The editor said Flowers often showed an amazing sense of humor. "Get out of town," said the editor, "and watch your video." "He has a lot of talent, he's got no more interest in the Negro than..." said Flowers. "I don't know, I don't know, he's just through..."

The editor said Flowers had a way of putting people at ease, and that he never seemed to tire of his jokes. "He's got a way of doing it, I think," said the editor. "I'm general, I think with Flowers you had to have a pretty good audience to be funny." Flowers once said that his humor came from his ability to "see the funny side of things." He was known for his quick wit and sharp sense of satire.

Flowers' older brother, Elroy, said he found his younger brother's sense of humor "amazing." "He was always making people laugh," said Elroy. "I don't know what he was thinking..."

Flowers was the vice president of the Flowers family farm. "I don't think I ever saw Flowers do anything funny..." said Elroy. "Maybe he was just thinking about the future." Flowers once said that he had a "sense of humor that comes from the heart." He was known for his ability to "see the funny side of things." He was known for his quick wit and sharp sense of satire.

Flowers' wife, Mary, said he had a way of "putting people at ease." "He was always making people laugh," said Mary. "I don't know what he was thinking..."

Flowers' children, John and Jimmy, said they admired their father's sense of humor. "He was always making people laugh," said John. "I don't know what he was thinking..."

Flowers' grandchildren, Steve and Scott, said they admired their grandfather's sense of humor. "He was always making people laugh," said Steve. "I don't know what he was thinking..."
Outside Agitators

There they sat--Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, former Dallas County Commissioner and now county phi­ nees Council members who consider themselves ex­ perts in the law, and poor farm tenants.

They had found a dinner speaker to talk about some­ thing they already believed in—the tired and worn-theory that Negroes are inferior beings by nature.

They brought a professor all the way from Edin­ burgh, Scotland, to Birmingham, to speak on a sub­ ject that practically any sheriff could talk about for hours.

This speech was reported last week's SOUTHERN COURIER.

It should be noted that all Negroes always yell "outside agitators" whenever Alabama Negroes show their unhappiness with the way things are.

It becomes the Negro's problem when he begins to feel that you get than Edinburgh, Scotland. And how much more "agitating" can you get than Edinburgh, Scotland. A lot of these are inferior people.

The writer suggested that police in Scotland are running out of friends in Alabama and the rest of the country.

The Negroes there have convinced themselves that they are special people of their own ideas on white supremacy that they need to be reassured by someone with a college degree.

The author of the speech winds up using the same tactics the accusers civil rights workers of us-

Why, the next thing you know, George Wallace--the self-appointed protector of white rights--will be ask­ ing a federal court to lethim continue his political car-

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In your editorial in the SOUTHERN COURIER, I read about your paper, I would like to have a chance to speak up for my right to a free press. I have a hard time to know what is going on today...to have a voice.

I think the press is very important in today's society. And I think the paper should be open to all views, not just the views of the people who hold power.

I am a member of the United Farm Workers, and I have been fighting for the rights of farm workers for many years. I believe that the press is an important tool in the fight for justice.

I hope you will consider my views and give me a chance to speak up for my rights.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

To the Editor:

I was reading an article in the SOUTHERN COURIER about the recent events in Alabama. I would like to offer my thoughts on the situation.

The article mentioned the unrest in Selma, where the Civil Rights Movement was getting started. I think it is important to remember the sacrifices made by those who were part of that movement.

I believe that the press has a responsibility to report on these events accurately and fairly. I hope that the SOUTHERN COURIER will continue to do so.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

The World of Books

Novel About a Negro President

By Michael S. Lottman

The novel is a work of fiction and is not intended to be a statement of any contemporary political views.

The novel begins with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. The novel follows the events leading up to and following the assassination, and the novel's protagonist, a young black man, becomes the new President of the United States.

The novel explores themes of race, politics, and the American Dream. It also delves into the personal life of the protagonist, including his relationships with family and friends.

The novel is a work of fiction and is not intended to be a statement of any contemporary political views. The author is a native of the United States and has lived in the country for most of his life. He has been writing for many years and has published several books.

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The Arts Festival in Mobile

PHOTOGRAPHY AND TEXT BY DAVID UNDERHILL

Since there's only one college football game in Mobile each fall, people have to settle for high school games, but they don't have to spend the rest of their spare time watching TV.

The city has wrestling, car races, rock 'n' roll shows and a three-week arts festival.

This year's festival included symphony orchestra concerts, choral concerts, the ballet, a barber shop quartet competition and many art exhibits. The most popular was an outdoor exhibit viewed by more than 10,000 people.

Although the festival has just ended, artistic activity hasn't. It continues throughout the year in Mobile, and it isn't always in galleries and theaters.

The people who live in packing crates at the city dump and try to beat the rats to the best trash put a little art into their own lives too.

The Arts Festival

THE PAINTINGS — ESPECIALLY MODERN ONES — WERE VIEWED WITH UNCERTAINTY...

A TIRED ARRANGER,

A TIRED ARTIST

AND A HAPPY VIEWER

HOURS BEFORE THE BALLET, THE DANCERS BEGAN LIMBERING UP...

THE KIDS WERE INVITED TO TRY THEIR OWN

AND TAKE THEIR CHANCES

... FOR THEIR LEAPS ON THE STAGE

THE CONCERTMASTER OF THE ORCHESTRA PLAYED HIS VIOLIN BEFORE A PERFORMANCE

ALL THE ART IN MOBILE WASN'T AT THE ARTS FESTIVAL
1,000 students marched on the president of their university. “I’ve not very long ago—when nobody was used to missions the University used to be the Idea coming and I guess everyone is getting used to the idea of the Negro student going there.”

That was really my first contact with Negroes and I thought at first, ‘What am I doing here among these children singing “O, Happiness Is”’ and playing the piano. And then I decided to come to the University.”

In order to integrate Hillman more fully, the college is enrolling Negro students in all its state-supported schools. It has already enrolled two Negroes in its law school, and the number of Negro students will be increased by next fall.

The Negro students say incidents like the one at Ole Miss are not the first of their kind. They say that they have been living in the South for many years, and that they have always been treated with respect and kindness.

Stillman Gets First White Southern Student

By James P. Wille

TUSCALOOSA—Although they are only a little over a mile apart, stillman and the University of Alabama are very different schools. Stillman is a small liberal arts college near Tuscaloosa, while the University of Alabama is a large state-supported institution. However, when compared to Stillman, the University of Alabama is very different.

The University of Alabama has a larger enrollment than Stillman, with more than 22,000 students. Stillman has only 1,060 students, but the two schools are very different. Stillman is a private, four-year college, while the University of Alabama is a state-supported institution.

The University of Alabama has a much larger budget than Stillman, with more than $150 million in annual funding. Stillman has a much smaller budget, with only $7 million in annual funding.

The University of Alabama has a much larger endowment than Stillman, with more than $500 million. Stillman has a much smaller endowment, with only $12 million.

The University of Alabama has a much larger faculty than Stillman, with more than 1,200 full-time faculty members. Stillman has a much smaller faculty, with only 90 full-time faculty members.

The University of Alabama has a larger number of degree programs than Stillman, with more than 100 undergraduate and graduate degree programs. Stillman has only 24 undergraduate degree programs and 10 graduate degree programs.

The University of Alabama has a much larger physical campus than Stillman, with more than 2,000 acres. Stillman has only 100 acres.

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Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

Wallace Blocked the Door in 1963; Now Many Negroes Attend U. of A.

By James P. Wille

TUSCALOOSA—In 1963, Alabama Negroes who wanted to attend the University of Alabama faced a difficult challenge. On September 11, 1963, Alabama Governor George C. Wallace blocked the doorway to the University of Alabama in an attempt to stop African American students from enrolling. This act of defiance set off a series of events that ultimately led to the desegregation of the University of Alabama.

The University of Alabama is a public institution located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It was founded in 1820 and is the oldest university in the state. The University of Alabama is one of the largest and most prestigious universities in the United States, with more than 30,000 students and a total enrollment of over 40,000.

The University of Alabama has a long history of racial segregation, and it was not until the mid-1960s that the school began to integrate. In 1963, the school admitted its first African American students, Vivian Malone Jones and James Hood, but Governor George C. Wallace blocked their entry.

Wallace’s actions sparked a series of events that ultimately led to the desegregation of the University of Alabama. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in Brown v. Board of Education that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The University of Alabama was required to implement desegregation plans to comply with the court’s decision.

Today, the University of Alabama is a fully integrated institution, with students from all walks of life represented. The school is proud of its history of racial integration and continues to work towards a more inclusive and diverse community.

The school is committed to providing a safe and welcoming environment for all students, and it is proud of its efforts to promote diversity and inclusion.

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Selma Negroes Face Possible Death Penalty

BY CHARLES WILSON
TUCSON, Ariz. (The Impulse)—The Impulse is not an easy word for Negroes to say, because it reminds them of their past, of the struggle and the sacrifice, of the long hours they have worked for freedom. The word reminds them of the sacrifices of their ancestors, of the men and women who fought for their freedom.

The Southern Republican Situation

In Alabama, the word is used as a way of expressing the need for action, for the need to act quickly, for the need to take immediate steps, for the need to move forward.

The Young Republican Federation

The Federation was formed in 1964 as a way of bringing together young Republicans who were interested in the issues of the day, who were interested in the future of the country, who were interested in the future of their party.

The shock was only momentary. After the fall, he was quoted as saying, "I don't know, I don't know, I don't know." It was the same thing that made people forget about the election results, that made them believe that everything was going to be okay.

Alabama Opinion

The word "Alabama" is a word that is often used in political discussions, especially when it comes to the issues of the day, to the debates of the moment, to the discussions of the past.

School Reports Knock Alabama

The word "School Reports" is used as a way of expressing the need for improvement, the need for changes, the need for reforms, the need for better education, the need for better schools.

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Negroes in U.S. History—Chapter 2

Runaway Negroes Often Became 'Black Indians'

By MORRIS FRANK DEBRAH

IN THE EARLY days of the United States, settlers sometimes used Indians for slaves. They did not make very good slaves because they would often die when they were kept in slavery. Also, they knew the country better than the white people. They could easily hide when they ran away so that the white people could not find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves. They were obedient and strong. They could be taught not to run away, whereas Indians were never to be considered free men.

James White, indentured for slaves as well as Negroes, and Indians, when they were allowed to be free, ran away in 1762. They freely taught the Negroes in the same way they were taught by the white people. Negroes and Indians were usually freed in about 1762. They were taught by the white people. They were taught by the white people.

When whites ran away from their masters, they would often be taken in by the Negroes, because they had some Negroes who lived in the same neighborhood. When Negroes ran away, they often joined the Indians. Some of the Negroes kept runaways as servants. When the Negroes gained their freedom, they would often join the Indians. They would trade with the Indians and live with them. The Negroes and the Indians became brothers.

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THE SEMINOLES AND THE INDIANS

The Seminoles and the Indians were the American Nation's allies. They were the first allies that the Seminoles had. They were the descendants of the Indian tribes who were forced to move farther south by the Spanish. They were the ancestors of the Seminole Indians. The Seminoles and the Indians were friends. They were united in their struggle against the whites. They were united in their struggle against the whites.

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