

25% of School Districts Sign Compliance Forms

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

In the face of pressure from the state's top officials and congressional leaders, nearly one-fourth of Alabama's 118 school districts have said they would follow the federal government's new guidelines for school desegregation.

This means they have promised:

1. To bring an end to the system of separate schools for whites and Negroes.
2. To desegregate their faculties, as well as their student bodies.
3. To close small, inferior, all-Negro schools immediately.
4. To protect students and parents who exercise their rights under school desegregation plans.

Wallace 'In Charge' At Guidelines Meeting

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Governor George C. Wallace was feeling his oats on a rainy Friday afternoon last week when he had all of Alabama's Washington delegation come to his office.

The subject of the meeting was, of course, the federal government's 1966 guidelines for desegregating schools. The opinion expressed by everyone was that the guidelines are "illegal... arbitrary... totalitarian... shocking."

The governor, the only tanned one in the crowd and the most lively, called Alabama's two senators and its eight congressmen into his office at 2:30 p.m. There on his desk were coffee and Coca-Cola and out-of-town newspapers with stories about Mrs. Wallace's great primary victory.

In the group were five Republicans including Congressman James Martin, who will try to beat Mrs. Wallace in November.

There was a long exchange of criticism about the guidelines and then a joint statement was prepared and signed by everyone.

Four and a half hours later, the little governor charged out of his office to a room across the hall where the TV cameras and reporters were waiting. "We'll have that statement for you all in just a minute, gentlemen," he said to the newspapermen. And then to the congressmen and senators: "All of you stand right around here so we can all see you." "John, you over here," he said to Senator John Sparkman, who earlier had demonstrated to Wallace how Mrs. Wallace had learned the political art of shaking hands.

"Where's Senator Hill?" Wallace yelled out to the hallway.

Someone located Senator Lister Hill, who had gathered up his papers and had put on his raincoat, ready to go. Hill noticed what was going on, dropped off his raincoat, and jumped in front of the cameras. Wallace insisted that the senator have the honored spot on the governor's left.

Wallace sat down, and the others stood behind him and he began to read his statement, so quickly it seemed he had somewhere else to go in a hurry.

Republican Congressman William Dickinson apparently did have somewhere to go. He asked to leave while reporters were still asking questions.

The statement urged local school districts to "continue to resist" the guidelines and urged Southern governors and congressmen to make a unified stand against the regulations.

Standing at the far right was Martin, who was asked what he had to say. Martin said he agreed with what was happening at the meeting. The only hint of opposition to Wallace came when the Republican candidate said that he suggested such a meeting five weeks ago and that the Democratic primary delayed Alabama's organizing opposition. "The hour is late," said Martin.

State and congressional leaders last week told the school boards to resist the government's new guidelines. But according to the U. S. Office of Education, many school boards have ignored Governor George C. Wallace and the other officials.

A spokesman for the Office of Education said 93 school districts in Alabama were required to sign forms saying their desegregation plans were in compliance with the federal guidelines. (Many of the remaining 25 districts did not have to sign the forms because they are already under court orders to desegregate.)

Of the 93, he said, 29 had submitted signed compliance forms as of May 6. Wallace's home county, Barbour, is one of the districts that agreed to comply during the 1966-67 school year. This was a turn-about; last year Barbour almost lost its federal aid for refusing to comply.

Last fall, the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare began steps to cut off funds for Bibb County, Tarrant City, and Barbour County. But last week, the department announced that funds would be stopped only in Bibb County and Tarrant City.

HEW Secretary John Gardner explained that Barbour County had filed a desegregation plan for 1966-67, showing "at least an intention to comply with the (Civil Rights) Act."

Barbour County Schools Superintendent Raymond E. Faught said grades one, seven, eight, nine, ten, 11, and 12 would be desegregated next fall under the county's freedom-of-choice plan. He said the county's staff already includes a Negro supervisor--"We had that all the time."

Most of the turn-outs in Alabama, however, went the other way. Many of the 107 school districts that complied in 1965-66 have refused to follow the new, tougher guidelines.

Last year in Perry County, said Schools Superintendent L.G. Walker, "we had a plan, but Washington never accepted it." But under the plan, he said, 10 Negro students integrated two county high schools.

This year, Walker said, the county is refusing to sign the compliance forms, because of "pressure from the home folks, and the governor's request not to."

What the home folks didn't like, he said, was the requirement that teaching staffs be desegregated in the fall. "They'll go along with the rest of it," said Walker. But, he said, the faculty desegregation requirement is "a stumbling block."

If Perry loses its federal money, he said, it will have to do without 20 per cent of its school budget, and a lot of "things we never had before," like a summer program--with free lunches--for retarded children, summer study for teachers, and physical improvements.

Walker said Negro children would lose the most if federal money is withheld. "They're the ones that are going to suffer," he said.

In the Muscle Shoals city system in North Alabama, 23 Negro students took advantage of an all-grade freedom-of-choice plan in 1965-66. The desegregation plan was "very successful," said Schools Superintendent James F. Moore Jr. One Negro boy played on the varsity football team, he said.

Muscle Shoals will follow the same plan in 1966-67, he said, but the district has not signed a compliance form. Moore said Muscle Shoals sent a letter to the Office of Education, saying it "planned to comply with the laws of the land," but would not sign the form. No explanation was given.

Why did some school districts defy the governor and the other leaders? In Auburn, where all grades will be desegregated next fall, School Superintendent E. E. Gaither said it was because "the board of education is interested in the best educational program we can have."

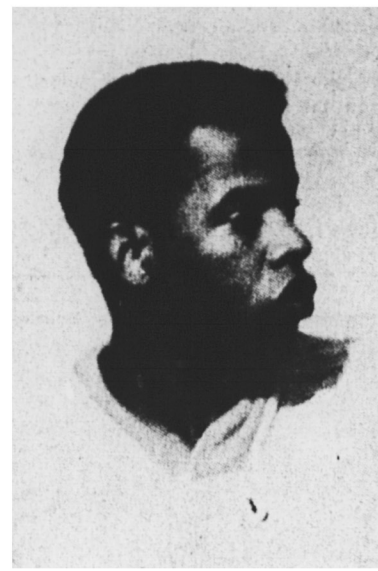
Auburn city students have until Wednesday to exercise their freedom of choice.

In Florence and Lauderdale County, two of the most integrated school systems in 1965-66, the governor's warnings seem to have had some effect.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 4)



STOKELY CARMICHAEL



JOHN LEWIS



JAMES FORMAN

New SNCC Leader Aims For Rural Negro Power

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--"Stokely Carmichael, tall, slim, brown-skinned, gives the impression he would stride cool and smiling through Hell, philosophizing all the way." Carmichael this week walked cool and smiling into SNCC headquarters in Atlanta to direct what the youngest and angriest civil rights group in the country would be doing from now on.

Carmichael, who helped organize the black panther party in Lowndes County, had been elected chairman of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at a meeting of 150 staff members in Nashville, Tenn., two weeks ago.

Out of office went John Lewis, 25, national chairman since 1962. James Forman, 37, who with Lewis is a veteran of civil rights battles in the South since the Freedom Rides of 1961, decided earlier this year to quit as executive secretary.

Court Hears Clark, Baker Vote Dispute

BY TERRY COWLES

SELMA -- Two well-known lawmen seeking the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Dallas County were left waiting this weekend for a federal judge to decide about their primary contest.

U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas of Mobile adjourned court Wednesday after he listened to two days of arguments by attorneys involved.

Lawyers from the U. S. Department of Justice asked Thomas to order the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee to include over 1,600 Negro votes, plus 140 white votes, that the committee had previously refused to count.

If counted, the votes would have given former Selma Public Safety Director Wilson Baker enough votes to gain the Democratic nomination for sheriff without a run-off election.

In a run-off, Baker would face incumbent Sheriff Jim Clark.

Baker was present during the entire hearing, but Clark stayed away. Mrs. Clark, who said she was there reporting on the proceedings for a Birmingham weekly newspaper, said her husband was absent because "he doesn't want to antagonize the judge."

Attorney Frank Mizell, who represented the county committee, argued that the court, which he at one point called "alien," had no right to decide the case. Early in the hearing he moved that the case be thrown out for that reason, but he was overruled by Thomas.

After that, Mizell and the committee, ordered by the court to "show cause" why the disputed votes should not be counted, tried to do so.

The Justice Department called witnesses who had been polling officials at the six boxes that contained the votes in question. All the witnesses testified as to the procedure used by the polling officials in conducting and assisting voters. They all said they had never been officials before.

Both John Rosenberg of the Justice Department and Mizell brought out that there been many irregularities. Mizell called the officials "incompetent."

Rosenberg said in his closing argument that the county committee had neglected to properly instruct the officials beforehand.

One man, Joe Bell Jr., testified that

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 5)

WHEW!

WASHINGTON, D.C.--The federal Public Health Service has started a program for 700 students to work with mentally retarded persons this summer. The program is called Student Work Experience and Training.

The Public Health Service apparently plans to give the students plenty of work. Take a close look at the name of the program. In short, it spells SWEAT.

He will stay in SNCC to run the Atlanta office.

Mrs. Ruby Doris Smith Robinson, who has handled personnel and office affairs for SNCC, was elected to take Forman's place.

Both Mrs. Robinson and Carmichael are graduates of civil rights field work in Mississippi, Alabama, and elsewhere, including confinement at tough Parchman State Penitentiary in Mississippi. Both were Freedom Riders in 1961; both joined SNCC when it began in 1960.

Does Carmichael's leadership mean a change in SNCC's direction? Upon his election he said SNCC would "intensify its efforts in the area of independent politics."

This means, said one of Carmichael's associates, that SNCC will work mostly in rural South counties where there are Negro majorities and also in city ghettos where Negroes could control district elections.

Carmichael, a 24-year-old Howard University graduate from The Bronx, N.Y., also said, "We will struggle in the future as we have in the past for human rights, and join with those around the world who know the same oppression that we know, and the same deceptions on the part of the so-called U.S. government in its claim of concern for democracy."

Carmichael's associate said he was elected because "he can tighten the organization, make it more efficient. The direction of SNCC hasn't changed."

Howard Zinn, a Boston University professor who has written a book on SNCC's history and who has been an advisor to it, agreed.

It was Zinn who visualized Stokely (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)

Chairman Lists Goals Of White House Talks

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

CHICAGO--A recent anti-poverty conference in Washington almost ended in a riot when the poor people began booing and jeering at Sargent Shriver, head of the federal government's War on Poverty.

Now another big Washington meeting is coming up--"To Fulfill These Rights," the first White House Conference on Civil Rights. Will this conference also end in bitterness?

"White House Conferences don't come very often in the civil rights field," said Ben Heineman, chairman of the conference and head of the Chicago & North Western Railway. "I would think the leaders would want to get the maximum constructive advantage out of it."

Some 2,400 people, including some from Alabama, have been invited to the conference. Heineman said there wasn't room for any more.

"Undoubtedly there will be thousands whose claims to an invitation are just as legitimate as those who were invited," said Heineman. "Mr. X will point to Mr. Y and say, 'What Y's been doing for 13 years I've been doing for 27 years. So how come Y's invited and I'm not?'"

If the conference were just for 2,400 civil rights leaders, he said, few people would feel left out. But the list of 2,400 also has to include business, labor, and community leaders, he said.

The men and women who were finally chosen should have received their invitations this week. They will go to Washington June 1-2.

"This conference is a great opportunity to help the whole rights situation," said Heineman. "I haven't the slightest doubt that demonstrations have been of great value. But this is a time to consolidate our position a little bit."

The conference won't solve everything, he said--"I don't think the next



REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN JAMES MARTIN (AT RIGHT) WAS GREETED AS HE ARRIVED FOR GOVERNOR'S MEETING ON FEDERAL GUIDELINES ON DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS.



EVERYBODY WAS ALL SMILES BEFORE THE GOVERNOR'S MEETING BEGAN LAST WEEK. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JAMES ALLEN, U. S. SENATOR JOHN SPARKMAN, THE GOVERNOR, U. S. SENATOR LISTER HILL, U. S. CONGRESSMAN GEORGE ANDREWS, AND

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE ALBERT BREWER, THE ENTIRE ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION WAS IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.



BEN HEINEMAN

day, everyone will have a job who doesn't have one now."

But, said Heineman, the meeting should produce at least five developments "well worth having a conference for":

1. Middle-class white Americans, including business and labor, will become more involved in the fight for equality of opportunity--"assuming the conference goes well and reasonably smoothly."

2. State and local governments will also become more involved.

3. President Johnson's new civil rights and fair housing bill will get strong support, and maybe some recommendations to improve it.

4. The President's "demonstration cities" bill--which would try to wipe out Negro ghettos in a number of Northern cities--will also receive support.

5. The conference will produce definite plans for action in the fields of jobs, education, housing, and justice.

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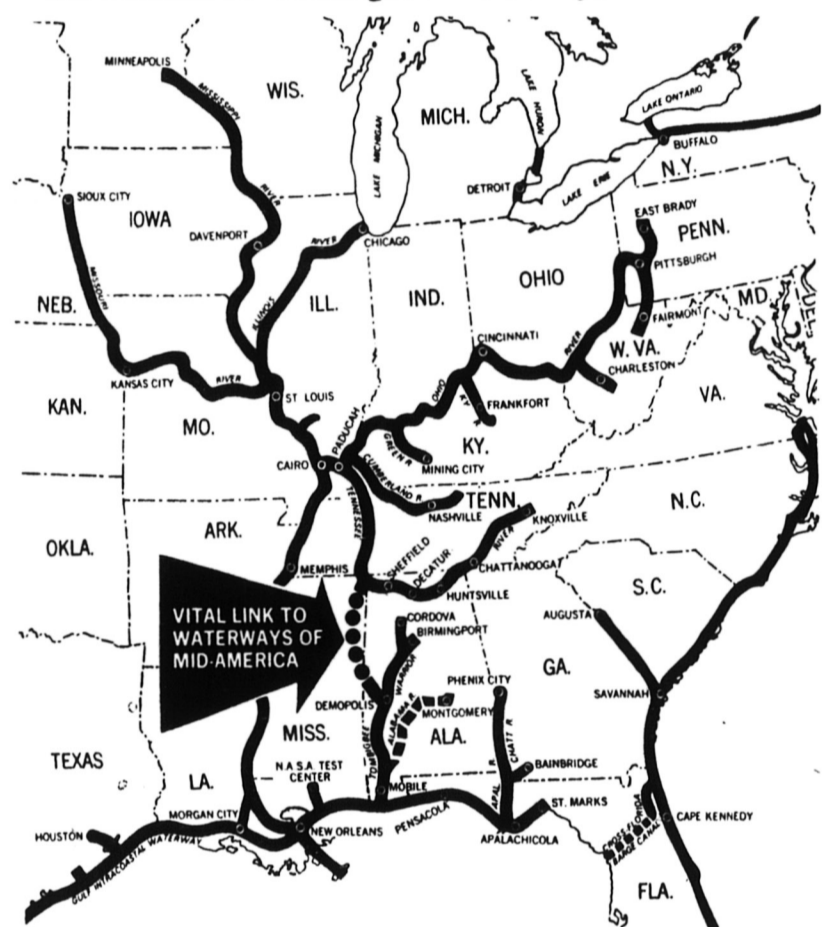
Editorial Opinion

Tennessee-Tombigbee

Take a look at a map of Alabama. In the far north, you will see a great water system--the Tennessee River, which flows north and connects with the Mississippi River and the Midwest and central plains of the United States.

Look to the south, and you will find Mobile, one of the ten busiest harbors in the country, served by more than 100 steamship lines connecting Mobile with the Gulf of Mexico ports, South America and beyond.

What a great water transportation system Alabama and America would have if the north and south waterways were connected. There is a plan to do just that--the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.



The proposed waterway would link the north-flowing Tennessee River to the Tombigbee River, which flows south from the western edge of Alabama's Black Belt to Mobile.

Transportation by ship is cheaper than by airplane, train, or truck, and so such a great waterway would provide low-cost shipping for products Alabama makes and grows for the rest of the nation and the world. It would also provide an easier way for Alabama industries to get the materials they need in manufacturing.

Coal could move from North Alabama at the rate of about two million tons per year for sale to foreign steel mills.

Fertilizer from Florida would be moved into Alabama at cheaper rates. Grain from the Midwest could be shipped to the great beef-growing areas of Alabama and Mississippi. Missiles and rockets from Huntsville could be shipped to Cape Kennedy and other areas more quickly and easily.

And a new waterway would provide facilities for an increased tourist trade. All of this means more money for the communities located along such a busy waterway. Where waterways go, industry goes. And where there are industry and shipping, there are jobs.

Between the rich north part of the state and the busy port of the south is the poor section of central Alabama. The people who gain political power in that area and who continue to live there may be glad they did someday. The Black Belt is poor, but it may not always be that way.

To build such a waterway as proposed is, of course, a big job. The Army Corps of Engineers is now studying how it could be done. After that, the money to build a connecting link would have to come from Congress and the President in Washington.

If the money is supplied and the waterway is built, the poor people of today's Black Belt shacks may have a chance for a better life right on the land where they have lived and worked for years.

Two Meetings

After the May 3 primary, two very similar meetings were held at almost the same time. One was a gathering in Birmingham of "white liberals." They discussed what they could possibly do in November when they are faced with a choice of what they consider are two undesirable candidates for governor.

The other meeting was in Montgomery, where members of the John Birch Society, the Citizens Council and other such organizations worried about November also. Jim Martin is too good a man, they said to each other, to have to run against a fine candidate like Mrs. Wallace. They wondered whether the election clash could be avoided in some way.

And that is just about the state of things in Alabama.

Editorial Opinion

Behind Bars

It is clear Governor Wallace is going to pressure local school boards not to comply with the federal guidelines on school desegregation. This makes it less likely that local school superintendents will voluntarily comply with the guidelines.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has threatened to stop federal money to any school system that does not comply. HEW has started procedures to stop funds to 12 Southern school districts, including Bibb County and Tarrant City in Alabama. But HEW has not yet stopped federal funds anywhere, even though it has had the authority since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed. To do so would be unpopular among a lot of people in the school system, because even the innocent would suffer. And, in the past, political pressure has scared off the Commissioner of Education after he had threatened to withhold federal dollars.

A far more interesting way for HEW to assure compliance with the guidelines would be through the courts.

At least a dozen school systems in Alabama are under court order to follow the court's desegregation plans. HEW could have the Justice Department put pressure on the school systems that do not comply fully with the court orders. The Justice Department could persuade some federal judges in the South to put the school superintendent in jail for failure to comply (contempt of court).

Then, the innocent people would not suffer, the politicians could have no influence with the judge, and the school superintendent would be locked up until he agreed to enforce the U.S. Constitution in his school system. And school superintendents all around the country would start to shape up.

Federal Government Offers Jobs, Loans for Students and Teachers

One out of every four Americans goes to school today, and the federal government's role in financing that education is increasing all the time.

One college student out of every four has received some kind of federal aid towards his educational expenses this school year. Three years ago, only one out of 15 received such help.

One of every five public high school students participate in a vocational education program paid for by the federal government.

In the past three months, federal agencies have announced opportunities available for students and teachers. These are some of them:

1. For teachers who want to work with children in rural and city poverty areas, the federal government has a National Teacher Corps. The deadline for applications is May 31.

Recruits spend 12 weeks in summer training (for \$75 a week plus \$15 for each dependent). After training, teachers are accepted by local school systems and are paid at the local salary rate.

About one-fourth of the Teachers Corps will be teachers with an advanced degree and several years of experience. Congress has not yet made money available for the program, but the U.S. Office of Education wants the applications ready by the time funds are supplied.

Write National Teacher Corps, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

School districts may qualify for a Teacher Corps team if at least half of the children in at least one school in the district come from families with in-

comes of less than \$3,000.

2. The Office of Education in Washington is looking for 50 young men and women who now work for state universities in education. They would be selected to work with the Office of Education for one year (at a salary of \$8,961) as research, program, and administrative assistants.

Applicants must have a doctorate degree or be well along towards receiving a doctorate. Write Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

3. The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare needs 200 permanent, professional staff members to work in its civil rights compliance program. In addition, HEW will hire 100 professionals and 200 graduate students for summer jobs.

HEW wants physicians, attorneys, welfare or hospital administrators, public health officers, chief school officers, and civil rights leaders.

The jobs will be in Washington and in field offices around the country.

Get an application blank at the post office and send it to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5316 North Building, c/o Mrs. Charles Dawson, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

4. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 grants money for colleges to provide work for needy students. Students can earn \$1.25 an hour or more for up to 15 hours work a week when school is in session, and 40 hours a week at other times.

On campus, students will work in library, laboratory, research assistant, maintenance, and clerk jobs. Off-campus jobs are in libraries, social work



'... SURE WE'VE COMPLIED, HERE'S OUR NEGRO!'

From The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution



BY MARY MOULTRE

Dear TV Viewer, The winter cold has left, and spring has busted out all over. It is time for outside living, fresh air, and fun.

If you leave the house this summer, don't forget to take along your best friend, the TV set. Remember, your TV set is responsible for all your boredom during the long winter's hibernation, and who wants to miss all the action of Batman, The Munsters, and other such junk in the repeat performances of last season?

Besides, you may find that the pleasant outdoor life isn't what you are looking for. The birds are singing the same old songs they sang last year. The trees and flowers are the same as they were last year.

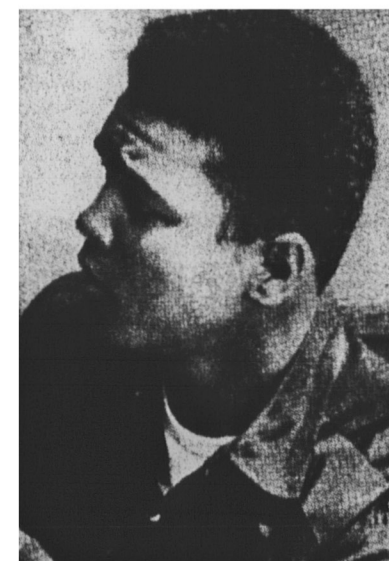
So why trade a miserable boring evening at home in the comfort of your humid living room for the fresh air and fun of outdoor life?

Stay with your TV set 'cause that's where the action is. Let your neighbor do all the outside living. He'll find out what he is missing when he gets back in front of the television set.

Where else could you find Cassius Clay, Miss USA, Gidget, and Batman all in one week?

SATURDAY, MAY 21

WIDE WORLD OF SPORTS--"The Heavyweight Championship Fight," Cassius Clay meets Henry Cooper for the heavyweight championship title of



CASSIUS CLAY

the world in London, England. This bout will be telecast live, via Early Bird satellite, 3 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

MISS USA BEAUTY PAGEANT--Chosen beauties throughout the USA compete for the Miss USA crown, and a first prize of \$5,000. Pat Boone, June Lockhart, and Jack Linkletter are hosts on the program, which takes place in Miami Beach, Fla. Live and in color, 9 p.m. Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

SUNDAY, MAY 22

EMMY AWARDS--The 18th annual presentation of the Emmy Awards for television's best performances--from the Hollywood Palladium, Danny Thomas is host in Hollywood, and Bill Cosby in New York from the Americana Hotel, 9 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 13 in Birmingham, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

TUESDAY, MAY 24

PETTICOAT JUNCTION--Bobbie Jo finds an Egyptian "good luck" ring which she is sure will guarantee her winning the Hooterville Valley spelling bee, 8:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

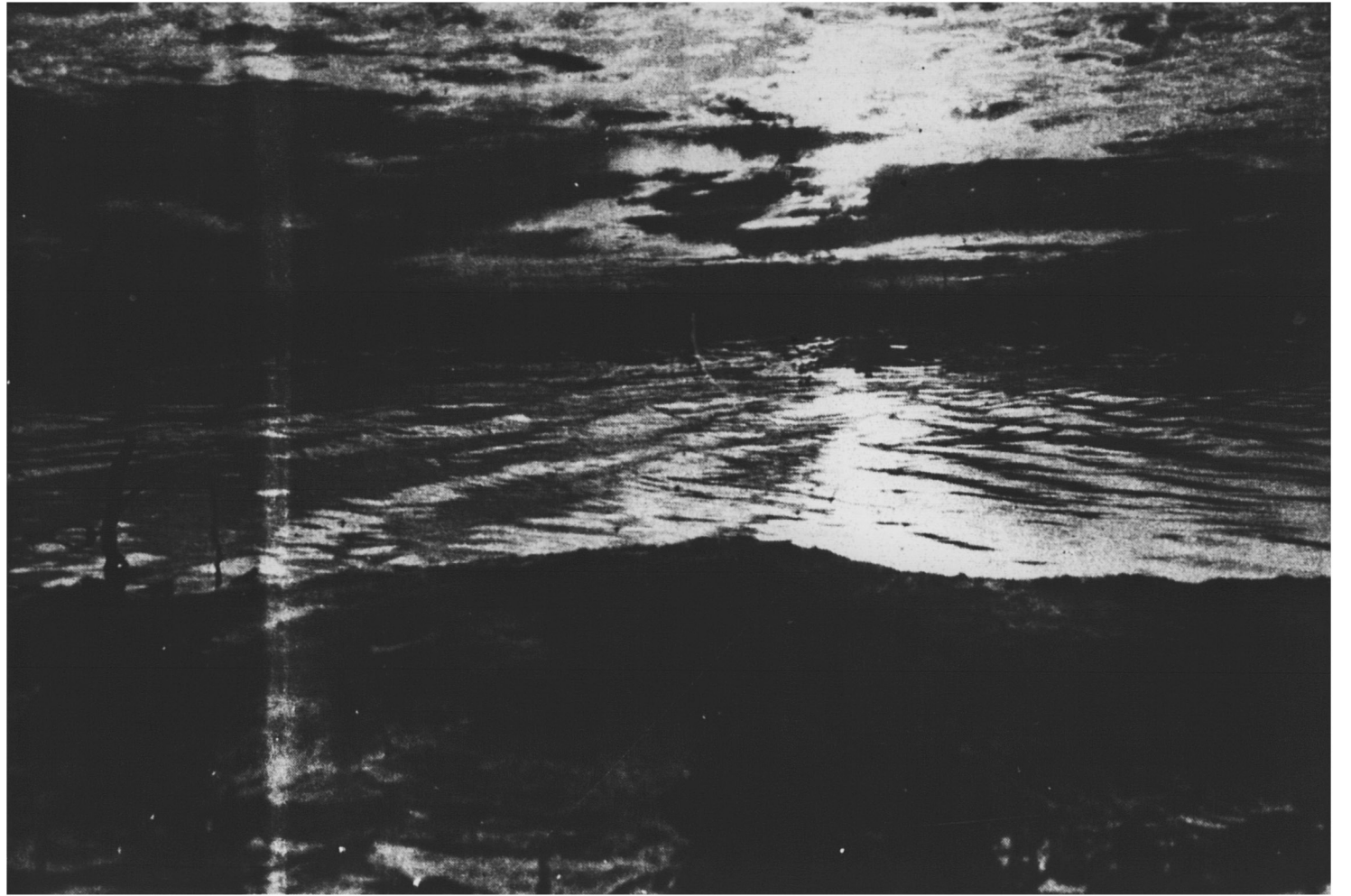
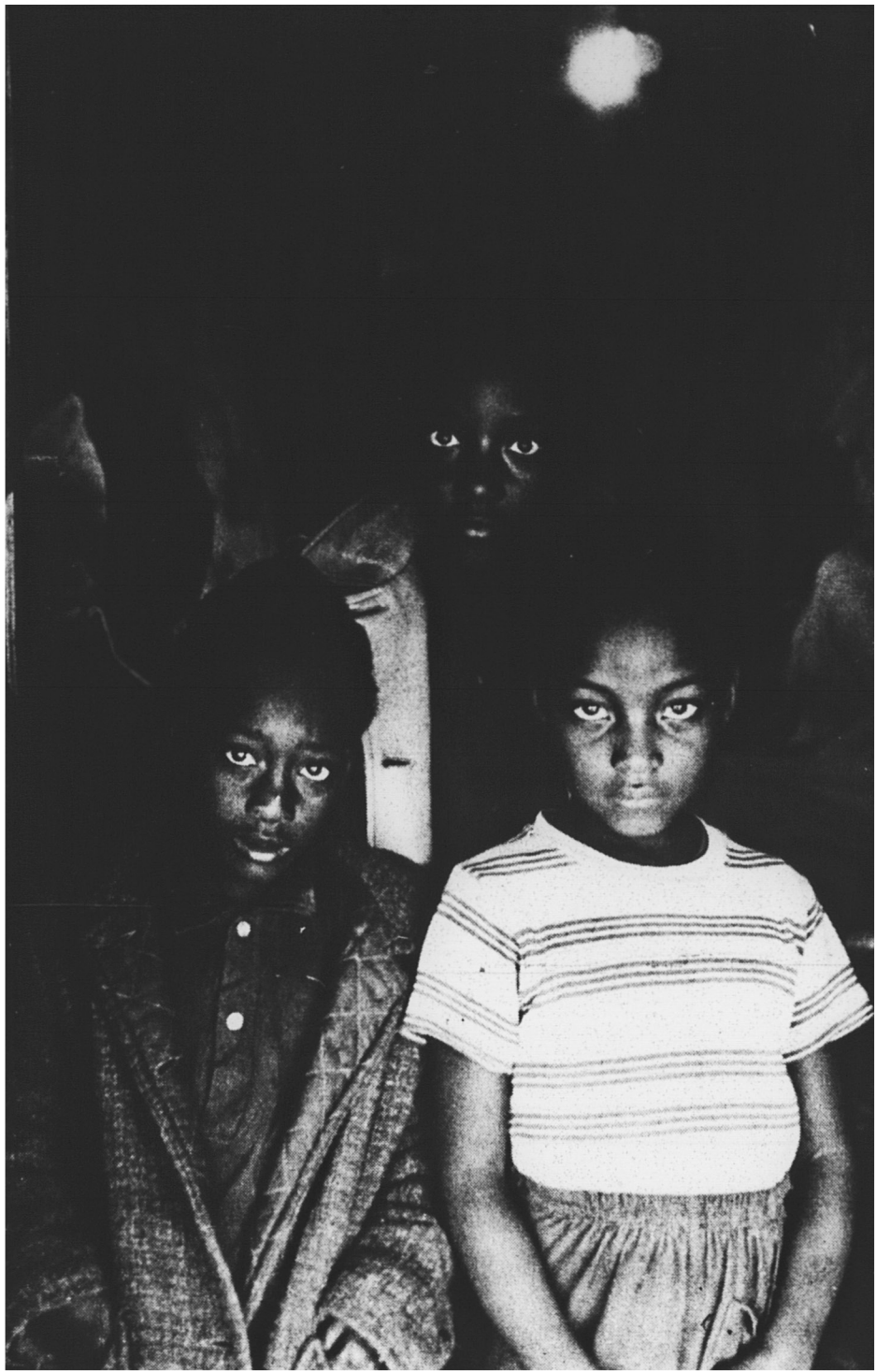
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25

BATMAN--"The Joker is Wild"--Batman and Robin are captured by the Joker (Cesar Romero), who prepares to unmask them on Gotham City television, 6:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

THURSDAY, MAY 26

GIDGET -- "Ego-A-go-go"--Gidget sets out to mend the fractured ego of shy unpopular "Durf The Drag," only to have the psychological tables turn on her, 7 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma, Channel 31 in Huntsville, and Channel 32 in Montgomery.

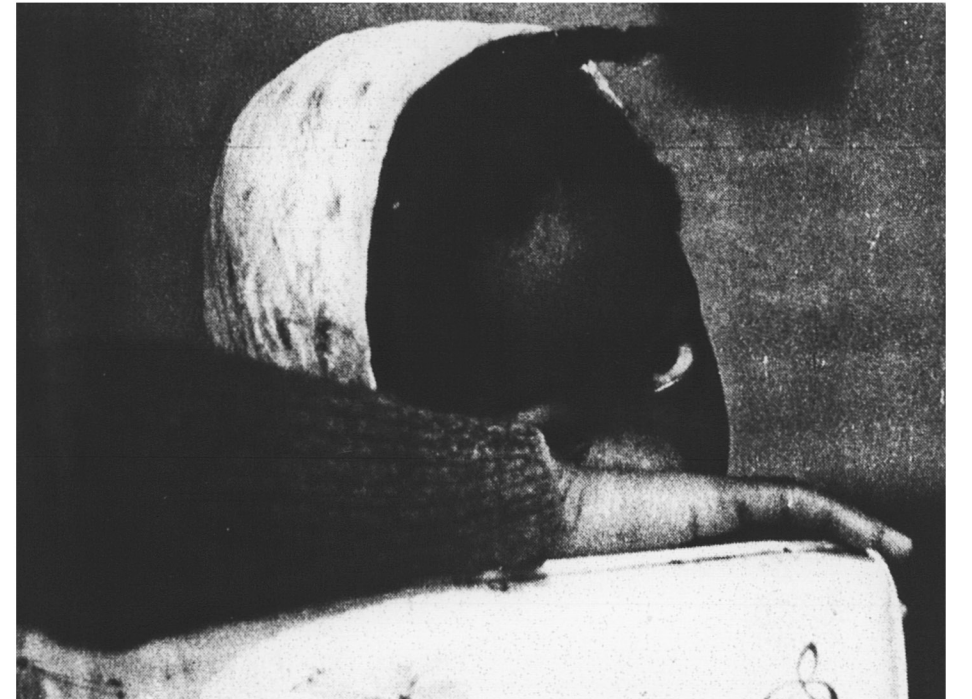
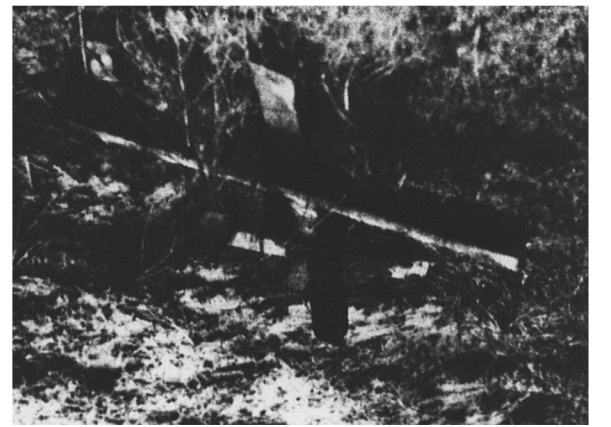




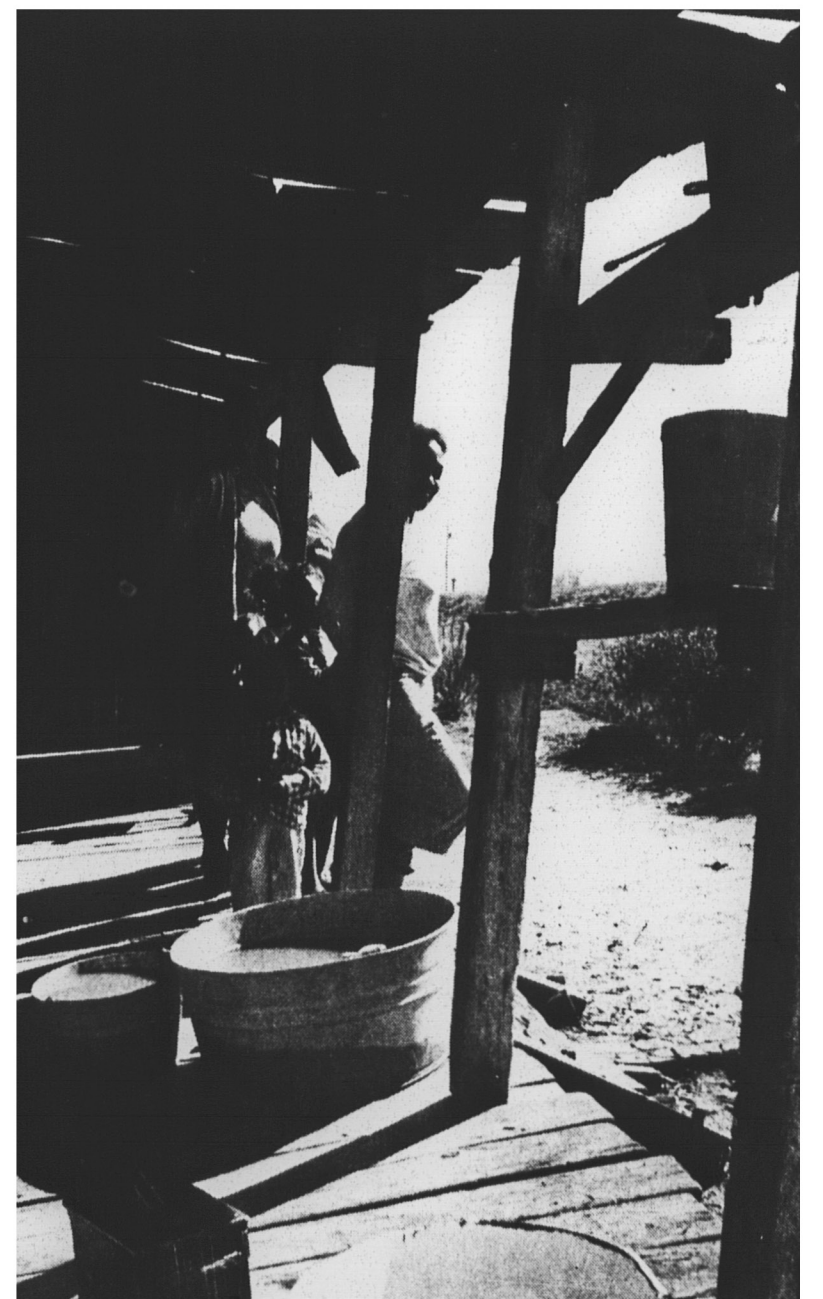
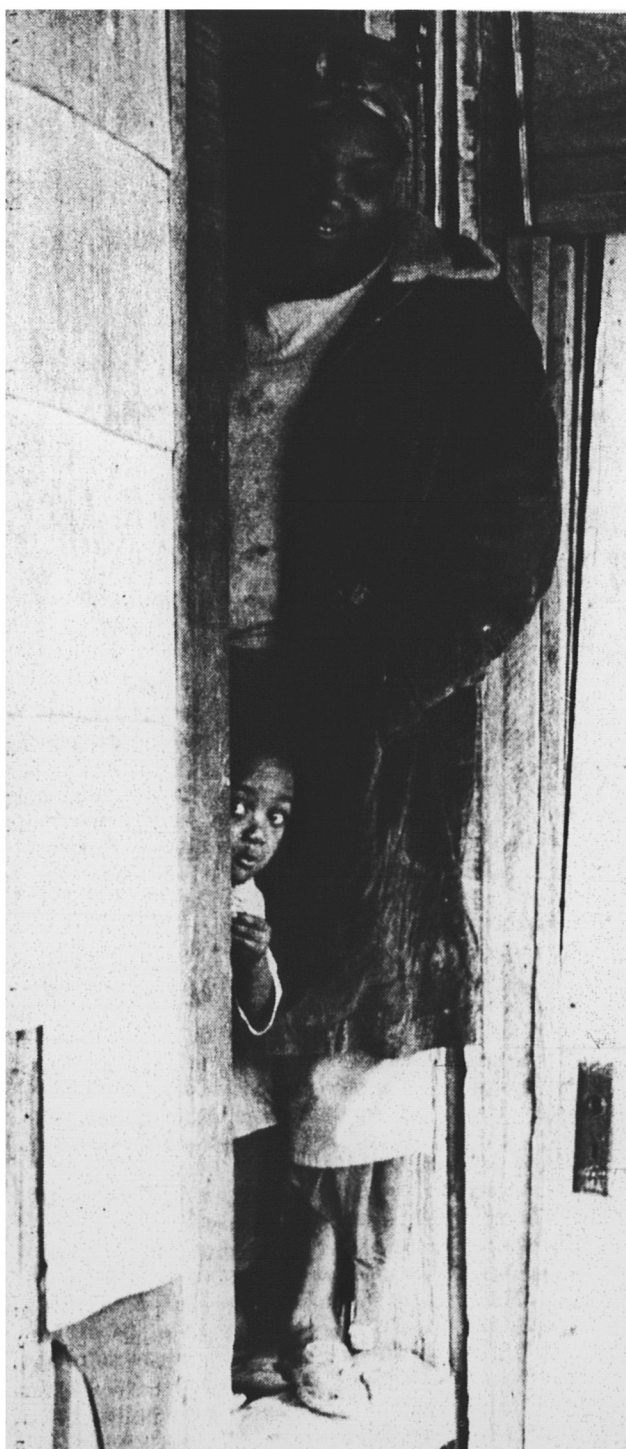
The Mississippi Delta In Winter

Last January, Photography Editor Jim Pepler spent several days in Sharkey and Issaquena

counties in the delta area of Mississippi. While it takes a longer association with a place (or a person) to understand and feel enough to write about it, even in a quick glance some things can be SEEN. These are some of the things Pepler saw in Mississippi in winter.

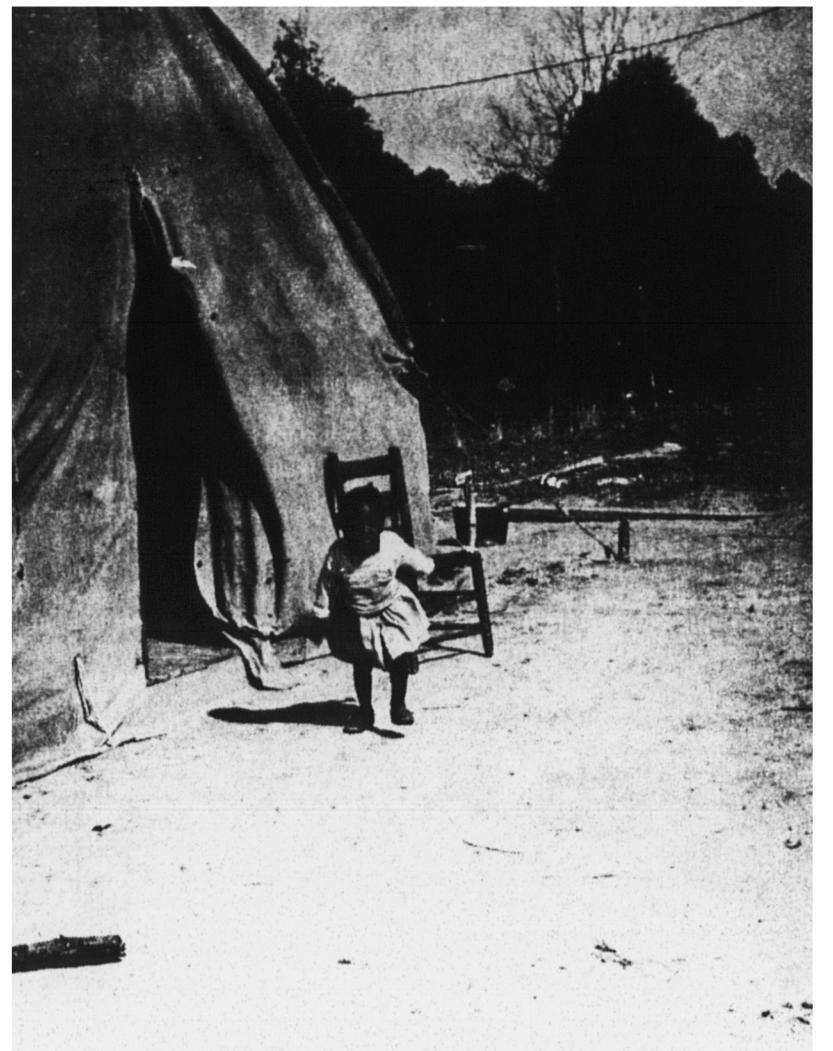


Photographs by Jim Pepler





AFTER YEARS AS TENANT FARMERS ON A PLANTATION IN FORKLAND, GREENE COUNTY, FOUR FAMILIES--ALL ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS WORK-- WERE EVICTED. TWO MONTHS AGO THEY SET UP TENTS ON A FRIEND'S LAND. UNTIL THEY FIND A WAY TO BUILD HOUSES, TENT CITY IS HOME.



SEVENTEEN CHILDREN LIVE IN TENT CITY.

Four Families Find A New Home

City of Tents in Greene County

BY LARRY FREUDIGER

At the end of last year, a group of families in this Greene County town were told to leave the land which they had farmed as tenants for many years.

They were much like hundreds of other Negro families who have been evicted throughout the Black Belt in the past year. They were very poor. They had many children. The fathers were the fourth generation of tenant farmers on one man's plantation.

And they had all been active in the civil rights movement. Most of them were members of the Greene County Freedom Organization, the indepen-

dent political party they and other Negroes created with help from SNCC.

A few days after they received eviction notices, most of them found their land being plowed by someone else.

They were given the choice of staying in their homes without the use of the land. The rent was set at \$25, which is about half of what a farm worker can earn in a month. There was no choice but to move.

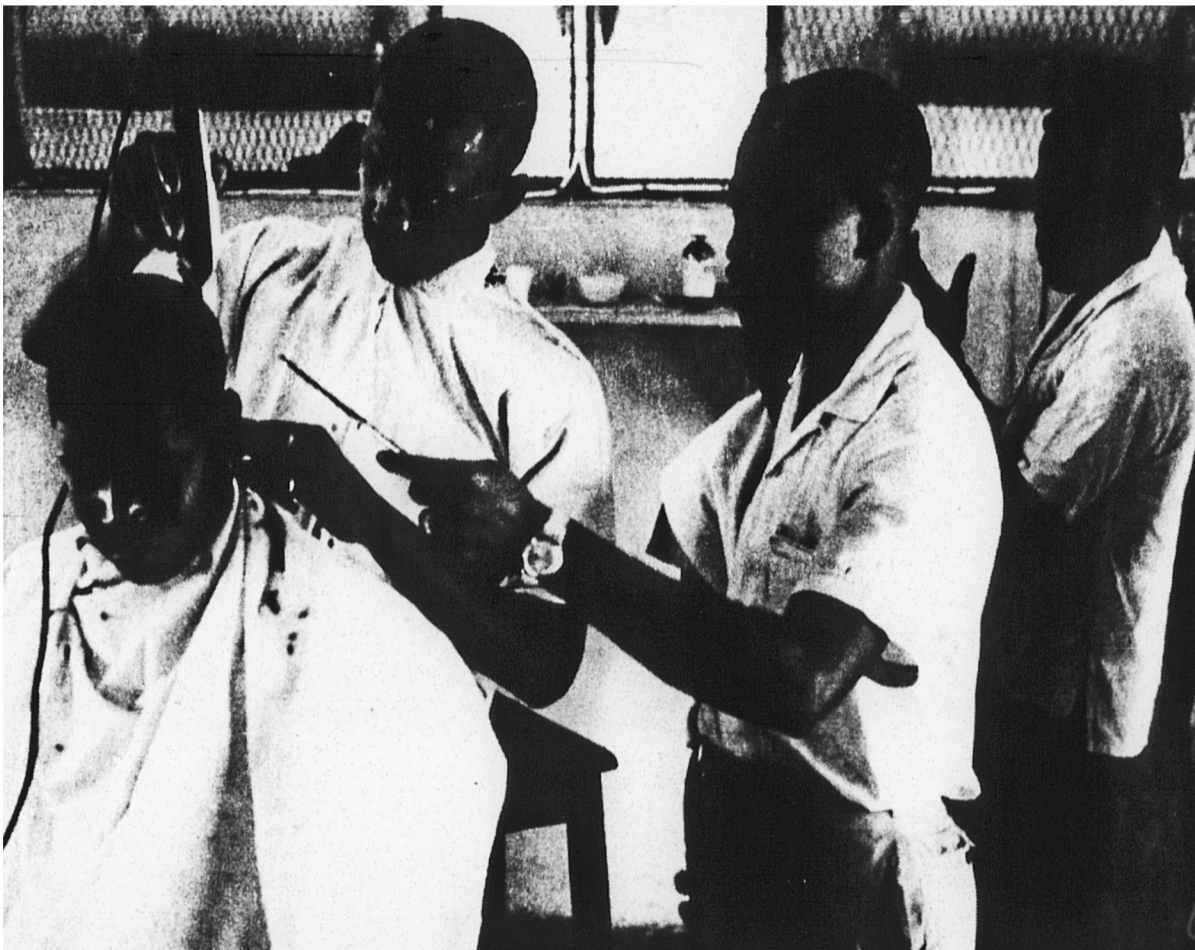
Most of the families that have been evicted for civil rights participation in the Black Belt have managed to stay in their county, living with friends.

But among families that average \$30 a month for advances on their crops, it's hard enough to support your own family.

Following the example of the Lowndes County Freedom City, the group set up a Tent City two months ago. It now houses four families, including 17 children, in four tents on a small plot of land. SNCC paid for the tents with money from an emergency fund. The Greene County Community Fund has been supporting the families, with help from a group at Stillman College headed by Professor Robert Weinberg.

A Negro small landowner, George Yubanks, provided the land for Tent City. He said the homeless families could stay as long as they wanted or needed to stay.

But SNCC workers are trying to get money from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (the "war on poverty") for a self-help housing project,



OSCAR WILLIAMS OF BOLIGEE, ALABAMA, IS A PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER IN JAMAICA. HE TEACHES YOUNG MEN HOW TO CUT HAIR... HOW TO MAKE SHOES, AND HOW TO TAILOR CLOTHES.

An Alabamian in the Peace Corps Says:

'Tomorrow Is Always A Busy Day'

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

BOLIGEE -- A new breed of young men and women has grown up in America. They are the people who think that school, marriage, a new car are not enough. They are the people who want to make this world a better place.

There are many ways to fill this need. For some it means teaching or becoming a doctor or working in civil rights. For Oscar Williams, and for many other people like him, the answer is serving in the Peace Corps.

Oscar Williams, a serious man of 24, is from Boligee, near Eutaw. He was a student at A & M College in Huntsville when he first talked to some people with the Peace Corps. He applied for service, and when he graduated with a degree in agriculture, he began training.

Training for the Peace Corps takes about three months. It includes learning the language of a country and that country's history, geography, economy,

and customs. American history and culture is also taught, for each volunteer always represents America and he must expect to answer most questions about the United States.

Training also includes learning more about the special skills that he will be teaching in the assigned country.

Following these three months, which are spent at a college, the volunteer is sent to one of the Peace Corps training sites in Puerto Rico or Hawaii, where he learns still more of the language and his duties, and completes his physical conditioning program.

Peace Corps volunteers are serving in 46 countries located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Each volunteer may choose the country in which he wishes to serve, and is usually assigned the country of his choice.

What does a volunteer do once he gets into a country? He may teach better ways to farm or fish. He may help build a school or train nurses. The volunteer's job is not to set up an office and become a big shot, but to teach, help, and work with the people.

Oscar Williams is working in Spaldings, Jamaica. He works in a camp

where he teaches barbering, tailoring, and making shoes.

Who may become a volunteer in the Peace Corps? Anyone, as long as he is qualified. He may be of any race and religion. He does not have to have a college degree. He must be 18 years old, and he may be past retirement age. Married people may apply, as long as there are no children under 18.

An applicant does not need to know any language because the Peace Corps will teach the language of the country. No special skills are required, for these are taught, too.

The standards are high, though. A person interested must fill out a detailed application giving references, jobs he has had, and hobbies. He then takes the Peace Corps placement test. If he passes, he is sent to the training school.

A volunteer is helping people in other countries, and this is important. But many volunteers say that they get more out of the Peace Corps than they put in.

One woman who was teaching in Nigeria wrote:

"I have been here for more than a

year and it has been one of the happiest experiences of my life. Every day I learn something new. The contact with the Nigerians, both pupils and friends, is the best part."

Oscar Williams wrote in *The Vision*, a magazine published by the Jamaica Youth Corps: "Everyone would agree that youth today faces a world quite different from the world we faced as children 30, 20, 15, or even ten years ago. We were not pestered with notions of land reform, farm mechanization, moon voyage, rockets and nuclear weapons. The youngsters today are faced with these ever-pressing issues.

"If we are able to do these boys justice, then we must prepare them to walk boldly in the world of the 20th century. We must prepare them as best we can, to meet the unprecedented challenges that come tomorrow. We must understand and work with them within the madness we have created around them. We must attempt to understand their fights, brawls and emotional outbursts.

"Finally--and this is the blessed beauty of our work--we must attempt to channel these energies into socially and

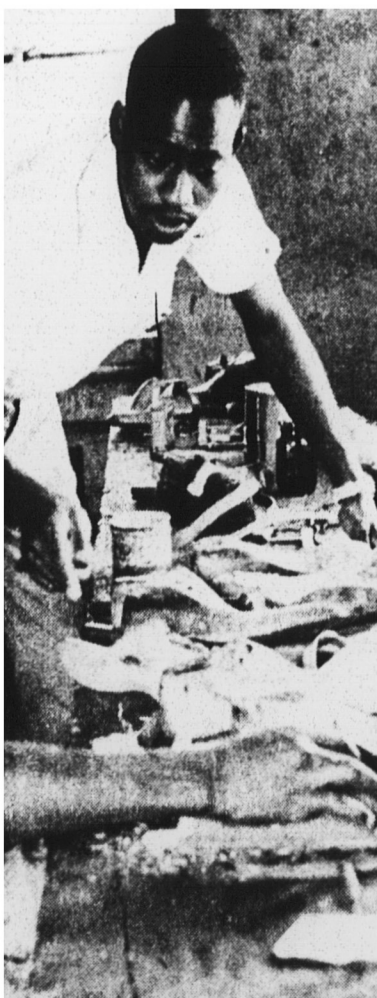
morally constructive paths. For, who knows, we may have in our midst a Lincoln."

Williams' thoughts travel back to Alabama, even though he is busy with his work at Cobbla, a boys' camp in Jamaica. His mother, Mrs. Courtney M. Porter of Boligee, lives on a beautiful 57-acre farm. Here the family, including Williams' brothers and sisters, raises cotton, peanuts, corn, and potatoes.

He writes long letters to his mother telling her about his work. But most of the letters are about home: how is the family, what is going on, in a letter written last January, he asked questions:

"How is the integration situation in Eutaw? What about the schools? How is the boycott holding out? Who is leading the movement? I would like to know what the local paper--Greene County Democrat--is saying about the whole thing. Do you have any clippings from the paper? You mentioned something about food may be sent in. Has there been any mention about putting people off places, or not letting Negro

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 3)



OSCAR WILLIAMS



Dallas Voters March Against Democrats

SELMA--The Dallas County Voters League led demonstrations for two days last week protesting the lack of Negroes on the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee and the committee's decision not to count votes from six mostly-Negro boxes.

The group (above) marched quietly to the office of M. Alton Keith, chairman of the committee. While leading the march downtown, the Rev. P. H. Lewis, an unsuccessful candidate in the Democratic primary (at right), was approached by a white man who gave Lewis a piece of paper. Lewis read the leaflet and discovered it invited him to join the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.



SNCC CHANGES LEADERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Carmichael philosophizing through Hell.

"This is part of a disagreement with SNCC that began early in 1965," Zinn said, "whether to decentralize SNCC or keep it the same."

"It was agreed that inviting hordes of white people into the movement was not a good idea. Some people argued that SNCC leaders should be all-black, all-Southern, all without formal education."

Zinn said that reading Malcolm X and traveling to Africa have had great influence on SNCC staffers. "Their experience with the Johnson Administration on foreign and domestic policy has taught SNCC people to be suspicious of coalition, to form an independent movement."

"And since 1964 there has been a move in SNCC towards the black people in the rural South," the government professor said.

"John Lewis is a Southern Negro, as close to the earthy passion of the movement as anyone. In the last two

years he has been called out of the South to make speeches and attend White House conferences. This has not changed his outlook but it has changed the picture of him," Zinn said.

The SNCC writer said that SNCC believes in replacing its leaders at the top with people from the bottom.

"Lewis and Forman represent the same thinking as Carmichael and Mrs. Robinson, but they don't express it as starkly as Stokely and Ruby," Zinn said. Carmichael will now spend most of his time in Atlanta directing SNCC's 150 workers. He will get to Selma and Lowndes County occasionally, an associate said. Lewis will continue to speak to groups around the country and Forman will be office manager.

SNCC workers in Atlanta and in Alabama referred to the change in leadership as "a coup," mostly jokingly. They all said that SNCC's future would not change much because of the switch. Zinn said, "Whatever happens at the top, the work of SNCC seems to go on in the rural South just the same."

Think and Grin

BY ARLAM CARR JR.

RIDDLES IN RHYME
(Look for answers on Page Six)

1. I claim no magic power,
Yet a fast I can make a feast,
I am never among the first,
But the last I can make the least.

The gust of the wildest storm
I can change to a welcome guest.

In the North or the South I'm unknown
But am found in the East or the West.

2. There was a man who was not born,
His father was not before him;
He did not live, he did not die,
His epitaph is not o'er him,
Who could this have been?

3. Unable to think, unable to speak
Yet I tell the truth to all who peek.

4. I often murmur, but never weep;
Lie in bed, but never sleep;
My mouth is larger than my head,
In spite of the fact I'm never fed;
I have no feet, yet swiftly run,
The more falls I get, move faster on.

5. It wasn't my sister, nor my brother,
But still was the child of my father
and mother,
Who was it?

6. It shoots you when you're looking,
It shoots you when you're not.

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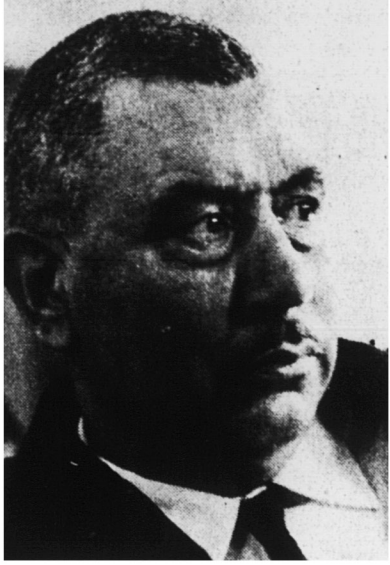
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Bullock Run-Off Candidates Say They Should've Won the 1st Time

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MIDWAY--"Don't take my campaign signs down," said the tall man on the platform. He leaned over the speaker's stand as if there was a fence between him and the audience.



H. O. WILLIAMS

...So the Kids Moved Out Into the Street

BY JAMES E. SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--When residents of the Vine City neighborhood got tired of having no playground for their children, they moved the kids--swings, table tennis tables, and all--out into the street to play. Every day after school for six straight days, two cops directed traffic around one block of the neighborhood's main street.

Last week the Vine City Council, directing the "play-in," bounced the ball into the laps of the city Aldermanic Board, which gave a temporary playground and the promise of a permanent one.

The residents of the neighborhood, who missed representation in the state legislature this year after Representative-elect Julian Bond was refused a seat, had asked the board for a park almost a year ago, but nothing came of it. Washington Park, the nearest recreation area, is more than a mile away.

Peace Corps

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)
people have more credit? How is the white community reacting to Negro demands?

"All I can say is hold out. Don't give up! . . . The race is not given to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but to the one who holds out and endures to the end."

"Well I'd better go to bed. For tomorrow is a busy day--as tomorrow always is. But anyway you take it easy. And be as good as you can."

A normal tour of duty lasts about two years. Oscar Williams celebrated the end of his second year in the Peace Corps last February by signing up for another year.

"Let them stand as a symbol of wrongdoing--of the difference between what you wanted and what you got,"

The same man had stood on the same platform a dozen times in the weeks before the primary election. He had faced many of the same people. But nothing else was the same.

Before May 3, Thomas Reed, the tall man, was a candidate for the state House of Representatives, place 1, in the 31st district (Macon, Bullock, and Barbour counties). After May 3, he was just another loser.

But he was a loser with a difference. He was still fighting for the rest of the candidates who shared the Merritt High School platform with him Monday night.

One of them, Ben McGhee, is running for the first time in a special election the same day as the run-off. He and another Negro, Alonzo Ellis, are seeking seats on the Bullock County court of commissioners. Their opponents are two white men who planned to hold office for two extra years until the federal courts ruled otherwise.

The other three candidates on the platform will be in the run-off a week from Tuesday--Fred Gray, for House

place 2 in the 31st district; H. O. Williams, for Bullock County sheriff, and Rufus C. Huffman, for Bullock County tax assessor.

All three ran in three-man races on May 3. All three outran their opponents by so many votes that they looked like winners until somebody recounted the ballots.

But the way they see it, all three of them were losers too. Like Reed, they think there were some bad reasons for the difference between what they wanted and what they got.

"There is a mass conspiracy in this county--and the others--for white men to do all they can against Negroes," shouted Gray. "I won this election on May 3. Reed at least made the run-off. Williams won. Huffman won. The race was stolen from us."

"A white poll official was caught red-handed by a Negro poll official who peeked through the curtain when he was voting an illiterate," Gray said. "The Negro said, 'You ought to be ashamed--that man told you Reed and you pulled the lever for Paulk.'" (State Representative James L. Paulk won the nomination for place 1 without a run-off.)

"The election official said, 'I'm sorry. I made a mistake,'" Williams added. "I want to know how many other mistakes did he make?"

"Another official who was there when they were counting swore she heard them say, 'Let's take some from Reed and put 'em on Paulk,'" Huffman said. "Many people were told they would lose their homes or jobs if they voted for Negroes."

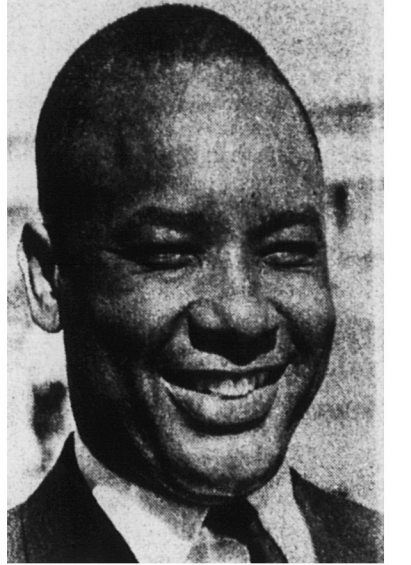
The candidates urged the voters to join them in trying to see that none of it happens again. Gray said he was going to talk to the Justice Department. Huffman, Williams, and McGhee said they had already sent telegrams to U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

They asked for enough federal poll watchers to watch every polling place place in the county.

"We want every group in the county to send telegrams," Gray said.

The candidates had something else they wanted the voters to do for them.

They reminded the audience that although nearly all the 2,300 registered whites voted May 3, more than 1,000 of the county's 3,500 registered Negroes



RUFUS HUFFMAN

didn't go to the polls. "We lost this election because a lot of our people didn't vote or fooled around and voted wrongly," Gray said. "It couldn't have been stolen if we had all turned out for each other."

"Over 213 white people registered today in Union Springs. They were expected. There were nine whites there to register them. They intend to give all of us a real licking on the 31st."

"But your leaders brought 199 Negroes in to register, too. So all they really did was stay even. If you all vote, we'll win."

"I saw white people today I never saw before," said Williams, "and I've lived here all my life. But unless we can prove it, they're going to vote here."

"All I'm asking you to do is sneak up behind a curtain and throw five little levers. Don't let your 'good white folks' make you sell us out. Let's learn to respect each other as human beings."

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Tuscaloosa Students Meet First, Schools Reveal Mix Plans Then March to City Schools Office

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

TUSCALOOSA--The movement is being revived in Tuscaloosa, and the point of concern is the City Board of Education.

More than 500 young people crowded into St. John's Church Tuesday before a march on the board of education, stomping, clapping, and swaying, they sang freedom songs until the Rev. T.Y. Rogers arrived.

Rogers spoke to the crowd about the purpose of the march. He reminded them that they were going to inferior schools with inferior teachers, and that Negro employees of the city school system were being paid low wages.

After asking that everyone please remove his chewing gum, Rogers left to meet with H.D. Nelson, superintendent of the city schools.

Lined two abreast, the marchers left the church building quietly and walked the three miles to the superintendent's office.

The day was a sharp contrast to the first march on the board of education. On April 27 about 75 people, mostly older women, walked this same distance in heavy rain. But Tuesday was sunny and hot for the student marchers.

As the long line came to the building housing the board of education offices, the students began singing again. The marchers sat on the lawn as Rogers spoke of his meeting with Nelson.

"We talked with the board of education a year ago today. Because of this talk, the schools of Tuscaloosa are now

integrated.

"The problem now exists in the psychosis of the Southern white man, which does not include giving us freedom. If lying will do the job, they will tell a lie."

"There was some progress made since the first talk with Dr. Nelson a month ago.

"Nelson has assured us that by signing form 441B, teachers in schools will be integrated by September. Dr. Nelson is the Great White Father of education," Rogers said.

"He says a committee will work out the problems of our lunch room workers," he said.

But the major issue has not yet been

Welch in Mobile

Birch Leader Speaks

MOBILE--About 1,000 people came out Wednesday night to hear Robert Welch, the friendly, fatherly head of the John Birch Society, tell them that the "vile communist conspiracy could be stopped."

But individuals cannot do the job, "it is too late for that," Welch said. He declared that only an organization like the Birch Society could succeed, because it is as tightly organized and dedicated as the communists.

The powerful local branch of the Birch Society sponsored the meeting. School Board member Dr. Sidney P. Phillips was master of ceremonies, and City Commissioner Arthur Outlaw welcomed Welch to Mobile, saying that the society is "pro-American and pro-police. We need more of this, God bless you."

Welch said we need less of Viet Nam and of "this fraud called civil rights." He objected to the war because communist officials and influences "in our own government" are using it "to distract our attention from the steady advance of socialism and a totalitarian state here at home." Welch, of Belmont, Mass., recommended ending the war quickly with whatever military power is necessary.

resolved. The city is building a new junior high school. The school will supposedly be integrated. However, it is being built in a large Negro community in Tuscaloosa, and TCAC (Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee), headed by Rogers, feels that the school will be a Negro school in practice.

"We are prepared to march and picket," Rogers said. "We are prepared to go to Birmingham and tell a black attorney to stop building a Negro junior high school."

After a prayer, the marchers formed a line again and walked back to the church, still holding signs reading "We demand an end to slave labor" and "Dr. Nelson, are you afraid of George Wallace?"

He called civil rights a fraud because, he said, communists control the movement and will eventually use it to try creating "a black soviet nation in Dixie." Unless the Birch Society stops the communist plan, "thousands of white citizens will be murdered, tens of thousands of the best Negroes will be terrorized, to force them into line," he said.

Welch's speech was well received by the all-white audience, which included Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark.

Answers

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES ON PAGE FIVE

1. The letter E.
2. A man whose name was Nott.
3. A pair of scales.
4. A river.
5. Myself.
6. A camera.
7. Tomorrow.
8. Letters.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

In 1965-66, 142 Negro students were attending previously all-white Florence city schools. When someone asked Schools Superintendent Rufus G. Hibbitt Sr. to explain last year, he said: "The issue posed for Southern schools . . . is not whether they will desegregate. It is whether they will desegregate with or without continuing federal assistance."

But this year Hibbitt would not even say whether Florence had agreed to comply in 1966-67. "It's a fluid, unsettled situation," he said. "We've gotten along wonderfully, but we don't know what might be stirred up in the future. We're being very cautious and very careful."

In Lauderdale County, where 81 Negroes took advantage of desegregation in 1965-66, the board attached an "amendment" to its 1966-67 compliance form. The amendment said the district reserved the right not to follow any guideline if a court said the guideline was not authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The government's new guidelines are much stricter than last year's, especially about freedom-of-choice desegregation plans. "A free choice plan," say the guidelines, "tends to place the burden of desegregation on Negro or other minority group students and their parents."

Therefore, it will no longer be enough to promise to allow students to choose the schools they want to attend, the guidelines say. "The single most substantial indication as to whether a free choice plan is actually working . . . is the extent to which Negro or other minority group students have in fact transferred from segregated schools."

The guidelines tell the school districts how many Negroes they ought to have in desegregated schools. If eight or nine per cent of the Negro students transferred last fall, the guidelines say, the total should be twice as many in 1966-67. If only four or five per cent transferred last fall, the total should be three times as large in the coming

school year.

The guidelines also plug some of the loop-holes that existed last fall. Transfer applications can no longer be denied because students don't have the right health or birth records, or because they haven't had some kind of physical or mental examination.

White students can't be sent to school in another county to avoid desegregation, as was done in Crawfordville, Ga., and other places last fall.

And Negro students can't be forced to walk to desegregated schools, as they were in Luverne and other localities this year. Next fall, school buses have to carry all the students, on an integrated basis.

The Office of Education would not reveal all the school districts that filed

compliance forms. Some of them are Troy (freedom of choice--all grades but three, four, five and eight), Selma (freedom of choice--first eight grades), and Lee County (freedom of choice--all but the fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth grades).

Lee County had a desegregation plan in 1965-66, but, according to School Superintendent Francis J. Marshall, no Negro students took advantage of it.

Among the systems under court jurisdiction are Montgomery County, Macon County, Mobile County, Bullock County, Lowndes County, Wilcox County, Birmingham, Gadsden, Huntsville, and Madison County. The U.S. Justice Department has moved to speed up court-ordered desegregation plans in the last four.

BAKER-CLARK CASE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

he did not know that he was supposed to be a polling official until the morning of May 3. He said he arrived at his Selma home early election morning after driving all night from Mobile. His wife told him that police officers had brought a ballot box to their home and told her that he was to be an official at the polling place at Top Cola Bottling Company.

Mizell's main witness was Jesse W. Pearson, a member of the county committee who had done a recount of some of the questioned ballots under the direction of the committee.

Mizell said in his closing argument that to count the questioned votes "is in a reality, useless."

He called the Justice Department's action in the case "arrogant."

Assistant U. S. Attorney General John Doar answered that the case was one of arrogance. "But it is not a case of arrogance on the part of those 1,600 voters; not arrogance on the part of the United States; not arrogance on the part of the Justice Department.

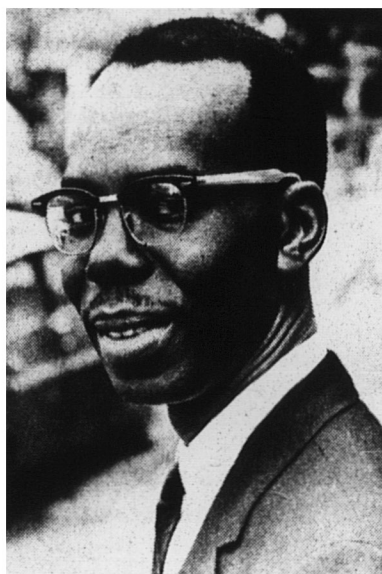
"It is the arrogance of those people who happen to control 23 votes on the

Dallas County Executive Committee," he said.

Judge Thomas asked attorneys to give him written arguments on the hearing Monday morning. He will not give a ruling until he has studied the briefs.

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