

Two Sides of the Coin in Alabama

Senators Kill Wallace's Bill; All-White Jury Frees Wilkins

Quick Verdict in Hayneville

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HAYNEVILLE--Would there have been a different verdict in the Collie Leroy Wilkins trial with Negroes on the jury?

Wilkins' lawyer, former Birmingham mayor Art Hanes, didn't think so. "Most of the Negroes are fair-minded people," Hanes said last Friday, after an all-white jury cleared Wilkins of the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo.

"It's an injustice to say they would have displayed any bias," Hanes said. It took the 12 white men on the jury an hour and 44 minutes to decide that Wilkins was innocent. Only they could explain the not-guilty verdict, and they weren't talking.

Wilkins, a 21-year-old mechanic, was charged with fatally shooting Mrs. Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker from Detroit, last March 25, after the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

In Wilkins' first trial on the murder charge last May, the jury was unable to agree on a verdict.

Afterwards, many people criticized Circuit Solicitor Arthur E. Gamble for a weak prosecution, and they said Judge T. Werth Thagard's rulings were too favorable to Wilkins.

People across the country condemned Wilkins' lawyer, the late Matt Murphy, for the racist arguments he gave to the jury.

But none of these things figured in last week's trial. Alabama Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers took over the prosecution from Gamble, Flowers and his assistant, Joe Breck Gantt, were forceful and thorough all through the trial.

Judge Thagard consistently ruled for the state on questions of evidence. In some instances, his rulings were the exact opposites of ones he had made in May.

And Wilkins' new lawyer, Hanes, stuck to the evidence most of the time. Hanes had come into the case after Murphy, the Ku Klux Klan's Imperial Klonsel, died in an auto crash.

Flowers provided the most dramatic moments of the trial when he gave the state's final argument to the jury.

The attorney general is an unpopular man in Lowndes County.

When he rose to address the jury, there was a second when it seemed that nobody even breathed.

Then for 30 minutes, the attorney general used honest anger, Southern psychology, tales of the Confederacy and Bible-reading to convince the jury of Wilkins' guilt.

In 1861, he said, his grandfather went up to Greenville "and became Private James D. Flowers in the Army of the Confederacy."

On the night before the Battle of Nashville, said the attorney general, his grandfather was "trying to get his feet out of the snow, because he didn't have any bottoms in his shoes."

A captain suggested to Pvt. Flowers that he go over to the Union lines, where he could find warmth and food. But, said Flowers, his grandfather replied:

"I got a job to do... and I'm going to do the best that I can."

"I had a job to do," Flowers said, "and I want to humbly say that I did the very best I could."

Then he told the jury, "Now, gentlemen, just like Private Jim, you've got

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Farmers Plan ASCS Races

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

SELMA -- Jack McNair had worked his 130-acre farm in Wilcox County for 33 years before the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service came along in 1938.

Since then, he has voted every fall in the ASCS community committee elections, the first step towards choosing the men who decide cotton allotments.

This year, he will be one of the first Negroes to run in this election in Wilcox County -- and for that matter, in Alabama.

He and 37 other Negro farmers, who have also thrown their hats into the ASCS ring, met here last Saturday to discuss their political future. They came from Barbour, Dallas, Greene, Lowndes, and Wilcox counties.

They had about two weeks to campaign before the first ballots were sent out for the Nov. 12 election. But before they could discuss the future, there were many questions about the present ASCS structure they wanted to clear up.

"Say in the case of my oldbeat where I live," said McNair. "We have four black men running for this committee. Now when the ballot comes out with the five white men on it too, should we vote for two colored and three white?"

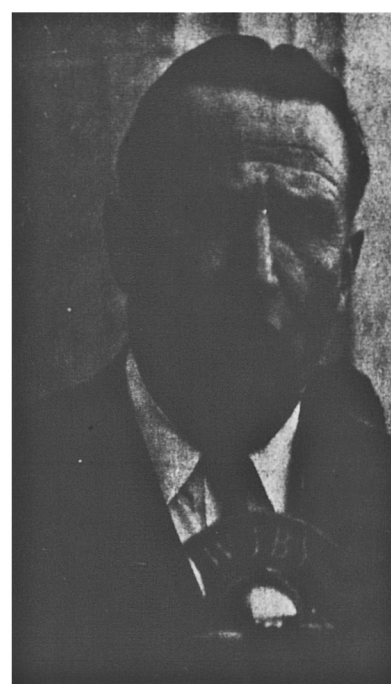
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WILKINS FLEES PHOTOGRAPHERS



SEN. KENNETH HAMMOND



LT. GOV. JAMES B. ALLEN

Special Session Ends

With Humor, Regrets

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY -- The floor of the Senate chamber was littered with cigarette butts, peanut shells, and a dozen men in rumpled suits.

The men crunched the debris underfoot as they milled around, shaking hands, slapping backs, and trading jokes.

The gallery above was empty save for an old man, two giggling teen-age girls and several abandoned Coke bottles. The hands of the big clock over the lieutenant governor's chair stood at 4:55 p.m.

That was the scene last Friday as Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, a massive man with the face of a benevolent hawk, dropped the gavel for the last time on the Senate's special session.

It was an anticlimactic final act for the Senate that, 100 minutes before, had dealt a sharp blow to Alabama's folk hero, Gov. George C. Wallace.

The Senate had failed by three votes to give the governor the opportunity to succeed himself in office.

The vote followed days of rambling, one-sided debate against the bill.

The senators put on a good show. It had serious drama, light comedy, some suspense, a little mystery--and enough boring moments to keep the vending machines busy outside in the hall.

It cost the state's taxpayers \$7,000 per day.

The filibustering senators took hour-long turns at the microphones. Sometimes they forgot just when they had started.

"How much time do I have left?" Senator Bob Gilchrist of Morgan County, floor leader of the bill's opponents, asked at one point.

"Too much," shouted a Wallace supporter from the rear of the chamber. As Senator L.D. Bentley of Blount

County reminded his audience that succession was "a serious matter," a spectator tossed a cigar over the gallery railing to a friend on the floor below.

Repeating the charge that Wallace's supporters were "arm-twisting" in an effort to get votes, Gilchrist said:

"We had to hire three chiropractors to keep our men's arms in place. We wouldn't want them to go around looking deformed."

Even Senator Kenneth Hammond of DeKalb, who sharply attacked the governor, first paused to take note of his own position as a crucial "mystery vote."

"I've been in the same situations before and I like it," Hammond said gleefully.

In the closing minutes of the session, Lt. Gov. Allen presented Gilchrist with the gavel used during the historic proceedings.

"I want to note that mementoes are usually kept to remember something that was done," Allen said. "This one is for something that was not done. It's the gavel that did not gavel the succession bill through to passage."

A moment later, someone asked Senator Roland Cooper of Wilcox County, leader of the Wallace forces, how he felt about his defeat.

"My father and mother used to whip me, but they never whipped me in public," he said mournfully. Three senators who had fought him all the way surged forward to slap him on the back and praise his efforts.

"Everybody's in love with everybody," Allen said, grinning around at the rapidly emptying Senate chamber. He reached for the gavel, temporarily returned to him by Gilchrist.

"The Senate is adjourned," he said, and brought the gavel down.

Succession Bill Loses, 18 to 14

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

MONTGOMERY -- Gov. George C. Wallace was looking for a political future this week, after the state senate killed his plan to succeed himself in office.

Last week, 12 determined senators talked to death the constitutional amendment that would have let the governor run again next fall.

The filibuster ended only when Lt. Gov. James B. Allen finally got Wallace's supporters to agree to a one vote showdown on the amendments.

A three-fifths majority--21 "aye" votes--was needed to pass the amendment and send it to the voters for final approval.

As late as Oct. 22, senators pushing the bill publicly claimed 23 votes. Opponents--and most observers--said the Wallace forces had no more than 18.

The vote came shortly after 3 p.m. last Friday. Silent spectators packed the gallery and the floor as Senator Pete Mathews of Clay County, presiding at the request of Lt. Gov. Allen, called the roll.

"The vote is 18 ayes and 14 nays," Mathews told the hushed chamber at the completion of the roll-call. "This being a constitutional amendment and requiring 21 votes, the bill fails."

Three senators were absent. Two senators who had not joined the filibuster nevertheless voted against the



SEN. BOB GILCHRIST

succession amendment. One of them, Kenneth Hammond of DeKalb County, originally had been counted as a Wallace supporter. After several days' unexplained absence from the Senate, Hammond staged a dramatic return just before noon Friday.

In a 35-minute tongue-lashing, he denounced the governor for wanting "complete dictatorship" over the state. He warned that if Wallace were elected to a second term as governor, he might run for President in 1968.

"Visualize this man... inflaming the masses of this nation," Hammond shouted. "The tactics he would use would destroy democracy."

"He is going to pit the white race of this country against a minority the same way Adolf Hitler pitted the Nazis against the Jews and Negroes."

Hammond later apologized to Lt. Gov. Allen, who left the floor in protest during the speech. But the senator made it clear he was not withdrawing his charges against Wallace.

Senator Mathews responded to Hammond's charges shortly before the succession amendment came to vote.

"This session was not called to determine whether this governor should succeed himself, but to let the people decide whether governors of the state should have that power," Mathews said.

"The governor has never sought to create a dictatorship or to take on personal powers other than those the people can give him."

Although the filibuster occasionally heated up to the boiling point, Hammond was the only senator to repudiate Wallace and stand by his remarks. He was also the only one to criticize segregationist politics.

Senator John M. Tyson of Mobile County, who had bitterly assailed the

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Homecoming Parade



CARVER GIRLS RIDE IN MONTGOMERY PARADE

TVA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPPLER



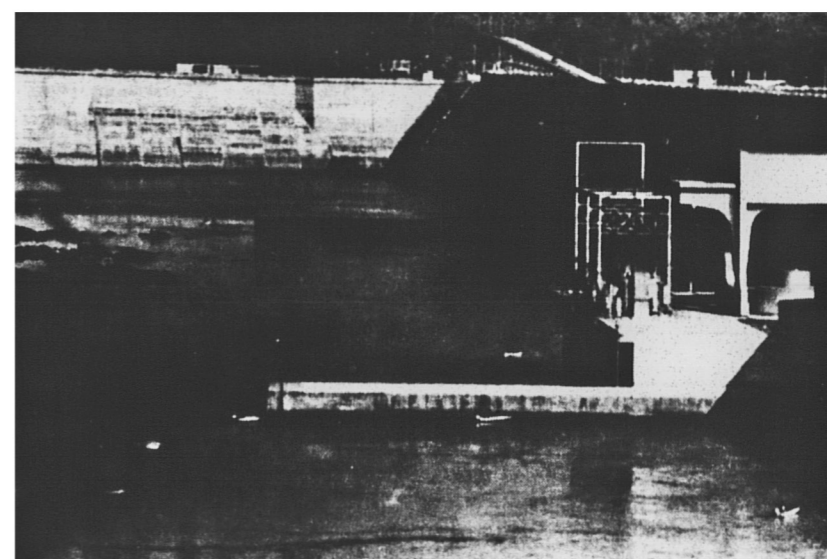
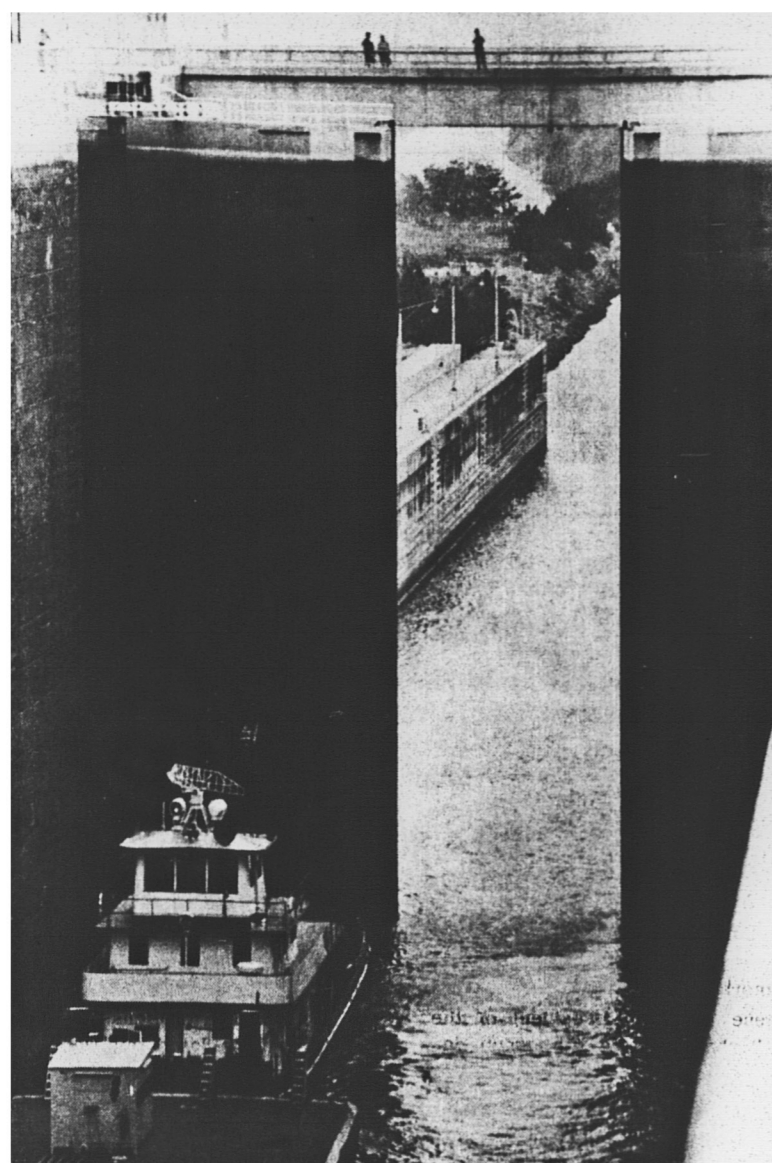
Twenty-two years ago the United States government started an enormous experiment in the Tennessee River Valley.

The Tennessee Valley was then one of the poorest parts of the country.

Most of the people lived on farms. But the land was wearing out and crops grew poorer every year. Few factories were being built. New industries did not want to move to such an isolated area.

And year after year, during the winter rains, the Tennessee River flooded, washing away topsoil and leaving the valley even poorer than before.

In 1933 Congress set up the Tennessee Valley Authority. Instead of working on the problems one by one, and in every town and city, TVA was to make a plan for developing the whole valley.



TVA harnessed the wild Tennessee River with a series of 32 dams, which help the valley in many different ways.

They prevent floods by holding extra water in man-made lakes during the rainy winter months. The water is released slowly when the river level goes down in the summer.

In the summer the river used to get so shallow that barges could not travel on it. Now the dams keep the river deep enough for large boats all year round.

Each dam on the main part of the river has a lock (left) to lift boats up or down the dam. When a boat traveling upstream enters the lock, the huge doors close behind, the boat is fastened in place (center) and the lock is filled with enough water to float the boat as high as the top of the dam.

Generators inside the dams (below) turn the power of the rushing Tennessee River into electricity. TVA set up a government-owned power company to bring this electricity to homes and factories all over the valley.

Most of the farms had never had electricity because the private power companies said it would not pay them to build lines to communities with just a few homes. TVA started building power lines (right) to reach every farm that wanted electricity.

Since TVA was owned by the government, it did not need to make a profit. It could sell electricity at wholesale prices. A kilowatt-hour of electricity in the TVA area now costs less than a penny an hour, compared with 2 1/2 cents average in the rest of the country.

Many factories moved to the Tennessee Valley to take advantage of the cheap rates.



At Muscle Shoals a chemical plant which used to make munitions in World War I now produces fertilizer (right).

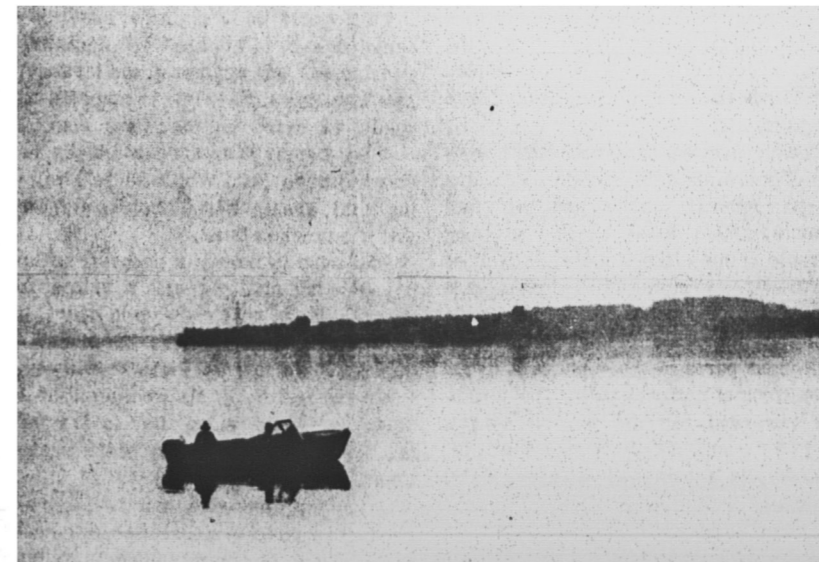
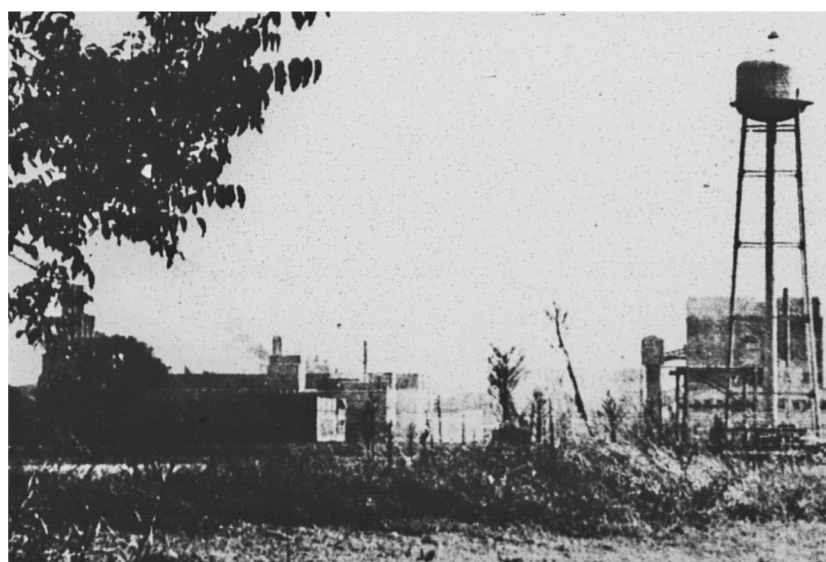
TVA agents have taught farmers how to get better crops by using fertilizer.

And a laboratory and experimental center at the Muscle Shoals plant does research on new kinds of fertilizers which farmers all over the country can use.

TVA has tried to make the Tennessee Valley more prosperous. But it has also tried to make it more beautiful.

A reforestation program and development of parks have made good use of the lakes that the dams create (right).

Fish cannot swim over the dams and so they collect in the lakes in back of the dams, just waiting for fishermen.



More Leaflets Appear On Highway 45 in Prichard

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--Mysterious, violent leaflets have appeared again in the suburb of Prichard--principally along Highway 45, where a similar leaflet appeared a few weeks ago.

This time there are two different leaflets, but they both have about the same message as the earlier one.

They call on Negroes to run white businessmen out of the area by a general boycott or "by any way handy." And they remind Negroes how "our colored brothers" in Los Angeles used bombs or shorted out power lines to get rid of white businesses.

The two leaflets charge the white businessmen with selling poor merchandise, insulting and attacking Negro customers and abusing Negro women.

One leaflet says that "any white mans face seen around Highway 45 is a fighting threat to all Mobile County Negroes wallowing in white folks hell around 45."

The leaflets also charge the Mobile and Prichard city governments with mistreating Negroes and failing to provide adequate city services in Negro areas.

These leaflets, like the first ones, resort to some exaggerations and inaccuracies to make their point. They claim, for instance, that "so called white officials refuses to provide even garbage service to Negroes in Trinity Garden," even though Trinity Garden, the section of Mobile bordering Highway 45, does have garbage service.

Also like the first leaflet, the new ones are obviously aimed at the established Negro leaders in the area, as well as white men. "We must stop these Uncle Toms tonight on," one of the new leaflets says.

And one other thing remains the same as before. Local and federal officials seem anxious to arrest and prosecute whoever is putting the leaflets out, but they aren't certain they have good legal grounds for doing so.

Vernon R. Jansen Jr., the U.S. attorney in Mobile, said, "We know who's doing it and so do the local police." But he also admitted that the Justice Department in Washington still hasn't determined what law the leaflets violated.

A state prosecutor in Mobile said he thought the anonymous authors of the leaflets could be arrested and tried under Alabama law, but he conceded that a trial judge might not agree.

Klan Kavorts; Citizens Council Hears Talk

WASHINGTON--Congress ended its session for 1965 last Saturday, and most of its members went home.

But the U.S. Representatives who belong to the House Committee on Un-American Activities have not left Washington.

They may be in the capital until at least Christmas, holding public hearings on the secret Ku Klux Klan.

Most congressional hearings are held to get opinion on proposed new laws, but the Klan hearings are an attempt to publicize the Klan's operation and its alleged dishonesty, nonsense and violence.

In the past, the HUAC has looked into Communist activities in the U.S. Now for the first time, it is investigating whether a group like the Klan, which claim to be fighting Communism, might also be un-American.

Like alleged Communists at other HUAC hearings, several of the Klansmen have refused to answer any questions.

Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, led off the hearings by using several constitutional amendments as grounds for not answering the committee's questions.

But when the hearings were finished for the day, silent witnesses like Shelton had plenty to "testify" about, outside in front of waiting television cameras and reporters.

The witness receiving the most attention this week was the Rev. Roy Woodie, an ex-Grand Kludd from North Carolina. (A Kludd is a Klan chaplain.)

Mr. Woodie, in the witness chair, pointed to a man in the audience and said the man had threatened him on the telephone after he had resigned his Klan job.

Klan membership dropped a little bit during the hearings.

Joseph DuBois, a used car dealer, resigned from the Klan while he was testifying. God and the nation are more important than the Ku Klux Klan, DuBois said.

Another witness who created a stir was Marion Millis, a county sheriff in North Carolina. He said that he and six deputies joined the Klan in 1963 to learn what was going on.

One of the deputies got so involved, however, that he was elected Grand Klaliff of the North Carolina Klan (vice-president), Millis said.

As of Wednesday, no Negroes or civil rights workers had been called to tell what they know about the Klan. An HUAC employee said the committee never announces in advance who will testify.

If law enforcement officials know who the authors are, they may be waiting for an even more violent leaflet or some minor act of violence that would give them a stronger case, before making any arrests.

Meanwhile, the established Negro leaders in Mobile and Prichard are deploring the leaflets and asking the people not to pay any attention to them.

But some people are paying attention. Business is off again at Summers Brothers Store, the main target of the leaflet.

A check a few nights ago showed that two employees, one policeman and no customers were in the big store.

And Mathers Furniture Store next door is moving out, after four years on the highway. The supervisor of the store said the leaflets had nothing to do with his decision. But a white employee said they were "part of the reason" for the move.

Klan Rally

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MT. VERNON--Mobile County might become a great tourist and convention center some day. It has a fine climate, miles of ocean beaches, historic sites, a Mardi Gras, interesting old buildings and vice.

In short, it has attractions to suit all tastes.

For instance, it must be the only county in the country where a tourist could attend, in one evening, a classical ballet in a plush new theatre and a Ku Klux Klan rally in a cow pasture just a few miles away.

While the dancers were warming up and putting on their costumes backstage at the theatre, white-robed Klansmen were erecting their portable, re-usable cross in the pasture.

And the special speakers from the Imperial Staff, dressed in multi-colored satin robes and hats, were mounting an old pick-up truck to address the faithful and the curious.

Twenty-five or 30 robed followers attended the Klan rally just outside Mt. Vernon, along with about 150 men, women and children in civilian clothes.

The rally had been widely advertised by signs and handbills in northern Mobile County and southern Washington County.

Most of the people came up close, to hear the speeches and watch the burning of the oil-soaked burlap wrapped around the metal cross. But some sat in their warm cars parked along the highway.

The "integration problem" and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. were the speakers' main topics.

"We've got to do everything we can. Otherwise, nuthin' will stop these niggers," one man said. Peace marchers, the federal government and the war in Viet Nam were also discussed.

But the speeches were short, and the rally didn't last very long. It was a cold night, and the small crowd left quickly after the rally ended.

"We'll have more next time," predicted a Klansman in a high, white hat with a red tassel on the top, "if only the niggers will stop tearin' down our signs."

Hayneville Jury Acquits Wilkins

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

a job to do."

Flowers read the definition of a "true verdict" from a legal dictionary. If Wilkins goes free, he said, "you might as well lock up the courthouse, and open up the jails, and tear up the meaning of true verdict."

Then the attorney general--his face red and his voice harsh--ripped out the pages of the legal dictionary, and hurled them to the floor.

"In 15 months, you'll have another attorney general. I'll be nothing," Flowers concluded.

"But if you don't find (Wilkins) guilty, the blood of this man's deed will stain the very soul of your county forevermore."

Later, when the verdict was read, loud applause and hooted cheers broke out in the courtroom. But some white people in surrounding counties said days later that they were not cheered by the verdict. Said a white waitress: "I don't think that woman should have been down here . . . But she had a body and soul like the rest of us, and somebody has to pay for it. I just don't see how those people can call themselves Christians."

This week, the U.S. Justice Department moved to find out just what would happen if there were Negroes on Lowndes County juries.

The government asked permission to join in a suit aimed at desegregating the jury system. Its request was granted on Wednesday.

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

Dressed in your underpants and shoes (no socks), holding a small polka-dot cloth bag in one hand and a bunch of papers in the other, you are ready to do anything and go anywhere in your Army draft physical.

But I wasn't dressed this way when I arrived at Atlanta Army Headquarters at 7 a.m. on a Monday morning. Matter of fact, it was quite a while before I had to strip down for action.

Most of the morning about 50 other guys and I just sat around in a big room, waiting for one of the sergeants at the desks up front to bawl out our names. My "platoon" was finally called up, and we marched off to take our mental tests. I guess that's the first order of business so they catch you while you're fresh.

Just before we took the test, a little Army Specialist rattled off a prepared speech. He said Army standards were so low now that even if we got zero on this test we would still get drafted.

After answering 100 questions on the

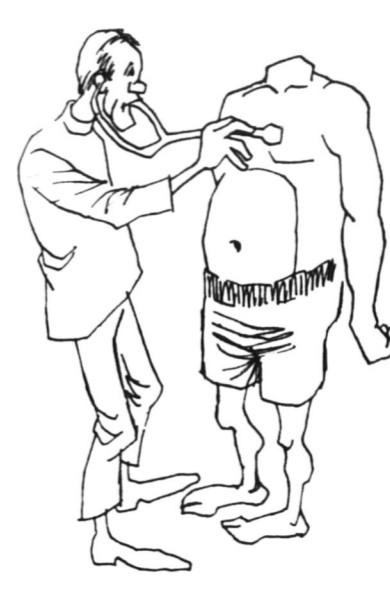
mental test, we marched back into another waiting room, and filled out a long questionnaire about our medical history. It listed every kind of disease you can think of, and it really scared us to see all the diseases we could get.

And then our pre-induction physical turned from the spirit to the body.

It must be true that clothes make the man, because once we were all reduced to the same two articles of clothing--the underpants and the shoes (no socks)--we were one bunch of sorry-looking guys. It was kind of like the difference between a chicken with all his feathers and a plucked one.

This was when we got the little polka-dot bags. We dropped money, rings, watches, pictures of our girl friends, and other valuables into these little bags. We were told to keep them with us "at all times" so they wouldn't get stolen. Now we were ready to go.

The way they had it set up, our "platoon" formed a long line and began to snake its way through different exami-



guy told me I'd really be able to hear the Viet Cong snipers as they sneaked up on me.

That remark wouldn't have bothered me too much, but the man in front of me couldn't hear a thing on the machine, and they told him he passed the hearing test just fine.

Then, when I went on to the eye test, the guy there told me that with my eyes, I'd be a good sniper myself in Viet Nam. I'm so nearsighted that if my glasses got knocked off by a low-hanging jungle vine, I'd think night had suddenly fallen.

By the time the physical part of the physical was over, it was the end of the day. They decided to keep us overnight, so we could fill out a short form in the morning.

As for the results, I still haven't heard whether the Army is going to be the life for me. But somehow, I don't think so.

HUAC Pushes Probe of Klan

BY LAURA GODOFSKY

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Gayre Has Solution To 'Racial Crisis'

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

BIRMINGHAM--In keeping with its policy of presenting educational programs, the Alabama Citizens Council sponsored an address by Dr. Robert Gayre at a \$10-a-plate dinner meeting here Tuesday.

Dr. Gayre, an ethno-geneticist from Edinburgh, Scotland, has traveled extensively through Africa and Asia. He is editor of The Mankind Quarterly, described by the master of ceremonies as "the only scientific journal which supports the truth in racial matters."

Also present at the dinner were other racial experts--Col. Al Lingo, former head of the Alabama state police, and Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, who was introduced as "the man who made the Never button famous." Gov. George Wallace had been invited, but was unable to attend.

Before speaking on "The International Racial Crisis," Dr. Gayre said he was sorry he couldn't meet Gov. Wall-

ace. He said Wallace and the leaders of South Africa and Rhodesia were offering "substantial solutions to the racial problems." Both South Africa and Rhodesia are almost completely segregated.

In his talk, Dr. Gayre said the South, like South Africa and Rhodesia, was under "siege conditions," because of the movement for Negro equality. Calling the movement a "perverted idealism," he said:

"One thing is absolutely true--all men are unequal. We are all equally born, but we are not born equal."

He elaborated on this theory by saying that because of its genetic disabilities, the Negro race had made no contribution to civilization. He added that "in his natural surrounding, the Negro has never worked."

Dr. Gayre said new African nations are "incompetent and unstable situations, where agitators have got control of their betters."

Attacking foreign aid, Dr. Gayre said, "In Africa, the white man and everything that the white man has is envied." He said U.S. and United Nations programs of aid to under-developed coun-

tries were "humanistic patronage to primitive people." And, he said, these aid programs merely create "an intense desire to grasp whatever is left to grasp."

A "logical" solution to the race problem, said Dr. Gayre, would be a system like South Africa's apartheid--for example, placing Negroes on reservations. Or, he said, the solution might be a caste system like that in India, or here in the South, total segregation.

Explaining why so many scientists say Negroes are not inferior, he said, "The mass of our educated people have been fooled by professors who, most of them, tell nothing but lies."

Dr. Gayre also mentioned the Peace Corps, which he termed "an outfit of nincompoops and nonentities," and Nobel Prize winner Albert Luthuli of South Africa, whom he labeled an impostor.

Before Dr. Gayre's address, Citizens Council president Tom L. Blackmon praised the Council's efforts to restore harmony to America by "giving us speakers like the one we have tonight, who brings us facts instead of opinions."

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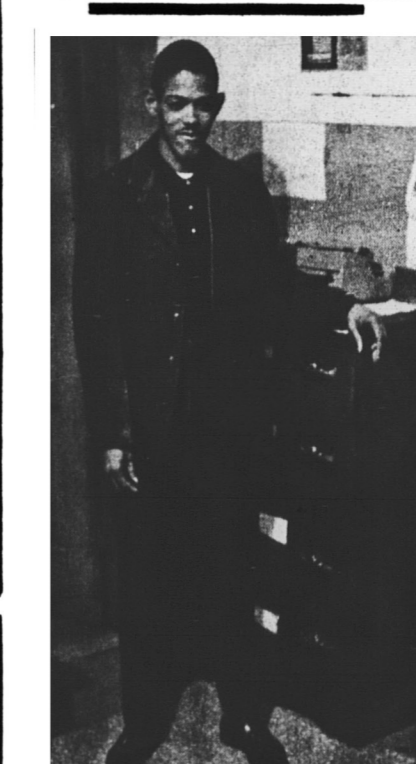
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Negro in U.S. History-- Chapter 3

Prosser, Vesey, Turner Started Slaves' Revolts



BY FRANK AND BOBBI CIECIORKA

Some history books try to make us believe that slaves were content to be slaves. Actually, ever since there first was slavery in the United States, there were also slaves trying to be free. All through the days of slavery, the white people feared that the slaves might revolt and fight back at the people who mistreated them. White people wrote the books that said Negroes were happy. That was what the white people wanted to believe.

But slaves were not happy. They knew that trying to revolt was almost hopeless. They had no weapons to fight with. White people had guns and whips. Even so, during slavery there were about 250 slave revolts in the United States. The revolt of the slaves in Haiti gave hope to many slaves who wished to be free. And it made the white people in the South even more afraid.

In 1800, Gabriel Prosser, a slave, wanted to revolt. His plan was to gather followers and attack the nearby town of Richmond, Virginia. They would kill all the white people in the town. Then they would use the town for a fort and attack other towns. One very stormy night Gabriel and several thousand followers started for Richmond. The rain had washed out the bridge so they could not use the road. They planned to wait a few days. But one slave told his master of the plan and the people in Richmond were warned.

When the slaves started out again, they were attacked and caught. Gabriel was hanged. Many of the white people said that Gabriel probably would have captured the town if the storm hadn't stopped him. They said the town was poorly defended and the slaves outnumbered the townspeople.

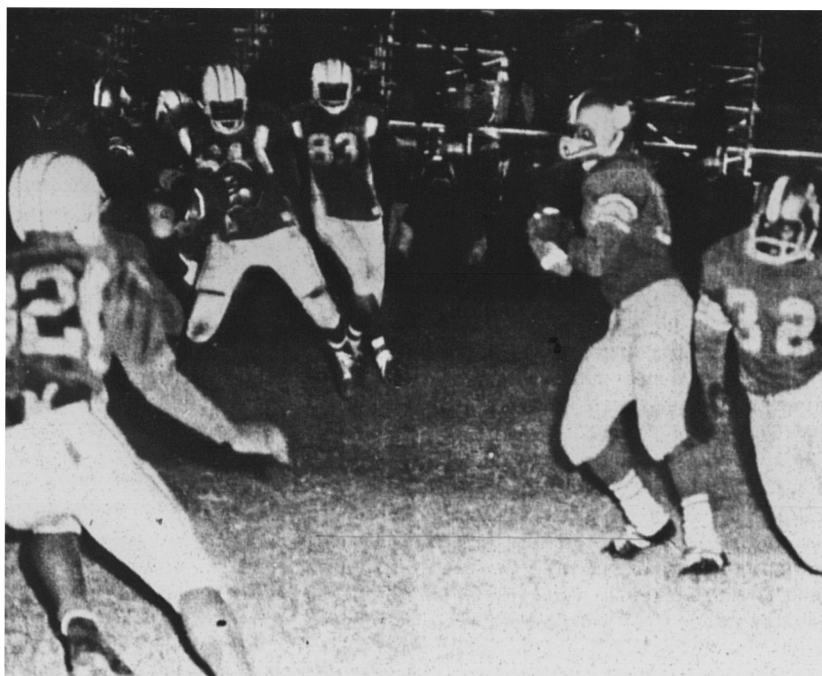
DENMARK VESEY HAD been born a slave. He bought his freedom and became a carpenter in Charleston, South Carolina. Denmark loved freedom and hated to see anyone be a slave. He asked all the slaves he met, "Don't you want to be free?" He would tell them about the revolt in Haiti where all the slaves were now free. He spent many years agitating among the slaves. They all looked to him for a leader. Then he started to organize a revolt.

There were about 9,000 people in Denmark's slave army. He organized them very carefully. The people he worried about most were the slaves who worked in white people's houses because they were Uncle Toms and would tell their masters what the other slaves were doing. Denmark was afraid that the house slaves would tell about the revolt.

Just two days before the revolt was to happen, one house slave did tell. Denmark tried to revolt anyway, but the white people knew too much. They caught Denmark and all the leaders and hanged them. The white people were very scared when they found out how carefully Denmark had planned the revolt. They killed many Negroes to make sure none of the leaders were still alive.

ONE FAMOUS SLAVE revolt which worked was Nat Turner's. Nat was a very religious man. He felt that God had some great job for him to do. One day Nat thought he saw a sign from God. He decided that God wanted him to revolt. The county seat of Southampton County, Virginia, was called Jerusalem. Nat decided that he should march to Jerusalem and kill all the white people.

At midnight one night in 1831, Nat and seven other slaves started out. They had a hatchet and a broad axe. First they marched to Nat's master's house. Everyone was asleep. They went inside and killed the whole family. They took guns and powder and set the house on fire. They went on all night, burning houses and killing white people. As they went, other slaves joined them until there were 70 in the band. Finally they



CARVER'S ROBERT FLOWERS LOOKS FOR A RECEIVER

Carver Whips Hudson; Lanier Upsets Murphy

MONTGOMERY--The Carver High Wolverines topped Hudson High of Selma, 19 to 0, last Friday in the high school game of the week.

It was Carver's homecoming, and the stands were packed at Hornet Stadium here as Archie Robinson led the Wolverines to an easy victory.

Robinson scored once in the first quarter. Then, in the third period, he uncorked a 51-yard touchdown run for Carver's final tally.

In between Robinson's touchdowns, Arthur Pressley scored for Carver from three yards out in the second period.

Carver's one point-after-touchdown came on a pass from Robert Flowers to Robert Randall.

In another big game here, Lanier High upset mighty Murphy of Mobile, 17 to 0, Friday night in Cramton Bowl.

Murphy had been undefeated and top-ranked in the state. Going into the game,

3 Negroes Join Eufaula Force

EUFULA--Three Negroes have joined the city police force.

The three--William Hollins, Gralph Paramore and Luther Henry Jr.--are the first Negroes to work in the city government.

All three are working on weekends only, and keeping their old Monday-to-Friday jobs. But they are working the same number of hours and being paid the same salary as Eufaula's white patrolmen.

Eufaula, which is about half Negro, has 10 white policemen. Mayor E.H. Graves said he expected to add more policemen, on a merit basis regardless of race, as they qualify and as the city can budget the money to pay them.

The appointment of Negro policemen was one of several goals set by civil rights demonstrators here last summer. But Mayor Graves said the demonstrations "had nothing to do with it."

Although the police jobs are probationary for six months, Graves said he expected the men to stay on the force. "They're doing right fine," he said. "We're right proud of them."

U.S. Asks Vote Law Test

The U.S. Justice Department is going straight to the U.S. Supreme Court to get a ruling on whether the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is constitutional.

Last week, the Justice Department asked the high court to "affirm" the constitutionality of the act--in other words, to say that it was legal under the U.S. Constitution.

SELMA RULING

Earlier in the week, Circuit Judge James Hare of Selma had said the voting rights act was unconstitutional. He gave that as a reason for a permanent order stopping probate judges from accepting the names of people registered by federal examiners in Dallas County.

A county circuit judge can not declare a federal law unconstitutional. So Hare's opinion of the law was just that--his opinion.

The federal government asked the U.S. Supreme Court to stop Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana from interfering with registration under the vote law.

In all three states, decisions like Hare's have kept registrants' names off the voting lists.

This was only the 15th time in history--and the first time since 1949--that the government went straight to the Supreme Court. The court may or may not agree to hear the case now, before it goes through the lower federal courts.

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Negro Store Opens in Selma

SELMA--The B and P Supermarket, an all-Negro business venture, tried to open without any fanfare last week in Selma.

"We figured to have a soft opening to let the employees slowly get the feel of their new job," said Edwin Moss, chairman of the store's board of directors. But the sneak opening on Oct. 21 didn't work. Hordes of customers invaded the store from the very first day, and last

Saturday, one cash register showed over 800 sales.

"Saturday really turned out to be a baptism by fire for the store workers," said Moss. The formal "grand opening" of the store is set for this Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Last week's sneak opening came exactly five months after 25 Negro businessmen met in Selma and agreed to Moss' plan for the Negro supermarket.

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