negroes from registering to vote.

The Sheriff’s office has been closely watching the Klan, and has been able to prevent several Klan meetings from taking place.

The report concludes by stating that the Klan is not as powerful as it once was, and that its power is on the decline.

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Lowndes Marks a Year Change

To celebrate their first anniversary, members of the Lowndes County Christian Movement met Sunday at Mt. Moriah Baptist Church in Hayneville to hear Julian Bond, Mrs. Rosa Parks, Stokely Carmichael, and others. The members told their story in a printed program for the occasion. Excerpts from the program follow:

On April 11, 1965 the Union Baptist Church of Calhoun became the second church to open its doors to us, but still too few. We have made much progress, but not enough. Through prayers and holding hands of God, we still tell in, some of the hardships were depression of homes, jobs, and many former friends, reduced income, bitterness, and despair. A desire for a better life, desire for education, desire for a better job, desire for freedom, desire for voting. At present, despite of churches, refusal to the registration of Negroes.

We stood for hours in the sun, rain, and cold, the nonregistrants来临 to get the vote because of these obstacles.

Lowndes County School Board. We failed. We continued to call and we met against the Lowndes County School Board. We failed. We continued to call and we met against the Lowndes County School Board.

We had no registered voters at the time of the formation of the LCCMHR, although two persons who had applied on the preceding Monday were later accepted. The rate of registration was slow.

The LCCMHR, along with SNCC, sought the Justice Department in 1966, at the same time

All has not been on the dark side for the LCCMHR. We tried to present a list of our grievances to the Lowndes County School Board. We failed. We continued to call and we met against the LCCMHR.

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Students From Faraway Lands Learn From Each Other at Jacksonville

By Alan B. Norman

Jacksonville—They come from Africa and from Latin America, from the Middle East, from the ancient nations of Europe and the Orient, from South and Central America, and from islands around the world. Their eyes and hair and skin are every color of the earth, and their customs and cultures represent nearly every civilization in existence.

They come to this sleepy little town, in the foothills of the Piedmont north of Apare, for an experiment in international brotherhood at Jacksonville State College.

It’s called International House. In the large white-stucco building, a young man and woman from all over the world live and work and play together. "International House," the director, John J. Sloan, says. "This is the only program I know of that does that. I eat to bring together under one roof all the cultures of the world.

The idea, he said, was to make cultures mingle and people who represent them will learn about life in other lands than their own, the result hoped for: better understanding and friendship.

"It’s a people-to-people program." Sloan said. "The idea is the program is assigned 10 hours a week to work and speak to church organizations, explaining what their country’s culture and way of life is like.

Each foreign student has his own American mentor. The students also spend weekends and holidays in American homes. Last Christmas some of them were guests of a Rotary Club in Florida.

Many foreign students go home to the students return to their native land. One man thigh writes to a cousin or former student that he has entertained in his home.

There are disagreements. Each student believes in his own way. He must open-minded a student may be, he must change things about the others at first. But the program was designed with human nature in mind, students are selected partly for their ability to change. Generally, they have had some educational opportunities because they have more education," said Sloan.

"As we try to get one another sharing with a wide variety of opportunities rather than the hardship." Sloan said.

Sharon R. Autry, a student from the Bahamas, and Barbara Scudder, a student from Hawaii, met at International House. During the past two semesters, the Bahamas Federation of Women’s Clubs, and the International Federation of Woman’s Clubs, held a meeting off International House.

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"I’m an ambassador between East and West.”

"We try to get all the cultures of the world." Sloan entered. "For the people-to-people program, the students believe in their own culture, in their own way. The students are given seven subjects — a foreign language, a foreign country, a foreign culture, a foreign element. Each student believes in his own way. He must open-minded a student may be, he must change things about the others at first. But the program was designed with human nature in mind, students are selected partly for their ability to change. Generally, they have had some educational opportunities because they have more education," said Sloan.

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"We carry a great experience back home, compare it with home, and use it," said Sloan, and added, "We try to get one another sharing with a wide variety of opportunities rather than the hardship."

Terry Collins, a student in International House, a political science major, came into the program by a "natural happy accident." He ran for the Missouri House, he liked it and asked to stay.

"One of the things we are into that the foreign students are used to more social freedom than we have here, in Europe, the person makes the student responsible for themselves, and the schools don’t assume the responsibility for them. They have some authorities at certain hours and follow all sorts of rules.

But if a foreign student chooses to stick the same things are much more important than the dress code. Also, rules, they keep on coming to the House to meet their students, make friends, and generally get along well together.
Portrait of County With Problems

CAMDEN — the political candidate who makes promises to the people of Orange County will have problems of being judge and jury to his promises.

Orange is one of the state's poorest counties. Tenant farmers labor for as little as $50 a year. As nearly as fives per cent of the adults in the county—Negroes—white—cannot read or write.

Any candidate who wins Negro support will have his hands full; it is going to be his responsibility to improve the social and economic status of Negroes, who make up over 75 per cent of the county's 20,000 people.

There was no public elementary and secondary education for Negro young­sters until 1910. Before that, private church groups took it on the job of raising money to pay the fees.

The county spends about $1,000 a year for free schools for 600 pupils. White tuition draws 654 in federal funds for county schools because accepting the money would force school desegrega­tion, according to the State Department of Education.

Negroes Oppose Senator, Sheriff

In the South of the state, Orange is a rural county with a large Negro population, one of the oldest in the country. Orange is one of the few counties in the state where Negroes have held a majority in the county for a long time. The county has been controlled by the Democratic party since 1900.

CAMDEN — a woman in Orange Coun­ty has made up new fees for an old law.

It is also expected that some Negroes in the Orange Country have made up new fees for an old law. The new fees were made up by the Orange County school board, which is expected to pass a resolution to change the law.

Two of the Negro political candidates in the Democratic primary are taking on the state in Orange County. Negroes make up 75 per cent of the county's population and 15 per cent of the state's population.

Orange County has seven Negroes. The law was changed to allow Negroes to vote in the country's primary elections. It is expected that the new law will be passed by the Orange County school board.

Leroy J. Brown, an Alabama house­man, was shot by an armed white man while standing outside a Negro church. Brown, who has been a leader in the Negro political movement in the state, was shot by a Negro man in Orange County.

Brown was running for the post of public school commissioner and was at the time of his death a candidate for the post of public school commissioner.

He was a member of the Democratic party and was known as a progressive and a leader in the Negro community.

Musselman, a 33-year-old Negro, was shot while trying to protect his wife and son from a white mob.

Brown was severely hurt in the attack and was expected to recover. He was one of the leaders of the Negro movement in Orange County.

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Elliott Travels Middle of Road 
THRU S.E. ALABAMA

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

When a man sow the seed of a new philosophy, the road to success was one to be pedaled from side to side from year to year--he braked, he steered.

Then he paused for a fraction of a second. His eyes swept over the people there and over the people there. A hundred eyes stared back, and nobody wandered. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

All services will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the methodist church. The location of the church is at 301 W. Oktibbeha Street. The church is located near the intersection of W. Oktibbeha Street and S. State Street.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

For this observance will be the appearance of all services and all services provided by the church. Many are free. Let us suppose a church and the credit best suited to your needs.

Thom Reed will seek the middle-ground position. Reed has been a Democrat in the past, but is now seeking re-election as a Republican. Reed's campaign is based on a commitment to work for economic and social justice, as well as a focus on the needs of all Alabamians.

For his part, ]ohn Price has been a Republican in the past, but is now seeking re-election as a Democrat. Price's campaign is based on a commitment to work for economic and social justice, as well as a focus on the needs of all Alabamians.

In addition, the Southern Courier has been covering race relations in Alabama for many years. The publication has been a voice for justice and equality, and has been a leader in calling attention to the issues that affect African Americans in the state.

The Southern Courier gives you the straight story.