

'What Do You Think of the Klan?'

BY PATRICIA JAMES

MERIDIAN, Miss.-- In my world history class at Meridian Senior High School, there was a debate on which political party each student was in favor of--the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. At least, that's how it started out.

Robert, one of the white students in the class, stood before the class and told why he wasn't for either of the major parties. He said he would favor a third party led by Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama. After he had finished, the students were permitted

to ask questions.

The debate began. One student asked Robert, "What do you think about the cry of 'black power'?"

"I don't like it," said Robert. "Negroes have got just as much as we have. (A white student shouted "better.") Their schools are better than ours, and I don't know why they have to come over to our schools when their schools are much better than ours. They have what they want and more. I don't know what they are trying to do."

Bobby, a white student, said the NAACP had been investigated. "Is the NAACP in the House of Un-American Activities?" he asked.

I had to laugh at him, because white students think they know so much about

civil rights and then have to ask a silly question like that.

"Martin Luther King's the head of this group, isn't he?" asked Bobby.

The teacher didn't know. He looked over at me and said, "He's the head of--What is he the head of?" I replied, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

"He's the one that's always startin' these riots and demonstrations," said Bobby.

Then the teacher broke in and said, "No, he isn't. He has never raised his hand to hit anyone."

"What do you think of the Klan?" asked Miss Evelyn Gaston, a Negro girl who also attends this class with me.

"I'm not in favor of the bad things they do," Robert answered. "They don't

have to wear the white sheets and the masks. There are some good things and bad things about the Klan."

The teacher broke in again and said, "I'm not in favor of the bad things the Klan does and I don't like Stokely Carmichael at all."

"What do you think about the funds being cut off by Sargent Shriver from CDGM (Child Development Group of Mississippi)?" I asked.

"I wouldn't say, 'cause I don't know too much about it. I haven't heard of that," Robert said.

A white student asked Robert what did he think about the anti-poverty program in Mississippi, but just as he got ready to answer, the bell rang for the next class. And that was the end of the debate.



MISS PATRICIA JAMES
"I had to laugh."



DR. KING
Head of NAACP?

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TEN CENTS

Selma Court Fines SNCC Worker \$77

BY VIOLA BRADFORD

SELMA--Tuesday was SNCC day in Recorder's Court here.

SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael and two field workers, William Stuart House and Thomas Lorenza Taylor, were supposed to face charges arising from their arrests last Nov. 5. But as it turned out, only Taylor's case was tried.

As the court session began, Carmichael's name was called. Attorney Donald A. Jelinek of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) appeared as a friend of the defendant and explained why Carmichael wasn't there.

Jelinek had tried twice to have federal courts either take the case away from Recorder's Court, or kill it altogether. Both times, the federal courts refused to act. The final refusal came from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on Monday afternoon.

Judge E.P. Russell continued the case against Carmichael until next Tuesday.

House's case was also continued until next Tuesday, after he couldn't get a lawyer who satisfied him. His request to be defended by Jelinek was denied, because the judge said Jelinek had not been recognized by the Alabama State Bar Association.

The court appointed Bruce Boynton, a Negro lawyer, to defend House, but the defendant then said he wanted to get his own attorney. Judge Russell said House couldn't have an LCDC lawyer, but "you can get one from Montgomery or Birmingham or wherever you want to."

Taylor, however, defended himself against charges of blocking traffic and resisting arrest. Police testimony, presented by City Prosecutor A.T. Reeves, was that Taylor was "double-parked" in a sound truck, and that he was asked to move because he was "blocking traffic."

"When the policeman told me to move," said Taylor, "I was waiting for a car that was coming out of a parking area. Before I could tell him this, he struck me. I rolled up the window, and he went to his vehicle and got a gun."

Taylor said one of the policemen who struck him was Charlie Jones. Jones denied this on the witness stand.

Police testified that Taylor was charged with resisting arrest when "he got a stick out of the truck and was fighting back." Taylor said, "I had an injured ankle, and the stick was used for a walking cane."

Taylor presented pictures of the incident, step by step, as evidence. The trial participants gathered around the judge's bench to view the photographs.

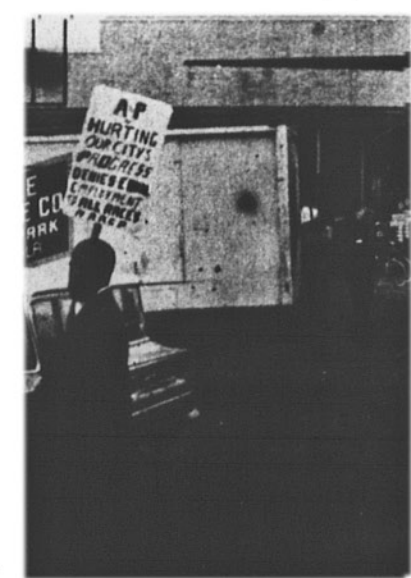
In the end, Judge Russell found Taylor guilty of the charges and fined him \$77, including costs. Taylor said he would appeal, and is now out on \$200 bond.

At A&P

Mobile Protest Begins

BY JOHN C. DIAMANTE

MOBILE--The Mobile NAACP last week unanimously decided to support a "selective buying campaign" against the A&P food chain. The action followed extended discussion of the employment



MOBILE PICKETING

Negro Man Dies in Jail Two Hours After Arrest

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

WETUMPKA--At 2 a.m. last Sunday, James Earl Motley, a 27-year-old Negro from Wetumpka, was arrested by an Elmore County sheriff's deputy. Two hours later, he was dead.

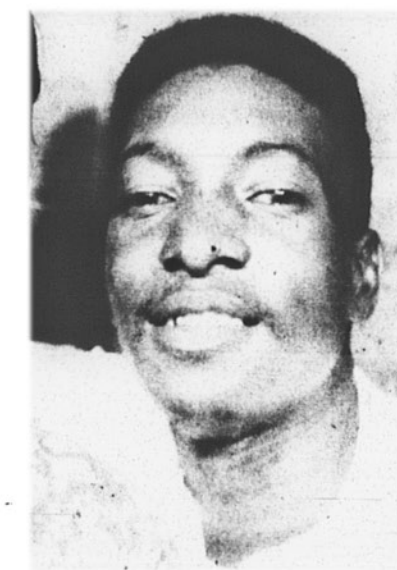
Three eye-witnesses said Motley was struck after his arrest by sheriff's deputy Harvey Conner. One of the witnesses said Conner was aided by two state troopers.

Motley's step-father, William Varner Jr., said no one told him his son was dead until four hours after the body had been taken to the Geeter Funeral Home in Wetumpka. He said Mrs. Katherine Geeter came to his home at 8 a.m. Sunday, and "told us they had him over there and he was dead."

When Varner got to the funeral home five minutes later, he said, an autopsy had already been performed. "I went in there to see the body," he said, "and they wouldn't let me in. They told me it was against the rules to let me see the body."

Wetumpka residents asked the U.S. Justice Department for an immediate investigation of Motley's death.

Elmore County Sheriff Lester L. Holley said he was conducting his own investigation. "I'm running an investigation that's honest and honorable," he said. "I've been sheriff for 20 years, and I've never dodged no issue that's ever come up."



JAMES EARL MOTLEY

EUFULA COUNCIL CHANGES MEETING TIME -- BUT WHY?

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

EUFULA--Civil rights leaders and city officials don't agree about the reasons why the Eufaula City Council changed its meeting time from 4:45 p.m. Wednesday afternoon to 10:45 a.m. Wednesday morning.

"They made it earlier because we were asking too many questions," said Mrs. Janie Battle, who used to lead members of the all-Negro Eufaula Voters League to the meeting to demand better city services.

Mrs. Battle, a schoolteacher, said the city council members knew that she -- and other voters league members -- have to work all day and can't come to morning meetings.

But Eufaula Mayor E. H. Graves said that embarrassing questions from the civil rights leaders had nothing to do with the change.

"Good heavens, no," he said. "It was just to make it convenient for the councilmen. When we met at 4:45 and we had a long meeting, it would make 'em late for supper. Their wives got to raising Cain about it."

Graves said the switch wasn't only meant to keep councilmen's wives happy and their dinners hot. "Most businesses here close at noon Wednesdays. Now we can get the city housekeeping done and still have time to meet with anyone who wants to meet with us."

The Richest Kid In Greenville

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--Willie J. Cheatham, a senior at Southside High School, is one of the most prosperous young businessmen in Greenville.

Cheatham, who is 17 years old, is employed at George Gaffney's New White Way Barber Shop as an evening and Saturday barber. He has been a barber for four years.

"I wanted to start early and learn the basic functions of barbering at a growing-up age," Cheatham explained, "so when I go to trade school or college to further my studies, this course wouldn't be a blank."

Cheatham said his salary is in the neighborhood of \$40 to \$50 per week when business is good. "I earn enough to carry myself through high school and help my family," he said. "Also, I am trying to save a little money for the future."

Cheatham is a C-plus student at SHS, and is very good in the school's cosmetology course. He said he plans to continue his studies at the H.C. Trenchholm Vocational School in Montgomery.

Cheatham, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cheatham of Greenville, said he hopes to finish trade school and open a modern barber shop, with the largest and most modern equipment he can get.

Why did he take up barbering? "I always wanted a career in which I can be my own boss," Cheatham said. "I also believe in the beautification of skin and the neatness of hair."

Witnesses gathered in a Wetumpka home Monday to talk about the case. Besides Varner, there were three of the six people who were in a car with Motley when he was arrested.

They said they were driving north on Highway 231, three miles north of the Elmore-Montgomery county line, when Conner stopped their car at about 1:45.

"He asked Earl out," said Miss Gloria Jean Johnson, 16, of Wetumpka. "He told him that he was drunk... Earl told him he had had two or three beers when he got off work at 6 o'clock."

"Mr. Conner kept telling him to get in (the deputy's) car," said Mrs. Joyce Ann Jackson, 18, of Wetumpka.

Then Conner and Motley "went to the back of (our) car," said Miss Edna Mae Bowman, 16, of Wetumpka. "Three or four minutes after that, we heard a gun fire."

When Motley got back in the car, Miss Bowman continued, "I say, 'Earl, what happened?' and he say, 'He shot at me.'"

Witnesses said the deputy then called for state troopers. "After the troopers got there, Harvey Conner got him out again," said Miss Bowman. "Both state troopers held him by the arms, and Harvey Conner started beating him over the head."

"They beat him down to the ground," Varner said attendant at the funeral home told him Motley's body was picked up from the Elmore County Jail at 4 a.m.

Across town last Monday, Sheriff Holley talked about his investigation of the matter. "The state toxicologist already performed an autopsy," he said. "I don't know nothing until I hear from the state toxicologist."

Holley said "it was reported to me that (Motley) was dead. Why he was dead, I don't know." He said Motley had been charged with highway drunkenness, resisting arrest, and interfering with an officer.

The sheriff said he had "no fixed opinion... I'll go by what the evidence shows in the case."

Motley's grieving mother, Mrs. Daisy Varner, lay on a couch in her darkened home. "Something has to be done," she said. "I don't know why it had to be me. We have many wonderful white friends here. But in a case like this, something has to be done."

Shot Meredith, Gets 2 Years

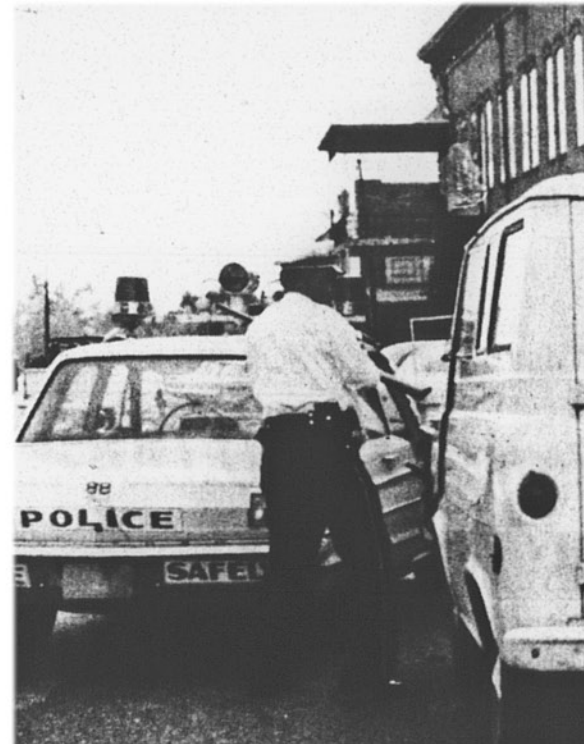
HERNANDO, Miss. -- The man whose shots turned the Meredith march into a massive demonstration was sentenced to two years in prison here last Monday.

James Meredith and a few followers had just begun their "march against fear" from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss., when Meredith was gunned down by Aubrey James Norvell, 40, of Memphis.

While Meredith was in a Memphis hospital, the Rev. Martin Luther

King Jr. of SCLC, Stokely Carmichael of SNCC, and Floyd McKissick of CORE came to Mississippi to resume the march. Thousands of people joined them.

Norvell was caught shortly after the shooting. On Monday, a day before his trial was to begin, Norvell pleaded guilty to assault and battery with intent to kill. Judge Curtis M. Swango of DeSoto County Circuit Court sentenced him to five years in prison, with three years suspended.



OFFICER APPROACHES SOUND TRUCK; HOUSE (BOTTOM, LEFT) PROTESTS

Barbour Farmers Get Adult Education Classes

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

CLAYTON--About 175 Barbour County farm workers will begin adult education classes next month, partly because Mrs. Janie Battle wouldn't take no for an answer.

Mrs. Battle has been trying to bring the program into Barbour County for nearly a year. But she ran into a lot of problems.

When she first talked to George T. Dowdy, head of an adult education program operated from Tuskegee Institute, he told her he didn't have enough money to include Barbour County.

When she brought up the idea this October at a meeting of the new Barbour-Dale-Henry Community Action Program (CAP), CAP director Charles L. Weston told her he'd get to work on it, but that it would take some time.

But, this week, the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) gave Tuskegee Institute a second grant of \$1,650,000 to run adult education classes for 1,500 people in seven Alabama counties. And Dowdy said that Barbour County will be one of the seven.

The sessions will begin in December and meet five hours a day, five days a week, for six months. There will be four "schools"--in Center Ridge, Spring Hill, the Louisville-Clio area, and either Rocky Mount or Free Mount.

Civil rights leaders did most of the preliminary work, Mrs. Battle said. "Mr. Weston said nothing after the meeting in October so I started going up to Tuskegee. I think I made about nine trips. Then I went door-to-door, church-to-church, and meeting-to-meeting to tell people about the program and get them out to register for it."

David Denard, another civil rights leader, said he didn't think the CAP knew much about the program until the

plans were well under way.

But Dowdy and Weston said the CAP and Tuskegee Institute were working together with no difficulties.

Weston said he thought that some whites as well as Negroes would enroll in the classes for farm workers with less than an eighth-grade education.

"It'll depend on where you locate the centers," he said. "There might be some strictly just colored and others that are integrated. I understand there will be staff integration."

Mrs. Battle said that if the CAP was recruiting white students, this was being done through separate meetings. "We have these meetings of the county advisory group," she said, "and there are never more than three or four white people. It's supposed to be 50-50."

"I don't know when they have their meetings, but they're functioning quite well. They come in with a ready-made story--it's all laid out when it gets to us."

But Weston said "the only separate meetings are the ones the Negroes have... A lot of people who co-operate don't come to the meetings, but they're always for us. I'd rather have people who never attend a meeting but give us buildings when we need 'em. You can't tell by attendance. That don't really indicate anything."

Dowdy, Weston, and the civil rights leaders all agreed that Barbour County badly needs the adult education program. "It's one of the lowest counties in Alabama in income and educational level," Dowdy said. "We hope to help people go further in the occupations of their choice by giving them the fundamental tools to build with."

"This will really make a difference," said Denard. "We got so many old people that can't write. That was one of our problems in the May 3 election."



UPPER LEFT: JOAN BAEZ AND JAMES ORANGE. ABOVE, MIDDLE: MIKE BIBLER. UPPER RIGHT: IRA SANDPERL LEANING ON LECTERN, JIM LAWSON POINTING. BELOW, RIGHT: DR. KING AND RALPH ABERNATHY JOIN IN "WE SHALL OVERCOME."

FROGMORE RETREAT

FROGMORE, S.C.--Weary from a year of laboring in the movement, the staff and executives of SCLC retreated for three days to Penn Community Center in Frogmore.

By plane, car, and bus they journeyed from the ghettos of Chicago, the black belt of Alabama, the Delta of Mississippi, and the home office in Atlanta, Ga.

Special guests at the retreat were folk-singer Miss Joan Baez; the director of her Institute of Nonviolence, Ira Sandperl; and her secretary, Miss Susan Sandperl.

Over 90 SCLC workers participated in aggressive debates and spirited seminars to find answers to the questions: Where have we been? Where are we? Where are we going?

Despite the seriousness of the task, a jovial mood of reunion prevailed. Many of the staff members hadn't seen each other for more than a year.

Do you remember the Rev. James Orange, Mike Bibler, the Rev. James Lawson, the Rev. Martin Luther King, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Winters Knox, J. T. Johnson, the Rev. Andrew Young, Stoney Cooks, Miss Debra Frankl, the Rev. James Bevel, and Ben "Sunshine" Owens? They are in the photos.

Photos by Bob Fitch (SCLC)



ABOVE: BEN "SUNSHINE" OWENS AND JAMES BEVEL. BELOW: WINTERS KNOX, J.T. JOHNSON, ANDY YOUNG, STONEY COOKS, UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER, AND DEBRA FRANKL.



Election Splits Birmingham Negro Leaders



THE LOSERS: ROBINSON (FAR LEFT); MARTIN AND HIS WIFE



BIRMINGHAM -- In Jefferson County, the Nov. 8 election did more than guarantee that Alabama will be Wallace country for another four years. It divided Negro leaders into two camps which are likely to oppose each other in many future elections. It proved that most Negro voters will not automatically pull the Democratic lever when another candidate looks better. And it showed that Republicans will have to do more than out-Wallace Wallace to get many Negro votes in the future.

For anyone who agreed with either the national Democrats or the national Republicans, there was no attractive candidate running in the gubernatorial election. Governor George C. Wallace (husband of the Democratic nominee) had fostered a bill opposing federal school desegregation guidelines, Republican James D. Martin said he didn't want the Negro vote, and Independent Carl Robinson probably couldn't win.

The older Negro Democratic organizations--the Alabama Democratic Conference, Inc., and the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council--deliberated a long time and finally decided to endorse Mrs. Wallace and the rest of the Democratic ticket. To endorse a split ticket, they thought, would confuse the voters. If Wallace was a demagogue, they reasoned, at least he was a first-class demagogue, and his segregationist stands often brought the federal government straight in to Alabama.

But the seven-month-old Confederation of Alabama's Political Organizations (COAPO) didn't like those arguments. COAPO endorsed Martin for governor and Republican Don Collins for attorney general. In letters sent to leading citizens a week before the election, COAPO leaders admitted that Martin was no better than Wallace, and that they didn't like voting for "republicanism." But they thought that the most important thing was to get Wallace out of office.

Some independent clergy, led by the Rev. Joseph Lowery of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, tried to bring Negro leaders together in a state-wide "summit conference" two weeks before the election to agree on one candidate. Some leaders showed up for the meeting, but many didn't, and no agreement was reached.

The result on election day was that the Negro vote split wide open -- wider than in any previous election--and that lot of people just stayed home. In Jefferson County as a whole, slightly under 70 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls on election day. But in some solidly Negro precincts, more than half the registered voters went fishing instead.

The votes of those who did go to the polls reflected more independent thinking than in any previous election. Most voters in heavily Negro precincts rebelled against the Wallaces and against the traditional Negro Democratic endorsing organizations, and crossed party lines to pull the lever for Martin or Robinson.

Most of the voters then voted a straight Democratic ticket for other officers. In these precincts, Wallace tallied about 40 per cent of the vote and Robinson and Martin split the remaining vote roughly in half.

COAPO workers believe that their efforts gave Martin what votes he got. "Voting for Martin was the last thing most Ne-

groes thought of doing," explained Pastor Joseph Ellwanger, chairman of the Birmingham Council on Human Relations. "Without COAPO's endorsement, Martin's Negro votes would have gone about half for Wallace and half for Robinson."

Why? Because Wallace was Democratic and was endorsed by the organizations Negroes were used to listening to, while Robinson had spoken to more Negro organizations than any other candidate and was the only contender that Negroes could believe in.

But COAPO, new and poorly financed, also made some tactical errors that compromised its influence. One lesson that all Negro groups learned from the primary was that effective endorsements would have to be a game of under-world politics for a long time to come. COAPO's plan of action for the Nov. 8 balloting was to canvass neighborhoods a week before the election, persuading voters to support COAPO's slate of candidates, whatever it turned out to be. Then the word on endorsements would go out by way of community meetings and printed letters the night before the election.

Even COAPO's supporters admit, however, that their campaign turned out to be no more than a last minute, desperate attempt to unseat Wallace. Canvassers worked hard only the last two or three days before the election and the number of voters they could reach in that time was naturally limited. The day before the election, when the Democratic organiza-

tions sent out ballots clearly marked for a straight Democratic ticket, COAPO stapled together letters from Martin and Collins asking for the support of every Alabamian, stamped "endorsed by COAPO" on the bottom, and circulated them in Negro neighborhoods.

Outside of Birmingham, according to the Rev. T. Y. Rogers, of Tuscaloosa, COAPO president, the organization spread the word at 75 mass meetings the night before the election.

After the voting was over, Rogers blamed the low Negro turn-out on fear and on the quality of the candidates. "Many Negroes did not vote at all because they did not see a clear-cut choice in the two men running for governor," Rogers said. "Many Negroes did not support Negro candidates because of fear of retaliation, fear of physical reprimands, fear of economic reprisals."

Rogers promised that COAPO will continue working. One specific goal, he said, was teaching people how to write-in the candidate of their choice.

In Birmingham, the election sharpened the differences between the Negro groups. The "old-line" Democratic leadership and the "new-line" or "progressive" leadership now represent two clusters of Negro political opinion. Their competition for followers is likely to be a part of any election in the near future.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE, Col. 1)



THE WINNERS: WALLACES CAMPAIGNING IN BIRMINGHAM

Brooke of Massachusetts

A SENATOR FOR 'ALL THE PEOPLE'

BOSTON, Massachusetts--Edward W. Brooke is a surprising politician. He seems to win elections because he is not what people expect him to be.

Brooke, a Negro, is a Republican. He is the new United States senator from Massachusetts.

He is the first Negro ever elected to the Senate by popular vote. When he takes his seat next January, he will also be the first Negro senator since Reconstruction.

One surprise about Brooke is that his racial background did not play much part in his recent victory or in his past political successes. Race has not been an issue in any of his campaigns.

When Brooke ran for the Senate

this year, some of his supporters feared that "white backlash," which was expected to affect elections all over the United States, would hurt him. But the results show that only a few people voted against him because of his race.

One reason is that Massachusetts has had little racial violence for several years. There were no riots to frighten white voters.

Another reason is that neither Brooke nor his Democratic opponent made any mention of Brooke's race.

And, finally, Brooke was well-known to Massachusetts voters from four years as the state's attorney general. In these years, he made his reputation by uncovering and prosecuting more than 100 cases of corruption in the state government.

But that doesn't mean that Brooke's race helped him win the election. Only two per cent of Massachusetts voters are Negroes, and their heavy support of Brooke did not make much difference. He may have been helped by "white frontlash"--white liberals

who voted for him because he is a Negro--but not very much.

Brooke sees himself as a successful politician who happens to be black. Although he is intensely proud to be a Negro, he says, he doesn't feel that he was elected to represent Negro interests.

As attorney general, he once said: "I see myself as attorney general for all peoples; the moment I become a specifically Negro attorney general, I cease to do justice to my office and, in fact, I squander whatever effectiveness I might have in advancing civil rights."

He feels the same way about being a United States senator.

Brooke is also a surprise because, as he has said himself, he is not a leader in the field of civil rights. His position on these issues is moderate, and hard to pin down.

He has openly supported all federal civil rights legislation, and he has called for more effective enforcement of the recent civil rights laws and court decisions. But when a bill came up in the Massachusetts legislature to allow the state to withhold money from racially-imbalanced school systems, Brooke made no public statements.

He says he is in favor of non-violent demonstrations, especially as a way of testing laws and bringing injustice to light. But when Boston civil rights groups announced a school boycott and a sit-in to protest the city's practice of segregating schools by the way district boundaries are drawn, Brooke tried to persuade them to give up their demonstrations.

He has also spoken strongly against any kind of violent protest.

According to one of Brooke's assistants, the attorney general approves of black power. "If it means political and economic solidarity to pull Negroes up by their bootstraps."

At the same time, Brooke has said he doesn't want to see the civil rights movement drive away its white friends. "I believe the Negroes must win allies, not conquer adversaries," he says.

Brooke has been critical of the militant civil rights groups, especially SNCC and its chairman, Stokely Carmichael. In his victory speech two weeks ago, the attorney general told Massachusetts voters that Carmichael was "one of those who would divide us."

As a result, Brooke is unpopular with some civil rights leaders. He has been called an "Uncle Tom" by Boston groups. And, on a trip to Boston shortly after the election, Carmichael laughed mockingly when he said to a Negro audience:

"They tell me you've got a Negro



REPUBLICANS GET TOGETHER: SENATOR EVERETT DIRKSEN (ILL.), SENATOR-ELECT RAYMOND P. SHAFER (PA.), AND SENATOR-ELECT EDWARD W. BROOKE (MASS.)

senator."

Brooke's personal background may help explain why he is not a militant supporter of civil rights activity, and why he has never chosen to run for office as a Negro spokesman.

He grew up in Washington, D. C., where his father was a lawyer for the government. Unlike many Negroes in the city, he was not poor. He met with segregation and prejudice as he was growing up, but he says that these experiences never made him bitter.

Brooke was graduated from Howard University in 1941, and then served in the army in Europe for five years. He was honored for his work behind enemy lines with the Italian Underground. While he was working in Italy, he met a young Italian woman, Miss Remigia Scacco-Ferrari, who later became his wife.

After law school and three unsuccessful campaigns for state office, Brooke was elected attorney general of Massachusetts in 1962. At that point, he became America's highest elected Negro official.

According to his press secretary, "At first the newspapers played up the fact that Brooke was a Negro. After a few months, everyone forgot about it, because Brooke was making his name as an effective attorney general."

In 1964, Brooke ran again for attorney general. But he refused to support his party's candidate for President, Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona conservative. It was one of many occasions on which Brooke has

refused to go along with the party when he thought the leadership was wrong.

While most Republican candidates were swamped in 1964 by the Democratic landslide, Brooke surprised the political observers once again. He won by a two-to-one margin.

Now that he will be a senator, he is expected to be a leader in the GOP's liberal wing, along with Michigan Governor George Romney and others.

Despite the victories of some conservative Republican candidates this fall, Brooke does not think his party's future belongs to men like California Governor-elect Ronald Reagan or former Senator Goldwater. Brooke believes that the 1968 elections will make the whole Republican Party more liberal.

By the time Brooke decided to run for the Senate earlier this year, he was a veteran politician and a very popular figure in Massachusetts. His opponent was almost as popular and just as well-known -- former Governor Endicott Peabody, a liberal Democrat.

The differences between Peabody and Brooke were not remarkable. Both men supported the liberal legislation of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Both had spoken out in favor of the war on poverty, federal aid to education and to cities, and federal civil rights laws.

But there was one major difference between the candidates. Peabody completely supported the Johnson administration on the war in Viet Nam. Brooke, displaying his usual independence from the Republican Party, called for greater efforts to get a peace

settlement. He also demanded an end to the gradual stepping-up of the war. "I think the American people want this war ended," he said in his victory speech the night of Nov. 8.

Brooke's stand was surprising because nearly all the leaders of the Republican Party have criticized the liberal Great Society legislation and urged a tougher policy in Viet Nam. Brooke did just about the opposite.

The attorney general won the election for the Senate seat with a healthy 60% of the votes. A large part of his success was probably due to his skill as a campaigner. Brooke is a good speaker--some people think him the best among the state's politicians. And he has a warm, friendly manner that draws crowds and keeps them listening to whatever he has to say.

Brooke also has a quick sense of humor. As he was announcing his victory to a jubilant crowd, someone asked him which national leaders had congratulated him already.

"I've heard from George Wallace," he answered. Then he explained that he was referring to George Wallace of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Now Brooke is in the national spotlight, as one of the GOP's few new faces in the Senate. He has even been mentioned as a possible candidate for vice president in 1968.

Wherever his career may lead, Brooke says, he hopes that it will not be because he is a Negro. One sign that America is making progress in solving its racial problems is the election of a Negro to represent all the people, says Massachusetts' new senator.



EDWARD W. BROOKE

WJLD Radio Top 14 Hits

- 1. WHISPERS-- Jackie Wilson (Brunns.)
- 2. YOU CAN'T HIDE A HEART-- Z.Z. Hill (Kent)
- 3. KNOCK ON WOOD-- Eddie Floyd (Stax)
- 4. DON'T BE A DROPOUT-- James Brown (King)
- 5. NEVER LET ME GO-- Van Dykes (Mala)
- 6. I'M READY FOR LOVE-- Martha & Vandellas (Gordy)
- 7. STAY WITH ME-- Lorraine Ellison (W.B.)
- 8. MUSTANG SALLY-- Wilson Pickett (ATL.)
- 9. LOVE IS A HURTIN' THING-- Lou Rawls (Capitol)
- 10. TIME STOPPED-- Marvin Smith (Brunns.)
- 11. YOU KEEP ME HANGIN' ON-- Supremes (Motown)
- 12. I'M LOSING YOU-- Temptations (Gordy)
- 13. I'M YOUR PUPPET-- James & Bobby Purify (Bell)
- 14. TOO MANY TEARDROPS-- Joe Simon (Snd, St.)

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So Who's the Governor?

BY JIM SMITH

ATLANTA, Ga.--Although almost 1,000,000 Georgians voted Nov. 8, they couldn't elect a governor. And now three federal judges have ruled that the Georgia legislature can't elect one, either.

The federal court decision probably means that Georgia voters will have to go to the polls again, but nobody knows when or how. And anyway, the decision is being attacked by Georgia Attorney General Arthur K. Bolton. He is asking the U.S. Supreme Court to give the election back to the state legislature.

This confusion all came about because, for the first time in Georgia history, no candidate got a majority of the votes for governor in the Nov. 8 election.

Republican Congressman Howard "Bo" Callaway had 47.2% of the vote, and segregationist Democrat Lester Maddox got 46.8%. A determined write-in campaign gave former Governor Ellis Arnall, a racial moderate, 6% of the vote, and kept either major-party candidate from winning.

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WILL THEY HAVE TO VOTE AGAIN?

The state constitution says that if no candidate gets a majority, the legislature should elect the governor, by a voice vote. But two lawsuits--one filed by the American Civil Liberties Union and one by a group of private citizens--said this would violate the U.S. constitution.

Last week, three federal judges agreed that an election by the state legislature would be unconstitutional. But the judges didn't say exactly what Georgia should do.

The next question that comes up, then, is whether write-in votes will be

allowed if there is a new election. The citizens' suit, filed by Callaway supporters, asked the court to limit the next election to Callaway and Maddox. (Callaway, meanwhile, was trying to win over the write-in voters--mostly Negroes and liberals.)

But the ACLU--joined in its suit by supporters of the Arnall write-in--said limiting the election would "deprive the voters of Georgia of their right to vote for whomever they please by write-in ballot."

This is why Attorney General Bolton wants the legislature to pick the governor. He said he fears an endless series of elections without a winner, causing "a breakdown in the process of government."

Meanwhile, it looks as though the present governor, Carl Sanders, is going to be in office even after his term expires. Sanders will serve until the nation's most mixed-up election can be finally untangled.

Game of the Week Homecoming Win for SHS

BY HENRY CLAY MOORER

GREENVILLE--Greenville's Southside Rams celebrated homecoming last week with a solid 15-0 victory over the Chilton County Lions.

Early in the game Nov. 17, the Rams took a 2-0 lead when they caught a Chilton County back in the end zone for a safety.

Two touchdowns then iced the game for Greenville, Jimmy Fanning Jr. of the Rams ran for one score, and captain Bennie Betton made the other. After Betton's TD, Benjamin Daniels went over for the Rams' final point.

The Rams, coached by Rainey Varner and John Ogletree, have won four games and lost three.

The homecoming festival started Nov. 15, with the crowning of Miss Southside High School by the principal, the Rev. A.G. English. Miss SHS was Miss Bettye J. Holston, and her attendants were Miss Gloria Rudolph and Miss Dorothy Wilson.

Before the game two nights later, there was a homecoming parade down Main St. Captain Betton crowned Miss Homecoming--Miss Verna Hall--on the field before the game. Miss Hall's attendants were Miss Mildred Payne and Miss Gloria Lowery.

Earlier, the Robert L. Austin Bulldogs also scored a homecoming win over Chilton. The Bulldogs came up with a smashing 21-0 victory Nov. 11 in Georgiana.

Before the game, Austin had its first parade downtown. The small and smart R.L. Austin band performed at halftime.



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