

Federal Judges Rule:

Lowndes Must Mix Juries; Women to Serve as Jurors

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

MONTGOMERY--Alabama law says that the Southern lady may not serve on juries. Local practice in Lowndes and other counties keeps the Negro man off juries.

In 15 typewritten pages, a three-judge federal court ended all of that this week. They ordered Lowndes to throw out its entire list of names in the "jury box" and start over again with a list that includes a fair number of Negroes.

And, in the same opinion, they declared that women have a right to serve on juries in Alabama.

After June of next year, they said, Alabama's law allowing only male jurors is of no effect.

The Southern lady and the Negro man pictured here first appeared with a report about the written arguments presented to the federal judges. In it, lawyers for Lowndes County residents compared the way women--white and Negro--and all Negroes were excluded from jury duty in that county.

No Negro has ever served on a jury in Lowndes County, with the exception of grand juries (which decide only whether a person is to be charged with wrongdoing).

The judges said Monday, "Jury duty is a form of participation in the processes of government, a responsibility and a right that should be shared by all citizens, regardless of sex."

Only South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama have all-male juries.

The judges--Richard T. Rives, Clarence W. Allgood and Frank M. Johnson Jr.--added, "Several practical problems, including a determination of whether service is to be compulsory or voluntary and the availability of physical facilities, require that the State of Alabama be given a reasonable time to comply."

Thus, they said, male and female mixed juries will be required only after June 1, 1967.

The order about placing Negroes on Lowndes County juries is immediate.

The court said Mrs. Kelly Coleman as clerk of the jury commission must, within 30 days, make up a list of names from various sources, including names taken by federal voting examiners in the county.

The jury commission must pick at least 1000 names from that list for possible jury duty.

And the commission must regularly give to the Lowndes residents who took the matter to court a report proving that the commissioners are obeying the law.

The judges ordered the jury commission and clerk not to engage "in an act or practice which involves or results in discrimination by reason of race or color in the selection of jurors... in Lowndes County, Alabama."

Furthermore, if Lowndes officials do not comply "immediately and in good faith with the requirements of this opinion," the court said it will appoint its own agents to do the job.

Three weeks ago, Judge Johnson (CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)

Remember Them?



Mobile Negro Leaders Press Registrars to Speed Up Lines

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--For the second time in five months, a Negro voter registration drive has made people ask whether federal voting examiners are needed here.

A drive in September and the current one, which started in mid-January, have made leaders and registration workers claim that the local registrars are not doing their jobs properly.

On the heaviest days of the September drive and of the present one, many people who stood in line for hours outside the registration office didn't get in by closing time.

Negro leaders pointed out in September that one third of the office was not being used. They asked that the board hire enough clerks to keep the whole office in operation.

The Mobile County Commission offered them the money to hire extra clerks but the board said that the one week of registration in September would be over before new clerks could be trained.

When the present drive began to build up big lines at the office last week, that empty third of the office stayed empty

most of the time.

"I ain't got nuthin' to say about anything," said head registrar Jesse McConnell when a reporter tried to ask him about extra clerks.

McConnell's comment applied also to a letter written to him last week by John Leflore of the Non-Partisan Voters League. Leflore's letter listed three additional problems:

1.) Many working people can't get to the office to register by the 4:30 closing time.

2.) Registration only at the court house in downtown Mobile is inconvenient for many people.

3.) The tax collector's office is not open on Saturdays and so people who register on Saturdays can't pay their poll tax at the same time.

The board replied "... it will be utterly impossible to meet (your) request."

Leflore hasn't decided what to do next. In September when the board of registrars failed to act on repeated requests for improvements in its procedures, Leflore wired the Justice Department in Washington and asked for federal voting examiners.

The department didn't send any, although it has sent examiners into Montgomery and Birmingham since that time.

Federal examiners will come to Mobile if the local board does not fulfill Leflore's latest request and if U.S. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach really meant what he said in a Mobile speech a month ago.

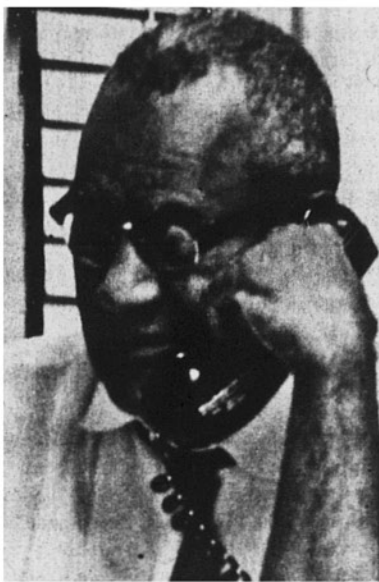
Katzenbach said that the 1965 voting rights law requires local registrars "to accommodate (Negroes) through extra registration days, extra registrars, evening hours, and precinct registration."

If the registrars will not do that, he said, "the law calls on me to send in federal examiners who will."

More than 10,000 Negroes registered with the federal examiners during their first 11 days of work in Jefferson County (Birmingham).

The Mobile registration drive is now about one month old and has brought in only about 2,000 new voters.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 1)



JOHN L. LEFLORE
Mobile Housing Board

Mobile Mayor Names Leflore

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--John L. Leflore, a civil rights worker in Mobile since the 1920s, has been appointed by Mayor Joseph N. Langan to the five-man Mobile Housing Board.

Leflore's appointment makes him the first Negro in Mobile's recent history to serve in a high, policy-making position.

The housing board controls about \$100 million in public housing and urban renewal projects in the city. Mobile has seven large housing projects, and five more are either under construction or being planned. Three urban renewal projects are also under way.

Langan pointed out in making the appointment that "Negroes now occupy some two-thirds of the units under the supervision of the Mobile Housing Board, and in the past they have found it difficult to communicate their problems with the board."

Leflore said, "I trust that my service in this unprecedented capacity for a member of our group will be to the credit of the entire community."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 3)

Confusion On Poll Tax Slows Pace

BY RICHARD J. VAUGHN

BIRMINGHAM--Confusion over the poll tax deadline has been blamed for a drop-off in voter registration by workers here and in other counties.

Under state law, Feb. 1 is the deadline for paying poll tax.

However, under the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a person may pay the poll tax up to 45 days before the election. That means that in counties with federal examiners, people have until Mar. 18 to pay the \$1.50 tax to the examiner in time for the May primary election.

Even local tax collectors were confused.

Attorney General Richmond Flowers has advised them to list the name of any newly-registered voter who attempts to pay the tax before Mar. 18.

This means that in counties without federal examiners, persons may still register and offer to pay the tax. The payment will be refused, but the local tax collector has been instructed to record the name of people who offer the tax.

Flowers said, "We're going to advise the probate judge if those on the tax collector's list attempt to vote, let them vote."

During their first week in Jefferson County, federal examiners were doing a land-office business. They listed more than 8,000 applicants.

By the end of last week, the examiners had signed up about 11,000 people. More than 10,000 of these were Negroes, according to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, which is in charge of the examiners.

The county board of registrars was also registering large number of new voters. More than 5,500 people showed up at the county court house during a two-week period ending last Saturday.

But registration had dropped off sharply since Feb. 1. Last week, the federal examiners noted a decrease from their previous week's total of about 5,000 and the county registrars' 1000.

Part of the decrease was due to the bitter cold weather. But another reason for the drop was confusion over the poll tax deadline, according to an SCLC staff member working in voter registration.

The county tax collector said, "We are accepting poll tax payments from newly registered voters until 45 days before the May 3 primary."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 4)

The Braves Are Here

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--This week, while lawyers in Wisconsin were arguing whether the Braves would play their baseball season in Milwaukee or Atlanta, the Braves were in Alabama.

They told the folks it doesn't matter what the court decides, because they're going to play in Atlanta. And they want lots of Alabamians to come over and see them.

Five Brave players and assorted big shots flew into Birmingham and then Mobile and Montgomery to autograph baseballs, talk to kids, answer newsmen's questions, appear on TV, and do anything else to remind everybody that the deep South is getting its first big-league team.

Other bunches of Braves are doing the same thing in other parts of the South. They want people to think of the Braves as the South's team, not just Atlanta's team.

The players who came here could almost have been called Mobile's team. Two of the five, All-Star outfielder Hank Aaron and glue-gloved second baseman Frank Bolling, grew up playing baseball in Mobile.

So, a big mob of newsmen showed up at the Braves press conference Tuesday noon.

Eddie Glennon, general manager of the late Birmingham Barons baseball team and now a Braves official, got up to introduce the players. He talked about politics, the Pope, elephants, baseball, athletes, lawyers, football, etc.



HANK AARON, ATLANTA BRAVES STAR OUTFIELDER, SIGNS AUTOGRAPHS FOR NEW BRAVES FANS IN MOBILE, WHERE HE GREW UP.

And then sat down, having proven that he may take over the retired Casey Stengel's position as philosopher-co-median of major league baseball.

Then the players came on to answer all the usual questions about which pitchers are hardest to hit against, which major league is better, where the fans are losing interest in baseball, how well Atlanta is going to do, etc. They entertained the audience almost as well as Glennon did.

Somebody asked mountainous catcher

Joe Torre why the Braves left Milwaukee, and he said, "We had a ground rule last year; any foul ball that hit a spectator was a home run."

When pitcher Phil Nierko was behind the mike, questions turned to the illegal spit ball pitch. He said he'd like to see it legalized, after he learns to throw it. But that might be some time, because, "I throw so slow, it dries up by the time it gets there."

Somebody asked slugger Aaron if Los (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 5)

Dan River Mills Charged With Job Discrimination

BY JOHN KLEIN

SELMA--A complaint of discriminatory hiring practices is being prepared by the local office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) against Dan River Mills, Inc.

The complaint concerns the company's new spinning and weaving plant east of here in nearby Lowndes County, where cloth for bed sheets is made.

According to SCLC county project director Shirley Mesher, the complaint will charge that the company has violated the 1965 Civil Rights Act by turning down trained Negro spinners and weavers and hiring untrained whites instead.

The Negroes were trained by Dan River Mills instructors in a 12-week course run by the local school board and paid for by the federal government under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

Mrs. Mesher said the training program was started after a similar complaint was filed with the U.S. Department of Labor by a number of local civil rights groups.

Of a total of 23 persons enrolled in the course including four whites, several of them were hired by Dan River before completing the course, and several were dropped from the course for poor work, according to one of those enrolled.

Three Negroes and two whites out of 23 are now employed at the Dan River plant, she said. At least 10 Negroes who have finished the course satisfactorily were not hired, she said, though other whites have been hired since then and trained at the plant.

One Dan River employe, who did not want to be identified, confirmed this: "They're actually hiring people out there who have never seen those machines before, and they don't hire the colored folks that have been trained."

This worker said at least five whites were hired in January as spinners or weavers in the part of the plant "that's close to my machine."

"The place is so big I can't see everybody. Every time colored folks come out there, they tell them they haven't any more jobs."

Dan River personnel officials point

out, however, that the company did not promise to hire anyone who completed the course. One indicated that the training course alone did not meet all the hiring requirements.

One trainee who applied for work at Dan River said she was given a half dozen aptitude tests including tests of eyesight and manual skills, but that they were the same as those she had taken in training.

She also quoted the Dan River official to whom she applied as saying that "if we had done good on all the tests, he still wouldn't have had no openings for us."

When she had applied for training, "They didn't definitely tell us we would get a job... They said if you learn the trade and do good, you will get a job."

During the course, the trainees worked a 40-hour week at machines set up in the National Guard Armory. There was no pay, although those who were heads of households received a small allowance from the government. Workers trained at the Dan River plant receive a regular hourly wage.

"A lot of folks told me they wouldn't take the training for nothing," this woman said. "But I just went up to take the training, thinking I'd get a job afterward."

The SCLC complaint is, in effect, a request for a Labor Department investigation of Dan River Mills and could result in legal action.

Pronounce It coy-no-nee-ah

It's spelled Kolonia. In Greek, it means "community." In southwest Georgia, it means a cooperative farm, organized to practice Christianity.

That has turned out to be a dangerous purpose. In 24 years, the residents of Kolonia Farm have had to fight hard for their way of life. They've been hauled into court, threatened, boycotted, dynamited, and pelted with rocks.

But they go right on loving their enemies and trying to do good to those who hate them. See Page Four.

THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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Editorial Opinion

One Good Reason

To run for office as a Democrat this year in Lowndes County, a candidate will have to pay ten times what the entry fee used to be.

The qualifying fees for sheriff, tax assessor and tax collector have been increased by the Democrats from \$50 to \$500, and for board of education from \$10 to \$100.

The county party chairman said that the increase is necessary to add to the party treasury for the 1966 political battles. "Now we've got a lot of opposition and the party needs more money to combat it with," he said. This may be true, but the big increase also effectively eliminates any hope that a poor man can run as a Democrat in Lowndes County.

For at least half of Lowndes County, that \$500 fee represents about half a year's income.

If anybody was wondering why a third party is necessary in some Black Belt counties, there's one good reason.

SEVERAL OPPORTUNITIES IN GIRL, BOY SCOUTS.

BY PAT PRANDINI

School-age children of all backgrounds are offered several different activities in the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America.

Both groups have special programs for different age groups. For example, a boy who is eight years old becomes a Cub Scout. His group is called a "pack" with a leader called a "den mother." Girls eight to 17 years old have the same sort of arrangement; they are called "Brownies."

To join the Girl Scouts, a girl must be seven through 17 years of age, must at-

tend four troop meetings, and must pay a \$1 yearly membership fee.

The age range for the boy scouts is eight years through the senior year in high school. The membership fee is 50¢ a year.

The boys are celebrating Boy Scout Week this week.

Scouts do such things as hike and camp and study nature. The boys can learn woodworking and other crafts; and the girls learn sewing and other skills of interest to girls.

Scout troops are usually centered at churches, schools, or community centers. This means that, although white and Negro youngsters join the scouts, there are few integrated troops. In Alabama, the only troops with both white and Negro children are found on military bases.

One of the most important annual events in a scout's life is summer camp. Swimming, hiking, fishing, outdoor games and other summertime and country activities are available.

At summer camp in Alabama, integration is rare. In the 16-county district served by the Montgomery scout offices, for example, the Girl Scout camps are owned privately. The owners have said that both Negro and white children may use their camps but at different times.

The two Boy Scout camps in the Montgomery district have always been segregated, too. Negro boys have gone to Tuskegee and white boys to Prattville.

But this summer for the first time, according to Jack Grady, director of the Tukabatchee Council in Montgomery, both camps will be integrated.



Boy Scout Week

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In your edition for Jan. 29-30, there is a curious error, which gave us great amusement here at the Church of the Good Shepherd, May 1, as Rector of the parish, set the record straight.

In his account of the recent Episcopal convention in Birmingham, your correspondent reports: "Bishop Carpenter has not commented on the refusal of the white Church of the Good Shepherd in Mobile to admit Negroes..." This came as a surprise to us, since Good Shepherd for the past 111 years has been a completely Negro congregation. In fact, only in the past few weeks have we received our first white member. The proportion now stands approximately 99.5 percent Negro.

This parish has never regarded race as a factor in membership. This is one church where anyone may come, without question as to race or motivation. May I extend this invitation to all of your readers.

Unfortunately, there is an Episcopal parish in Mobile which is very squeamish about letting Negroes in at all. It was this parish to which your correspondent had reference, not the Church of the Good Shepherd.

John W. B. Thompson
Mobile

THE SOUTHERN COURIER welcomes letters from anyone on any subject. Letters must be signed, but your name will be withheld upon request.

To the Editor:

On Jan. 29 at 1:30 p.m. one of the doctors in Jackson, Ala., turned down a very ill lady. She could have lost her life.

At first the nurse wanted to know whether the woman had a big insurance. The lady didn't have any because her husband was out of a job.

I have some money in the bank, and I asked what would be the bill. The nurse wanted to know if I had any money. I told her I did, in the bank. Then she wanted to know what bank and my name. After she found out my name and realized I had been working in the movement, with my brother.

Then the nurse went to talk to the doctor and he sent her back to tell us that he would not see her and to take her to another doctor.

Well, we left and went up the street about three blocks to another doctor. He didn't ask anything but carried the lady to another room.

How can Negroes have a big insurance when we don't have a job to get food, much less a big insurance?

Then you say the United States is a land of freedom. Do you call this a land of freedom when you stand up for your right and you get killed?

"White supremacy," get off the Negro's back and let them live.

"White supremacy" has a way to keep his foot on a Negro's back, when it looks as if they would live and let live.

(Name withheld)
Jackson, Ala.

A Night of Speeches at Tuskegee

MILITANCY NOT MODERATION IS THEME

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--"If the black man is ever going to be free, he's going to have to free himself," said Floyd B. McKissick, soon to be the new national director of CORE.

"No one ever gave away power. That just ain't politics. We're going to the polls and take that power."

Four hundred civil rights workers and their friends burst into applause. But one white lady got up and walked out of the auditorium.

That was the way things went for nine hours at the all-night Conference on Alabama Justice at Tuskegee Institute last week.

Nearly all the speakers praised militant civil rights activity and condemned moderation. Nearly everyone in the racially integrated audience seemed to agree with them. But every now and then, somebody didn't.

The Ad Hoc Committee for Justice in Macon County, a faculty-based group, sponsored the conference to bring together a number of experts on justice and how to get it.

"The federal government has the idea: deal with civil rights slowly," said Joseph L. Rauh Jr., attorney for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of 50 national organiza-



BOB ZELLNER
SNCC

tions that promote civil rights legislation.

"But that's the road to racial violence," Rauh said. "The way to have peace and harmony is to have rights so clearly established that people on the other side know they can't get away with violence."

"A right exercised in fear is no right at all," Rauh said. He proposed a third federal civil rights law "to make Alabama safe for democracy."

The law would give the federal government power to integrate juries, move civil rights trials to federal courts, and stop "anyone, including the police, who does away with the civil rights of others," Rauh said. The proposed law would also provide for the victims of racial violence, and force state and local governments to follow fair employment practices.

Rauh criticized the Justice Department for failing to enforce existing civil rights laws. But Bob Zellner, of SNCC, said Rauh didn't place the blame where it belonged. Zellner quoted a message from President Johnson to Gov. George C. Wallace, requesting compliance with federal laws.

"This is ridiculous," said Zellner. "Wallace isn't going to be influenced by the 'sincere wishes' of LBJ. The President has made the old mistake of setting the fox in charge of the chickens."

"What we're talking about is power. This year, in this county, we have voting power. We have to translate this power and anger in terms the President will understand."

When the Thursday night-to-Friday morning conference split up into discussion groups after midnight, other SNCC members made it clear what terms they thought the President would understand.

"We're 85 per cent Negro in Macon County," said Ronald William Woodard, III, "Democrat and Republican -- damn all that. We're black folk. Politicians are using us all. It'll be the same unless we get a black government."

Woodard said only a Negro government, elected as members of a third party, would look after Negro poor people. "You got poor white folks, too," he added. "To tell you the truth, I don't care about that. But they're not free

Keeping Warm Enough Presents a Problem

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE -- Alabama's recent cold snap made trouble and headlines all over the state. Crops froze, water pipes burst, house heaters wouldn't work right, a Baldwin county man froze to death when he fell asleep in his car one night, and Russellville in Franklin County set an all-time Alabama low temperature record of 24 degrees below zero.

But all the people and places that didn't have great trouble or make big headlines still had to solve the simple problem of just staying warm.

In and around Mobile, the main solution was to stay away from the cold as much as possible.

"I didn't go outside any more than I had to," says Louis Roberts, of Mt. Vernon. Staying inside didn't solve everything, however, because most houses in Alabama were not built with really cold weather in mind. "Wear something extra at night," Robert adds.

During the coldest days, the men who build the nightly bonfire at the unpaved intersection of Marion and Calborne streets next to Mobile's Orange Grove project made the fire a little bigger than usual.

That was enough to keep the regular crowd around despite the cold. "We've had a fire here every night as long as I can remember," says Nathaniel Woods. He was born just across the street in 1918.

Now he lives a couple of blocks away in the project, where "all the heat goes straight upstairs. You almost freeze."

LEFLORE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Most Negroes were very pleased about the appointment. Leflore received two standing ovations from the 25 or 30 people at the Non-Partisan Voters League meeting last Sunday evening.

A few Negroes, however, feel that Leflore has sold out to the power structure. "It sounds like they got him," one said.

Leflore says the appointment will not restrict his civil rights work. "It's not a paying position, and Mr. Langan assured me that it wouldn't interfere with my other activities."

Some whites voiced approval of the appointment, but most apparently didn't notice it or didn't care.

The Mobile County Citizens Council noticed it immediately and accused Langan of "discriminatin(g) against white people."

either," "White... have played a magnificent role in the civil rights movement, especially in their financial support," responded the Rev. Lawrence Haygood, a Negro minister from Tuskegee. "I'm disturbed by this uncontrolled hostility."



JOSEPH L. RAUH JR.
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Court Rules on Juries

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

alone ordered Macon County to desegregate its jury lists, but he did not mention that the court would do the job itself, if not satisfied with the local effort.

Johnson's ruling was the first outlawing general racial discrimination in the selection of Alabama juries.

What will be the effect of the three-judge ruling?

If the Lowndes County jury commission does not appeal to a higher court, the county will most likely have jury lists at least half Negro in this spring's term. Lowndes is 80 per cent Negro. Lawyers disagree about the effect of women on juries. Most would probably say that female jurors give other women a fairer shake.

Charles Morgan Jr., the lawyer who battled the case in federal court, said Tuesday, "Southern women have traditionally been more attuned with the changing times than men. In civil rights cases they will have more compassion."

Robert L. Cheek, a Montgomery lawyer, called the decision "a breathe of fresh air in the courtroom."

"Women will make excellent jurors," said Mrs. John L. Cashin, wife of a Negro leader in Huntsville. "They have more time to take it seriously."

She feared "tokenism" at first. "You won't see any women on juries and ask why. They'll say the same thing--their names haven't come up yet."



BY MARY MOULTRIE

All sorts of people watch TV, and among the many different personalities you'll find odd and unusual viewing tastes.

For those who prefer the two-gun-holster, ten-gallon hat bit, there are shows like "Gun-moke," "Branded," and "Bonanza" to keep them content in their easy chairs.

The same goes for the "whodunits," the "howling-wolves," the "tear-jerkers," and the "misfits."

From time to time, no matter what your taste, you'll find our favorites have been changed, or entirely replaced by something that isn't at all to your liking.

Occasionally a survey is taken to try to determine just what kind of programs the general public enjoys. It is at such a time that the viewer's likes and dislikes are considered.

Presently the science-fiction fanatic is being left out altogether by TV stations in Alabama. Where there used to be a choice of at least two science-fiction features a week, there was left one. And now there are none.

The Saturday night science fiction theatre on one channel has been replaced by the ordinary dragged-out movies you can see any other day of the week.

Science fiction fans are broken hearted. "Frankenstein" has been replaced by "The Egg and I," "Dracula" by "Five Guns West," and "Thing From Another World" by "Has Anybody Seen My Gal?"

So, this week's schedule is more fact than fiction:

SUNDAY, FEB. 13

CANDID CAMERA--A delivery boy is shocked when he sees the food he has

"I don't want defense," said Zellner, who is a white native of Alabama. "If a white person in the Black Belt was concerned, he would stand up. Until he does, we shouldn't bend one inch."

Fred Gray, a Negro attorney who has qualified to run for the state House as a Democrat, suggested that dissatisfied Negroes could use their new political power inside the Democratic Party to get what they want.

"People ain't going to vote for that white rooster no more," replied Wendell Paris, a leader of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), a militant student group. "The whole thing is corrupt."

"Without an independent organization, you're backing the same old sys-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 3)



FLOYD B. MCKISSICK
National Director, CORE

Sermon of the Week

Methodist Preacher Opens a 'Venture'

MONTGOMERY--Faith must be the cornerstone of the church, the visiting preacher at Whitfield Memorial Methodist Church said Sunday, "even in times of crisis, especially in times of crisis." The Rev. Charles Betts, of Bessemer, began Whitfield's part in the Methodist "Venture in Faith," a state-wide evangelistic crusade. More than 500 ministers in the state are visiting other Methodist churches this week.

Mr. Betts told the congregation that true faith may bring scorn or unpleasantness to the Christian. He recalled the persecution of early Christians.

But, he said, "Like Martin Luther, each of us must say, 'Here I stand; I can do no other wise.' We are Christians first, then Americans, and Southerners, and whatever next."

Mr. Betts was formerly minister to Methodist students at the University of Alabama.

just delivered to an artist being used instead of paint on the canvas, 9:00 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

MONDAY, FEB. 14

GENE KELLY IN NEW YORK--A musical special featuring Gower Champion and Gene Kelly in their first appearance together. Also Woody Allen and the British dancer-singer, Tommy Steele, 9:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15

PET FICOAT JUNCTION--A jury of gluttons runs through Bradley's food supply after Uncle Joe has the Shady Rest Hotel named official lodging house for the county court, 8:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16

LOST IN SPACE--Penny Robinson and Debbie, the Bloop, disappear into a magic mirror, where they find a dark, weird world inhabited by an alien boy, 6:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

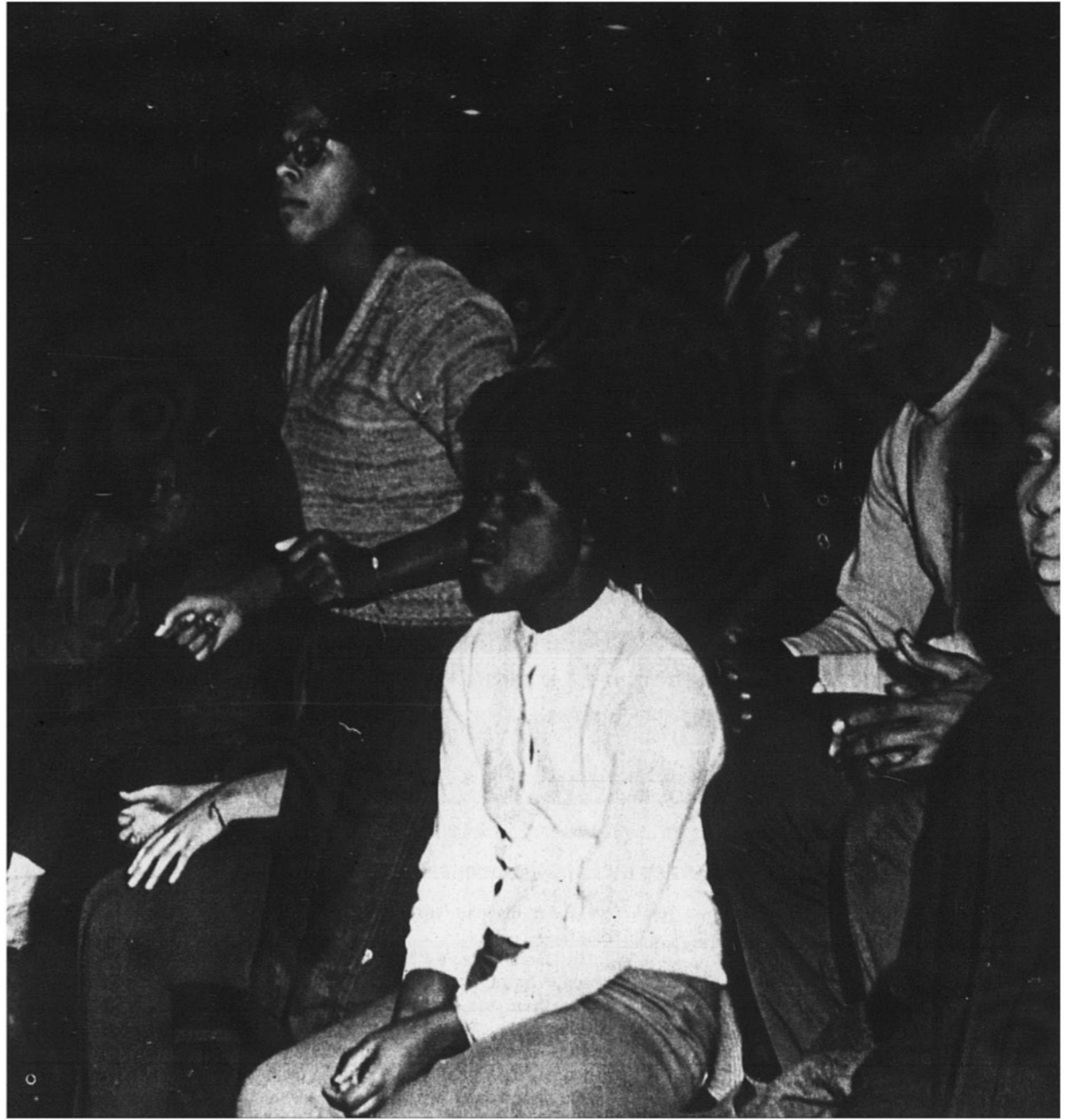
FRIDAY, FEB. 18

"AN EVENING WITH CAROL CHANNING"--A zany free-wheeling hour of music and comedy, 7:30 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 19 in Huntsville, and Channel 20 in Montgomery.



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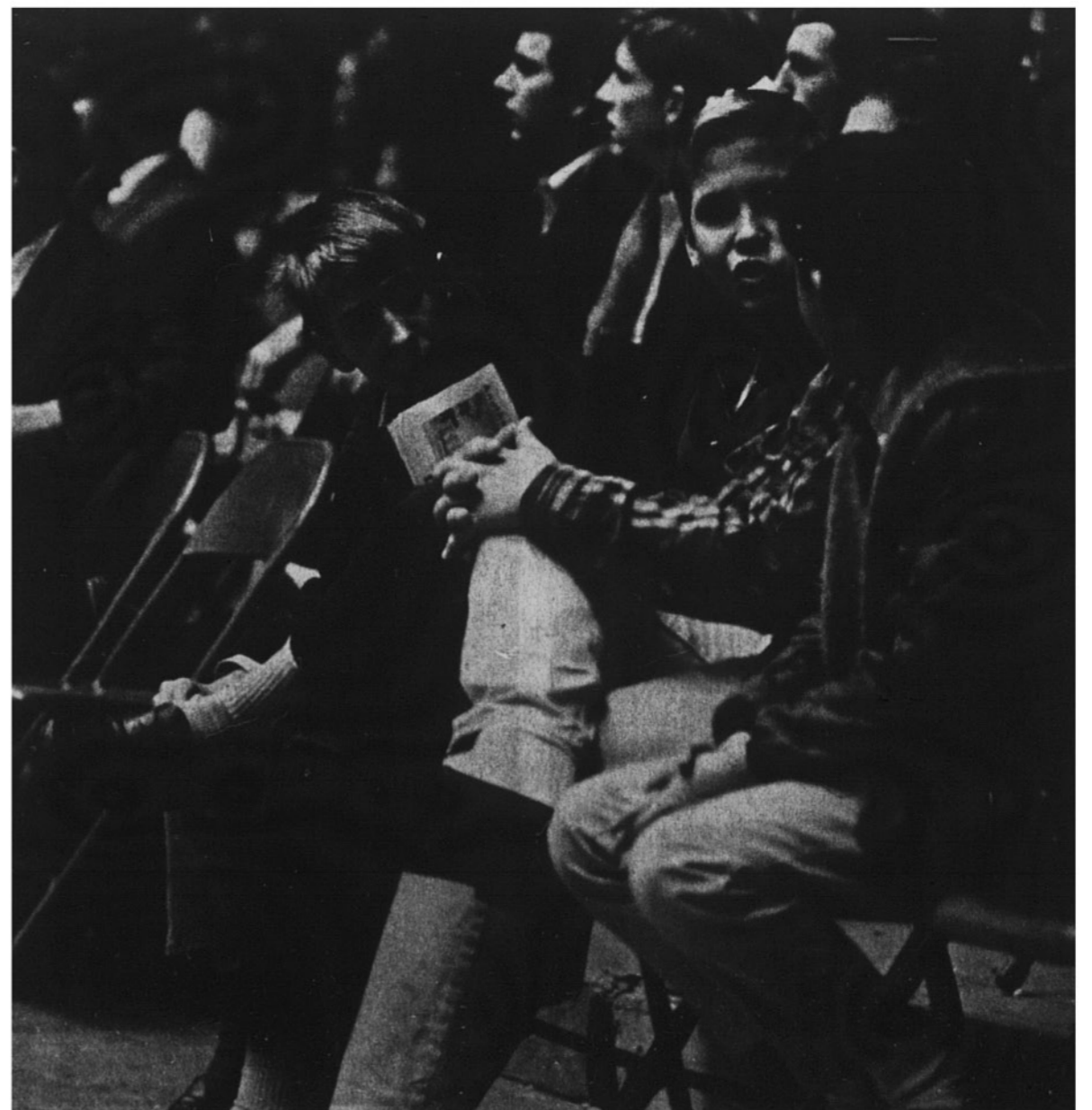
**PART
TWO**



a look at the sidelines



**Photography
by
James H. Pepler**





SUN RISES OVER KOINONIA FARM AND COW WAITING TO BE MILKED.

Koinonia Is A Way of Life

TEXT BY PAT PRANDINI; PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPLER

AMERICUS, Ga.--The Koinonia Farm was founded 24 years ago and still runs today on the Christian principles of peace, brotherhood, and the sharing of material goods.

On 1,000 acres of farmland a dozen miles southwest of Americus, the families at Koinonia have tried to create a community based on love. But their neighbors have not made it easy for the farmers to stick to the fundamental teachings of Christ.

Koinonia practices instead of preaching racial integration and opposition to war. Many of the farm's neighbors don't like it. They have fought Koinonia with lawsuits, boycotts, and even bombs.

"It's a strange thing," said the Rev. Clarence Jordan, founder and director of the farm. "People lynch you if you don't believe in Jesus, but they lynch you quicker if you do what He says."

In 1942 Mr. Jordan and the Rev. Martin England, both Baptist ministers, founded Koinonia because they felt none of the churches were fulfilling their commitment to Christ.

With World War II raging across the world, the ministers resolved to bear witness to the principles they felt the war violated--love of enemies, reconciliation, peace. The men wanted to do something constructive. They felt, Mr. Jordan said, that "it wasn't enough just to throw stones at the church."

"Koinonia" is the Greek word for community. Over the years, there have sometimes been as many as 80 residents. Today there are about 25 or 30 people living and working together on the cooperative farm and sharing its small profits.

Mr. Jordan said the farm tries to serve two religious purposes--bearing witness to Christ's teachings and spreading its idea of Christianity to others. He speaks and writes about the farm, and encourages groups and individuals to visit and talk with him.

As a Greek scholar, Mr. Jordan also publishes New Testament translations in what are called "cotton patch" editions -- the gospel in modern language.

The farm spreads practical knowledge as well as Christian ideas. Koinonia developed methods and equipment for raising good laying hens that are now used by egg farmers throughout southwest Georgia.

Most farm income now comes from beef cattle. Three great Santa Gertrudis bulls (bred by crossing Texas short horns and Brahmans) keep watch over a herd of Black Angus, Hereford, and Santa Gertrudis offspring.

Combining agriculture and brotherly love, the farm provides a milk cow for every poor local family that needs milk. The only condition is that the family return the cow's first heifer to the farm. The farm then gives that heifer to another poor family.

Half the land is now used for timber. The farm also raises Muscadine grapes, and has a pecan shelling and packaging plant that gives jobs to local workers. Koinonia uses some of the pecans to make fruitcakes, sold widely to friends around the United States.

Although products have changed over the years, profits are always used to spread the word of God and to help the poor. This Christmas the farm bought second-hand bicycles, which had been restored by an area association of the handicapped, and gave them to local children.

"When you seldom get a biscuit, a bicycle is a real treat," Mr. Jordan explained. But he was re-

luctant to discuss the farm's charitable activities in detail.

"It looks like we're trying to show off good deeds," he said.

The farm has always been open to all races and creeds alike. But integration was not the first source of trouble. The community's support for peace during World War II caused the first uproar.

Mr. Jordan and Mr. England, exempt from the draft because they were ministers, tried to get their classification changed. Opposed to war, they nevertheless felt that no Christian ought to be given special consideration. They wanted to go to jail for their refusal to fight.

But draft officials disagreed, and the ministers remained draft-exempt. (Mr. Jordan points out with a wry smile that clergymen are classified 4D, along with prisoners and the feeble-minded.)

Koinonia's neighbors didn't understand the ministers' feelings. The local residents called the farmers names and hurled angry accusations. But there was little violence.

Racial trouble began around 1955. Mr. Jordan had been considered a leader in the community and had organized inter-racial activities in Americus back in the 40's. Then came the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against school segregation.

Suddenly, Mr. Jordan said, people realized that the solid lines of segregation they relied on were really about to break. As the fear of change spread to Americus, violence broke out against the Jordans, against Koinonia, and against the community's way of life.

The first target was a bi-racial summer camp at Koinonia. Local officials tried to get the camp closed on grounds of violation of public health. But Jordan gave evidence that each child was required to present a health certificate signed by his doctor before being admitted to the camp, and the state health inspector gave the farm and camp facilities a good rating.

The charge was changed to one of corrupting the morals of children. Mr. Jordan testified at a hearing that he didn't know what the charge was all about. He asked the court to explain to him how the children were being led astray.

As Mr. Jordan tells it, there was an embarrassed silence when a local farmer stood up and accused him of letting children see sows giving birth to their litters. At that time, the farm was doing a large business in hams, and had hundreds of pigs.

Mr. Jordan told the court that perhaps God and not Koinonia Farm should be charged with immorality, because the birth of baby pigs was His idea. The farmer said there was no need to let the children watch.

Mr. Jordan explained that his pigs were native Georgia pigs, and stupider than most Georgia pigs at that. He said that it was impossible to teach his sows modesty, and that they were likely to "drop their litters" right there before your eyes while you were talking to them about it.

No one laughed. And although the charges against Koinonia were dropped, the local people had won, Koinonia, not wanting to stir up hate, reluctantly canceled plans for the bi-racial camp.

But all the attacks on Koinonia were not within the relatively safe walls of a courtroom. When Mr. Jordan signed the applications of two Negroes for the Georgia State College of Business Administration, he brought a storm down on the farm.

On July 23, 1956, the farm's ham store on U.S. Route 19 was bombed. It was rebuilt and dynamited again on Jan. 14, 1957. The second time, it was

completely destroyed.

After both attacks, the farm ran an ad in the local paper. Koinonia publicly forgave its assailants, and asked for the opportunity to remain good, Christian neighbors of the people of Americus.

A few days after the January bombing, a vacant tenant house at the farm itself was mysteriously burned to the ground.

The whole town turned against the farm. Local merchants wouldn't sell Koinonia feed for the animals, or gas, oil, and parts for cars and farm machinery. The local banks closed the farm's accounts. (The farm still hasn't been allowed to resume banking in Americus.) The large egg business was forced to close.

On Feb. 21, 1957, the publisher of the Petal Papers, P. D. East, wrote:

"Actually, the Koinonia Farm is composed of a group of pacifists, which, as I understand it, are practicing to the letter the teachings of Christianity. It seems they may finish up like the founder of the religion did."

East praised "the complete lack of hatred by the Jordans. It is, to me, amazing that anyone can take such an attitude in the face of what's happened to him and his friends," he said.

But others felt differently. A letter to the editor of the Americus Times-Recorder in July, 1956, called Koinonia a "group who have established themselves as menaces to democracy." The letter charged that the Koinonians had done the bombing themselves "to obtain the sympathy of the general public," which, it claimed, was a well-known subversive tactic.

In spring, 1957, the Ku Klux Klan held a regional meeting and rally in Americus to discuss Koinonia. After the cross burning and speeches, the Klan formed a 93-car motorcade on Dawson Road along the farm's vast acreage.

Klan spokesmen, robed but without hoods, got out of the two lead cars to present the organization's proposals to Jordan. Jordan says they "weren't nasty, weren't abusive, they were very kind. They just said that they wanted us to leave."

The Klan even offered to purchase the farm and called a few weeks later to ask for a reasonable price. Jordan told them he'd sell "for a million dollars."

"That's not reasonable," said the Klan contact. The transaction was never carried out.

The relationship between Koinonia and Americus has since improved. Many white Southerners have stopped by the farm to assure Mr. Jordan of their quiet support.

But there are still problems. In June, 1964, the Jordans' daughter, Jan, was graduated from Americus High School. But she refused to participate in graduation ceremonies when a Negro resident of Koinonia, Collins McGee, was denied entrance to the auditorium.

Gregory Wittkamper, another farm resident, said he would have done the same at his 1965 graduation. But this time McGee was allowed to attend the ceremonies. As the Koinonians left the auditorium, however, local residents pelted them with rocks.

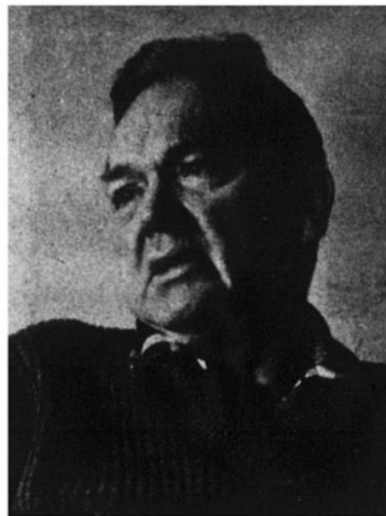
In elementary school, Wittkamper said, he had no trouble being accepted by his fellow students. "When they got mad at me," he said, "they'd call me 'nigger lover,' but it didn't mean anything to them. It was just a word they'd heard their parents use."

High school was different. His former friends "said they never knew me." His teachers treated him fairly, he said, but the teenagers would rough him up between classes.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX, Col. 6)



McGEE READS TO NANCY AND JANET HENRY.



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McGEE AND WITTKAMPER LOAD PECAN TRAYS ON DRYING RACK.

Walker and Winston Get U.S. Grant

CORDOVA -- The Community Action Committee for Walker and Winston counties has received its third grant from the federal Office of Economic Opportunity.

The latest grant of \$249, 227 is for a neighborhood youth corps project. The money will provide work experience for 200 youths between 16 and 21 years of age.

In July, the Walker-Winston committee received \$91,548 to finance a neighborhood center at which poor people can find out about help available. In August, the counties received \$190,461 for a first youth corps program.

Winston, with 99.5 per cent white population, and Walker with 89.6 per cent white population, are two north central Alabama counties that worked together on their anti-poverty program.

The neighborhood youth corps provides needy students with part-time work so that their education may be resumed or continued. For those who have already left school, it offers a job and training in work skills.

The Walker-Winston program is trying to bring the economy of the counties back to life. A few years ago the local mines and cotton mills meant steady jobs for thousands of people. Then the demand for coal dropped off, and scores of mines had to close.

Last spring citizens who were worried about all of this met in Jasper, the Walker County seat. They decided to launch an effort to get government anti-poverty money. By July they had their first grant. They set up headquarters in an old union hall here and they were on their way.

Choctaw Students Seek Integration

BUTLER -- Several students at the Negro Choctaw County Training School have demanded that they be admitted to the white Choctaw County High School here.

The latest announced plan by the county school superintendent is to open the white school to "freedom of choice" transfers Feb. 28. On that date the second six-week section of the second semester begins.

On the first day of the second semester, Jan. 13, 12 Negro youngsters went to the high school; they said they wanted to go there for the second half of the school year. There was no school desegregation last fall in this southwest rural county on the Mississippi state line.

The students were sent to the superintendent of education, W. M. Wimberly, who asked them why they wanted to go to the high school.

They replied that the equipment was better, for one thing. "We think we can go to either school. Both are public schools," one of them told Wimberly. The superintendent took their names and addresses and said that the students would be notified when a desegregation plan was approved. They were sent back to the training school.

This week, the students read in the local paper that the desegregation plan called for opening the top four grades to transfers Feb. 28.

Stillman Starts Tutor Program

TUSCALOOSA -- The beginning of the spring semester for students at Stillman College marked the beginning of the spring semester for VISION.

VISION is the tutorial service for high school students.

VISION was started in Tuscaloosa last June, co-sponsored by the St. Louis Conference and SCLC. The purpose of the program is to help high school students prepare for college by intensive tutoring in the subjects in which they feel they are weakest. Tutors are students at Stillman College.

Ten students have registered for courses in chemistry, biology, mathematics, English, history and French.

A total of 25 students are expected to register by the end of the week. They will be taught by six Stillman College students. The ninth through twelfth grade students attend Druid High, which is all Negro, and Tuscaloosa and Holt High Schools. The classes meet three nights a week for three hours.

Ninety per cent of the tutors' salaries are paid by the federal government under a work-study program, with the other 10 per cent being supplied by Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TAC), the local affiliate of SCLC.



BEFORE SPEECH BY MRS. FRANKIE M. FREEMAN OF THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, U.S. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS JOHN DOAR (AT RIGHT) RECEIVED COUNCIL PLAQUE.

Students Debate Need For Bi-Racial Group

BY PAT PRANDINI

MONTGOMERY -- In a letter to a University of Alabama student written in 1956, shortly after that school had admitted its first Negro students, the late author William Faulkner said, "I can think of nothing which would do more to hold intact integrity and decency and sanity in this matter (desegregation) than a sort of interstate university organization for simple decency and rationality among Southern college men and women, young men and women. A confederation of older men like me would not carry half this weight."

Some Alabama college students meeting at the invitation of the Alabama Council on Human Relations have taken a first step towards just such an organization.

At a meeting last Friday night at the Jefferson Davis Hotel, students from colleges all over the state talked about problems they all face.

Two of the biggest difficulties they had in common were, first, how to get the community they worked in to accept them as friends; and second, once started, how to keep the work (and the group) going.

Students from Auburn University, Birmingham-Southern College, and Miles College said that their civil rights groups were small, and that they didn't always know how to go about helping the local Negroes.

Another problem was that full-time students don't have much spare time. Al Ulmer, of the Southern Regional Council staff, pointed out that at least one or two full-time workers are needed in each community.

Ulmer suggested to each of the groups that they talk about a state-wide organization of students.

Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee and Tuskegee Institute Advancement League people argued that a formal organization would just get all tied up in itself. They said it would spend so much time holding elections and planning meetings that it wouldn't be able to do much for civil rights.

The students from Auburn, Birmingham-Southern, Miles and Spring Hill College, on the other hand, felt that they really needed some form of organization just to be able to keep in touch with other student groups around the state.

After the separate groups met, they were supposed to get together for a general session. But they never did. The formal conferences broke into smaller, informal groups and the talking went on past midnight.

Ulmer said that although nothing concrete had been decided by the students, just the chance for them to meet and exchange ideas was an important beginning.

He said that the work would soon begin on some form of communication among the scattered campus groups.

Earlier that evening, Cortland Cox of SNCC spoke to the assembly of college people about their part in the movement for civil rights.

"We as young people are going to make a commitment in terms of the world we live in... we are going to define that world in political terms... we are the visible people..." he said. Cox works in Dallas County.

At the annual meeting of the council itself the next day, there was a sharp opposition between the older generation and the young civil rights workers.

During a workshop on voter registration and education, Wendell Wilkerson of TIAL accused the older people of moving too slowly and giving in too easily to white authorities.

Most of his remarks were aimed at the Tuskegee Civic Association and its president, C. G. Gomillion, political science professor at Tuskegee Institute.

During the morning, Human Relations Council delegates took part in separate workshops on community organization, education, employment, federal programs, health and hospitals, and housing, as well as the one on voter registration.

Gomillion Elected



C. G. GOMILLION

MONTGOMERY -- C. G. Gomillion, professor of political science at Tuskegee Institute, has been elected president of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

The bi-racial council seeks "to attain, through research and education, equal opportunities for all people of Alabama."

Gomillion has been a civil rights leader in Macon County for more than a quarter of a century. He is president of the Tuskegee Civic Association and a member of the county board of education.

It was Gomillion who battled in court against Tuskegee's plan in 1958 to redraw the city limits to exclude Negroes. In the famous Gomillion vs. Lightfoot case, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled two and a half years later that the boundaries were discriminatory and illegal.

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SCLC Seeks Birmingham Unity Effort

BIRMINGHAM -- SCLC leaders here are planning meetings in the future to get more response from the local community and to bring the civil rights group and local leaders closer together.

SCLC is seeking broad-based support for its current voter registration drive.

One such "unity" meeting was held last week at 16th Street Baptist Church. "This was held for the express purpose of bringing people together," said Stoney Cooks of the SCLC VISION office here. "We hope to get at least tolerance from some individuals for our drive."

"As far as I could see," said the Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, "there wasn't much unifying that needed to be done among the people present."

"It was not a particularly fruitful meeting," said the Rev. John T. Porter. "Everyone wanted Dr. Gaston to be there. It seemed they wanted to bring Dr. Gaston into the fold."

"Apparently, without the influence of Dr. Gaston, they (SCLC leaders) feel that their drive won't be successful," continued Mr. Porter. "Dr. Gaston is not against the drive, he's not working against it."

One of the goals of the meeting was to bring Dr. A.G. Gaston, the millionaire Negro businessman, and SCLC closer together, said Albert Turner of SCLC.

But, he said, this was not the primary goal of the meeting. "The primary goal was to get more participation from the local community. We wanted to settle any differences any of us might have."

"We haven't been getting the type of response we felt we should be getting from the community," Turner said.

BIRMINGHAM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Although the confusion may have left the minds of county officials, people who can register were still unaware of the new deadline or unsure about it.

"People don't know they have until Mar. 17 to pay their poll tax," said Albert Turner, SCLC's state field secretary, who is directing the voter registration drive here.

To inform people, SCLC passed out thousands of leaflets last weekend in the Birmingham area.

He expected more people to register this week than last because of warmer weather and greater knowledge about the poll tax deadline.

But on Monday examiners listed only 350 people, about half the number listed in one day a week ago.

The county board of registrars also noted lower registration figures on Monday. There were only 175 applicants Monday, said the board.

To combat slow registration SCLC plans to push its drive harder during the weekend, their officers said this week. Turner said their were about 24 SCLC staff members working in various places in the Birmingham area.

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The Braves Are Here

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Angeles Dodger pitching star Sandy Koufax has been telling the truth lately when he says that Aaron is the only batter who gives him trouble.

Aaron answered, "Koufax has been spreadin' this wild rumor around. I think he's settin' me up for somethin'."

So someone asked if any batter could hit Koufax, and Aaron said, "I don't think nobody can claim him as a cousin."

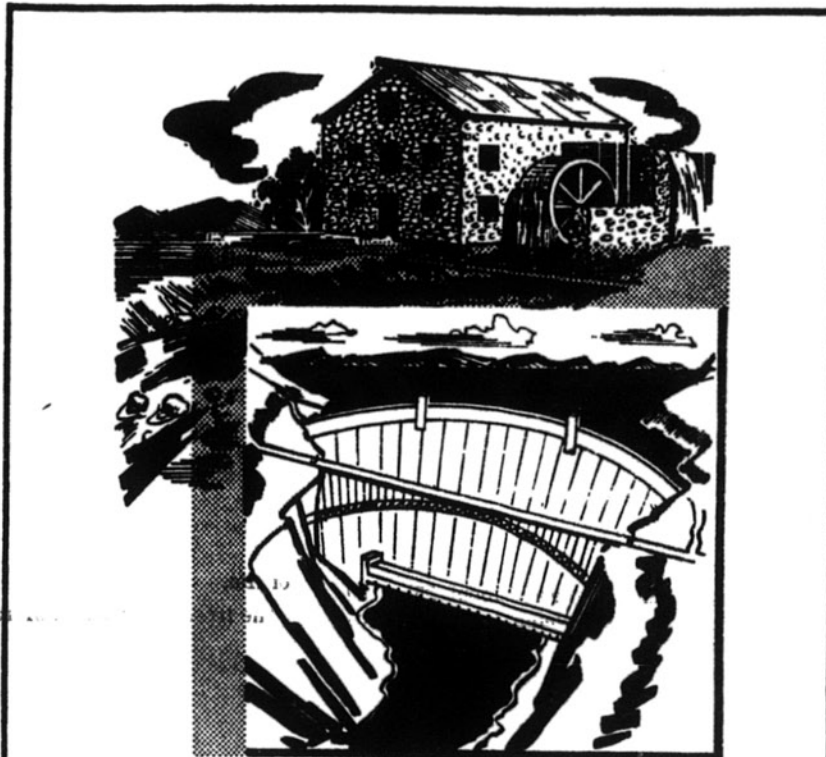
The press conference might have

gone on all afternoon, except the Braves had someplace else to go.

Tuesday night they went to Municipal Auditorium to meet anyone that cared to come. Hundreds did come, to get autographs, to get advice, or just to see real big league ball players.

The Braves ought to have a great year in Atlanta, if their reception in Mobile is any indication.

A different line-up of Braves showed up in Montgomery the next night, but less than 50 persons came by the City Auditorium to see the players in person.



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Hulett Wins His Case Against Lowndes J.P.

HAYNEVILLE -- When John Hulett was taken before Justice of the Peace J. B. Julian of Lowndes County last fall, he thought something was wrong.

Hulett was arrested for reckless driving last Oct. 1.

He figured that the justice of the peace had a financial interest in whether Hulett was found guilty or innocent. Under Alabama law, the justice takes his fees and costs from the fines imposed on persons he convicts.

If the accused is found innocent, the justice cannot collect a fine to cover his fee. But he is allowed to take his fees from non-traffic violation fines if there

is enough money there to cover his fees.

Hulett got himself a lawyer and asked the federal court in Montgomery to prevent Judge Julian from hearing Hulett's case.

Hulett told the U. S. court that he came to federal court because there was no legal protection in this matter from



JOHN HULETT any state court.

This week, a three-judge federal court agreed with Hulett's claim. The court ordered Julian not to try Hulett on the reckless driving charge.

The judges quoted an earlier case that said: "It certainly violates the 14th Amendment, and deprives a defendant in a criminal case of due process of law, to subject his liberty or property to the judgment of a court the judge of which has a direct, personal, substantial, pecuniary interest in reaching a conclusion against him in his case."

The three judges' decision applies only to Hulett's case, but it might cause a change in the state's whole justice of the peace set-up.

Attorney General Richmond Flowers had joined the case in behalf of the justice of the peace for that reason.

The decision was announced in federal court on the same day that the court ruled that Lowndes County must integrate its juries.

John Hulett was one of five Lowndes County residents who brought that case to the federal court.

Picketing Starts in Tuscaloosa

BY DAPHNA SIMPSON

TUSCALOOSA--"You can't hire us, we can't afford to buy here." Thus reads a picket sign in front of the W. T. Grant store on Broad Street.

Picketing began last Saturday as part of the selective buying campaign started by the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee (TCAC).

Two pickets move up and down the sidewalk in front of Grant's, and others walk the length of the block handing out leaflets explaining the reasons for the picketing.

Many of the pickets are students at Stillman College, although the group includes high school students, parents and teachers. The picket begins every morning with the opening of the store and continues through the day until closing time.

Several people have been roughly pushed by passers-by. There has been some name-calling.

The most serious incident involved a white youth, David Bremer, a student at Stillman College. Bremer was approached by a white man who jerked his

TUSKEGEE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

tem," said William B. Kunstler, a white civil rights attorney. "Negroes have a better chance in Alabama politics if they have freedom to show their strength."

Gray pointed out that if the Democrats and a third party split the Negro vote, white Republicans could win in the 31st House District, made up of Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties.

"I'd rather see a split than support of the rooster and white supremacy," replied another student. "Unless we crush it now, we never will."

Several TIAL members accused Tuskegee's middle class Negroes of not caring what happens to poor people in the rest of Macon County.

"You're creating animosity--setting the middle class against the lower class," replied a Negro resident of Tuskegee. "Where are you going to get money? How are you going to unite us?"

"The question of how to unite is your problem," said Michele Moreland, a SNCC worker. "There are more of the poor people than of you."

When some Tuskegee residents defended their past record of civil rights activity, TIAL leader Wendell Wilkerson exploded angrily: "I ain't interested in what you did, I'm interested in what you're going to do."

glasses off. The man threw them to the ground, stepped on them and walked away.

Many people who started to enter Grant's have been stopped by the picketers. After a few moments of explanation, they turned to leave, even some of the white people.

One Negro woman who tried to enter Grant's explained to the man who stopped her at the door, "I was just going to pay my bill."

"Mail it in," she was told. She smiled and walked away.

The picketing and boycotting will be in effect indefinitely, according to TCAC.

It all began with a telephone call to John McBride, the manager of W. T.

Grant from the Rev. T. W. Linton, Mr. Linton, who is pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and chairman of the selective buying committee of TCAC, requested that McBride hire Negroes in his store as cashiers and salesladies. McBride told Mr. Linton that he could not afford to hire any more employees at this time.

A letter was sent to McBride a few days later, again stating TCAC's request. He was informed that he had from that day, January 18, until February 1 to make a decision.

February 1 marked the date of the boycotting of Grant's, and the following Saturday picketing began.

The protest is under the leadership of

the Rev. T.Y. Rogers, president of TCAC.

Mr. Rogers has said that other stores may be picketed in the future, although no particular stores have been singled out yet.

Students at the Tuscaloosa Vocational Training School stayed away from classes and marched in front of the school this week.

They protested what they said was a lack of equipment for instruction. While they were protesting, equipment for automobile repair classes showed up.

About 40 to 50 youngsters were involved. They also want to integrate the county's two training schools.

KOINONIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR)

The Rev. Al Henry resigned his pulpit at Pilgrim Congregational Church, in Mountain Brook, a plush Birmingham suburb, to come to the farm. His wife, Carol, said he came "for the freedom."

Although Koinonia works indirectly for civil rights and brotherhood, she said, the farm's major accomplishment is "in Christianity. People come here and get away from the pressures and the values of everyday life to make decisions about what directions their lives should take," she explained.

After he had been at Koinonia for a while, Mr. Henry wrote a letter to his former congregation to tell them as best he could what the farm means. "Koinonia follows the Biblical principles that the sons of the Father will increasingly become partakers of His nature: redemptive love," Mr. Henry wrote. "He is not a God of violence, hate and revenge...He is a God of peace, of steadfast love, of unending good will."

"To Koinonia this means renunciation of warfare and violence, and a dedication to love, peace and good will. Koinonians desire an increasing measure of the Father's love which will enable them to continue to love their enemies and to do good to them."

Registrars Pressured In Mobile

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

At a Non-Partisan Voters League meeting two weeks ago John Morris and Henry Williams pointed out how registration in Birmingham shot up as soon as the examiners arrived.

They said that something needed to be done here, because the current drive had brought in only about three per cent of the unregistered Negro adults in the county.

C. H. Montgomery, chairman of the Mobile County coordinating committee, which is also participating in the drive, agreed that federal examiners would help get more Negroes registered. And he said they would also help whites because "everybody is suffering" as things are now.

Last week when Montgomery made this remark, the suffering was much more obvious than it is now. Then, people were coming by the hundreds to register and pay their poll tax before the traditional February 1 poll tax deadline.

The registrars' office will be open until Feb. 19. But after Feb. 1 registration "cut off just like a faucet," says Joseph Malone, a Negro registration worker.

Leflore says the big drop in registration "badly weakened" our case against the board. Efforts are being made to revive the drive, he said.

NIXON ELECTED

MONTGOMERY--E.D. Nixon, who as NAACP president in the 1950s organized Montgomery's bus boycott, has been elected president of the NAACP here.

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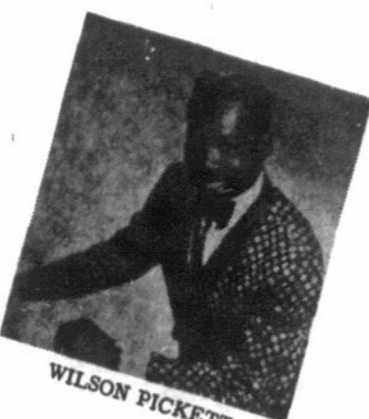
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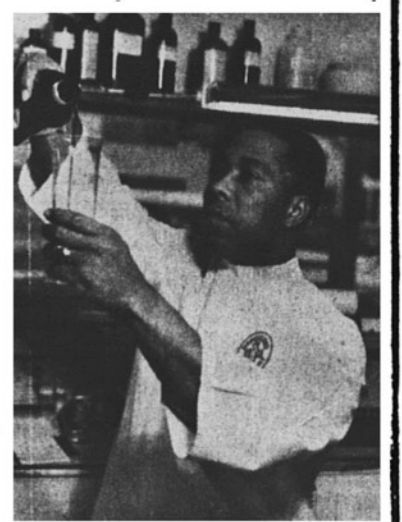
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