



Before. . .

Mobile Registration Lags

MOBILE--When the Mobile County registrars' office was open for one week early in September, Negroes lined up by the hundreds every day. So many people came that the office said it couldn't process them all. Many Negroes were turned away at closing time each afternoon.

Negro leaders complained. The Rev. A. Robert Ray declared he would file a court suit against the board of registrars and then stage mass street demonstrations if the suit failed. But the suit was never filed.

J. L. LeFlore appealed to the Justice Department to send federal examiners, but the Department never sent them.

The Mobile registrars said they were doing their best. They said people who had not registered should come back after Oct. 1, when the office would open for 100 days.

The registrars' office opened on schedule, but all through October, the only line in the courthouse was the one at the license-plate office. Almost as many Negroes registered during the one week in September as during the whole month of October.

Leaders gave a variety of explanations for the October slump. An NAACP member said key workers were out of town.

Mr. Ray said, "It's because I have not taken the initiative this time, as I did before. . . . I thought I'd give the other people a chance to show their colors."

There is much talk of a major registration drive opening next week. Meanwhile, there are about 40,000 eligible but unregistered Negroes in Mobile County.



. . . After

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

VOL. 1, NO. 17

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TEN CENTS

What Dothan Neighbors Think of Flowers Now Senator Visits Lowndes County; SCLC Will Hold Demonstrations

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

DOTHAN--Has the home town of Richmond Flowers changed its mind about the man it first sent to the state capital in 1954 to start his political career?

The answer depends on the person you talk to in Dothan, a pleasant city of 35,000 in the far southeast corner of Alabama.

Flowers, attorney general in the Wallace Administration, is currently trying to find out what voters throughout the state think of him.

He has opposed Governor George Wallace on several issues, and he has angered segregationists by pushing prosecution in two well-known civil rights killings and investigating the Ku Klux Klan.

"I don't know of a single man in the whole Wiregrass who would vote for Richmond Flowers," said a newspaper editor who has worked at the Dothan Eagle for seven years.

Wiregrass is the nine-county area in southeast Alabama, bordering on Georgia and Florida.

The editor said Flowers only showed an interest in Negroes so he could get their votes.

"He's smart as a whip, but he's got no more interest in the Negro than . . . me," said the newsman.

"I think he wants to run for vice president, or maybe senator."

Right outside the Dothan Eagle offices, a white man said he would vote for Flowers again, as well as for Wallace.

"I generally find my man and stick with him," said the man, a taxi driver. "So does the wife."

Flowers' older brother, Drury, said he thought Alabamians had changed their minds about the attorney general since 1962.

"In Alabama, people view him more favorably than before," Drury Flowers said. "But he has lost ground in some places, and unfortunately this is one of them."

Drury Flowers is vice president of the Flowers family bank, Dothan Bank and Trust Co. He said he had heard plenty of harsh words about his brother's

conduct.

"If I have," he said, "so be it. I could care less."

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McIntyre Studies Daniels Shooting

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

MONTGOMERY--Like all good politicians, U. S. Senator Thomas McIntyre from New Hampshire had something nice to say to everyone while he was in Alabama.

And while he was here--in Montgomery, Hayneville and Fort Deposit--he managed to see just about everyone involved in the case of Jonathan Daniels -- from Daniels' friends' in SNCC to Attorney General Richmond Flowers. He even saw Gov. George C. Wallace.

Daniels was shot to death in Hayneville on Aug. 20. A month later, Thomas L. Coleman, charged with manslaughter in Daniels' death, was cleared by a Lowndes County jury.

Daniels' home state was New Hampshire. McIntyre is now finishing his term of office as senator from that state, and he will be up for re-election next year.

After a short visit with Flowers Oct. 28, McIntyre met with Lowndes County Negro leaders in Montgomery. At this meeting, he praised the efforts of Daniels and other civil rights workers in Lowndes County.

"I want you to know that the heart and soul of the vast majority of Americans are with you," he told the young SNCC workers and Negro leaders.

"You do have friends. One reason I am down here is a young man from my state. Some people thought he had his head in the stars--but I felt he had a mission."

While McIntyre had come to the Montgomery meeting to talk about Jonathan Daniels with Daniels' friends, the people from Lowndes County wanted to persuade the senator to speak at their mass meeting in Hayneville the next night.

At first, McIntyre was reluctant to attend the mass meeting because of warnings of danger he got from Flowers. But the next morning, he again met with Flowers in Montgomery. In this meeting, Flowers apparently calmed McIntyre's fears about lawlessness in the state.

"After talking with the attorney general," McIntyre said, "I know now that law and order have not broken down in Alabama."

Later Friday, he walked down the capital steps with Governor Wallace. He was smiling and patting the governor on the back, despite differences of opinion they had on civil rights.

"Gov. Wallace said Alabama is making progress," McIntyre said, "in Hayneville that afternoon he entered the sheriff's office, followed by a swarm of television cameras."

McIntyre was met by S. N. Champion, clerk of the Lowndes County board of revenue, who told him Sheriff Frank Ryals was out of town.

In front of the cameras, McIntyre and Champion chatted about the process of deputizing men.

Then they went into private conference. After a half hour, McIntyre emerged from this meeting with a "mellowed opinion" of the Lowndes County situation.

"As I stand here in this little town of diminishing population and talk with the clerk of the board of revenue, my impression takes on the aspect of a little more grey, than the black and white we have back in New Hampshire."

After leading McIntyre through a tour of Cash's Store, where Daniels was shot, and the Lowndes County jail, Champion said he thought McIntyre was "extra nice."

In the mass meeting that night McIntyre called for nonviolence and clean living. He praised the "Student Nonviolent League" (meaning SNCC), but warned members of the group to continue using nonviolence as their chief tactic.

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MCINTYRE MEETS LOWNDES COUNTY CITIZEN

16 Horses?

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SCLC this week was planning demonstrations to protest the acquittals of Collie Leroy Wilkins, Thomas L. Coleman and other men accused of civil rights killings.

"You can count on some demonstrations concerning the administration of justice in the South," said the Rev. Andrew Young, SCLC executive director.

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., head of SCLC, began calling for massive new demonstrations after a Lowndes County jury freed Wilkins last month.

Last Friday, a meeting was held in Brown's Chapel in Selma to plan the demonstrations. In the meeting, Hosea Williams of SCLC called for a series of marches in Alabama that would make the Selma-to-Montgomery march look like a stroll next door.

The proposed march route would take demonstrators to towns in Alabama where Negroes and civil rights workers have met violent deaths.

This would mean a march from Selma to Lowndesboro, down to Hayneville, over to Marion and then to Birmingham, 100 miles away.

To make the meaning crystal-clear, it was suggested that the march be led by a team of 16 white horses, pulling chariots with coffins on them.

Although Mr. Young said he didn't put "much stock" in the idea of a 16-horsepower march, he agreed that demonstrations were needed.

"The whole idea is that there should be some kind of demonstration in the places where people have been killed, and nothing has been done about it," he said.

Mr. Young said groups at the Selma meeting--including SNCC, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, the National Council of Churches and the AFL-CIO--favored the proposed demonstrations.

SNCC workers, however, said they did not endorse the demonstrations at the meeting and will not take part in them.

"SNCC in Alabama is definitely busy with the ASCS campaigns and voter registration, and will not devote any time to these activities," said Miss Martha Prescott of Selma SNCC.

Some Lowndes County residents feared new violence.

"Dr. King can bring his group in here if he wants to, but I don't want to be part of it," said Arthale Hulet, one of five Negroes who integrated Hayneville School this fall. His father, John is the leader of the Lowndes County Christian Movement.

"I think everyone that's a good citizen, whether they're white or nigger, and whether or not they can read and write, should be allowed to register and vote. I've known lots of fine people who couldn't read and write."

"Some of these people come in here and they spell 'yes' y-e-a-s or 'no' n-a-w, but I think that's all right. I mean if they can spell that much, I think it's okay."

And, indeed, it certainly did seem okay. At least on Tuesday, the day before the people from Washington came. Seventy-three-year-old Capers Holmway registered to vote Tuesday, in the same courthouse he had helped build in 1931. He took 45 minutes to fill out his registration form. While he struggled with the words, other applicants com-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



Flowers In Birmingham

BY STEPHEN E. COTTON

BIRMINGHAM - Attorney General Richmond Flowers was behaving just as any good hand-shaking, back-slapping, autograph-signing candidate should--even down to shrugging off the suggestion that he was campaigning.

"I haven't considered running for another office," he told 300 Negroes here Sunday, at the semi-annual meeting of the Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

But while well-wishers crowded around him after the speech, his top aide was patiently explaining to reporters that the attorney general was "surveying the state" to see "if there is an opportunity" for him to run for senator or governor.

The first order of business when Flowers arrived for his speech at the Masonic Temple Building was a closed-door meeting with a half-dozen influential Negroes from around the state.

But even before the back room had time to become smoke-filled, Flowers was bounding out the door to meet the folks downstairs. They greeted him with a standing ovation.

In a speech peppered with 22 bursts of applause, Flowers reminisced over his poor rebel grandfather, recalled the humble goodness of his banker father, called forth the memory of President Kennedy and blasted "the leadership" in Montgomery.

But he spent most of his speech painting a bleak picture of his own political future and of Alabama's. And he was clearly hinting that Negroes could change the course of both.

He outlined his long friendship with Negroes and talked about the Negroes who had always helped elect him to office. Then he declared that he may "have committed political suicide by extending the warm hand of friendship to you and your people."

"If I have," he said, "so be it. I could care less."

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Football Season Ends Early for Negro Youth

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

DALEVILLE--Richard Hatfield, a senior at Daleville High School, didn't get to play football this year.

Hatfield, a Negro, said he was a victim of the system of segregation.

He said he quit football so his teammates, who are white, would not be victims of that same system.

Hatfield, 16, made the Daleville squad as a line-backer. He was one of about 18 Negroes who integrated Daleville this year for the first time.

He said he felt welcome on the War Hawks football team.

"I grew up with most of the kids on the team," he said. "We all know each other."

But early in the season, Louisville High School, in Barbour County, refused to play its scheduled game with Hatfield's team.

Hatfield said he didn't want this to happen to his team. So he quit football.

But he also sat on the bench every week when the games were played.

Coach Fred Johnson told Hatfield he was afraid the boy would get hurt.

Hatfield, a 165-pounder, was a first-string player last year at D. A. Smith, the Negro high school in nearby Ozark. He thought he was good enough to help Daleville win this fall.

But as he watched from the bench, Daleville's War Hawks lost three games--12 to 6, 32 to 6 and 60 to 0.

"I got disgusted. I was wasting time," he said. And so he dropped football altogether, and he hasn't even attended his team's games since.

Why did Louisville refuse to play Hatfield's team?

Louisville spokesmen said the Barbour County sheriff's department called off the game because it was afraid an integrated team would cause trouble.

Tempers were running high in nearby Eufaula because of recent racial troubles, Louisville school officials said.

Coach John Kelly of Louisville said later, "I was ready to play the game, and so was the team. We didn't mind playing a team with a Negro."

The Daleville High School principal, Sidney Griffin, said Louisville offered to give Daleville the victory.

"But we didn't push the issue. It was a misunderstanding," he said.

Daleville, a small town 20 miles north of the Florida-Alabama state line in Dale County, is the home of many Army families from the Army Aviation Center at nearby Fort Rucker.

Richard Hatfield, the boy's father, was an Army staff sergeant at Fort Rucker. A Korean War veteran, he retired last July, and the family moved to Daleville.

Both the father and mother are civilian employees at the Army base. They were not so reluctant as some local Negroes to send their children to the previously all-white high school.

Another son, William, 15, is head drummer on the Daleville school band. And he is still head drummer even though his brother is no longer on the team. A third member of the family, Valerie, 16, is a junior at the high school.

"I was disappointed. I really like football," young Richard Hatfield said about the 1965 season.

"If the coach called me back to play, I would play. But I doubt if that would happen," he said. "I know what the situation is."

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Editorial Opinion

Outside Agitators

There they sat--Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, former state police chief Al Lingo, and the Citizens Council members who consider themselves experts on racial matters.

They had found a dinner speaker to talk about something they already believed in--the tired and wrong theory that Negroes are inferior beings by nature.

They brought a professor all the way from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Birmingham, to speak on a subject that practically any sheriff could talk about for hours and hours. (The speech was reported in last week's SOUTHERN COURIER.)

Clark, Lingo and their friends always yell "outside agitators" whenever Alabama Negroes show their unhappiness with the way things are.

How much further "outside" can you get than Edinburgh, Scotland? And how much more "agitating" can you get than to say that 30 per cent of Alabama's citizens are inferior people?

Could it be that white supremacists are running out of friends in Alabama and the rest of the country?

Do they need "outside agitators," all the way from Scotland, to bolster their beliefs?

Are they becoming so unsure of their own ideas on white supremacy that they need to be reassured by someone with a college degree?

It's funny how the segregationists wind up using the same tactics they accuse civil rights workers of using.

Why, the next thing you know, George Wallace--the self-appointed protector of states' rights--will be asking a federal court to let him continue his political career.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In this week's Time magazine I read about your paper. I would like to have a copy please. Sometimes it is rather difficult to know exactly what is going on in the South. Maybe I am able to judge from your effort.

It needs to be explained that I am Dutch but living in Sweden now. Having been brought up in a country which has so many ties with the U.S.A., and living in another country, that, although neutral, seems to be so American-minded, it is becoming more and more difficult to understand the South, even when the social history is deeply considered.

And I must say, all this hasn't done much good to my long-upheld American image. Probably the image wasn't very real, if it comes to that, but by now I am very disappointed in many ways.

Don't have the modern Americans more sense or morals to show the world? . . .

Somehow I feel sorry for you, because pretending to be such a giant in many ways, the real heart can beat very poorly. It is no good to send your Peace

Corps abroad, where the illiterates are taught to read about what is actually going on in the U.S.A. In the end, you must agree with me there, that is a very poor show.

I don't like seeming reducing the problems next to none, but can't you see that though we--and here I am speaking for many young people of my age (24)--like to believe in your liberty, you are making it sometimes impossible by acting so wildly.

As pressmen you have the duty to report accurately and hear all parties involved. Do so, always, so your readers will learn from each other without immediately being roused into hot-headed action.

As pressmen you can help your readers along and strengthen their minds. Do so!

As pressmen you seem to have understood this. Please go on, and not only put a stop to the confusion within the country, but as well to those millions who are not American citizens, but who like to call themselves civilized and Western. May it be soon.

Irene Losing
Klinton, Sweden

To the Editor:

I saw in your editorial that the SOUTHERN COURIER is a paper for people to read. It also stated that if a person had ideas, he should tell the paper. Here is mine.

I am a farmer, and I rent my place. I have been living on the farm since 1940. I pay my rent each year. The house I am living in needs repairing, and it has needed it ever since I have been here.

I have been asking my landlord to repair it. But it has not been done yet. I think he should repair it. I pay my rent yearly.

Is there any plan through the FHA that I could use to get the house repaired?

Willie Johnson
Union Springs

Editor's note: First you must go to your landlord. If he says that he cannot afford the repairs, tell him that the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) will

loan him the money to get the house repaired.

You and your landlord should go to the county courthouse on the day when the federal FHA supervisor is there. The FHA would be happy to have the two of you work out an agreement.

For instance, the landlord could buy the lumber and supplies and you could do the work. Or, you could make the repairs, and he could charge you less rent next time, because you improved the worth of the property he owns.

You can not get an FHA loan yourself, because you do not own property. Only landowners may get FHA loans.

If your landlord refuses to improve the house with his money or with an FHA loan, you may choose to leave his farm and get land of your own.

For this purchase, the FHA can loan you money at 5 per cent, with up to 33 years to repay. This, of course, is a big step, and you should see the federal FHA agent at the courthouse before you decide to buy property.

Sharlene Kranz, for the
Washington Office
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

(If you have thoughts, ideas or complaints that you want others to know about, put them in a letter to the editor of the SOUTHERN COURIER. All letters must be signed, but we will print your letter without your name at your request.)

Sermon of the Week

Lord Hears Blood Crying



BY STEPHEN E. COTTON
BIRMINGHAM -- "There have been a whole lot of murders all over the Southland," thundered the Rev. A. L. Woods, pastor of the First Metropolitan Baptist Church, in his sermon here last Sunday.

"But out yonder," he said, "wherever those bodies have been buried, wherever that blood has been shed, that blood is crying out from the ground."

Can blood cry? "Even though blood is inanimate, it has a voice," said Mr. Woods. "I didn't say that, The Lord said it," he declared, taking his message from the fourth chapter of Genesis: "The Lord said to Cain, 'Your brother's blood has cried to me from the ground.'"

"A whole lot of folks have made Cain's mistake," said Mr. Woods. "In Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, blood has been shed and many murders committed. We have heard of only a few. There have been a whole lot of others, and nobody knows about them but the perpetrators.

"But the Lord is saying, 'I hear the crying of that blood.'"

"God hears the blood of Medgar Evers, of the three civil rights workers murdered in Mississippi, of the four little girls bombed in a Birmingham church," said Mr. Woods. "God hears that blood."

People hear it too, he said. "All over this state, all over this nation, all over the world, people hear the cry. It is in a universal language. They don't need a translator. They understand."

"I'm glad that the crying blood is being heard by man," Mr. Woods told the congregation. "But what keeps me going, even in despair, is that God hears the crying of the blood."

"Wilkins thinks he is free," said Mr. Woods. "He stood before Judge Thagard and Judge Thagard read him the judgment of the jury. But there is a larger jury." (On Oct. 22, Collie Leroy Wilkins was cleared of the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker.)

Mr. Woods paused, and there was a long silence in the church. "But I get sick and tired," he said slowly, "of people who say, 'God is going to work it out. We don't have to do anything. The Lord will take care of it.'"

"God works through human instruments," declared Mr. Woods. "God tore down the walls of Jericho, yes, but he needed a Joshua. He needed the people who followed Joshua."

"You talk about Daniel in the Lions' den," said Mr. Woods. "Well, we need some Daniels right here in Birmingham and all over the South. We need to get in tune with the times and let God use us."

The World of Books

Novel About a Negro President

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The Vice President of the U.S. dies of a heart attack. Then the President is killed in Germany when an ancient castle collapses. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, next in line to be President, is also killed in the crumbling castle.

And so a Negro becomes President of the United States.

That's the unbelievable beginning of Irving Wallace's 768-page novel, "The Man." The book gets harder and harder to believe as it goes along.

First, a Mississippi judge is kidnaped and shot to death by members of a militant Negro group called the Turnertites. Then, after the Negro president, Douglass Dilman, bans the Turnertite Group, one of its members tries to kill him.

But the assassination is foiled by an unhappy Secret Service agent who finds out about it just in time from the gunman's sister while he is trying to seduce her.

Meanwhile, the President has hired Sally Watson, daughter of a Southern segregationist senator, to serve as his social secretary. (The President is a widower. He wants to marry Wanda Gibson, a light-skinned mulatto, but he

Civil Rights Roundup

Britain, Rhodesia Clash on Race; It's Halloween Time in Natchez Klan Rally

BY DAVID EMMONS

NATCHEZ, Miss. -- Halloween means goblins and ghosts and children with big paper sacks.

But in Natchez last week, it also meant something else--the Ku Klux Klan.

A hundred Klansmen in red and white robes silently led a parade of sympathizers, five blocks long, through downtown streets. They marched two by two to the north lawn of the Adams County courthouse for a brief rally.

And that evening, 1,000 people filled the city baseball park to applaud Klan talk and to watch a Klan cross burn.

It was the Klan's day--almost. Instead of keeping low Negroes had their own march early in the afternoon. And after more than two months of constant demonstrations, more than 800 Negroes came.

At the courthouse, NAACP state field secretary Charles Evers urged them to get "good white folks and good Negroes" elected to public office.

When the Klan passed down Main Street, the "good white folks" weren't there. One marcher yelled to small clusters of people on the sidewalks, "If you don't march with us, you'd better go march with the niggers, where you belong."

Most people gave embarrassed laughs, but some joined the line.

At the ball field, called Liberty Park, the grandstands of smiling enthusiasts eagerly listened to Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc. Among other things, he said:

"There will undoubtedly be screaming headlines in tomorrow's papers saying the Klan had a freedom rally in a cow pasture. At least in a cow pasture we can all breathe pure air."

"If the Negroes are only ten per cent of the population and if you are the God-fearing Christians you are supposed to be, then we can whip them any time."

Shelton finished, and Klansmen tossed their torches to a flaming cross.

Then people left for home. The Klansmen packed their sheets in their car trunks, and headed off into the night. And all that remained of the cross was a black patch of earth at Liberty Park.

Farm Talk

Some Tips for Fall

Fall means colder weather, and it should mean different foods for your family.

This month, Alabama farm experts have tips on food from the farm. But these tips are for everybody, not just farm families.

There is a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables in the stores this fall, according to the Auburn University Extension Service.

This should mean lower prices. Alabama sweet potatoes make a good buy--they are averaging 12¢ a pound.

Prices on regular potatoes will be lower this fall, the extension service says. Potato prices were quite high during the summer, because of a late harvest, but the summer crop is running much better than last year's.

* * * * *

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is giving away free a book on how to prepare vegetables for your family in a variety of ways.

The new book has tips on buying vegetables. For instance, it tells how much food to expect in different sizes of cans.

For a free copy of this book write to Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, and ask for "Vegetables in Family Meals," HG-105.

* * * * *

It's about time for frost to show up



BY JOHN D. GERHART

In the past ten years, black Africans have gained political independence from European rulers in more than 35 different countries.

So it is unusual to find the black Africans in the colony of Rhodesia strongly opposing independence from their "mother country," England.

But when the English prime minister, Harold Wilson, visited Rhodesia last week, thousands of Africans demonstrated in the streets and at the airport in protest against independence.

The reason Africans in Rhodesia don't want independence is actually very simple. Rhodesia, a California-sized farming country in southern Africa, is controlled by a white racist government, ever though Africans outnumber whites 18 to one.

Although there are 4,000,000 black Africans in Rhodesia, only 2,200 of them (less than one per cent) have an equal vote with the country's whites. And although there are only 217,000 whites in the country (fewer than in Birmingham), they control all jobs, schools, housing and police.

As long as Rhodesia is a colony of Great Britain, the black Africans can make progress towards getting the vote and eventually running their own country.

But the Rhodesian whites have been threatening to declare independence from England, so that they can use force to keep the Africans down.

Already, the whites have thrown almost 1,000 African leaders into detention camps hidden in the brush country a way from the cities. Other African leaders have fled the country to escape arrest.

To prevent a declaration of independence by the whites, England's government offered to hand over independence if the white colonists would guarantee steady progress toward eventual black African rule.

When this didn't work, the British threatened to take strong economic action against the whites if they declared themselves independent.

For example, England buys most of Rhodesia's crops of tobacco and sugar. If Britain simply went elsewhere, the Rhodesian farmers would face financial ruin.

The Rhodesians, however, seem intent on going ahead with their declaration of independence.

Ian Smith, the Rhodesian prime minister, has been promising independent white rule since he took office in 1964. He is afraid that he will be removed by even more radical whites in his own party if he does not make the break.

The United Nations has also tried to talk the Rhodesians out of declaring independence. By a vote of 107 to 2, the U.N. last week told England to do "everything in its power to . . . put an end to rebellion."

But both the English and the United Nations are reluctant to use military force to stop the Rhodesians. Since the colonists are mainly Englishmen by background, England would have to send troops against its own people to prevent independence.

The last time Britain did that was in 1776, against the American colonists--and they have regretted it ever since.

For the moment, the British have put off a crisis by appointing a royal committee to study the independence question.



again. Before it comes, you should pick your tomatoes, whether they are showing any yellow or red color or not. Wrap them in paper--like old newspapers--and store them in a cool place.

Before long, they will be ripe enough to eat.

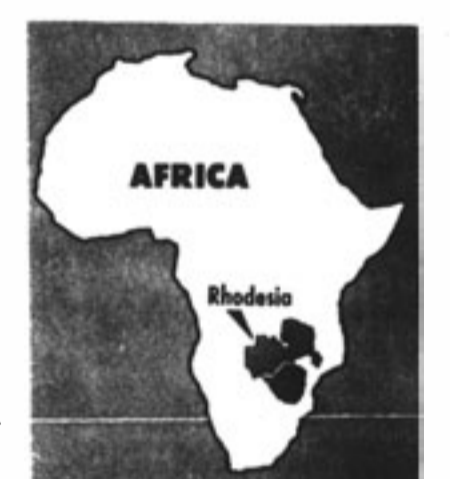
Do not refrigerate tomatoes--they will not get ripe properly.

You may have beets, turnips or rutabagas still in the ground. Auburn Extension Service advises you to cover them with pine straw and leave some leaves exposed.

Or you can dig up the vegetables and keep them in a moist, cool place, covered with pine straw.

* * * * *

Cooler weather drives bugs and insects inside. You should seal cracks and openings around windows, basins and drains, so the pests don't get into the house and spoil food.



To the Editor:

The entire staff of this office enjoys reading your paper very much every week. Your objective and in-depth coverage of news stories and your excellently written feature material make you just about the best thing to come along on the Southern scene in a long time. Good luck for a long and successful future.

The Arts Festival in Mobile



THE PAINTINGS — ESPECIALLY MODERN ONES — WERE VIEWED WITH UNCERTAINTY . . .

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT BY DAVID UNDERHILL

Since there's only one college football game in Mobile each fall, people have to settle for high school games. But they don't have to spend the rest of their spare time watching TV.

The city has wrestling, car races, rock 'n' roll shows and a three-week arts festival.

This year's festival included symphony orchestra concerts, choral concerts, the ballet, a barber shop quartet competition and many art exhibits. The most popular was an outdoor exhibit viewed by more than 10,000 people.

Although the festival has just ended, artistic activity hasn't. It continues throughout the year in Mobile, and it isn't always in galleries and theaters.

The people who live in packing crates at the city dump and try to beat the rats to the best trash put a little art into their own lives too.



. . . AND DEFIANCE



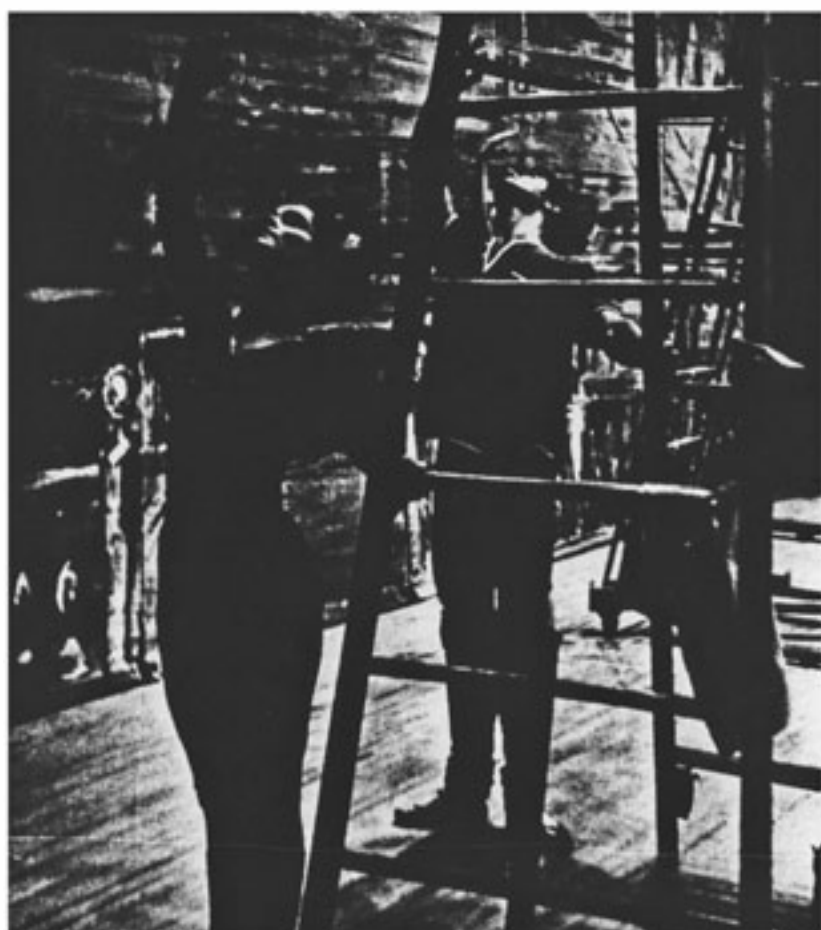
A WEARY ARRANGER,



A TIRED ARTIST



AND A HAPPY VIEWER



HOURS BEFORE THE BALLET, THE DANCERS BEGAN LIMBERING UP . . .



THE KIDS WERE INVITED TO TRY THEIR OWN



AND TAKE THEIR CHANCES



. . . FOR THEIR LEAPS ON THE STAGE



THE CONCERTMASTER OF THE ORCHESTRA PLAYED HIS VIOLIN BEFORE A PERFORMANCE



ALL THE ART IN MOBILE WASN'T AT THE ARTS FESTIVAL

Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

Wallace Blocked the Door in 1963; Now Many Negroes Attend U. of A.

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA--In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews absent-mindedly on the end of his pencil and wonders what topic to choose for his Chemistry 15 term paper.

In another dormitory an attractive coed tries, without too much success, to play a game of two-handed bridge and study for tomorrow's quiz at the same time.

And a mile away from the campus, in the apartment that he and his wife have rented, a 30-year-old student at the law school works feverishly. He is preparing a case that he will debate with another law student the next day.

These three young people are all students at the University of Alabama. They are also all Negroes. But at this particular moment they are too busy just being students to think about being Negroes at a university that was successfully integrated a little over two years ago.

Since Vivian Malone and Jimmy Hood entered the University for the summer term of 1963, many Negroes have applied and have been accepted to both the undergraduate and graduate schools. No one seems to know exactly how many. There is

no question about race on the admission form and the applicant does not have to submit a photograph. Estimates range from 25 up to about 60 Negro students, who are studying everything from chemistry to political science to music.

Out of a student body of about 10,000 this is still a small percentage. But the number of Negro students is growing every term, and integration at the University is becoming more and more an every day affair.

"People are friendlier now," said Vivian Malone last June when she became the first Negro ever to receive a degree from the University. "I've not really had an unpleasant experience. My stay here may have been abnormal socially, but it wasn't academically."

A Negro transfer student from Alabama State says, "It's certainly not a perfect situation yet, but I've really been impressed by how friendly the students are. They know more Negroes are coming and I guess everyone is getting used to the idea of having Negro students around."

But there was a time--and it wasn't very long ago--when nobody was used to the idea of a Negro student at the University of Alabama.

In February of 1956, Autherine Lucy obtained a court order granting her admission to the University of Alabama. On her first day of classes, a mob of 1,000 students marched on the president's house chanting "Keep Bama white" and "To hell with Autherine."

Two days later Miss Lucy had to be rescued by campus police from a mob that pelted her car with eggs and stones and cornered her in a classroom building. She left shortly afterwards.

Then, six years later, came the enrollment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

Ross Barnett, then governor of Mississippi, tried to keep Meredith from entering Ole Miss. And Ole Miss students rioted in protest when the President sent federal marshalls to make sure that Meredith would be admitted.

Two people were killed in the bloody riot, but Meredith was enrolled never-

theless. For those who had forgotten Autherine Lucy, the rioting at Ole Miss was a reminder that the University of Alabama could expect more applications from Negroes.

And some people in Tuscaloosa started making preparations to avoid another crisis.

Trustees, faculty members, and student and civic leaders all held meetings and passed resolution after resolution

announced they would comply with the ruling.

Several hundred Tuscaloosa businessmen worked with the university to insure there would be no violence.

As the admission date approached, Coke bottles--an effective weapon in the Ole Miss riots--were removed from dispensing machines on campus.

The campus newspaper, the Crimson-White, spoke out for peaceful integration. During the James Meredith



ly, politically and otherwise."

The paper reprinted a letter from author William Faulkner calling for actions "based on decency and fairness to all as ratified by law."

Yet many people were worried. Just a few months before, in his inaugural address, Gov. Wallace had declared: "I say segregation now, segregation

United States."

And Wallace stepped aside, saying, "We must have no violence."

In the late afternoon that day the two students were registered with no trouble, and the University began the day-in and day-out task of making the transition to integration as smooth as possible for both Negro and white students,

joined them at the dinner table.

One girl, a graduate student in English, still gets visibly shaken when she recalls the abuse she received in class from an extremely prejudiced professor.

The Negro students say incidents like these are the exception rather than the rule. And most of them came prepared for a little trouble.

A student from Montgomery said, "You've got to remember that this is a learning process for both sides. A lot of the students are from small Alabama towns where they've never had any real contact with Negroes before, and it takes them a while to get used to it."

Each Negro student is an individual and has his or her own attitude about meeting people and making friends.

So it's not surprising that their opinions differ about how well they've been accepted.

One boy who questions the sincerity of some of the politeness shown to him is rather shy and doesn't make new friends easily.

A graduate student in guidance and counseling has quite another attitude. She didn't wait for white students to make the first move toward friendship.

"In the first months that I was here, I would never eat alone," she says. "I'd sit down at a table and strike up a conversation, and during the year that I've been here, only eight or nine people have gotten up and left. That's not a bad record."

For some students, making friends just isn't the most important thing. One bouncy freshman explains his feelings about making friends this way:

"I like to meet people, but when I came here I made up my mind to accomplish as much for myself as I could. If I can do that and make friends too, good. But if I just tried to make friends, I wouldn't be fair to myself."

Vivian Malone spoke for most of the Negro students here now when she said that her academic life at Alabama had not been abnormal.

A few find that their preparation in segregated high school has not been equal to that of most white students. But most of the Negro students have the same kinds of problems with their studies that other students have.

Like all students, some do better than others.

"These students are neither ten feet tall nor four feet tall," said Dr. Mathews. "Some make rather average grades while some make all A's."

The reasons that the Negro students have decided to come to the University are very much like the reasons of the white students.

Few, if any, of the Negro students here now chose to attend University of Alabama to prove a point or as any kind of a crusade. They applied here simply because they wanted a good education and the University happens to be the best school in the state.

Some chose it because it is less expensive than other schools; some, because it is closer to home.

For Alabama Negroes the University now provides a door to post-graduate education.

A sophomore pre-med student from Birmingham says, "When I'm through here I want to go on to the University Medical School and study to become a neurologist. Birmingham is changing, and I think that by the time I graduate there'll be a need and an opportunity for me that wasn't there before."

All college students complain at one time or another about the social life of their school.

Last Saturday afternoon, when the football team was away and it seemed that almost every Alabama student had gone home for the weekend, a white and a Negro coed sat on the steps of their dorm.

"This place sure is dead a lot of the time," said one.

"Yeah, life isn't very exciting around here," agreed the other.

But maybe the fact that, for both a white and Negro student, life at the University of Alabama isn't very exciting, is kind of an exciting thing by itself.



CHANGING CLASSES AT UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

urging everyone to preserve "law and order."

At one key meeting the leaders of all the campus clubs and organizations met together.

Dr. David Mathews, Dean of Men of the University, described the attitude of the student leaders this way:

"They were anxious not to have 'another Oxford,' as they put it. And, at the same time, they were bold enough to face change."

And so, when U.S. District Judge H. Hobart Grooms ordered the admission of Miss Vivian Malone from Mobile and James Hood from East Gadsden to the Tuscaloosa campus, university officials were ready.

June 11 was set as the enrollment date. The university's board of trustees

incidents, the paper had taken a stand in favor of compliance with the law and in favor of integration.

Two days before Hood and Miss Malone registered, the Crimson-White ran editorials supporting integration on moral and practical grounds.

It urged students to accept the change whether they believed in it or not. And in an editorial titled "Our Own Back," the Crimson-White reminded readers that the South had had her back broken when she tried to defy the nation on the issue of slavery.

"If the South tries any longer," said the editorial, "to hold back the river with a sieve, if the South tries to keep its head buried in the ground while the rest of the world passes by, she is destined to be crushed again--economical-

tomorrow, segregation forever."

And on June 9 Wallace sent 500 Alabama National Guardsmen to stand by in Tuscaloosa.

Businessmen in Tuscaloosa and neighboring towns urged citizens to wire or phone Wallace. They were afraid he would do something reckless. Wallace came to the University of Alabama campus on June 11. And he stood blocking the doorway of Foster Auditorium, where Hood and Miss Malone were to register.

But when the two Negroes arrived, they were accompanied by 100 National Guardsmen.

The commander of the guardsmen walked up to Wallace and told him: "It is my sad duty to ask you to step aside, on order of the President of the

University of Alabama administration adopted a play-it-by-ear policy. Mostly, they allowed the student body to do its own adjusting. But they remained alert for any serious problems.

"The University," says Dr. Mathews, "has maintained a policy of impartiality and openness. There are no special programs for our Negro students, no attempts to treat them any differently from any other students. By the same token, all the facilities and programs of the University are open to all students."

"Within the student body, there has been a general receptiveness. The awkward situations have been kept to a minimum because a certain standard of conduct and politeness has been passed down from one student generation to another."

The Negro students themselves generally agree that this is so. They disagree, however, about the extent and reasons for their acceptance by white students.

"The students have been very warm and acceptant, and they're not doing it because I'm a Negro," says one graduate student. "They're doing it because we're people and we know each other."

Another says, "I guess I expected some harassment when I came here, but there hasn't been any. Most of the students are pretty friendly and I don't think twice about doing something like borrowing a pen."

But some students note that people who act friendly in the privacy of the dorms often ignore them out on the campus.

"I feel at home here," he reflected, and then glanced at his watch, saw that he was late for a class, and went dashing out the door.

Stillman Gets First White Southern Student



BY JAMES P. WILLSE

TUSCALOOSA--Although they are only a little over a mile apart, Stillman College and the University of Alabama are very different schools.

Stillman, founded in 1876, is a small liberal arts college that has been a four-year college for only 15 years.

Its student body numbers only about 500, not even enough to field a football team. And the size of its 100-acre campus, when compared to that of the University, is tiny.

But the University and Stillman have one thing in common: a great many of their students are experiencing integration for the first time. A Negro college, Stillman admitted this fall its first white Southern student.

DAVID BREMER

David Bremer is a thin, rather lively young man from Sanford, N. C. After two years at Anderson Junior College in South Carolina and a year at Florida's Jacksonville University, he decided this summer to transfer to Stillman.

He had heard the college's science

program was very good, and he wanted an experience that living in the South had not presented him.

"I wanted to be able to tell people that Negroes are no different from whites, not only with intellectual authority but also with the authority of experience," he explains.

"Now I can do it."

LIMITED CONTACT

Like most white students who have lived all their life in the South, Bremer has had limited contact with Negroes.

But this summer he was with a group of African exchange students who were turned away from a restaurant in North Carolina.

"That was really my first contact with segregation," says Bremer.

"I asked myself what my responsibility was, and I decided I couldn't really demand something of somebody that I wasn't ready to give myself. So I decided to come to Stillman."

Bremer emphasized that he's not at Stillman to change the world;

"I'm just a student here like anybody else. I don't plan to accomplish any wonders or to make a whole lot of noise

about being a white student at a Negro college. This is my school and I have no apologies about it."

Stillman has always been open to all qualified students, Bremer is the first white Southerner to take advantage of this policy.

Dr. Charles C. Turner, executive vice president of Stillman, says, "Predominantly Negro colleges have been segregated institutions but not segregating institutions. We have always had an open door."

Dr. Turner would like to see more white students come to Stillman. He says:

"Good education must be integrated education. A segregated college is not a realistic situation and can't provide a liberal education in the true sense of the term.

WHITES DEPRIVED

"White students have been deprived by segregated education too.

"We often forget that Negro young people are Southerners also, and that both white and Negro students have the common bond of the South, and also of being deprived of each other's com-



TUESDAY AFTERNOON ROTC DRILL

pany."

In order to integrate Stillman more fully, the college is actively recruiting students in recently integrated high schools. It's expected that several more white students will be registered by this time next year.

Bremer's impression of Stillman is that it's pretty much the same as the other colleges he's gone to.

MORE FRIENDLY

Relaxing in the lounge of the newly-built student center, he said, "I guess maybe the students here are a little more friendly. But generally the students here are just the same as the students on the other campuses."

"I feel at home here," he reflected, and then glanced at his watch, saw that he was late for a class, and went dashing out the door.

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BREMER STUDIES AT STILLMAN



A NEGRO STUDIES AT ALABAMA



Alabama football leads off a big package of sports programs on television in the week ahead.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6

NCAA FOOTBALL -- Alabama's Crimson Tide managed to stay in the Southeastern Conference race by edging Mississippi State last Saturday. This week, the Tide faces Louisiana State University, LSU, fifth-ranked in the nation until last week, was pushed out of the race by Ole Miss last Saturday. But LSU's strong offense may still prevent Alabama from advancing in the SEC. Game time on TV is 1 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 10 in Dothan and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

WIDE WORLD OF SPORTS--If you don't like football, perhaps you can get excited about the World Roller Skating Championship from Madrid, Spain, or World Championship Timber Carnival from Oregon, 3:30 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 13 in Mobile and Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.

SUNDAY, NOV. 7

NFL PRO FOOTBALL--The Baltimore Colts play at Chicago, 12:45 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 4 in Dothan and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

AFL PRO FOOTBALL--New York

Jets vs. Kansas City Chiefs, 1:30 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 4 in Dothan and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

AUBURN FOOTBALL--An hour of films of the Mississippi State-Auburn game, 5 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13

NCAA FOOTBALL--Tennessee vs. Mississippi, 1 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.

Also of interest in the coming week are these special shows:

SUNDAY, NOV. 7

TWENTIETH CENTURY--"Duke Ellington Swings Through Japan," a portrait of the popular American composer bandleader and jazz man on a concert tour in Japan, 5 p.m. Channel 3 in Columbus, Ga. and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9

THE WILD, WILD EAST--A special program about the Eastern part of the nation, showing scenes of Boston, New York City, Washington D.C., Philadelphia and the Connecticut countryside, 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla. Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 13 in Mobile.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11

VETERANS DAY PARADE--Civilian and military marching units, floats and bands in the Birmingham downtown parade, 2:30 p.m. Channel in Birmingham.



ACTION IN LEE-DOTHAN GAME

Dothan Tops Lee, 21-7, In Game of the Week

BY SCOTT DE GARMO

MONTGOMERY--The Dothan Tigers roared over the Robert E. Lee Generals, 21 to 7, last Friday night in the high school game of the week.

Twenty thousand fans at Cramton Bowl waited through a scoreless first half to see Dothan explode in the third and fourth quarters.

Dothan speedster Curtis Hillman scored on two stunning kick returns of 93 and 70 yards, and Tiger Sammy Smith evaded troops of would-be General tacklers on a 53-yard TD run.

It was the eighth straight win for coach Charley McCall's Tigers, and it placed Dothan securely in the number-one spot in the state's AAAA rankings. Dothan and Lee had gone into the game sharing first place in the polls.

Only once did Lee really get in step. In the first two minutes of the second half, the Generals took the kickoff and marched for a score in four plays, Jim-

my Andrews made the touchdown on a 23-yard run off tackle.

BY DON MOSS

LISMAN -- The Choctaw County Training School Wildcats defeated Harper High of Jackson, 25 to 6, in the CCTS homecoming game last Friday night.

CCTS touchdowns were scored by quarterback Landis Dothard, end Willis C. Roberts, halfback Jonnie L. Thompson and halfback George Minor. Joe Curtis kicked one extra point. At halftime, a show by the CCTS Marching Wildcats highlighted the homecoming activities. Miss Gloria Scott was crowned Miss Homecoming by Miss Virgie Coleman (Miss CCTS).

BIRMINGHAM -- Parker's Thundering Herd couldn't have limped to the glue factory after running into a brick-wall Carver defense at Legion Field Monday night. The Herd lost to Carver, 18 to 6,

Alabama Opinion

Two-Party System Threatened by GOP Split

BY CHARLES WILSON

TUSCALOOSA--The Republican party in the Old South, and particularly in Alabama, represents a political paradox of the first order.

While Southern Republicans are having one success after another at the polls, the national Republican party is dying, if not already dead.

Instead of two-party politics in America, we are heading toward a system of one-party "factions." The more divided the Republican party becomes, the faster this will happen.

Instead of a President, we may have a benevolent dictator, replacing the constitutional leader of the past.

The only solution to this problem now seems impossible. This solution would simply be a working agreement of unity among major Republican factions.

The Southern Republican situation shows why unity is so difficult, if not impossible. Alabama Republicans are a case in point.

Less than 10 young people began the Republican rebirth in Alabama around 1956.

The Young Republican Federation served as the rallying point, and the old "post office" Republicans of the senior executive committee served as the foil. This new force in Alabama was one of moderation. Racism seemed unrealistic. These Republicans were interested in better education programs in Alabama, as well as other progressive measures.

The Republican defeat in the 1960 presidential election accelerated the end of the "post office" Republicans, and in 1962 two factions of young people battled for the reins of the Alabama party. The more conservative element won out, by electing the able John Greiner as state chairman.

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Most people remember the path from then to now, ending in 1964 with a national Goldwater debacle and a smashing Republican victory in Alabama.

Republican headquarters around the state were undergoing a strange reversal from previous years. They had finally won great, widespread victories as Republicans, only to see the national party framework smashed to smithereens.

The shock was only momentary. After assailing all Republicans who lacked enthusiasm for Goldwater as "moderates" and "liberals," they insidiously adopted the term "moderate" as their own.

Mind you, there has been no change in their philosophy. They are still conservatives without a program. The term "reactionary" might be properly used to describe the present state of Alabama Republican political thinking.

All the young men are not willing to accept this situation, however.

One such individual who comes to mind is a devoted Republican party worker who left college to work for

Goldwater at his own expense.

After the fall, he was quoted as saying that after all, Goldwater was a miserable candidate who should have stayed on his Arizona ranch instead of campaigning.

He said the Goldwaterites actually had no program and were "against" without knowing, or apparently caring, why.

While this change of heart is not a majority opinion at present, it could be an indication of the immediate future.

Looking again at the new "moderation" of Alabama Republicans, one may put them to two simple tests that can prove or disprove their assumed position.

Firstly, in the field of civil rights, one must assume that a "moderate" movement would include an active drive to gain Negro membership. Election of Negroes to the state executive commit-

tee might be considered a way to begin with sincerity.

As yet, this has not happened.

What has happened is that Alabama Republicans are quickly picking up the disgruntled reactionary elements of the Democratic party.

This gain in strength now seems to rule out even a limited attempt to gain Negro support, for it is impossible to imagine ultra-conservative former Democrats as working partners of the emerging Negro at the local level.

The second test of "moderation" is one of tolerance.

It is still unpopular in the Alabama Republican party to support certain national Republicans.

With this intolerant attitude, party unity is not possible. And neither is long-range victory. For the Democrats' advantage during most of this century has been the ability to combine their diverse elements once the infighting is over.

Selma Negroes Face Possible Death Penalty

SELMA--Twelve young Negro men face possible death penalties if they are found guilty on charges of having sexual relations with a girl less than 12 years old.

One of the men, James Webb, has identified himself as a field secretary for SCLC.

Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark said some of the men arrested last week belonged to SNCC. SNCC officials said none of those involved was a member of the organization.

Under Alabama law, the 12 men may be executed if found guilty of having carnal knowledge (sexual relations) with a girl under 12. The minimum penalty for the crime is 10 years in prison.

Examiners

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

pleted their forms in two or three minutes.

A thin Negro man in his 50's stood on the courthouse steps for half an hour before deciding to enter. He shuffled undecidedly toward the registration table, and then scratched his head and looked away.

"What do you want, Pappy?" a white man said cheerfully. "Do you want to register?"

"Well, someone told me to come here. I don't know what for," the Negro said.

"Sit down right here, Pappy, that's where you register," the white man told him.

It took the man a half an hour to complete the form. Each time he returned it unfinished, one of the registrars would hand it back and point to the questions that needed to be answered.

Two other young men face possible 10-year sentences for having relations with a girl under 16. The same girl was allegedly involved in all cases.

A 15-year-old boy was also arrested and turned over to juvenile authorities, and Clark was seeking three other men on similar charges.

Clark said the girl's mother signed warrants for the arrests of all the men. The mother later said she signed the warrants without knowing what they were.

Clark said that the names of the 15 men arrested so far were given to county health authorities when the girl was treated for venereal disease.

The health authorities take the names of people who have been exposed to venereal disease in order to locate them and treat them for the infection.

The girl's mother said authorities picked her up at her home after 8 p.m. Oct. 28. She said she thought she was bringing clothes to her daughter, who had been sentenced to reform school that day.

But, she said, she was brought to see Clark and "kept there until after 12."

She said Clark told her, "You would do us a favor by helping us to save some other mothers by signing these papers." Then, she said, he pushed some folded papers in front of her, and she signed them without knowing what they were.

Clark said Monday that the mother had also signed the warrants for the other three suspects police are now seeking.

People who knew the mother said she signed the three warrants willingly.

The girl was sentenced to reform school on Oct. 28, after her mother said she could do nothing with the child.

The 14 adults arrested in the case are being held in Dallas County Jail. Bond is \$5,000 for the 12 men charged with the capital offense, and \$2,000 for the two charged with the lesser crime.

The parents of the suspects seemed unaware of or unworried by the seriousness of the charges their sons face. One parent said of his son, "He can rot in jail for all I care."

A mother signed a release giving an attorney permission to represent her son, but she said she wouldn't have time to go to his court hearing next Monday.

School Reports Knock Alabama

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

Two reports on Southern school integration lowered the boom on Alabama last week.

The Southern Education Reporting Service (SERS) said Alabama's George Wallace was the only governor who urged public school districts not to comply with the Civil Rights Act. And the Southern Regional Council (SRC) said Alabama ranked at the bottom in percentage of Negroes enrolled in integrated public schools.

The SERS report, issued in Nashville, Tenn., noted that Wallace urged local districts to file suits attacking the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act.

Then, it said, Wallace held a closed-door meeting with city and county school officials, telling them not to desegregate any more grades than the "law and court decisions require."

Other Alabama officials, SERS said, tried to enforce the civil rights law.

No other governor has joined Wallace in openly trying to block school desegregation under the Civil Rights Act, the report said.

Many Southerners said they weren't happy about integration, according to the report, but in the end they followed the law.

Goy. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, who used National Guard troops to block court-ordered school desegregation in Little Rock eight years ago, said "I don't really approve" of the law requiring schools to integrate or lose their federal money.

But, Faubus said, Arkansas school districts were being "realistic" in complying with the law.

Federal Judge Harold Cox of Mississippi, an outspoken opponent of integration, said during a desegregation case that "segregation is completely out of the window...abolished 12 years ago."

According to the SRC report, the Civil Rights Act has affected only one-quarter of one per cent of Alabama's Negro school children--just one out of every 400. The rest are still attending segregated schools.

In contrast, SRC said, 20 per cent of the school-age Negroes in Texas are in integrated schools, as are 11.3 of the Negro children in Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi are also ahead of Alabama.

The SRC report, issued in Atlanta, said only 151,409 Negroes are attending integrated schools in the 11 Southern states. This, the report said, is 5.2 per cent of the South's Negro school population.

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Negroes in U.S. History -- Chapter 4

Runaway Negroes Often Became 'Black Indians'

BY BOBBI AND FRANK CIECIORKA

IN THE EARLY days of the United States, settlers sometimes used Indians for slaves. They did not make very good slaves because they would often die when they were kept in slavery. Also, they knew the country better than the white people. They could easily hide when they ran away so that the white people could never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made much better slaves. They could be used for years and years. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them. It was a strange land for the black folk. Even when they did run away they were usually caught.

Some whites did keep Indians for slaves as well as Negroes. And even when they weren't slaves, Indians often lived near the white people. Whites usually treated Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friendly with each other. Some Indians were afraid of the blacks. They called them "devil-gods". But often their hatred of white people made Indians and Negroes friends. Many of them intermarried so that Negro slaves had free Indian husbands and wives. Sometimes they intermarried so much that whole Indian tribes became part of the Negro race.

When slaves ran away from their masters, they would often go to live with the Indians. Negroes joined just about every Indian tribe in the whole United States, even the ones in the far West. Usually runaway slaves lived with the nearby tribes in the South. Most often they joined the Seminoles.

Some of the Indians kept runaways as slaves for themselves. But most of the time the Negroes would live with the Indians. Sometimes they lived in separate villages just like the Indian villages. The blacks would become members of the tribes. They would be warriors and sometimes even chiefs. They helped the Indians by telling them about the white people. When Indians had to talk with whites, Negroes would often do the talking for them. Negroes knew more about the white people and could talk with them better.

THERE WERE MANY wars between whites and Indians. Negroes would sometimes help the Indians in these wars. When the Indians won one of these wars, they would kill all the white people they captured. They almost never killed the Negro slaves. Sometimes white people would fight wars with Indians just to get back runaway slaves.

Once, about a thousand slaves took over a fort in West Florida. It had belonged to the British. They abandoned it after the War of 1812. The United States government decided that too many Indian raids were coming from West Florida--which was not a part of the United States then. So, in 1816, the government sent Andrew Jackson with an army to attack the fort. He attacked and captured it. He sent all the slaves who weren't killed back into slavery. Many Indians were killed too. That started the first Seminole war.

The war ended in 1818. In 1835, a runaway slave girl who had married a Seminole warrior was caught and sent back to slavery. Her angry husband led the Seminoles in an attack which started the second Seminole war. During this war at least 500 Negroes were caught and sent back into slavery. Many more Indians were killed. The reason the government gave for the wars was Indian attacks. But the real reason for both wars was to get back some of the slaves

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Plan Appeal Tuskegee Students Vote Against In Rape Case Taking Their Parade Downtown

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Walter Hendricks, an 18-year-old Negro, was tried last week on a charge of raping a young white woman. Hendricks admitted having relations with the woman, but he testified that she did not resist.

The woman denied this. And so the all-white jury found Hendricks guilty, and directed the judge to sentence him to 60 years in prison. Now Hendricks' lawyer, Clarence Moses of Mobile, is appealing the conviction, partly on the ground that there were no Negroes on the jury.

Moses said that "if Negroes had been on the jury, the verdict may have been different."

Four Negroes were in the group from which the trial jury was chosen. But both the defense and the prosecution get to "strike" or eliminate, a certain number of these men before the final 12 are selected. The prosecutor struck all the Negroes.

Moses said he would cite the Willie Seals case in his appeal.

Seven years ago in Mobile, Willie Seals was sentenced to death for the rape of a white woman. He had been found guilty by an all-white jury, and his lawyer appealed the conviction for that reason.

After a four-year legal battle that went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, Seals' conviction was reversed, because Negroes had been "systematically excluded" from the jury list in Mobile County.

Moses also said, "It's hard to reconcile the severity of the sentence with the evidence."

Hendricks said the white woman submitted voluntarily. She testified that she had been drinking beer and vodka before the incident.

The prosecution claimed that Hendricks dragged the woman about a block, from her front porch to the fire escape of a school, and raped her there.

Although the incident occurred around 9 p.m. in a heavily populated neighborhood, the prosecution had no witnesses who saw or heard Hendricks dragging the woman to the school against her will.

MCHR Chapter

The first Southern chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights has been formed in Atlanta.

The new chapter was announced Monday by Dr. William W. Stewart of Atlanta. MCHR headquarters are in New York City.

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BY MARY ELLEN GALE



MISS GWENDOLYN PATTON

What Dothan Thinks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

moderate stand, but "I can't put my finger on any business that we have lost because of it."

Dothan voters elected Richmond Flowers a state senator in 1954, and supported him for attorney general three years ago. But, said Drury Flowers:

"I have noticed a change towards Richmond right here in his own backyard. I honestly doubt whether he could carry it in an election.

"Many people dislike his alignment with Washington, but this dislike goes deeper than politics around here.

"There are some die-hards who think he's for a lot of things he isn't for."

Another one of the attorney general's three brothers still in Dothan is Dr. Paul Flowers, a surgeon.

"He is extremely popular here," Dr. Flowers said of his brother. "He is unpopular with the Ku Klux Klan, but there are not many of them in Dothan," he said.

"I am proud of the stand he has taken."

Dr. Flowers said he had checked around the state to find out what people think of his brother. He said he found that "they all love him."

Dr. Flowers said he was not sure whether the attorney general would run for office next year or not.

A Negro businessman in Dothan said, "I would guess two-thirds of the Negroes would vote for him. He is no hero here, but people like what he is doing."

TUSKEGEE--If the white residents of Tuskegee want to see Tuskegee Institute's homecoming parade this Saturday morning, they will have to visit the campus.

The students reached that decision after days of argument over the parade route.

The Tuskegee City Council touched off the argument by inviting the students to march and ride their floats through the downtown business district.

But last Friday the students voted 306 to 155 to turn down the invitation.

Most of the students who voted against taking the parade downtown gave practical reasons. They said the floats might not stand up to an extra five miles of travel.

But some student leaders were more outspoken. Peter Scott II, editor of the

student newspaper, the Campus Digest, said in a front-page editorial:

"The main protest against the downtown parade route is that the invitation is politically based rather than a sincere plea for understanding and unity."

He reminded the students that they had not taken their homecoming parade downtown for nine years, ever since Negroes started boycotting downtown businesses in protest against segregation.

The boycott ended a year ago, when two Negroes were elected to the city council.

But Scott disagreed with the letter of invitation from Mayor C. M. Keever. The letter said routing the parade downtown would "contribute very much to a better understanding and unity of everyone."

If the city really wants to improve racial relations, Scott wrote, "it can prosecute the men who beat Tuskegee students attempting to attend church services at the all-white First Methodist Church this summer."

The Macon County Grand Jury last month refused to indict any of ten men allegedly involved in the attack.

Miss Gwendolyn Patton, who is president of the Institute Council had the final word on the parade route, said she was glad the students voted the way they did:

"The city council closed their pool when we wanted to swim in it last summer. Now they want us to demonstrate unity by marching around downtown."

"I just refuse to let the Tuskegee Institute student body be used as some sort of public relations group to mend differences," Miss Patton added.

Although the 500 students who voted were less than one-fifth the total enrollment, she said she thought they fairly represented student opinion on the issue.

Mayor Keever said he regretted the students' decision, but would invite the parade to come downtown next year.

He said he thought it would have been "helpful" for the students to include the downtown area in their route, and would have given Tuskegee a "better image."

"But that wasn't the only reason we invited them," he said. "We want them to feel a part of the city, because they are. We enjoy having their parade.

"As long as people never get together, they don't know much about each other or have much interest in each other," he said. "But if the students don't feel this is the proper time, that's fine with me. We all have our different opinions."

Flowers Speech

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Flowers said that he would not be intimidated by acts of violence. He referred to an incident last Friday in Montgomery. Two men stepped up to him at the Lee-Dothan high school football game, and while one shook his hand, the other slugged him in the jaw. As a result, Flowers now has a bodyguard assigned to him.

"You can split my lip, you can loosen my teeth," Flowers said Sunday, "but you cannot silence my voice."

He told the Negroes, "I know what it means now to be held and hit, just as some of you do."

As the crowd cheered, Flowers silenced them with a sharp warning that "if political leadership anywhere in this state deprives you of privileges that you think you should have, within a very short time, YOU are going to be to blame for it."

"You must be your brother's keeper," he said. "You must go out and organize your cities door-to-door and individual-to-individual. Everyone must register to vote."

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