THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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JONATHAN DANIELS (CENTER) AT HAYNEVILLE JAIL--LAST PICTURE OF HIM ALIVE — Photo by Douglas Harris

Violence Stalks the South

The past ten days have been violent ones in Alabama and Mississippi.

Last Friday Jonathan Daniels, a white theology student, was fatally shot on a street in Hayneville. His companion, the Rev. Richard Morrisroe, a white Catholic priest, was seriously wounded. (Stories are on Page One.)

The Rev. Donald A. Thompson, a white minister, was gunned down Sunday in Jackson, Miss., suffering serious injuries. (Story on Page One.)

On Aug. 18, four Eufaula policemen allegedly beat Joseph Williams, a Negro who is an epileptic and a disabled war veteran. (Story on Page One.)

Friday in a Montgomery courtroom, Luman Oliver Jr., a Negro, told of alleged police brutality through teeth wired together because of a broken jaw. (Story on Page One.)

Early Friday, Miss Mary Jo Stanford, a white saleswoman, had her eye shot out by night-riders near Tuscaloosa. She said her assailants were Negroes. (Story on Page Five.)

Gov. Wallace Comes Out Fighting, Hits Attacks on Local Government

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--"He is a fighter, and our whole state loves a fighter."

That was the way Mayor Jess Lanier of Bessemer introduced Gov. George Wallace here Tuesday night, and the governor came out fighting as he delivered the closing address to the convention of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

Wallace threw punches at a great many targets outside Alabama and at virtually none inside the state. He explained that "I get sick and tired and resentful" of the abuse Alabama receives.

The governor gave many examples of this "abuse," and concluded that "the crux of the whole matter is an attack on local government."

The attack has succeeded so well, he charged, that the governor has become "just an expensive ornament, a knot on a log," who "doesn't have as much power as some bureaucrats 1,000 miles away or some federal judge you never saw."

A desire to force civil rights legislation upon Alabama is the main aim of the attack, he said.

Wallace asked all the delegates to raise their hands if they would have opposed the civil rights bill last year. Most of the delegates raised their hands.

But civil rights legislation is not the only danger, according to Wallace. "The free enterprise system is under attack," he said, and so are property rights.

The people attacking property rights are the same ones promoting civil rights, the governor said. They want to do what Red China and Russia have already done, to "put human rights above property rights."

He questioned the loyalty of these people. "Who sponsored the voting rights bill?" Wallace asked. He answered, "The people who today are tearing up draft cards!"

He also quoted a newspaper columnist who wrote "that the voting rights bill had been concocted in Moscow." Then the governor suggested, "If we're going to fight it (communism) from without, we ought to fight it from within."

Altogether, his speech gave a very grim view of our country's condition.

As he summarized it, "There are so many dangerous trends that we can't keep up with them."

But the governor cited many statistics showing how Alabama has prospered under his leadership, in spite of our country's troubles.

Earlier in the day, Mayor Joe Smitherman of Selma gave the delegates some advice on how to deal with demonstrations

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Victim of Racial Strife

Daniels in South To Battle Hatred

BY DAVID M. GORDON

LOWNDES COUNTY -- When Jonathan Daniels flew South to participate in the Selma march this spring, he sat on the same plane with the late Rev. James Reeb.

Mr. Reeb was killed in Selma, just five months before Daniels himself died in Hayneville.

According to his friends in theology school, Daniels felt he had to come south because he was determined to conquer the hatred the civil rights movement was creating.

"It is unspeakable irony," one friend said, "that he was killed by the hatred he was trying to overcome."

"John was willing to accept death as it came," said a Negro friend who was arrested with Daniels. "He was prepared for whatever happened."

Negroes in Lowndes County who knew Daniels in his work there spoke most often of his courage, and of his help to them in their own struggles.

When Daniels was in jail the week before his death, for instance, he sent a note around to his fellow prisoners:

"We are having service at 11:00. I wish you could join us to sing and pray together."

And friends said Daniels was able to joke about the dangers he was facing.

On the day of the arrest in Fort Deposit, he was urged not to drive there alone. He told his friends, "Don't worry, I'm not afraid. If they shoot, I'll just outrun the bullet."

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Tense Lowndes Erupts As Minister Is Slain

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

LOWNDES COUNTY--Trouble has been brewing in this rural Black Belt county ever since the civil rights movement first came here last March. In Hayneville last week the lid was blown off once and for all.

In mid-afternoon last Friday, a shotgun blast killed Jonathan Daniels, a 27-year-old ministerial student from Keene, N.H., working with the movement in Lowndes.

Another blast left his companion, the Rev. Richard Morrisroe, a young Catholic priest from Chicago, in critical condition.

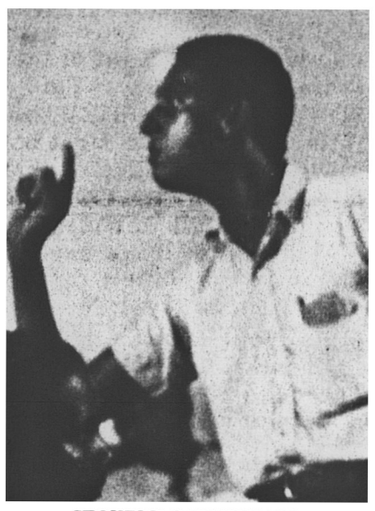
A part-time deputy sheriff, Thomas Coleman, 55, admitted the shooting. He was arraigned on charges of first-degree murder, and released on $12,500 bond less than 24 hours after his arrest.

"I know the white people are really worked up," commented a prominent white resident of Hayneville. "I haven't seen any sign of anyone backing off since the shooting."

At an emotional mass meeting called last Sunday night to rally the local Negroes, Stokely Carmichael, SNCC field secretary, said:

"We're going to tear this county up. Then we're going to build it back, brick by brick, until it's a fit place for human beings."

Daniels and Father Morrisroe had worked in Lowndes County only a short time. They were among the first white civil



STOKELY CARMICHAEL

rights workers to enter the county.

The two clergymen had been arrested the week before with Negroes in Fort Deposit for picketing. The demonstration there was the first ever held in the county.

"Fort Deposit was worse than anything I saw in Mississippi last summer," said one veteran SNCC worker.

Tension continued to mount throughout the county during the week that the demonstrators were in jail. White residents of Hayneville said they were annoyed the whole week by the continual singing coming from the jail.

On Friday afternoon the demonstrators were unexpectedly released from jail on their own recognizance. No friends were

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

Disabled Negro Charges Beating By Eufaula Police

EUFAULA — Joseph Williams, a 44-year-old epileptic and disabled war veteran, said four Eufaula policemen severely beat him here last week.

Williams, a Negro who lives outside Abbeville, had driven to Eufaula on Aug. 18, to pay an evening visit to his sister, Mrs. Mozell Rogers.

Just before reaching his sister's house, he was stopped by a patrol car. Williams said the officer told him that he had gone through two stop signs and would have to pay $6.

"I didn't run two signs. They were out looking for someone to beat," Williams said later, from his hospital bed. Having no money, he went to ask his sister for the $6. But she was not home.

According to Williams, when he returned one policeman said, "I ain't got time to wait. Get in the damn car." Then, Williams said, the officer hit him in the side the head with his billy club.

"I hit the policeman back with my fist, and they both pulled their pistols," Williams said.

The policemen hit him a number of times with their clubs, and summoned two other policemen to help in the beating, Williams said.

"I was conscious during everything,"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

RICHMOND FLOWERS GREETS MOBILE COUNTY DEMOCRATS

A Study in Contrasts

MOBILE--The past and future held separate meetings Monday night in Mobile.

While hundreds of mayors and city councilmen from all over the state dined in the Grand Ballroom of the Admiral Semmes Hotel, the newly organized Mobile County Democrats, Inc., met in the courthouse two blocks away.

The only Negroes in sight at the Admiral Semmes were the uniformed waiters serving dinner and dessert to the delegates attending the annual convention of the Alabama League of Municipalities.

At the courthouse there were almost as many Negroes as whites. About 100 people attended, and they all sat together to hear Alabama Attorney General Richmond Flowers declare that the days of ham hocks, turnip greens, mint juleps and "plantations mid sweet magnolias" had ended.

After his speech, 32 new members joined the group. Eleven of them were Negroes. This raised the total membership to more than 400.

Mobile County Democrats, Inc., started last October with only three members, according to Bob Moore, head of the organization. These three broke with the all-white Democratic Party in Mobile County and decided to form a new Democratic organization, open equally to Negroes and whites.

Theoretically, the convention of the Alabama League of Municipalities was also open equally to both races. The only requirement was that delegates be officials of one of the league's 28 member cities. However, hardly any Negroes now hold municipal offices in Alabama.

Mayor Albert Boutwell of Birmingham declined to comment on how Negro officials would be received if they came to the league's convention after being elected with the help of the Voting Rights Act. He called the question too "speculative."

Car Wreck Near Tuscaloosa Kills Klan Lawyer Murphy

BY GREG KANNERSTEIN

BIRMINGHAM--Matt H. Murphy Jr., a segregationist lawyer who shouted his way to national prominence, was crushed to death on a dark highway near Tuscaloosa last week.

Ku Klux Klan leaders mourned the passing of their vitriolic Imperial Klonsel. "A pall hangs over the invisible empire," said Robert Creel, the Klan's Alabama Grand Dragon.

But others remembered and mourned a Matt Murphy who was very different from the man who died when his convertible smashed into an oil truck last Friday morning.

"Matt changed a lot in the last two years," a white man said. "I don't know what happened to him, but something did.

"He may have been a Klansman earlier in his life, but he was never so violent. In the past couple of years, though, he began to see a conspiracy everywhere."

Murphy made national headlines by violently attacking a "conspiracy" of "niggers, white niggers, Communists and Jews" last May in Hayneville.

He was defending Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr., one of three Klansmen accused of murdering Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo.

The sneering Murphy gave the "V for victory" sign with the only two fingers on his right hand while the Wilkins jury deliberated.

But he neither won nor lost in the trial. The jury could not reach a verdict, and Wilkins will be tried again this fall.

Murphy and the three accused killers were cheered at Klan rallies all over the South after the trial.

Klansmen from 15 states--including Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton, of Tuscaloosa--attended Murphy's funeral Sun-

day in Birmingham. So did Dr. Edward Fields of the National States Rights Party.

In Birmingham, many wept for the third-generation Klansman.

"He was the last hope of the white man," a woman said. "Now I don't know

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Montgomery Patrolmen Suspended for Beating Suspect During Arrest

BY PHILIP P. ARDERY

MONTGOMERY--Two city patrolmen were suspended from the force last weekend after one allegedly cursed a Negro suspect and beat him unconscious with a nightstick.

Officers M.H. Brown and C.O. Bolden were relieved of their duties for five days. Police Chief Marvin Stanley said the two apparently "did not use the best of judgment" in their efforts to arrest the Negro, Luman Oliver Jr.

The suspension followed testimony in Recorder's Court last Friday. Oliver was on trial for assaulting the two officers.

Patrolman Brown told the court that Oliver pulled a knife when he and Bolden tried to question him July 25 about a stabbing. Brown said he used "only enough force to make Oliver drop the knife and complete the arrest." Bolden agreed.

Oliver, speaking through wire that held his teeth together, said Brown's statement was untrue. He said the officers came up to his porch and asked, "Are you George?"

Oliver said that when he replied he was not, Brown said, "You're lying, you black son of a bitch," and started to hit him with his nightstick.

"I kept telling them 'God knows, boss, I don't know nothing about the stabbing' but after a while my mouth was beat so bad I couldn't talk no more," Oliver said.

He showed the court a bloody shirt and said his jaw was broken in three places and several ribs were cracked.

"If I'd done something, I would have looked for them to beat me, but I didn't do nothing," he said afterwards.

Police discovered soon after the inci-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Wilcox Plans Big Housing Project

CAMDEN--Wilcox County Negroes and SCLC have launched an ambitious $700,000 housing project designed to "correct and curtail the problem of mass poverty in Wilcox County."

"If we don't get these houses, we're going to be in a mess," said the Rev. Daniel Harrell Jr., SCLC project director in the county.

A corporation called Wilcox County SCLC, Inc., has already bought 30 acres of land for the project. It plans to build 100 two- and three-bedroom houses, a huge community center, and a cooperative shopping center.

The corporation has not yet raised the money for home construction, but it hopes to receive a loan from the Federal Housing Administration.

"The idea for the project was forced upon us," Mr. Harrell said, "when 32 Negro families were forced to move off their farms because of their participation in demonstrations this spring."

He said about 100 more farm familes have been told they will be evicted from their land after the harvest this fall.

"We either build places for these people," he said, "or they will have to leave Wilcox County. We want them to stay right where they are."

The land for the project straddles a rural road in the southern part of the county, in the small community of Coy. The $3,000 for the land came from both local Negroes and the SCLC national office.

When the homes are finally built, Mr. Harrell said, they will be rented at very low rates to people who have been evicted from their land.

"If they can't pay the rent," he said, "their rent will be supplemented by the corporation."

The Rev. Harrell said there will soon be a ground-breaking ceremony at the project site. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has promised to speak at the ceremony, Mr. Harrell said.

The corporation plans to go ahead with the groundbreaking ceremony, even though it is not yet sure it will be able to raise the money for construction.

If the federal government does not come through with a loan, the corporation plans to mount a nation-wide fund-raising drive.

"Seven hundred thousand dollars isn't very much, if you're appealing to an entire nation," Mr. Harrell said. "The local Negroes are putting all their hopes in this project because it's going to save a lot of people."

"I guess it will succeed," said a local Negro leader. "But breaking ground before we know we can raise the money seems to me like putting the cart before the house."

White Clergyman Shot in Jackson

JACKSON, Miss.--"It was inevitable. No white minister with an integrated church is safe in this town. He was a little ahead of his time."

As a friend of his said these words, the Rev. Donald A. Thompson, 59, a Unitarian minister, lay in critical condition in Baptist Hospital.

His left lung had been punctured and his left shoulder broken by pellets fired from a 12-gauge-shotgun as he walked from a parking lot to his apartment Sunday night.

People who live in Mr. Thompson's apartment building said two shots came from a green car with three white men inside.

The first shot missed. The second caught Mr. Thompson on the left shoulder. Police said three buckshot pellets went through his body, four pierced his lung and two entered his shoulder.

Jackson police were called by the building manager. They found Mr. Thompson lying in a pool of blood, beside an automobile.

The Rev. Donald A. Thompson, as his friend said, has kept "a little ahead" of what Jackson expects of its white ministers since he came here two years ago.

He was ahead of his time when he welcomed Negro members to his church, the

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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A Courageous Few

"If you had told me two months ago that the Alabama Senate wouldn't pass the speaker-ban bill, I wouldn't have believed you."

That was the reaction of one long-time student of Alabama politics to the defeat of a bill that would have banned known or suspected Communists from speaking at state-supported colleges and universities.

Wallace Administration leaders withdrew the bill last week, after a few determined opponents made it clear they would filibuster for the rest of this session rather than let it pass.

"It's apparent this bill won't pass," said Senator Jimmy Clark, of Barbour County, one of Gov. George Wallace's lieutenants in the Senate. The speaker-ban bill was the first Wallace-backed measure not to get final approval this session.

Obviously, the governor did not throw his full strength into a fight over the bill. He did not have time. The legislative session was almost over, and there were other bills he wanted more. If there is a special session, the governor can be expected to try again--much harder.

We have pointed out the evils of this bill before. It is a dangerous limitation on academic freedom and freedom of speech. And it will endanger the academic standing of state schools.

The few courageous senators who opposed this bill have shown what can be done by a small number of dedicated men.

But many more men will have to join these few before this dangerous measure, and others like it, can be finally and irrevocably beaten. Our hope is that those who have looked on in sympathetic silence will take heart from the example of a few brave men.

Send More Letters!

In this column in the first issue of the SOUTHERN COURIER, we asked our readers to write us letters telling us what they thought of the paper or commenting on some issue or event. This is the seventh issue of the SOUTHERN COURIER, and we have received only one letter. It appears right below this editorial.

We are very pleased that the 45 people in Marion wrote to the SOUTHERN COURIER. We want to know what they and others all across the state are thinking and doing.

What parts of the paper do you like or dislike? How do you feel about the outburst of violence throughout the state last week? How are the federal examiners working out in your county?

The SOUTHERN COURIER can only be successful if it responds to the needs of its readers. But we can't know what you want unless you tell us. Let us hear from you.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

We are residents of Perry County, Ala., and we all came to the courthouse on Monday, Aug. 16, to register to vote. We sat there from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., and we didn't get a chance.

Some of us who got to the board of registrars couldn't read and write. Others had tried to register within 60 days. The board refused to register these people. This breaks the new voting rights law.

We feel that we are not being treated right. We have the right to vote. We want to be able to register six days a week and we want federal registrars. We want every citizen to be a registered voter.

Signed:

Louis Huff, Calvin Morton, Andrew Jones, Kattie Sue Ford, Hattie Griffin, Ledell Jones, Andrew Whitley, Luerinder Wyatt, Florence Roberson, Georgia Roberson, James Roberson, Elizabeth Smith, Cylena B. Wallace, Rosie Lee Hawkins, Richard Scott, Arthur Norfleet, Emmit Carlise, Odell Barron, Jacob Norfleet, Alf Banks, Fannie Bell Martin, Sallie Mitchell, Mary Jane Heard, Lucy S. King, James King, Martha Rutledge, Cager Lee, Rosie B. Russell, Tyler Russell, Emma L. Griffin, Stewart Childs, U.S. Tucker, Ben Wyatt, John Hawkins, Sam Carlise, Miles Wilson, Will T. Morton, Emmit Black, Robert Brooks, Hattie M. Winston, Robert Winston, Marie Butler, Hattie Lee Walker, Henrietta Turner and Will Martin.

(Three days after this letter was mailed, U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach sent federal examiners into Perry County.)

Sermon of the Week

Riots Stem From Lack of Faith, Minister Warns

MOBILE--"It's about time some of us started to teach the Gospel, or this country is shot and gone!" Said the Rev. Ford Philpot.

"Amen," murmured the crowd of thousands at a recent revival in Mobile's Municipal Auditorium.

"Brother, we read about their revolt," said Dr. Philpot, referring to the Hungarian revolution of 1956. "What are you gonna do about your own?"

The ashes were still warm in Los Angeles as Dr. Philpot preached a special message last week on America's social crisis to an audience that included a few Negroes.

Los Angeles is a "dirty, filthy, sinful city," Dr. Philpot said. But he warned that Los Angeles was not the only city where riots might occur:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

"Since Little Rock, Ark., and Gov. Faubus and their conflict with the federal government, I have preached. . .that the situation will continue to get worse."

He blamed our trouble on "godless communism" and on "godless capitalism" and on many other godless practices. "We have tried to take things into our own hands and run the world without God," he said.

Without God, we turn away from the important things, Dr. Philpot said. "What is the greatest thing in Alabama? It's Bear Bryant and his football team!"

And, he said, we begin to lose our morals. "I see women every day on the street who wouldn't have dared come out of the bathroom dressed like that ten years ago."

And we don't want to work, but still want to live well, Dr. Philpot went on. "I'm dead set against this thing of giving, giving, giving, giving!"

CRITICIZES NEGROES

He criticized Negroes for not working to get what they wanted--"The worst enemy the colored man has is himself."

And he criticized Negroes for not coming to the revivial meeting. "We invite them and they don't come," he said, adding quickly that "the whites are no better."

Only Christ can make us better, Dr. Philpot said. And he said that God has whales that will fit those "modern scribes" who have been sitting in their seminaries saying, "He isn't coming."

Dr. Philpot insisted that Christ is coming--soon perhaps. He noted that the Bible said "there shall be signs in the heavens"

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Civil Rights Roundup

Job Corps Riot Raises Questions About Solving Problems of Poverty

BY ELLEN LAKE

A riot at a federal Job Corps center has raised some serious questions about whether jobs and training programs can really solve the problems of poverty and ignorance in the United States.

The riot broke out at a training center in Morganville, Ky., after a fist fight between a Negro and a white youth. Although the two fighters were quickly separated, a crowd collected and "fists started flying," according to chief security officer Charles West.

Ten Jobs Corps youths were treated for stab wounds. A fireman was pulled from his truck as he drove through the area and critically beaten.

Hundreds of youths left the center and went home after the riots.

"They threatened to kill me three different times," said one 18-year-old as he left the camp.

"If the officials here had taken a stand before this, it would never have happened," said another. "They were always giving these guys a second chance."

In a way, the whole anti-poverty program is an attempt to give a number of people a second chance. In sponsoring such a project, the federal government is saying that society cannot blame a youth for becoming a hoodlum if he was raised in a slum and can't get a job.

Such a youth is not born bad, according to this theory, but has gone wrong because of the condition he has had to live in. If he can be lifted out of those conditions and given a job, the theory holds, he will straighten out and become a useful member of society.

Thus, when the youths at a center established to give them a second chance start a riot, this raises serious questions about the whole theory.

Was the center poorly run? Did the young men need more time at the center before they could change? Or, are they so delinquent that they can't be reformed at all?

Obviously these questions are not easy to answer. And the answers may apply to just this particular situation. Yet the same questions are being asked about many problems in the U.S. today.

For example, were the rioters in Los Angeles criminals, or were they really protesting against the poverty and slums in which they live?

The answers to these questions may go deeper than jobs and training programs. They could seriously challenge a basic American belief -- that people are not fixed by their birth, but are free to shape their own futures.

* * *

Massachusetts became the first state to outlaw racial imbalance in public schools Wednesday when Gov. John A. Volpe signed the Racial Imbalance Bill.

The bill would stop payments of state funds to any school system that maintains schools more than half of whose pupils are Negroes. There are 58 such schools in the state, 43 of them in Boston.

The bill may result in a plan for bussing students from the largely Negro areas in Roxbury and Dorchester to largely white schools within Boston. Boston's mayor, John Collins, and school superintendent William Ohrenberger have favored such a plan. They have been opposed by the school committee, whose chairman is Mrs. Louise Day Hicks. The school committee has the last word on the question.

The school board majority, led by Mrs. Hicks, has denied that de facto segregation exists in the Boston school system. Mrs. Hicks has said that to use the word "segregation" implies that someone is actively separating the races. Boston schools, she says, are imbalanced because Negroes and whites live in different neighborhoods.

Civil rights officials have criticized her and the board's members bitterly. Picketing of school committee headquarters had gone on without a halt for months before the racial imbalance bill was signed.

* * *

Mississippi voters have strongly backed Gov. Paul B. Johnson's constitutional amendment to ease state voter-registration requirements.

By more than two to one, they voted to end requirements that a voter must be of good moral character and be able to interpret the constitution and define the duties of citizenship.

Some civil rights workers, especially those in SNCC, have attacked the amendment. They call it an attempt to make it appear that Mississippi can take care of registering its own voters and does not need federal examiners.

It is unclear how the amendment will be affected by the Voting Rights Act.

Half of Alabama's Schools Still Not Set on Integration

BY GAIL FALK

This fall children in many previously all-white schools will find they have Negro classmates. But in Alabama, no one knows yet which schools this will happen in.

As of last Monday, 55 of Alabama's 118 school districts had not had a desegregation plan approved by the U.S. Office of Education--either because they had not submitted plans, or because they had not heard whether their plans were acceptable.

Last April 29, Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education, said the federal government would stop sending money to school districts that did not promise to make a "good faith" start on desegregation this fall.

The Office of Education suggested that school districts could show "good faith" by starting desegregation in four grades--first, seventh, ninth, and 12th-- and by agreeing to desegregate all grades by 1967.

As plans have flowed into the Washington office this summer, a tremendous backlog has built up. Many school districts--some of which submitted plans as early as last June--still have not heard whether their plans are acceptable.

The backlog built up because most compliance statements didn't satisfy the Office of Education. Long negotiations have been necessary between federal and school district authorities, and the plans they have agreed on vary widely.

The Scottsboro plan, for example, was not approved until school authorities agreed to desegregate all grades.

Under the accepted Birmingham plan, however, just eight Negroes will attend previously all-white high schools, and an uncertain number of first grade classes will be desegregated. (The number is uncertain because Negro parents can still make applications.)

DISTRICTS WARNED

Last week the Office of Education warned school districts in Barbour, Bibb, Conecuh, Dallas, and Washington counties and in Fairfield, Mountain Brook, and Tarrant City (all Jefferson County) that they would lose federal aid unless they sent a statement of compliance by Aug. 31.

Refusal to comply can be expensive. Federal funds are used for vocational training, school lunches, and language and science programs. Districts with a large number of military personnel also receive "impacted area" funds.

Alabama Opinion

Racist Center Abandoned in Birmingham

BY JOSEPH WILSON

BIRMINGHAM--Out on Bessemer Road in Birmingham a brown sandstone house stands empty. The nails from which a giant Confederate flag was suspended on the porch are no longer used. The sign that advised "Keep America White, National States Rights Party" has been painted over. The tree from which "Martin Lucifer Koon" hung in effigy for so many months lends shade to a "for rent" sign.

All this is inescapable evidence that a racist organization has actually left Birmingham without saving it from the "hells" of integration.

Two years ago the sandstone house teemed with activity. Saviors of the race and nation arrived daily to take lessons at the feet of the men who staffed the national headquarters of the National States Rights Party. From here, hundred - car motorcades left for Montgomery to bring praise and petitions to Governor Wallace.

FBI agents watched this house with binoculars from side streets and carefully recorded the tag numbers of those who entered by the little sign that advised "Niggers, Jews, Dogs, and FBI Agents Not Allowed."

Last month this organization that had met so much success and prosperity in Birmingham sent its members one terse notice and moved to Augusta, Ga. Behind the move was a comedy of events that would make the problems of the most harassed civil rights organization seem simple.

Ambitious underlings stole the party's mailing list and set up competing states rights parties -- two of them! The party alienated sympathetic Birmingham conservatives last year with anti-Semitic attacks on Barry Goldwater.

FBI agents scared local party members with their constant questions about Birmingham bombings -- particularly the bombing of the 16th St. Baptist Church, a case very much alive in the FBI files.

Birmingham's weekly Birchite newspaper sniped at the party and hinted that it actually helpted civil rights causes. Recent joint rallies with the Klan caused some members to melt into the Klan, attracted by the new national reputation of the KKK.

But the main reason that the NSRP abandoned Birmingham to the hells of integration was economic. Party income was dwindling. The reason? The National States Rights Party is a nay-saying organization and even Birmingham now knows better than to say "never."

(Joseph Wilson is a free-lance writer in Birmingham.)

The Legislature

Senate Defeats Speaker-Ban Bill

BY MARSHALL BLOOM

The speaker-ban bill that Gov. George Wallace wanted the Alabama legislature to pass did not even reach the floor of the Senate. This was widely hailed as a major political defeat for Wallace.

But there are no signs that a great ground-swell of opposition caused the "defeat" of the measure. The bill passed the House with ease, and was halted in the Senate only by a few determined opponents.

It was the threat of filibuster by these few Senators that brought Wallace to his knees. On the next-to-last legislative day, Wallace could not afford a filibuster that would stop all his other major bills from getting through.

The bill would have kept known or suspected Communists from speaking at state-supported colleges and universities.

Wallace is a smart and patient politican, some observers say. If he waits until a special legislative session, he can give the opponents all the time they want to talk themselves out, and then force the bill through.

"Time was the only thing that made Wallace withdraw the bill," said state Senator Kenneth Hammond, of DeKalb County.

No one was more opposed to the $185-per-pupil private school tuition bill than Mrs. Clara Stone Collins, a state representative from Mobile and the only woman in the Alabama House.

When the bill passed the House last Thursday, she used her right under the Alabama Constitution to insert the reasons for her opposition into the record.

"I feel that we are gambling with the future of our children and our state," she said.

The measure provides $185 per year toward the tuition of students who wish to attend private schools.

During the discussion on the floor, there was no effort made by supporters of the bill to claim that the measure would further education.

It was openly admitted that the purpose of the bill was to maintain segregation. In fact, it was not felt necessary to defend the bill at all.

But the private-school bill was strenuously attacked by several representatives who felt it would ruin public education in Alabama. Alabama can't afford to support another system of education, considering how poorly supported the existing ones are, argued one representative.

Others said the bill would only help rich families' children avoid integration, since $185 per pupil would not cover the full cost of private-school tuition.

Therefore, the bill would further degrade education in Alabama by making public education a stigma for those whites "poor enough that they have to go to school with Negroes," said these representatives.

The bill passed by a 3-to-1 margin, although it was only reported out of committee by two votes.

"I hate it when these men don't vote their convictions. They know this bill is no good and unconstitutional besides," said one legislator.

Oliver Fined $29

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

dent that Oliver was not involved in the stabbing. But they charged him with assaulting an officer.

The case was continued until last Friday to give Oliver time to recover from his injuries. He spent about two weeks in the hospital after being released on bond July 26.

Judge D. Eugene Loe withheld a verdict after hearing Friday's testimony. Monday, after the officers were suspended, he ruled Oliver guilty and fined him $25 and court costs, a total of $29.

"Matt Sold His Soul"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

what will happen."

Some Negroes could not speak of Murphy without hate. One said, "He's better off dead."

But a Negro lawyer active in civil rights said:

"Matt Murphy helped me become a lawyer in Alabama. I needed signatures from five lawyers to be admitted to the Alabama bar. At the time there weren't five Negro lawyers in the state.

"But Matt signed my application and got his father to sign.

"He said, 'I know this thing is coming and you've got to help it,' and he was always encouraging after that."

About seven months ago, the lawyer said, Murphy changed:

"He used to avoid me on the street, and once (after the Wilkins trial) he was so embarrassed he couldn't speak to me."

Said a Birmingham resident:

"Matt began to be filled with hate--for himself and everybody.

"You don't sell just your services to the Klan. You sell your soul. Matt did that in this last couple of years. Something brought him low, and he worked his way up through the Klan."

Murphy had successfully defended many Negro clients in the past. He was descended from an old Mississippi family, the Percys, who were considered liberal.

He had been divorced only recently. Survivors include his mother, a son and two daughters.

Murphy's mother said, "My gallant son is gone. I didn't know very much about his work, especially in the last few years. He didn't seem to want to talk about it."

Smitherman

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

like the ones his city had almost daily for two months last spring.

The best way is to keep them from ever starting, Smitherman said. This can be done, he suggested, by building up leadership among local Negroes "to keep the civil rights people from taking over."

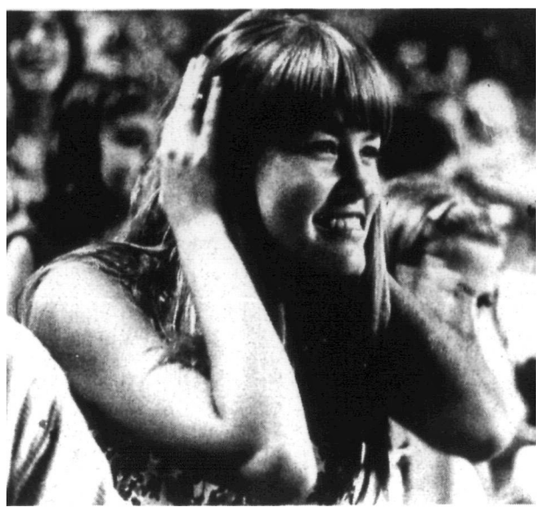
But it isn't an easy job, he said.

Smitherman said he had called in three Selma Negro leaders and told them "we would build them up as leaders." But they never came back, he said, and civil rights people moved in to start demonstrations and "cause turmoil and strife."

When this happens, "meet nonviolence with nonviolence," Smitherman recommended. "The civil rights people can't stand it."

And ward off white counter-demonstrations, Smitherman advised. They can very easily end in violence, and are "the worst thing that can happen in a community."

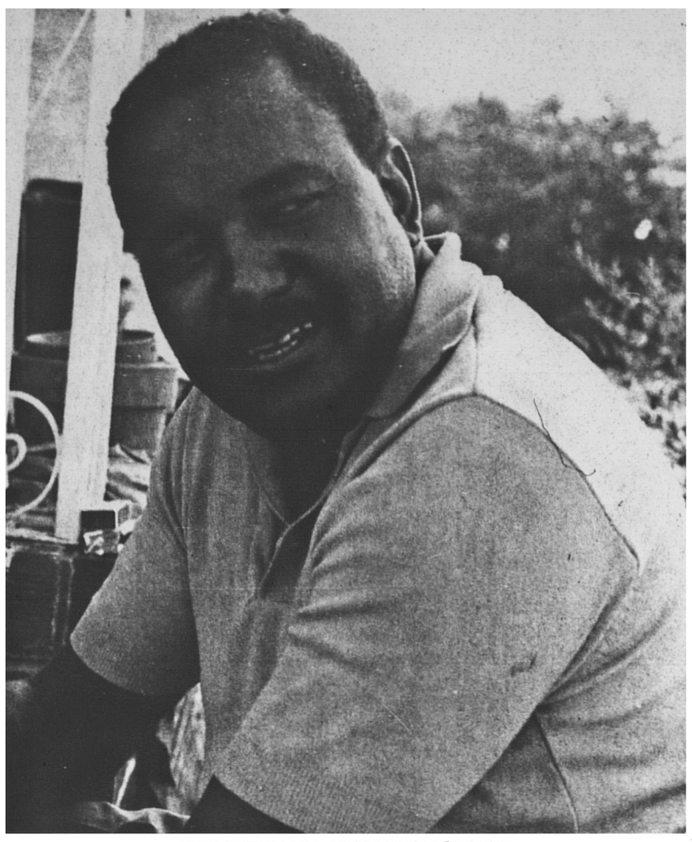
If violence and law-breaking do occur, the mayor emphasized, "you have to arrest anyone who breaks a law, even if he's your best friend."



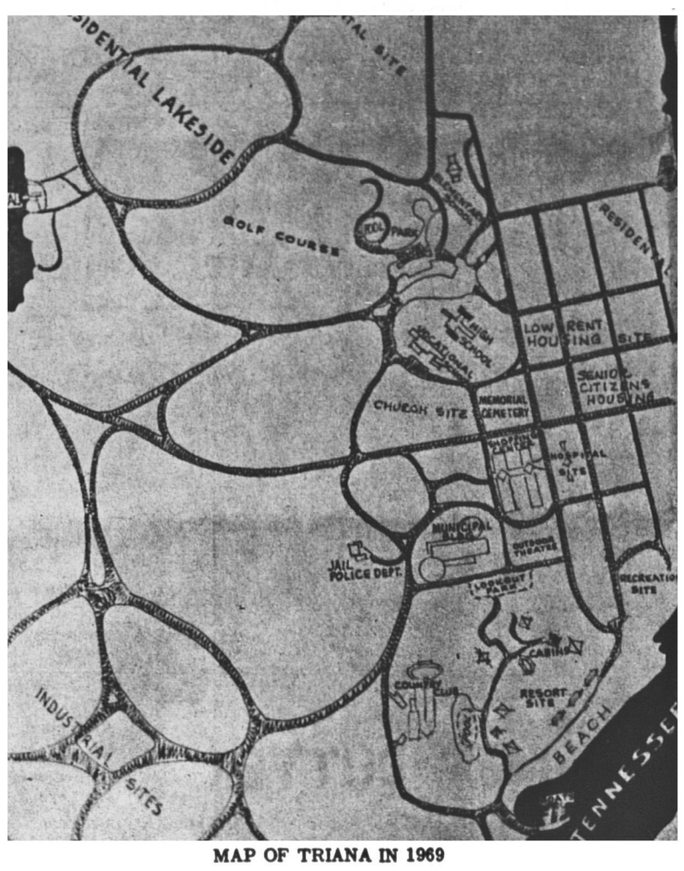
Beatles Fans Go Nuts

Photographs by Anne P. Buxton

and John Short



CLYDE FOSTER, MAYOR OF TRIANA



MAP OF TRIANA IN 1969

Young Triana Mayor Works Hard To Lift Community Out of Poverty

TEXT BY PHILIP P. ARDERY; PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN H. YOUNG

TRIANA--Look at the map on this page before you read any further. Quite a city, isn't it? There's a country club, an industrial park, senior citizens' housing, and lots more.

It's Triana, Ala., in 1969.

Right now Triana, southwest of Huntsville in Madison County, is a quiet, shady, 200-acre farm town. It has 250 residents, 11 street lights, and one store. It doesn't look much like the booming city on the map.

But if you knew what Triana used to look like, you would see the almost all-Negro town has come a long way fast. Three months ago it had no street lights and no store. Thirteen months ago, Triana didn't even officially exist.

The man who has put the town on the move is Clyde Foster, a 34-year-old graduate of Alabama A&M and a mathematician at the Marshall Space Flight Center near Huntsville.

When he moved here from Birmingham ten years ago, Triana was just a sleepy little hamlet. Within a few years he decided to go to work to convince his neighbors that organizing into a town would benefit them. It took five full years of lobbying before a majority of the residents came around to agreeing with him.

But the hard work paid off. When Triana was incorporated last August, county officials appointed Foster mayor.

Foster combines the best parts of politician and businessman. He is a jovial back-slapper with a quick, enterprising mind.

The combination is just what Triana needs. In a business meeting with local government officials, Foster will flash his broad smile, pat his contented belly, talk about the weather, and end up getting just what he wants.

Dark suit & blueprints

The next day he'll put on a dark suit and fly to Washington, carrying a briefcase stuffed with blueprints and fact sheets. This way he gets federal cooperation too.

Triana is blossoming with benefits of the Mayor's quick change technique:

*Madison County has put up street lights, street signs, and stop signs, and is in the process of paving most of the town's roads.

*School-age youngsters, paid by the Federal Job Corps program have cleared away much of the underbrush that once smothered the town.

*One couple, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Harris, have set up a grocery store with the help of a $2500 federal small business loan.

*Several citizens have repaired their homes with loans from the Farm Home Administration.

*Foster has landed a $44,000 loan from the U.S. Community Facilities Administration to provide Triana with running water. Today, residents still use oil drums for water storage.

"More people, more everything"

"We plan to start laying pipes sometime in September," Foster said. "Then this town will really start to grow--more people, more everything."

As soon as Triana's water system is operating, Foster is going to ask for another federal loan to build a small shopping center. He has already drawn the blueprints for the center, which will contain a two-chair barber shop, a two-chair beauty parlor, a cafe, and other stores.

The plans for new facilities go on and on. "I get carried away just thinking about them," Foster said.

Most of Triana's improvements have been built with federal anti-poverty money. "These anti-poverty loans make it easier on the poor man," Foster said. "You can do a whole lot with a little know-how and no money. All you have to do is present a sound, practical plan."

Triana will be building on credit for a long time to come. Right now the town is as poor as any in the state.

Only one-fourth of the men have full-time jobs. All the others are on relief. A beer tax and traffic fines provide all the town's revenue, and the fines go to support the three-man police force.

There's so little money in the treasury that Mayor Foster and the five city councilmen returned their salaries for this year.

"We had to," one councilman explained, "just to keep the town alive."

Triana is poor in skills, too. Only four professional people live there: Foster and three schoolteachers. The mayor says the education problem is a big one, perhaps the biggest Triana faces. He is encouraging young people to go to college and then return to help build Triana.

But the people of Triana aren't discouraged by the odds they face. "These people really want to improve themselves. Nothing's going to stop them," Foster said.

It wasn't always that way. Foster has touched off a spark in the community. He's like the schoolteacher who gets the students so interested that they start working hard on their own.

"You see that stone building across the way?" said one Triana man. "That used to be a garage, but now it's City Hall. It's fixed up inside, and we done it, all of us, with our own hands."

Several residents have decided to set up their own businesses. That's why Foster drew up plans for the shopping center.

"We've got our share of shade tree mechanics and back porch barbers," Foster said. "Now they'll be able to have real businesses."

One of these hopeful businessmen is young Percy Grays. "My boy Percy," said his father Harry Grays, "he knows a lot about cars, works on 'em right here in the yeard. Well, when this thing gets built, he'll be running a garage."

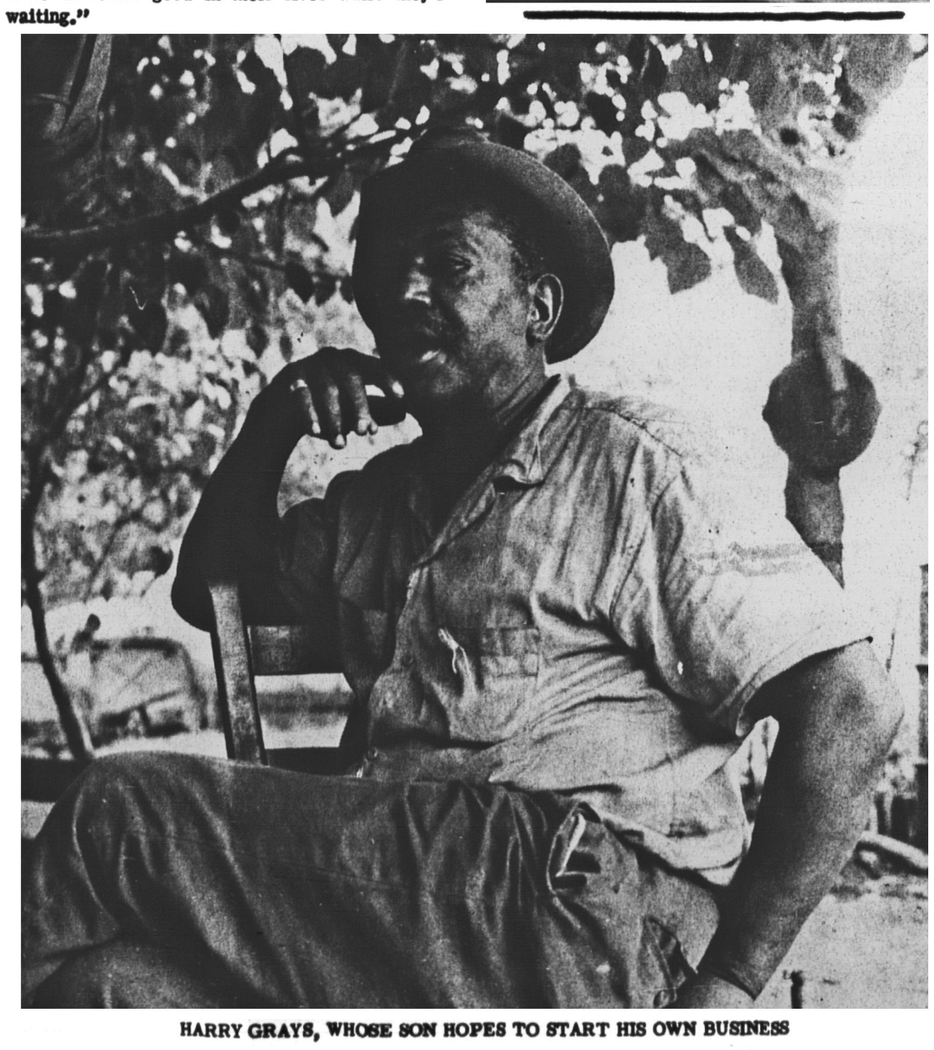
It won't happen overnight. The citizens aren't even used to the street signs yet. If you ask Mrs. Harris how to get to City Hall, she'll still say, "Go down past the church and turn right at the row of mailboxes."

For all Mayor Foster's optimism, it won't happen by 1969, either. The town needs more educated citizens before it can hope to look like that map. Even with federal loans, building from scratch is a long, hard process.

But the spark is there. "You should have seen this place the first night the lights went on," Foster said. "I never will forget that. The people just walked around all night."

"Folks here have always had something to hope for--going to heaven, joining the band of angels," he went on. "Well, here's their chance to put a little material good in their lives while they're waiting."

TRIANA RESIDENT DRAWS WATER FROM WELL. PIPES WILL BE LAID THIS FALL.



HARRY GRAYS, WHOSE SON HOPES TO START HIS OWN BUSINESS

Atty. General Ready to Accept Change But Not to Initiate It

ATTORNEY RICHMOND FLOWERS IN HIS MONTGOMERY OFFICE

TEXT BY MARSHALL BLOOM; PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPPLER

MONTGOMERY--"By 1970, there will be absolutely no chance for anybody to be elected here who doesn't counsel moderation," said Attorney General Richmond Flowers in an interview last week.

Flowers himself has counseled moderation since his inauguration in 1963, when he called for "calm deliberations and cool calculations." His stand has brought him into sharp conflict with Governor George Wallace.

Although he has simply spoken out against violence and urged acceptance of inevitable change, he has been attacked as a traitor to the white race.

Attacks hurt his chances

These attacks have hurt his political chances. He said he was "not planning at this time" to run for office in 1966, but his final decision would not be made for one or two months. "I want to see what effect the new voting rights law has," he said.

Flowers said he was confident that by 1970 there will be large numbers of Negro voters. He said he planned to run for office in 1968 or 1970. "I definitely will not retire from politics," he declared.

Flowers pinned his own hopes on the national Democratic Party. He blamed the defeat of the national Democratic party in Alabama last fall on Barry Goldwater and Democrats who were not "true Democrats."

"The people will return to the Democratic party," he said. "The national Democrats--whites and Negroes--have got to work together."

Is a coalition of Alabama whites and Negroes possible?

"Yes, sir!" Flowers snapped back. "There's a good many people working on it now."

He cited the recent integrated meeting of Mississippi Democrats in Jackson as an example of what he thought Alabama Democrats should be doing.

"I'm a segregationist"

In many speeches Flowers insists that he is a segregationist. He reminds his audience that his grandfathers fought for the Confederacy.

Does he consider himself a segregationist as most people in his audience use that word?

"No," he replied slowly. "The only place it concerns me is socially.

"I am willing to give every man an equal shake. Economically, it's high time we judged people as individuals. . .Educationally, too. Every other way except socially.

"A man has a right to associate with whom he pleases," Flowers said. This sounded like the beginning of a standard conservative argument. But then Flowers added, "Public places have got to be open to all."

It is up to the person who doesn't want integration to leave an integrated facility, he said:

Moving in the movies

"Suppose there is an individual next to me in a picture show whom I object to. I have the choice of moving or staying there. I have moved in theaters many times because of white people I didn't want to sit beside."

Would he prefer two sets of comparable facilities, one for Negroes and the other for whites?

"I don't know," he replied after a pause. "I doubt it. I have always been willing to try new ideas."

Flowers said he believed that much of the whites' present hysteria comes from their exaggerated fears of what integration would bring. "Ninety-nine per cent of the people have no idea who stayed in a hotel room next to them," he said.

To calm these fears, Flowers called for "sound-thinking men" who will act "realistically."

He did not include the Rev. Martin Luther King among such "sound-thinking men." He said King was an extremist. "King and the Klan feed on each other," Flowers said. "Maybe King has accomplished something, but he's more of a deterrent now."

Bad leaders "stirred things up"

Flowers also strongly criticized "demagoguery" by Alabama politicians. He blamed many of the state's problems on "improper leadership. . .by those who have played on people's emotions and stirred things up to get themselves elected."

But Flowers is not seeking change. Rather, he is concerned with adjusting to changes which he considers inevitable. He said he frequently included two phrases in his speeches:

"Those were the good old days," but "Those days are gone forever."

Were they really so good? "No," he answered, "but we thought they were."

"If we could write history, we might write it differently," he said. 'That's the reason I say I'm a segregationist. I'm a Southerner.

"But those days are gone forever--I don't have my druthers. So I'm going to live life good and enjoy it, and try to improve it so that others can live it good and enjoy it."

The Cadillac She Got From Elvis

BY MARTHA HONEY

SEALE--Mrs. Herbert O. Smith and her husband run the Digger O'Dell farmers' market on state Highway 431 outside Seale, Ala.

Next to the small, worn-looking wooden building sits a huge purple '59 Cadillac convertible. It is a car with a history.

Mrs. Smith bought the Cadillac from Elvis Presley, the old rock'n'roll king, for $17,000. "He told me he paid $35,000 for it new," she said.

"He sold it to me when he went into the army," she said. "He gives his best friends first chance to buy his cars."

For many years Mrs. Smith lived near Elvis in her home town of Memphis, Tenn.

"Every movie queen in Memphis has had her picture taken sitting in the car," she added. "I guess it's the most photographed car in the world."

But the once-famous Cadillac is now a dull lavender. The canvas top is browned and cracking. The large silver Continental kit (where the spare tire is) has fallen off the back bumper.

The four gold hub caps are caked with dust and mud.

"Elvis would cry if he saw it now," she said. "The sun just dried it up."

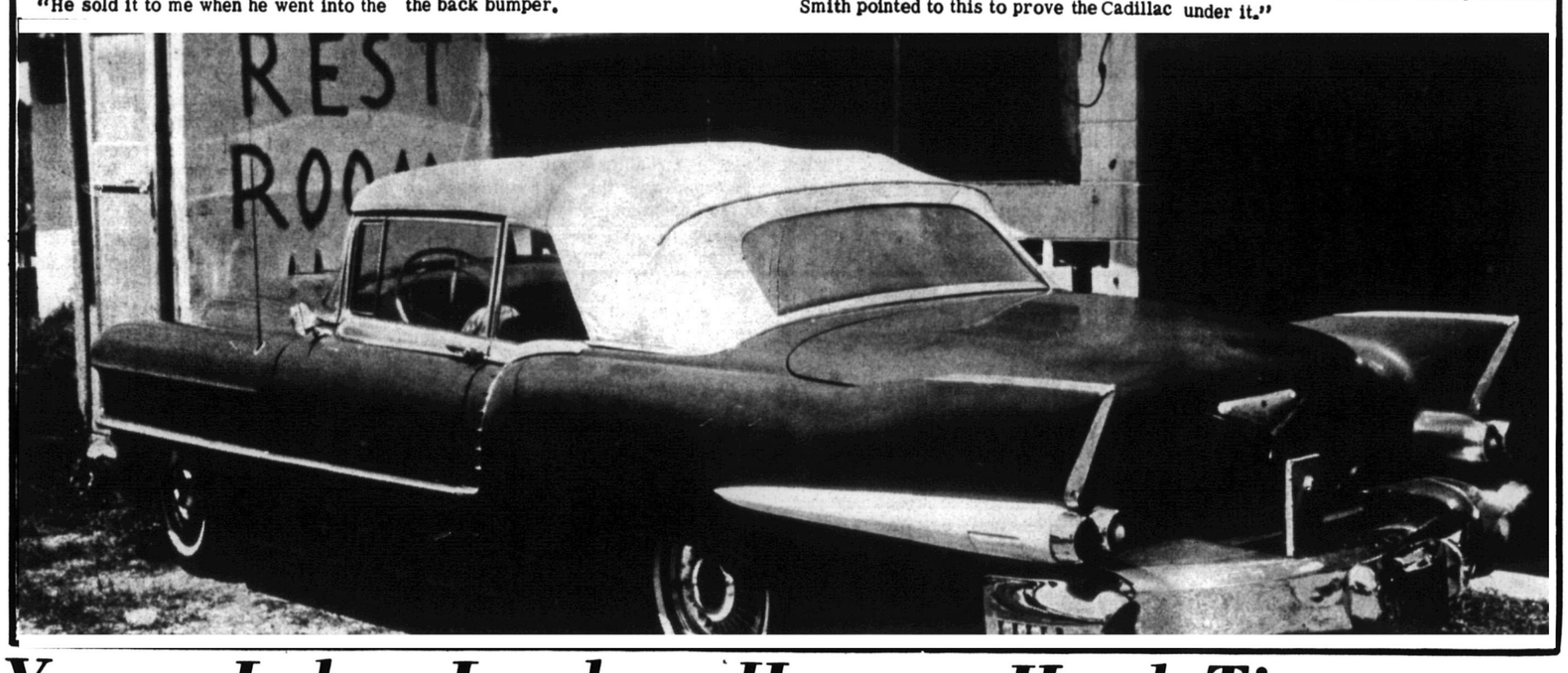
Mrs. Smith said the floor of the car is lined with purple mouton fur, once worth more the $1,000. "But my dog just chewed it to shreds," she said. "It used to be real beautiful."

On the car's front floor hump is a square leather patch engraved with the initials E.P. and several notes of music. Mrs. Smith pointed to this to prove the Cadillac once belonged to the famous hip-swinger.

"Elvis was always a real fine boy," Mrs. Smith said. "Never drank or cursed, and always treated his family and friends nice."

"The car still runs real good," Mrs. Smith said with pride. "We just got back from a trip to Memphis in it."

Her husband looked up from his wooden chair. "Only get six miles a gallon," he mumbled. "Ain't worth none of the trouble--I wish someone would put a bomb under it."



Young Labor Leaders Have a Hard Time Persuading Workers to Help Organize Unions

Leader Is Fired After Unionizing Factory

BY MARTHA HONEY

PHENIX CITY--"The hardest thing is for a man to make up his mind that he's a man," said 24-year-old Charlie Lee Davis.

Five months ago Davis worked as a skilled laborer at the Bickerstaff Brick Company, in Brickyard, outside Phenix City. He was fired after he organized 90 of the plant's 120 Negro employees into an AFL-CIO union.

"I didn't care too much about the job 'cause I started thinking about it way back, and I didn't think I had too much to lose," he said.

"Some of the other guys said I'd suffer for it, but I've suffered all my life. The bosses treat you so bad and talk to you all kinds of ways."

The Bickerstaff plant employs about 15 foremen, all white. Davis said they do the same work as the Negro laborers, but are paid about twice as much.

Many of the older workers did not join the union, he said. "They didn't have education, and they believed they couldn't do better than crawl back to the boss and work. They almost brain-washed the younger ones, but I kept building them up."

CHARLIE LEE DAVIS

After losing his job, Davis continued to act as local leader for the men. He received no salary.

"I planned to leave, but I began to think about the men and I decided to stay around for a while," he explained.

On Aug. 18, I.W. Blake, a professional union organizer, completed the work Davis had begun, by signing a contract with the management. This meant the plant owners, Richard and Frank Bickerstaff, had recognized the union.

The contract included a 10¢-per-hour wage increase, 3¢ an hour in welfare benefits, five paid holidays, and one week's vacation per year (going up to two weeks after five years, and three weeks after 20 years).

The union members unanimously approved the contract. It had most of the improvements they had been asking for.

Before the contract was signed, plant employees complained that almost all workers made $1.25 an hour, even for doing the more skilled jobs. "We were all skilled workers, and we were hired as common laborers," Davis said.

Davis said many workers were forced keep "begging and borrowing" from the bosses. Those who go in debt to the Bickerstaffs get pushed around a lot," he said.

Some of the union members live in houses owned by the Bickerstaff brothers. Davis said three families have been forced to move from these houses because they supported the union.

The head of one of these families, Jimmy Jackson, said he was not sorry to leave:

"You could sit in the house and look up at the ceiling and see what kind of night it was."

The Bickerstaffs could not be reached for comment.

Davis worked for six weeks a few months ago for a construction firm, but then was laid off. He cannot share in the benefits his efforts have won.

"I don't know how I'm managing, but somehow I still got my car," he said.

Eufaula Police

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Williams said later. A neighbor, Mrs. Virginia Sue Reeves, one of the many people who witnessed the incident, said:

"We'd seed all the lights blinking down the street. When we got up there, they had him down in the car and were beating him.

"One policeman told me, 'You black son of a bitch. Go ahead on.'

"I went on up the street and stopped. They had his feet and arms tied back together. And two cops was beating him. One was driving. All the further we could see was his head, and that was bleeding."

Another neighbor, Mrs. Annie Ruth Davis, said she drove up after Williams was in the police car. "I just about near went crazy, 'cause I saw Joseph's car and three police cars and I knew Joseph had (epileptic) spells."

"I asked one policeman had he had a spell. He told me, 'Hell, yeh, he had a spell. He knocked the hell out of me.' "

Williams was taken to the Eufaula jail.

A doctor ordered Williams moved to the Barbour County Hospital more than an hour later.

Mrs. Rogers was not allowed to see her brother while he was in jail. She said Chief Buck Abbott told her Williams was charged with drunk driving, running two stop signs and resisting arrest.

A neighbor said, "I know he had not been drinking 'cause he'd just come from a funeral."

Mrs. Rogers was told that her brother's chances of living would not be known for 72 hours. However, Williams is now listed in fair condition.

Police officials could not be reached for comment.

Coke Union Loses Again

BY MARSHALL BLOOM

SELMA--The union lost the election at the Coca-Cola plant here in 1961 because it could not get Negro support. On Aug. 18 of this year, it failed because it could not get white support.

In both cases, the workers voted race, not economics.

Protesting low salaries and long hours, a group of whites tried to start a union at the plant in 1961.

According to Henry Jenkins of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, the union lost the vote then because "the company got the Negroes to vote against it."

Many salaries at the plant are $32 a week--$29.66 take-home pay.

Because of this, Willie Fuller and other employes, encouraged by SNCC workers, tried to organize a union this year. They hoped to get some white votes in the election.

"We expect some support from our fellow white workers, even though the idea of trying again to get a union came from Negroes," Fuller said several weeks before the vote.

"After all, $1.25 an hour and a 40-hour week benefits some of them, too. In the long run, a union will help us all to live better."

At the election, whites and Negroes stood in different corners of the plant, waiting for the results.

Finally, a company lawyer announced: "Twenty-five no, 24 yes, the union lost."

This was greeted by one "Yippee!" and handclapping by the whites.

"I didn't want to join no nigger organization," said one white worker, explaining his opposition to the union.

In the other corner, the Negroes were silent as Fuller explained the situation to them in low, sad tones. Then the Negroes huddled together in groups to discuss who had "sold them out."

There were about 30 eligible Negro voters. They could have made up a majority.

Fuller said he would not return to work "at least this week."

When he does, working conditions will be the same. But the division between whites and blacks may be a little sharper.

Sermon of the Week

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

to signal His coming. "How about the flying saucers?" he asked.

But whether Christ returns to earth in our lifetime or not, the only remedy for our social unrest is "the converted heart, the changed life," Dr. Philpot said.

"We should be at peace with all men... The color of a man's skin doesn't have a thing to do with that."

Hunger Strike in Barbour

BARBOUR COUNTY -- Four voting rights demonstrators staged four- and five-day hunger strikes in the Barbour County jail in Clayton last week.

They first said they would fast until federal voting examiners came to the county. But they ended the hunger strike when they were released from jail Tuesday on appeal bond.

In a quick trial without lawyers the day before, they and three other marchers had all been sentenced to a $100 fine or one to six months in jail on various charges.

"I feel kind of sickish," said SCOPE worker Sue Kenderdine, one of the fasters, before she left jail. "But I've been well enough to read a Bible, the only book I could get."

Nearly 200 more demonstrators were arrested and jailed Monday and Tuesday for participating in sit-ins at the Eufaula courthouse. There have been five other demonstrations for more registration days within the past week.

In the demonstrations SCOPE workers have asked county officials to hold a two-week registration period immediately, including Saturdays and two nights each week.

In answer to the SCOPE demands, the county board of registrars announced that there will be 30 registration days in Barbour County between October and December.

"To accept only this would be to accept a weak compromise," said Larry Butler, local SCOPE leader.

On Monday, Eufaula Mayor E.H. Graves Jr. told the demonstrators, "I have no power to provide more registration days."

The large group answered the mayor with prayers and freedom songs.

One verse referred to the recent police beating of a visitor to Eufaula.

After nearly three hours of this, police arrested the demonstrators.

Big Vote, Thin Support Upset Moderate Wilson

BY GREG KANNERSTEIN

TUSCALOOSA--"It's the greatest community tragedy I've ever heard of," a man said here last week. "Charley Wilson was the most liberal candidate Tuscaloosa's ever had or probably will have."

But other residents were not sorry that Charles A. Wilson had lost in the Aug. 17 election for mayor.

One who wasn't sorry said, "This is a fine town--and now it's going to stay that way."

Wilson had hoped to become mayor by getting both white and Negro votes. He campaigned for 14 months, spending much more time and energy than the other eight candidates.

Many people thought Wilson would come out first in the Aug. 17 election. But he finished third, missing a place in last Tuesday's run-off election by 224 votes.

Present Mayor George Van Tassel polled 2,205 votes on Aug. 17, and State Representative William D. Campbell Jr. got 1,601.

Wilson--whose supporters had expected between 2,000 and 3,500 votes--got only 1,378.

Wilson had promised to attract more industry and jobs for Tuscaloosa, and to improve communication between the city government and local Negroes.

He was supported by many white liberals, and by the Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee, the local SCLC affiliate headed by the Rev. T.Y. Rogers Jr.

After Wilson lost, surprised observers asked two questions:

What brought more than 7,100 voters--a huge total in the summer vacation period--to the polls? (About 5,500 had been expected.)

What happened to hundreds of people who had promised to vote for Wilson?

Politics, religion and race were part of the answers.

Candidates for mayor did not run with party labels, but Wilson had been active as a moderate Republican. His Republicanism may have cost him votes among liberal Democrats and Negroes.

Wilson worked actively for New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller before the 1964 Presidential election. But he kept his party affiliation out of the mayoral campaign.

Still, many Democrats evidently felt they could not vote for a Republican in any situation.

Furthermore, many Negroes had turned away from the Republican party forever after the nomination of Barry Goldwater in 1964.

Wilson is a Unitarian -- not the most popular religion in Alabama.

And Wilson may have lost votes from both whites and Negroes because of the race question.

"I don't know much about him," one white man said, "but if he's the niggers' candidate, he ain't mine."

Negro leaders on the other hand, didn't convince all the Negroes that Wilson was the man who could help them most.

"I'm not votin' for no white man in this town," said one Negro.

For many reasons, some Tuscaloosans said they felt the city would suffer for its failure to elect its most liberal office-seeker.

"They'll be darkies in the streets demonstrating now," said a white man who didn't vote.

"We've already lost a $25,000,000 educational facility because they didn't trust our racial situation -- and 500 additional jobs," said another white resident.

And Charles A. Wilson, insurance man

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

Nightriders Shoot Out Woman's Eye

BIRMINGHAM--A 32-year-old Birmingham woman had her eye shot out by unidentified night riders last week.

Miss Mary Jo Stanford, a white saleswoman, said two Negroes fired a shotgun blast into her car early last Friday on Highway 11 in Tuscaloosa County.

Robert Creel, Alabama Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, said in Hartselle last weekend that Miss Stanford was shot because her car was the same make and model as his.

Creel has reported recent threats on his life.

Creel also said he thought Matt Murphy, the Klan's Imperial Klonsel, was investigating the shooting when he was killed in a crash on Highway 11.

Miss Stanford's step-father, Emmett C. Buchanan, said, "Mary Jo can't understand who did this to her, but she says she knows it was two Negroes."

He said that, according to Miss Stanford, one of the Negroes tried to get into her car after the shooting, but her screams attracted a passing truck driver.

Tuscaloosa County Sheriff Nathan Chism said there was no apparent motive for the attack. Miss Stanford was in fair condition in University Hospital.

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COURIER Holds Journalism Conference at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE--More than 50 Alabamians, Northern students, civil rights leaders and professional journalists--Negro and white--gathered at Tuskegee Institute last weekend for a journalism conference sponsored by the SOUTHERN COURIER.

SOUTHERN COURIER editors, reporters and distributors from Auburn, Mobile, Tuskegee, Marion, Greensboro, Greenville, Troy, Birmingham, Gadsden, Eutaw, Selma, Montgomery, Luverne, Prattville and the Atlanta office met together for the first time.

It was not a conference of speeches, but of questions and discussion. Meetings were held in a large circle, and talk continued in smaller groups long after the formal sessions had broken up.

Eugene Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, participated in a conference session on press coverage of civil rights activities Saturday night.

Afterwards, he took part in an informal, wide-ranging discussion over Coke and potato chips with SOUTHERN COURIER staffers and other journalists. The talk session did not break up until the early morning hours.

Much of the discussion at the conference was about the kind of news the SOUTHERN COURIER should print. One reporter asked whether the paper should print a story critical of a civil rights group.

Ken Fields of Troy answered, "If you're right, you're right; if you're wrong, you're wrong. If you find the facts, print them."

The conference participants also discussed the importance of giving both sides of a story.

O.B. Green of Greensboro said that "people don't think about what they read in a newspaper. If they read someone's going to the moon, they just believe it."

Sunday morning's discussion was about how the shooting of Jonathan Daniels and the Rev. Richard Morrisroe should be covered.

Reporters David M. Gordon and Edward M. Rudd explained what they had done the day before to get the story.

Patterson commented, "The man in Hayneville is like the Negro rioter in Watts (Los Angeles). He can't understand what's happening around him and he can't do anything about it, so he shoots."

A feature of the conference was the Saturday afternoon softball (some called it stumble-ball) game. One side was leading the other 23 to 2 when a peace treaty was signed.

Professional journalists at the conference included Neil Davis, editor of the Lee County Bulletin, and reporters from Life, Newsweek and the Alabama Journal.

Representatives of civil rights groups included Junius Griffin, SCLC press secretary; Julian Hall, Alabama NAACP field director, and Barbara Brandt of SNCC.

Community Reports

Greenville

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--Elmore's Five and Dime store was picketed by seven local people last week. Negroes said lack of police protection led to several violent incidents, but police said protection was provided.

Local Negroes claim that John King, manager of Elmore's in Greenville, has refused to follow the Elmore chain's policy of non-discrimination.

The Negroes say Elmore's in Greenville does not employ any Negroes, although 40 to 50 per cent of its business comes from Negro customers.

King said Elmore's did not discriminate:

"We take job applications without regard to race, creed, color, religion or what have you. I'm going by the law--I guess I'm the only one in Greenville. It takes a little time to work things out.

"We can't hire just anybody. They've got to be qualified."

Last Saturday at noon, R.B. Cottonreader, Lynn Kilgore, Joanne Jones (a local person) and John Harris had an audience with King. They said the meeting was very unsatisfactory.

During the conversation, they said, King continually referred to Negroes as "boys," "girls" and even "niggers." According to members of the group, he told them, "You are not the federal government, so you can't tell me what to do."

The group asked King to hire three Negroes. They said their request was met with unfavorable response.

"I told them we were going by the law, and there was no discrimination against them," said King.

According to the demonstrators, this is what happened next:

At 3 p.m., seven local kids, led by 19-year-old Charles Chatham, began picketing Elmore's.

Three minutes later, Cottonreader and Harris, coming from the Western Union office, were chased by three white men armed with knives. They said police looked on, but did nothing. Both managed to escape.

Then the whites began to gather in a mob.

Cheatham went to a phone to call a car for the civil rights workers. And there he was attacked and kicked in the stomach by three white men.

The mob had grown tremendous--probably 400 now. There were five regular policemen, and about 20 civilians who had been picked off the streets and given badges, helmets and guns.

A car of state troopers, the sheriff and his deputies, the chief of police, and Elijah Poole (of the famed Poole family of Greenville) were also present.

With all this law, the demonstrators felt they had no protection, and left the area.

Police Chief E.B. Stafford said it was "not true" that his men did not protect the demonstrators.

"They had protection from the time they got there until the time they left," he said.

The chief said he was not aware of any violence resulting from the demonstration:

"The claimed there was, but I couldn't find any."

Montgomery

BY GLORIA GERMAN

MONTGOMERY -- I picketed Moore's store last month. I was picketing this store because the proprietor slapped and kicked a Negro woman.

I felt it was my duty as a Montgomery citizen to do something about this.

About 12:30 p.m. July 28, I was approached by the assistant chief of police, D.H. Lackey. He asked whether or not I was going to leave.

I told Chief Lackey I was out to accomplish something and that I intended to reach my goal. He said, "I didn't ask you that. I asked whether you were going to leave or not."

I told him, no I wasn't. Then he put me under arrest. I was then taken to the county courthouse, where I was put in a detention home. I spent five hours alone in my locked room.

I thought the outside world had forgotten about me, especially my mother.

At about 6:30 p.m. I heard the boys' counselor opening the door, and he brought in my three best friends. I was relieved a little, but then he said, "If you girls sing and disturb Mrs. Hall, then you will be sent upstairs to the county jail."

We sang, and were sent upstairs. I didn't mind going upstairs, but there weren't any beds, and they turned the air-conditioning on you. We weren't prepared for that.

We sang until 3 a.m. that morning.

The people varied. Some were curious, and the others just didn't care whether or not we were there.

The second time I went to jail, on July 30, was nearly the same as before. I stayed until the morning of Aug. 1.

The experience in jail was one I'll never forget. I am willing to go again if necessary.

Luverne

BY ROBERT LEE STRINGER

A few weeks ago, two Negro youths, Jesse Salter Jr. and I, sought jobs at one of the town's leading stores, the Piggly Wiggly.

After days of repeatedly coming back to the store for the decision of the manager, we were finally told by the manager that we didn't pass a test which he had given.

After this incident, Negroes began to spend their money where Negroes were employed.

After this went on for approximately a week, the manager of the Piggly Wiggly reconsidered and requested that the two "boys" come back and re-take the test.

This time we passed, but were told that we had to wait our turn because of several other applications that were, according to the manager, "ahead of" ours.

There is a Biblical passage which reads, "Ask and it shall be given, seek and ye shall find." We asked, but was it given? We sought, but what did we find?

There too is another Biblical passage which reads, "The Lord helps those who in turn help themselves."

To me, this passage seems logical. It reminds me of a story an old neighboring farmer used to tell during his many engagements in friendly conversation and general debate. He said:

"If I just sit and pray to the Lord day in and day out for a bountiful crop. . .just pray for fine fat hogs and cows, and don't never move a lick to plant no seed or throw an ear of corn or two to the cows and hogs. . .come harvest time, although I've prayed--and plenty hard, too--I'll still be in the same shape I was in back in the spring of the year."

It seems as if we the Negro citizens of Luverne and Crenshaw County could easily fit ourselves and our conduct into the story related by this farmer. We've been doing an awful lot of praying, but not enough work to substantiate our praying.

How many stores are there in our "fair" city where Negroes are employed in the same capacity as whites?

How many Negro city councilmen are there, or for that matter how many Negro firemen?

Doctor Says: Keep Watch For Seven Cancer Signals

BY WILLIAM W. STEWART
M.D., F.A.C.O.G.

DEAR DOCTOR: What about cancer?

CANCER HAS always been one of man's most dreaded diseases. But doctors now are realizing that most cancers can be cured if discovered early enough. Therefore you should:

*Have a yearly examination by your doctor.

*Be able to recognize the seven danger signals of cancer.

*Check with your doctor immediately if any of the danger signals appear.

These seven danger signals are:

UNUSUAL BLEEDING or DISCHARGE: This means any abnormal secretion from any part of the body, especially the body openings.

A LUMP or THICKENING IN THE BREAST or ELSEWHERE: Cancer of the breast is the most common cancer among women. It can also occur in men. This sign also applies to any change in a lump or thickening that has existed for several years.

A SORE THAT DOES NOT HEAL: This applies to any type of sore regardless of its location. Although an ulcer is technically a "sore in the stomach," if it does not heal normally, there is a good chance it may be cancerous.

CHANGE IN BOWEL or BLADDER HABITS: This may be in the form of either constipation or diarrhea. Somethmes urination may come too frequently or not a all.

HOARSENESS or PERSISTENT COUGH: These signs are too often passed over as a "smoker's cough" or a "change in the weather." But when they persist and don't seem to respond to any remedy, beware of cancer.

INDIGESTION or DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING: These are often the first signs of cancer of the stomach, small bowel or esophagus (gullet). X-rays will probably be necessary to make the diagnosis and the treatment may involve surgery.

CHANGE IN A WART OR MOLE: These changes include darkening (pigmentation), growing, becoming sore or bleeding.

A common type of cancer, and one which can be easily prevented, is cancer of the uterus in women. This type of cancer can be detected by the "Pap test."

Finally, periodic dental examinations help your dentist to detect any conditions which might lead to cancer of the mouth.

Coleman Shoots As Rights Group Nears Grocery

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

there to meet them when they got out.

After the freed demonstrators were ordered off jail property, said witnesses to the shootings, they waited a block away for a ride back to Selma.

After 20 minutes, four of them--Daniels, Father Morrisroe, and two Negro girls--decided to go across the street to buy soft drinks at a grocery store.

Witnesses said that as the group approached the store, Coleman stepped out of his car and shot the two clergymen.

Sheriff Frank Ryals said that Coleman had gone down to the store to answer a complaint about the singing and picketing.

"We weren't demonstrating at all," said one of the Negroes who was close to the shooting. "We were just standing around because we didn't have any place to go after jail."

"Fever is at a high pitch," said one prominent white resident of Hayneville. He said that white people feel they are being "pushed up in a corner and stepped on.

"I think it is a strong resentment for these outside people, combined with a lot of frustration over the encroachments of the federal government."

Thomas Coleman may have felt more personally threatened by the movement than others. His sister, Hulda Coleman, is superintendent of the Lowndes County schools, which are to be desegregated this fall for the first time.

"She was upset," said a white man who knows the Colemans, "and I know it was on his mind."

White residents of the county said they wouldn't stand for the advances of the civil rights movement now, any more than they did in March, when Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo was shot on Highway 80 in Lowndes.

"This has been expected for a good while," said a white man who lives in a large brick house in Hayneville. "If they continue this thing it will happen again--maybe not here, but somewhere."

Now that Daniels is dead, the Negroes in the movement are more determined than ever to reach the goal he helped set for them.

"We ain't going to shed a tear for John," said Carmichael at the mass meeting, "'cause John is going to live in this county . . .We ain't going to resurrect John, we're going to resurrect ourselves."

SNCC has brought in 11 of its "toughest, most intellectual" staff workers from all over the South to work in a two-week crash voter-registration program.

Friends Remember Daniels

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Daniels had been working in Lowndes County for about three weeks.

After he came down for the Selma march in the spring, he stayed in Selma through the first week of May, went back to school in Cambridge, Mass., to take his exams, and returned to Selma at the beginning of July.

While in Selma, Daniels worked mainly "to open up avenues of communication," according to a Catholic priest there. "He was so likable that he had no trouble getting to know anyone."

In Selma, he had a fair amount of contact with the white community, but when he started working out in Lowndes, he felt a difference.

"He mentioned to me," said one of his best friends in the county, "that the white people are cruel and ugly. He said every time you look at them, they have an ugly look on their face."

"John wasn't blinded by religious love for everyone," said a SNCC attorney who worked with Daniels. "He saw his function as a minister working to change things."

Daniels decided to become a minister in 1959, after his father died. He graduated from Virginia Military Institute at the top of his class, spent one year in graduate school at Harvard, and then entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Cambridge.

He would have finished his ministerial studies next June.

Daniels loved working in Lowndes County, and was planning to move out there from Selma for the last month of the summer. He also wanted to come back to the county again next summer to work with the projects and the people he enjoyed so much.

"We're all just shocked," a Negro schoolteacher in the county said. "We felt like he was one of our family."

FATHER MORRISROE

Father Richard Morrisroe, the 26-year-old Catholic priest seriously wounded in the shooting, hadn't had time to become part of "the family" in Lowndes County.

He had participated in the Selma march, but he arrived in Lowndes County only three days before he was arrested in Fort Deposit.

"He was a great guy," one SNCC worker said. "We just wish we had had more time to get to know him better."

Back in Chicago, where Father Morrisroe was an assistant pastor at a predominantly Negro Catholic church, people came to his church to pray for his recovery as soon as news of the shooting spread.

"He was an extremely dedicated young man," said the Rev. Edmund Burke of Chicago. "He was loved by the people for his dedication."

THOMAS L. COLEMAN

Thomas L. Coleman, 55, the man who has been charged with first-degree murder in the Daniels shooting, is a member of one of Hayneville's most prominent families.

His father, Jesse Coleman, was county superintnedent of schools, and his sister Hulda Coleman, now holds that position.

His friends say he is not the sort of person who would shoot someone.

"He is respected in the community," a deputy sheriff said. "He laughs and jokes a lot. I'd call him a friendly person."

"He was not the kind to lose his mind, and let things get away from him," another friend said. "No one really knows whether any anger was there or not."

Miss. Clergyman Helped Negroes

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

First Unitarian Church of Jackson, last winter. Last year other white churches in Jackson were having Negroes arrested for attempting church integration.

Mr. Thompson's congregation has about a half dozen Negro members. It is the only white church in Jackson that any Negroes attend regularly.

He was ahead of his time in not fearing open friendship with Negroes. The night he was shot, he had driven John Frazier, president of the NAACP Youth Council in Jackson, to Lynch Street. He has helped shepherd many Negro as well as white visitors around Jackson.

He was ahead of his time in offering assistance to the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), hated by most white Mississippians. Civil rights workers remember that he came several times to the old COFO headquarters on Lynch Street, to offer housing, food, money or information.

Friends described Mr. Thompson as a soft-spoken man, shy and gentle. He wears rimless glasses.

Mr. Thompson comes from Terre Haute, Ind. He attended Tufts University, Harvard Divinity School, Meadville Theological Seminary and the University of Chicago. In the 1930's he was a labor organizer.

When Mr. Thompson came to the Jackson church two years ago, he did not plan to concentrate on race relations.

But he wrote this week in the Unitarian-Universalist News, a mimeographed newsletter he sends his congregation:

"Although the minister had intended to concentrate his community action in the field of mental health, the needs of the reorganized Mississippi Council soon became paramount."

Mr. Thompson has worked hard as voluntary secretary for the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, one of the very few bi-racial organizations in the state.

He has tried to overcome the fear that white Mississippians have of meeting with the Mississippi Council. Mr. Thompson persuaded white moderate clergymen, editors, and some business and professional people to attend integrated meetings of the Council.

TUSCALOOSA ELECTION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

and land developer, said:

"My sojourn into local politics is over. I don't think I'll ever run for anything again. I have six children. I owe them something, too."

In Tuesday's run-off, Van Tassel kept his job by beating Campbell, 3,494 votes to 3,059.

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