

## 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

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## 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?"

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)



WILKINS FLEES PHOTOGRAPHERS

## Barbour Co. Delegation Visits Federal Officials

BY JOHN KELLY JR.

EUFULA--Thirty-five members of the United Barbour County Voters League went to Washington last week to tell some officials and legislators what discrimination is like, and to ask them to enforce the laws against it.

They came back with promises of support from John Doar, assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights, and U. S. Senator John Sparkman of Alabama.

"The trip was a real success," the group reported to the Voters League this week.

The group told Doar that "discrimination is being carried on just as it always has been" in many places and in many ways. The members asked for more federal protection against the slaying of civil rights workers.

"Mr. Doar asked us to feel free to discuss anything we would like to," the group reported. "He answered our many questions and promised to give us support to see that the law is carried out."

"He encouraged us to make our complaints known to other high officials and invited us to come see him again."

After they saw Doar, the people went to visit Senator Sparkman in his office. They asked him:

"Are you, Mr. Sparkman, representing all the peoples of Alabama? Or are you doing like our governor, George C. Wallace, just representing the white only?"

According to the group's report, the senator gave a dry grin and replied, "I am here to represent all the people of Alabama."

"Well," the group told him, "we hope from now on you will represent everybody in the state."

The group reported that Senator Sparkman promised to give his support in helping to solve "the problems in Alabama."

Although the people had made an appointment with Senator Sparkman ahead of time, they said they thought he was surprised to see so many Negroes from Alabama in his office.

"However," he invited us all to sit down, and after a smile, introduced us to



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

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)



CARVER GIRLS RIDE IN MONTGOMERY PARADE

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## Two Stood Out

For as long as we live, we are not likely to see another day like last Friday in Alabama. It was a day that showed our state at its hopeful best and at its hopeless worst.

Friday's defeat of Gov. George C. Wallace's succession bill--though Wallace's opponents had mixed motives--was nonetheless a dramatic repudiation of the governor's policies and tactics. A few hours later, an all-white Hayneville jury freed Collie Leroy Wilkins after less than two hours of deliberation. This was an equally dramatic illustration of our state's inability to administer equal justice.

In the triumph in the capital and in the tragedy in Hayneville, two men stood out--Lt. Gov. James B. Allen and Attorney General Richmond M. Flowers.

No one would accuse the lieutenant governor of being an integrationist, or even a liberal. For much of his political life, he has been a Wallace man. But even though both he and Wallace stood to gain by passage of the succession bill, Allen refused to push it through the Senate.

In the early days of the session, Allen could have forced the succession amendment to a vote with one stroke of his gavel. However, he said he would allow extended debate on this important issue, and he stuck to his word. Later, he refused to change long-standing Senate rules for the sake of a second term for Wallace.

Flowers has called himself a segregationist. But he also believes in government by law, and he backed up this belief with a strong and courageous prosecution in the Wilkins trial. It is doubtful that anyone could have changed the verdict in Hayneville. But no one who saw it will ever forget Flowers' impassioned appeal to an unheeding Lowndes County jury.

Allen and Flowers are not great liberals. But they are fair men, who can put their obligations to Alabama and to democracy above their personal feelings. We could use more like them.

## Farmer-Candidates Plan Their ASCS Campaigns

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Up until this year, only white farmers got on the ASCS ballots. Although Negroes voted in these elections, they did not know they could nominate Negro candidates by petitioning the ASCS county committee. This year Negroes are on the ballot.

Stokely Carmichael, from SNCC, answered McNair's question. "You can vote for all the black men if you want to," he said.

"That's okay?" asked McNair in disbelief. "Well, that's all right."

The farmers also asked how their votes would be counted and if they could be removed from office once they were elected.

John Llutkus of SNCC said he hoped 20 to 30 farmers would go down to the ASCS county office to watch the vote-counting. And he assured the farmers that no one could be removed from office until the next election.

For that reason, he warned the farmers not to elect the wrong Negroes to the committee.

"It's important that people on that committee are people you can trust, because you can't remove them until the next election," he said.

As the farmer-candidates at the meeting learned about the rules of the ASCS elections, they could see that one of their big jobs during the campaign would be to tell other farmers about ASCS.

I've spoken to some people who never even see the cotton they plant," said Janet Jemott, a SNCC worker in Lowndes County. "They've never heard

of the ASCS committee. All they see is Mr. Charlie who comes around and takes their cotton away."

After the meeting was over, Jack McNair said he was never too old to start something new. He's ready to change over from farmer to politician.

"I don't much mind changing to the other side," he said. "I've always wondered why was it that they didn't put some colored on the committee as well as white."

## No Indictments

TUSKEGEE -- The Macon County grand jury has refused to indict any of ten white men who allegedly attacked a bi-racial group of students trying to integrate Tuskegee Methodist Church last July 18.

The grand jury returned a "no bill." That meant the jurors thought the evidence presented was not enough to justify putting the men on trial.

Originally, complaints were filed charging the men with assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The men, allegedly armed with pistols and Coke bottles, charged at the students when a photographer tried to take their picture.

Only three of the students testified before the grand jury. They were Wendell Paris, whose head was gashed with a bottle during the attack, Sammy Young and Jesse Forte.

Young and Paris are leaders of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), which organized the attempts to integrate the church.

## Dothan Holds Peanut Festival



## Sermon of the Week Christianity Means Giving



BY GAIL FALK  
MONTGOMERY -- The Rev. J. R. White spoke to his congregation at the First Baptist Church Sunday about the meaning of Christian giving and of the tithe.

Smiling, he said one of the deacons had suggested a sign over the baptismal tank saying, "Let's put a tither in the tank."

Then, more seriously, Dr. White reminded his congregation that Christianity is a giving religion.

"God gave His son," he said, "Jesus gave His life, because He wanted to."

Everyone who becomes a Christian, said Dr. White, must give his own life to God.

"And when a man gives himself to the Lord, possessions are involved," he said.

He spoke of the young ruler who asked Jesus what he needed to do to enter the kingdom of heaven after keeping all the commandments:

"When Jesus said, 'How about your possessions?' the nobleman answered 'I can't give you that.'

"The Bible says he did not become a Christian," said Dr. White.

Dr. White said we must be willing to give up our riches, so the gospel can be spread all over the world and "other men may become rich in God."

"But God isn't interested in how much you give," said Dr. White. "He is interested in the spirit of the offering. Does it come from the heart?"

He said Jesus preached against the Pharisees, who practiced an "external" religion. "They kept the laws in every detail, but their hearts were not involved."

The only motive for giving, said Dr. White, is love.

"If you love a woman," he said, "you don't just tell her, you show her." He quoted the song, "Love isn't love until you give it away."

"That's a theological truth too," said Dr. White.

"Freely ye have received, freely give.... We have trouble in giving freely because big 'I' is always in the middle," said Dr. White. "It's interesting that 'I' is right in the middle of S-I-N. When 'I' is in the middle, everything is off."

"Everything fits into place only when God is in the middle," he said--when we remember that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof and all they that dwell therein."

## Gov. Wallace Loses

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

governor as a man who would "stop at nothing," later said he regretted having lost his temper.

Senator Bob Gilchrist of Morgan County, leader of the filibuster, explained the opposition's stand by saying, "Governor, it's not a defeat for you--it's a victory for the constitution."

It was also a victory for supporters of other candidates for the state's highest office, especially former Gov. John Patterson.

## Dothan Holds Peanut Festival

DOTHAN--This city celebrated its 22d annual Peanut Festival last week, with beauty queen, prizes and a big parade.

And the Negroes of Dothan selected a man and woman of the year to take part in the festivities.

Man of the year was Wylie Yelverton, president of the Dothan branch of the NAACP and owner of Yelverton Service, an electrical company and gas station.

Yelverton is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He attended Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute. He has been instrumental in desegregation activities in the Dothan area.

Mrs. Lucille G. Smith, president of the Dothan Association of Women's Clubs and teacher of English and typing at E.R. Grimsley High School in Ashford, was the woman of the year.

She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and a graduate of Alabama State College.

## Civil Rights Roundup

# Explosion in Leader's Car Stirs Negro Protests in Tense Natchez

NATCHEZ, Miss.--Eight weeks ago George Metcalfe, NAACP president in Natchez, got into his car to go home from work at the Armstrong Tire Company.

When he turned on the ignition, a bomb hidden under the hood exploded, injuring him so seriously that he may be permanently paralyzed.

That explosion set off two months of the most intense civil rights activity that any Mississippi town has seen.

The night of the bombing, Natchez Negroes angrily held a mass meeting, and agreed to send a petition to Mayor John Nossler. Demands in the petition included:

1. An end to police brutality;
  2. Police protection against the Ku Klux Klan's harassment;
  3. Hiring of Negro policemen;
  4. Integration of a hospital;
  5. Desegregation of public schools.
- To back up their demands, Negroes called a boycott of white-owned stores in downtown Natchez.

There had been civil rights activity in Natchez before. Until this fall, however, Klan terrorism had kept the lid on rights advances.

Klan terrorism had silenced or chased away just about every white person who spoke out for moderation. Mayor Nossler's home was bombed last spring after he opposed anti-Negro violence. (Now he is a target of civil rights protests.)

But the bomb that injured Metcalfe blew the lid off in Natchez. Metcalfe had been one of the few local Negroes to speak out in support of the movement. And he had a lot of friends.

While civil rights leaders were talking about petitions and boycotts, many Negroes were arming. Deacons for Defense and Justice, in their "uniform" of white shirt and overalls, watched Natchez streets. And, of course, the Klan already had guns.

Soon after the bombing a reporter described Natchez as "more heavily armed, man for man, than almost any city in the country."

All through the month of September, demonstrations were held--protesting a new 10 p.m. curfew and protesting the failure of the city to respond to Negro demands.

On Sept. 30, a Natchez judge ordered leaders of the NAACP, SCLC, FDP and the Klan not to take part, or encourage others to take part, in demonstrations of any kind.

But Negroes didn't stop marching. The court order simply gave them another reason to demonstrate.

And so police started making arrests.

Five hundred people were arrested during four days of demonstrations after the Natchez court's injunction. Marchers were charged with "parading without a permit" and picketers were charged with "contempt of court."

Two hundred Negroes were sent to Parchman State Penitentiary, more than 200 miles from Natchez. These people had not yet been convicted. Police explained that the city and county jails were already full with other demonstrators.

When he was released, one prisoner, Phil Lapansky, told of his treatment:

"After our arrival at Parchman, we were admitted to the maximum security building where we were stripped of all our clothing. Each of us was then forced to swallow approximately eightoun-



ces of laxatives.

"Naked, we were herded into 2-man cells with concrete floors and steel bunks minus mattresses. The windows

directly opposite our cells were wide open and the air-conditioning fans were on, circulating a cold wind throughout the cell block. According to weather reports, the temperature dropped to the low 40's that evening. . . .

"Several people were unable to bear the intense cold and broke down into intense fits of screaming and crying. . . .

## Restaurant Integrated

MCINTOSH--If you are driving along a 20-mile stretch of Highway 43 from Calvert to Wagarville north of Mobile, you'll find some places where you can get a hamburger, but very few where you can sit down for a meal.

If you're a Negro, you won't find any--or you couldn't have until just a few days ago.

Sunday night here, four members of the newly-formed Washington County NAACP went into W.A. Daugherty's place, sat down and got served. Negroes had been served only at the window before.

At first, the management wanted these four Negroes to do as other Negroes always had done. But the restaurant finally gave the Negroes the same service and good food that white customers get.

Eugene Garner, president of the NAACP chapter, said the group decided to test Civil Rights Act compliance at Daugherty's place after people

The mass arrests stopped on Oct. 6, when Federal Judge Harold Cox told the city it would have to permit Negroes to march on the sidewalks.

Since then, civil rights leaders in Natchez have alternated between calling for demonstrations and calling off demonstrations in order to negotiate. But neither tactic has had much success.

The one tactic that seems to be working is the boycott of downtown stores.

This boycott has been described as the most effective yet in the civil rights movement. Mayor Nossler, whose family owns three supermarkets and a variety store in Natchez, says business is down 25 per cent.

The owner of H.F. Byrne, one of the city's largest department stores, says he hasn't done \$100 worth of Negro business since the boycott started.

Negro patrols roaming the streets of the business district remind Negroes not to enter the white-owned stores. They take the names of people who do go in, and the names are read at mass meetings.

Store-owners are feeling the pinch now that Christmas is approaching. Nineteen merchants have hired or offered to hire Negro sales clerks. And store-owners say they're bringing pressure on the Board of Aldermen to grant some of the Negro demands.

But until the city acts, Negroes will continue to boycott and demonstrate.

at a recent civic meeting in McIntosh reported that Negroes got turned away from the dining room.

Garner, Will Toole, Lonnie Moore, and Charlie Whisenhunt went to the restaurant Sunday night. After some discussion and delay, they were seated.

Then the manager, W.A. Daugherty, came in and asked to speak to Toole alone. The two have known each other for a long time.

Daugherty asked Toole why they were doing this, and Toole answered, "We're not here to tear your place of business down. We just want to be served in a nice way."

Toole returned to the group, and the four men ate their dinner without any further trouble. Daugherty even came over and asked if everything was all right.

But he also asked to discuss the whole matter with them later this week.

Garner said he didn't see that there was anything to discuss.



ROBERT CULP

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3

I SPY--He won't carry a silencer on his gun, because it "ruins the lining of my suit." He is the trainer for a tennis player, or so it seems. Actually, he is a secret agent, who is always clowning with his friend the tennis player when he should be secret-agending.

He is Bill Cosby, who plays one of the newest of TV's spy heroes Scott, of Scott and Robinson, a pair of tennis bums who travel the globe.

One week Cosby and his partner, played by Robert Culp, are in Formosa. The next, as on last Wednesday's show they are in Hong Kong. Neither Cosby nor Culp is very serious about this spy business. They seem to have a good time, and neither one has been killed yet.

Culp and Cosby also happen to be television's first integrated team in a drama series. When the idea for the spy story was originated, the producers were looking for a good actor-comedian to play Scott.

They were not specifically looking for a Negro, but they ended up with Cosby.

He and Culp are now proving each week that spying can be just good clean fun. 9 p.m. Channel 10 in Mobile and Channel 12 in Montgomery.



BILL COSBY

AMOS BURKE, SECRET AGENT--Burke plays for keeps. In his spy travels, he has gone all the way behind the Iron Curtain to blow up an electronic plant, and to Mexico City to crack an assassination plot. No time for jokes here. 9 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., Channel 6 in Birmingham and Channel 13 in Mobile. (At 10 p.m. on Channel 8 in Selma.)

FRIDAY, NOV. 5

HONEY WEST -- Played by Anne Francis, Honey adds a little sex to the James Bond-type stories this season. She is called the Woman from A.U.N.T. and she has earrings that explode. Better watch out. She is a meal with a karate chop. 8 p.m. Channel 6 in Birmingham, Channel 8 in Selma and Channel 13 in Mobile.

THE MAN FROM U.N.C.L.E.-- This show started it all last year. This week, Solo and Iliya pose as a magazine writer and a photographer. They fly to the mid-Asian jungleland of Kanuchl to stop a dictatorial plot. Robert Vaughn and David McCallum play the spy team. 9 p.m. Channel 9 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 12 in Montgomery and Channel 13 in Birmingham.

# TVA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. PEPPLER



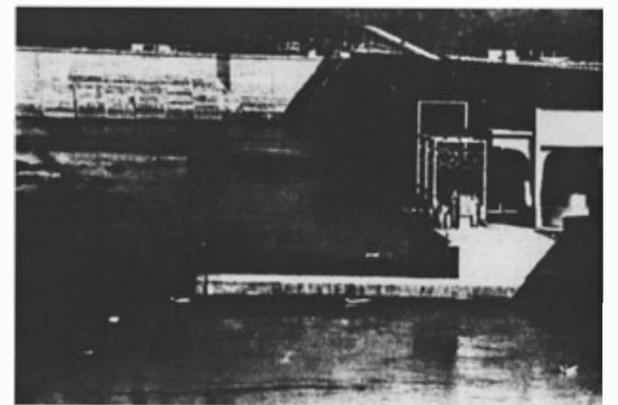
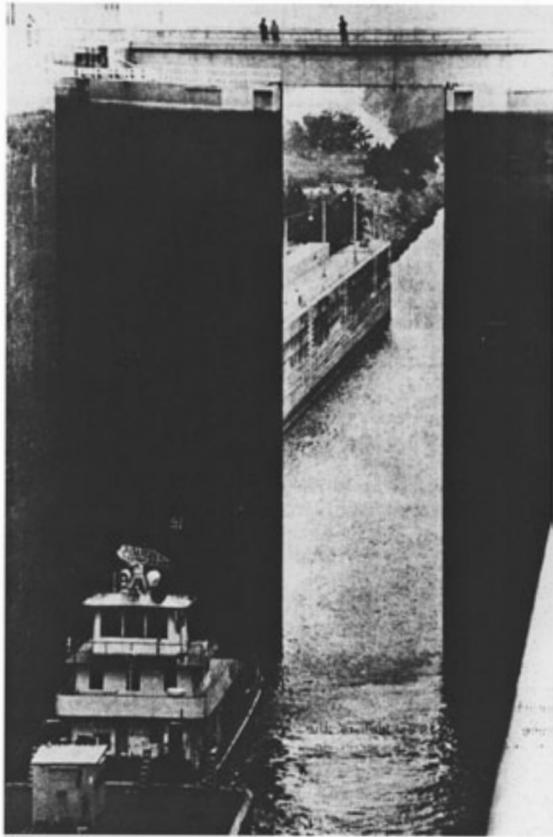
Twenty-two years ago the United States government started an enormous experiment in the Tennessee River Valley.

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.

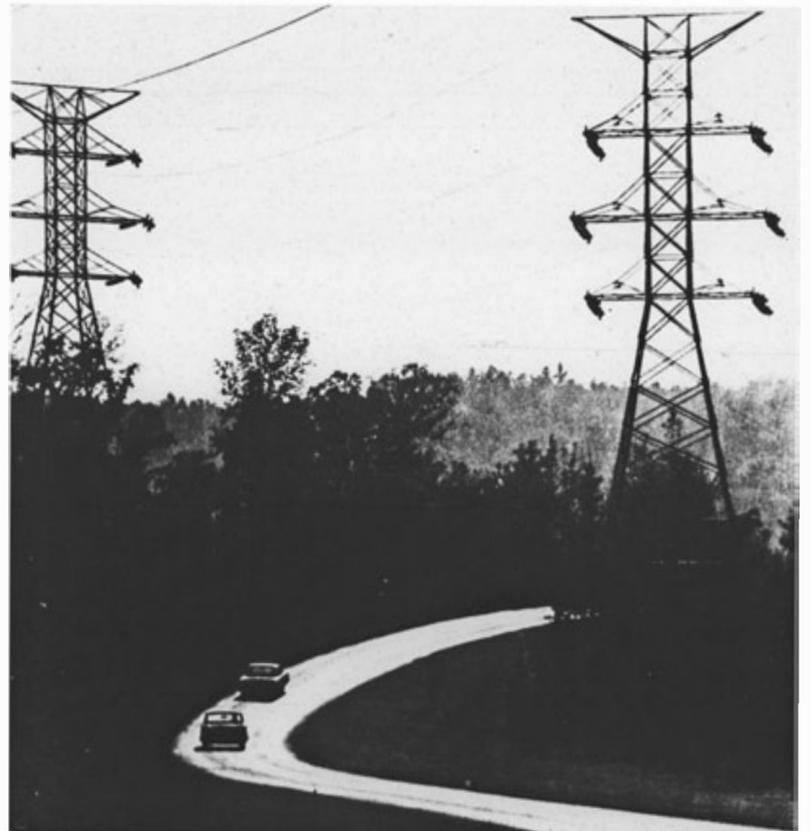
Each dam on the main part of the river has a lock (left) to lift boats up or down the dam. When a boat traveling upstream enters the lock, the huge doors close behind, the boat is fastened in place (center) and the lock is filled with enough water to float the boat as high as the top of the dam.

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).

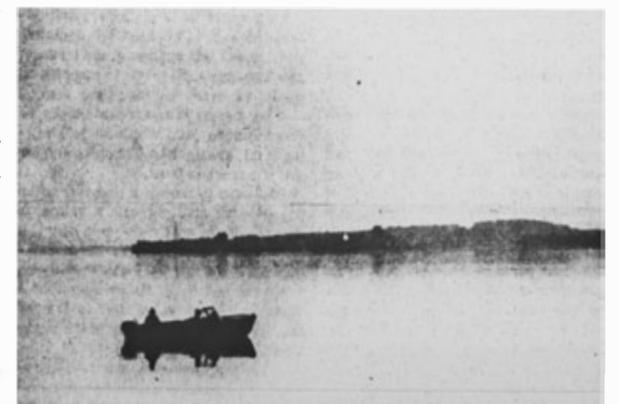
TVA agents have taught farmers how to get better crops by using fertilizer.

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.



# A Quiet Day in an Alabama Courtroom

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

When we think of courts and lawyers, most of us think of Perry Mason or the Defenders.

And sometimes a real courtroom can be more exciting and more entertaining than any book or novel.

But, like most institutions, courts tend to settle into an everyday routine.

And a trial, which is very important to the man being tried, may seem routine to the judge and lawyers.

This is how an ordinary day in an ordinary court trying an ordinary man went last week in Mobile.

## HAMMURABI'S STATUE

The bald little judge sat at a big, raised desk under a statue of Hammurabi, an ancient king and lawmaker. He looked out over a scene that probably hasn't changed much since Hammurabi's reign 4,000 years ago in Babylon.

Officials, lawyers and clerks scurried in and out or stopped to talk quietly with each other. Many of them had nothing to do with the case about to be tried. They came in to chat or were just passing through on their way to another courtroom. Friends of the defendants and other spectators sat in little groups scattered around the benches filling most of the courtroom.

The defendant and his attorney sat at a long table in front of the judge's desk. They talked occasionally, but most of the time they just waited.

There was one big difference from Hammurabi's courts. Thirty jurymen filled the first three rows of benches. Juries of common citizens, called to decide the fate of men on trial, have not always been a part of the judicial process.

The jurymen, including a few Negroes, had been called in to serve this week in the state circuit court for the Mobile area. Twelve of the 30 men were selected to hear each case that came before the court.

"Gentlemen of the jury, this is a case



THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA ARE TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS

of the State of Alabama versus Robert Ransom, Jr.," the judge announced to the men in the first three rows. "He is charged with assault with intent to murder."

The commotion in the courtroom dropped, and most heads turned toward the judge.

Robert Ransom, Jr., a short Negro dressed in a shirt and overalls sat and listened, holding his hat in his hand.

The judge addressed the jurymen: "Are any of you gentlemen clients of either of these gentlemen (the two lawyers) in any way? Are any of you related in any degree to the defendant, or to the persons alleged to be assaulted, or to any of the lawyers in the case or to any of the lawyers in the solicitor's office?" No one answered.

There was a pause while the judge looked over some of the records in front of him and conferred with the clerk sitting at a slightly lower desk to his left.

A man came in from the back and walked up to the judge's desk. The two talked briefly.

The man turned to the courtroom. "I have an announcement," he said. "The judge has just been appointed a trustee of the University of Alabama." Everyone applauded.

The judge looked pleased at his appointment, and a little embarrassed at the announcement.

## INDICTMENT NOT EVIDENCE

Then the judge addressed the jurymen again:

"The grand jury's indictment against the defendant should not be construed as any indication of his guilt or innocence," the judge told them.

Then the judge said that a jury would now be selected from the 30 jurymen. He said either the prosecution or the defense could "inquire into the qualifications" of the jurymen.

The prosecution would be able to

"strike" six men and the defense would be able to "strike" twelve of the 30.

The jurymen stood, one by one, as the clerk read their names.

The prosecution lawyer had the first strike, "Forty-two," he said. He had a numbered list of the men's names. Number forty-two would not be a juror for this case.

"Thirty-seven," said the defense attorney.

After five more rounds like this, 18 men had been struck. Neither side objected to any of the remaining 12, and they were seated in the jury box.

## LAWYERS CONFER

As the judge recessed the other jurymen, the two attorneys got together and talked for a few seconds.

Then they went over and spoke with the judge.

During all these preliminaries, the defendant himself sat silently at the long table in front of the judge, watching

while his lawyer talked with the prosecutor and the judge.

## A BRIEF RECESS

The judge called a brief recess after his conference with the two lawyers.

A few minutes later, the prosecutor stuck his head out of a doorway at the back of the courtroom and shouted to the defense attorney, "Bring him back here, Billy."

The lawyer walked back with Ransom, and the door closed behind them.

When they came out, the judge called the court back into session and announced that the defendant had changed his plea from "not guilty" to "guilty."

Often lawyers arrange a "deal" with the judge. If the defendant will plead guilty to the charge, the judge will agree to give him a light sentence or no sentence at all.

After this announcement, the judge called forward three Negro men, witnesses for the prosecution, and Ransom

and his attorney. He reviewed the incident that had led to the arrest.

There had been some kind of traffic tangle between the defendant and the other three men. An argument broke out and ended with Ransom's pulling out a pistol and shooting at their car. The bullet shattered the windshield, but no one was injured.

"The man has never been in trouble before," said the judge. "He probably did this in the heat of passion."

The judge decided on a two-year suspended sentence, and put Ransom on probation for two years.

A suspended sentence means that the judge finds Ransom guilty of the charge and has to give him the punishment that goes with it. But Ransom will not actually have to go to jail if he behaves himself after this. The probation officer will keep a check on him.

The clerk of the court then officially dismissed the witnesses, and the jury left the jury box without even having heard any testimony.

Little conversations started up again. The lawyers and officials started passing back and forth again, and the court turned to other business.

Ransom picked up his hat and walked out of the courtroom.

In the two hours of the trial, he had sat alone at the long table in front of the judge much of the time. He had not said a word to anyone but his lawyer. Some of the interruptions had nothing to do with his case. And many of the people in the courtroom had ignored him altogether.

## AND RANSOM WALKS AWAY

Yet, at the end, he walked off to the probation office bearing a just sentence imposed by a conscientious judge in a casual (and probably typical) court.

As he went, the judge leaned forward in his big stuffed swivel chair under Hammurabi's statue to see what was next on the docket.

# How It Works--Sneaky on Trial

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The things that go on in Alabama courtrooms affect our lives more than we realize. Even cases that involve people we never knew or heard of can be very important to us.

For instance, the Collie Leroy Wilkins trial last week in Hayneville meant something to Wilkins and his family and friends.

But the decision clearing Wilkins of the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo also told Negroes and white civil rights workers that they are still not safe in Alabama. It told white men that they would probably not be punished for crimes committed against Negroes and whites who associate with Negroes.

To officials in Washington, the Wilkins case meant the federal government might have to do something to prevent future civil rights killings.

Courtroom news is a large part of the SOUTHERN COURIER every week, and it is a large part of most daily newspapers.

But even so, many people don't understand the stories they read about what goes on in court. It's easy to see why. The laws themselves are often very complicated, and the lawyers who deal with them have a language all their own.

There are many different kinds of courts operating in Alabama--federal district courts, circuit courts, county courts, the Alabama Supreme Court and many others. Each court has a different purpose and a different way of doing business.

No one can know everything about the law, not even lawyers and judges. But everyone should at least know enough to understand the newspaper stories about the courts. If people know more about their laws, they can be better and more effective citizens.

There are two different kinds of cases--criminal and civil. In a criminal case, a person is charged with violating a law. Either he has done something the law says he should not do, or he has failed to do something the law requires. If he is found guilty, he can be sent to prison, or even put to death, if the crime is murder.

In a civil case, one person (the plaintiff) is usually trying to get money from another (the defendant) in payment for some injury. The "injury" might be a broken leg the plaintiff got when the defendant hit him with a car. Or it might be an injury to someone's civil rights--for example, when Negroes are kept from voting or barred from a restaurant.

Often, especially in a civil rights case, the plaintiff doesn't want the defendant's money. He's more interested, say, in getting his right to vote or being allowed to eat in the restaurant.

Then he asks the court for an injunction, ordering the defendant to obey the law or correct a wrong. If the defendant disobeys the injunction, he may have to go to jail.

There are two separate court systems operating side by side in Alabama--the federal courts and the state courts. Most local cases--involving simple crimes like murder, assault or robbery, or simple civil disputes--are handled in the state courts. Cases involving interstate crime, people from different parts of the country or broad questions of national policy are usually reserved for the federal courts.

Let's say that an Alabamian, L.M. Sneaky, is accused of stealing 2,000 chickens from another Alabamian, John Farmer. And let's say he is caught in the act by a deputy sheriff, Justin Time.



This would be a criminal case, because Sneaky is charged with violating an Alabama law against grand larceny. And because a state law is involved, it would be tried in the state courts.

After Deputy Time arrests Sneaky, he takes him to jail. While he is awaiting trial, Sneaky will be released from jail if he makes bond.

Bail bond is money or property put up by someone charged with a crime, to insure that he will show up in court. If the person charged--the defendant--doesn't show up, he loses the money. Let's say Sneaky is allowed to put up a \$500 cash bond and a date is set for his appearance in justice of the peace court.

Justice of the peace courts--like recorder's courts in most cities, or county or inferior or commissioner's courts

in the counties--can only try minor crimes (misdemeanors) or civil cases involving small amounts of money. Grand larceny is a felony--a serious crime carrying a possible punishment of more than one year in the penitentiary. So the justice of the peace court can give Sneaky only a "probable cause" hearing.

In this hearing, the judge has to decide whether there is good reason to believe Sneaky has committed the crime of grand larceny. Sneaky pleads not guilty, on the advice of a lawyer he has hired to defend him. (If Sneaky had been too poor to hire a lawyer, the state would have given him one for his trial later on.) Then the judge hears testimony from the deputy who caught Sneaky and from Farmer. Sneaky decides not to testify in this hearing--that is his right.

After hearing the testimony, the judge thinks there is reason to believe Sneaky stole the chickens. So he holds Sneaky over to the county grand jury. This means Sneaky must remain under bond until the grand jury meets again and considers his case.

A grand jury is a group of 18 men who determine whether defendants charged with felonies should be indicted. The grand jury hears only one side of the case against Sneaky--the prosecution, handled by the county solicitor or the circuit solicitor. This, again, is a "probable cause" hearing. If 12 of the 18 grand jurors think there is reason to believe Sneaky committed the crime of grand larceny, they vote to indict him. This means he must stand trial in circuit court.

If fewer than 12 grand jurors think Sneaky stole the chickens, a "no bill" is returned and Sneaky goes free. The votes of the grand jurors--in fact, all the proceedings in the grand jury--are secret. In Sneaky's hearing, more than 12 grand jurors believe the prosecution has a case, and an indictment is voted. Next, Sneaky is arraigned before Judge I.B. Harsh in the county circuit court. In an arraignment hearing, Sneaky is informed of the charges against him, and a date is set for his trial. If he has been faithful about coming to the previous hearings, he will probably be allowed to remain free under the same \$500 bond.

All those "preliminary" proceedings--the justice of the peace hearing, the grand jury session and the arraignment--are primarily to protect the defendant Sneaky. If there is no basis at all for the charges against him, this should be discovered in one of the "probable cause" hearings. The arraignment makes sure that Sneaky knows what he is up against.

Finally, the trial begins. Sneaky, like all defendants in criminal cases, has the right to trial by a jury, and he decides to use this right. So 50 of his fellow citizens are summoned to appear in circuit court for Sneaky's trial (and possibly others).

The judge and lawyers for both sides question the 50 prospective jurors--called the venire--to see if they are

friends with anyone in the case or if they have already made up their minds about Sneaky's guilt or innocence. Then the lawyers "strike" from the venire--knock out men who they think might be against them--until only 12 are left. These 12 are the jury, and Sneaky will be convicted or freed only if they all agree.

First the prosecutor, I. Nallem, tells the jury what he expects his evidence to show--that the defendant Sneaky, at a certain time and place, stole 2,000 chickens from John Farmer.

Then Sneaky's lawyer, Ike N. Springum, gives the jury his theory of the case. His evidence, he says, will show that Sneaky had merely found the chickens wandering on the highway, and was returning them to their rightful owner when Justin Time interrupted.

Nallem puts on the state's case. It is called the state's case because the "plaintiff" in a criminal case is the state whose laws were broken. The crime of grand larceny is an offense against the state and its citizens. Technically, it is not a crime against Farmer, although he is the victim. He might get money for the lost chickens if he filed a civil suit against Sneaky, but he stands to gain no more than any other citizen from a criminal conviction.

Farmer is the first witness for the state. He swears to tell the truth, and then testifies that 2,000 chickens were stolen from him. Springum, Sneaky's lawyer, then has a chance to cross-examine Farmer, to check him on his facts and find out if he is telling the truth.

"How do you know you lost 2,000 chickens--did you count them before and after?" he asks Farmer.

"Well, no, not exactly," says the witness, "but I've been a chicken-farmer



for 29 years, and I can tell how many chickens I have pretty close."

"Then you really don't know if 2,000 chickens were stolen?" asks Springum. "Well, I guess not--not exactly," Farmer admits. A point for the



defense. Farmer also has to admit he has no idea who took the chickens.

The state's next witness is Justin Time, the deputy sheriff. He testifies that he caught Sneaky on the highway with two huge bags full of squawking chickens.

Nallem asks that the chickens be admitted as evidence. He asks Time, "Are these the chickens Sneaky was carrying?" Time says that they are.

On cross-examination, Springum tries to shake the deputy's testimony, but Time says he is sure about all the details. After his testimony, the state rests, and it is time for the defense.

First witness for the defense is Sneaky himself. He does not have to testify, and if he decides not to, that decision can't be held against him. But he takes the stand and says he was simply returning Farmer's lost chickens. "I was doing him a favor, that's all," Sneaky says.

On cross-examination, Nallem, the prosecutor, asks Sneaky, "Is it true you were a member of the Communist Party in 1946?"

"I object!" shouts Springum, and Judge Harsh upholds the objection. This means that Sneaky does not have to answer the question, because it has nothing to do with the case.

After Sneaky's testimony, the defense rests. Both lawyers give their final arguments to the jury, asking for a verdict for their side.

"Send this man back to his wife and children--I mean, children," pleads Springum.

"Send him to the pen," demands Nallem.

The judge then tells the jury about the law that applies to the case. He tells it what the crime of grand larceny is. He tells it what kind of testimony may be used as evidence. He explains laws that may affect the case and other technical matters.

Judge Harsh also reminds the jury that Sneaky came into court "cloaked in a presumption of innocence." This means he is innocent until the state proves otherwise, beyond all reasonable doubt.

Then the jury leaves the courtroom, to argue about and decide the case in private. No one is allowed to listen to them while they deliberate.

Finally, after two and a half hours, the jury returns. The court clerk reads the verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendant I. M. Sneaky guilty as charged."

The judge sentences Sneaky to two years in prison. Sneaky now has two alternatives--he can start serving his sentence, or he can appeal.

Sneaky has a right to appeal to the Alabama Court of Appeals. (If his sentence had been 20 years or more, he could have appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court.) He also has a right to a free printed record of his trial, if he can't afford one. However, if he can't pay a lawyer, he may not be able to appeal.

An appeal is not like a trial. Sneaky's lawyer--let's say it's still Springum--files a written argument, the state files an answer, and then attorneys for both sides argue the case before the judges in the Court of Appeals. Springum contends that Sneaky did not receive a fair trial before Judge Harsh. He says the judge should not have admitted the 2,000 chickens into evidence, "because the sight of all those chickens running around the courtroom prejudiced the jury against my client."

The state answers that the chickens were necessary to prove Sneaky's guilt. And it points out another case where the Court of Appeals said it was proper to use chickens as evidence. This case is called a precedent, and such cases often guide the Court of Appeals in making new decisions. So Sneaky's appeal is denied, and he stays in jail.

For most defendants, the road ends here. If he has enough determination and enough money, Sneaky can try to appeal further--to the Alabama Supreme Court, and if he loses there, to the U.S. Supreme Court. This is done by first filing a writ of certiorari, asking the high court to consider the case. If the court agrees to hear Sneaky's appeal, the procedure is roughly the same as before the Court of Appeals. We wish him luck.

The trial and appeal procedures we have just described apply in general to all cases, criminal or civil, state or federal. But, of course, no two courts are exactly alike.

# More Leaflets Appear On Highway 45 in Prichard *Stumbling Through an Army Draft Physical*

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 man 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 falling 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.

## 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.

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 deploping 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 Kavorts; Citizens Council Hears Talk

## Ku Klux Klan RALLY

Speakers From the Imperial Staff

Tuesday Night, Oct. 26th 7:30 P.M. MT. VERNON, ALA.

On Highway 43 1 Mile North of Red Light Where Old Highway 43 Intersects with New Highway 43

Every White Man, Woman and Child Should Attend This Rally

Don't Forget the Time and Date -- 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, October 26, Mt. Vernon, Alabama. Don't Miss This Big Rally

Improved Order of the U. S. Klans Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN

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

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 bowl 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

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 Mills, 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), Mills 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.

## 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 incompetents 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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## 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.

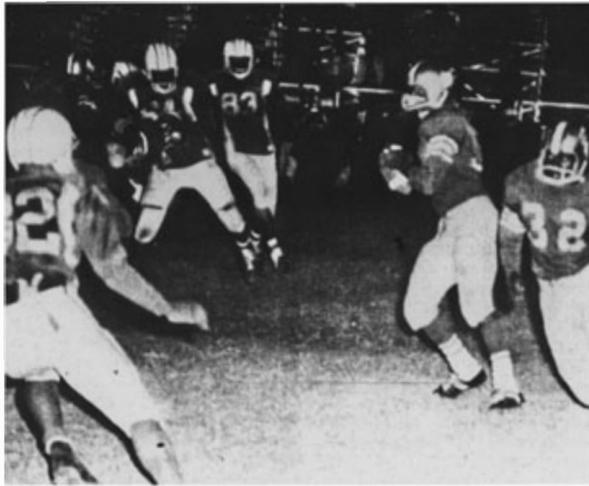
DENMARK VESEY HAD been born a slave. He bought his freedom and became a carpenter in Charleston, South Carolina. Denmark loved freedom and hated to see anyone be a slave. He asked all the slaves he met, "Don't you want to be free?" He would tell them about the revolt in Haiti where all the slaves were 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 cannot 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. 31 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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