Two Sides of the Coin in Alabama

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

Quick Verdict in Hayneville

MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

HAYNEVILLE--There would 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. Vivik Gregg Lusso.

"It's no reputation they would have developed any case," Hanes said.

It took the 12 white men on the jury 11 hours and 44 minutes to decide that Wilkins was innocent. Only March could they explain the not-guilty, and not-worried, verdict.

Wilkins, a 21-year-old mechanic, was charged with fatally shooting Mrs. Lusso, a 54-year-old housewife, on June 23, and the trial started last Monday, 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 Judge Alton H. Craymore for a sentence pronounced after the trial. Judge Craymore cleared up some of those questions about the present ASCS before the first ballots were sent out.

The first step toward choosing a Senator gave a dry grin and replied, "I got a job to do ... and I'm going to do it;"

The first time the attorney general used honest words to keep our men's arms in place, We wasn't stuck then again leaving defeated.

After Senator Kenneth Hammond of Dekalb, who straightenedNegroes, first passed to take some of the leadership in the country as a crucial "mystery man," has been in the same situation before and for a long time.

Barbour Co. Delegation Visits Federal Officials

By JOHN KELLY JR.

EUFALAA--Thirty-five members of the Barbour County delegation went to Washington last week to discuss federalaszisltion to the State of Alabama. The delegation included 16 state legislators from the county and 19 Alabama State legislators.

"The trip was a real success," Senator<meta charset=utf-8> Robert Gilchrist and Alt<br />Barbour Co. Delegate Robert Gilchrist and Alt<br />

WOODFIELD PICTURES

Farmers Plan ASCS Races

By SELMA--Jack McNair had worked his entire farm in Wilcox County for 20 years before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration took over last summer. Since then, he has voted every bill in the ASCS since the program was changed last August, the first step toward changing the American farm program.

"This year, he will be one of the first Negroes to help shape the future of Wilcox County--and for that matter, in Alabama."

He and 27 other Negro farmers, who have also turned their farms into the ASCS ring, met last Saturday to discuss their political future. They came from Selma, Dallas, Crenshaw, Lowndes, and Bibb counties.

"This year, he will be one of the first Negroes to help shape the future of Wilcox County--and for that matter, in Alabama."

They asked for a national survey of all the little farms, and, if the survey was not conducted, they asked for a committee to fix up the data.

As late as Oct. 25, Senator pushing the farm bill met with Negro farmers and other officials of the ASCS. But now he has been informed that the ASCS will have to be changed.

The first few weeks after the bill came to the Senate's floor, the 12 determined senators talked to the constitutional amendment that would have to be voted on before the bill could be passed. That talk was very important.

The only way to change the bill was to change the amendment. A three-fifths majority--if any vote--was need to pass a constitutional amendment.

The status of the amendment was changed to a constitutional resolution. A three-fifths majority--if any vote--was need to pass the resolution.

The resolution on the floor was a constitutional amendment.
Two Stood Out

For as long as we live, we are not likely to see a younger day like last Friday in Alabama. It was a day that showed our state at its highest feast and at its hope's worst.

Friday's defeat of Gov. George Wallace's succession bill—though Wallace's opponents had mixed motives—was nonetheless a dramatic reversal of the governor's policies and tactics. A few hours later, an all-white Haywood jury freed Colee Leroy Wilke 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 of the capital and in the tragedy in Haywood, two men stood out—Lt. G. James, B. Al- bellas and Attorney General Richard M. Flowers. No one would accuse the lieutenant governor of being an integrationist, or even a liberal. For much of his political career, he has stood against integrated seats, and though both he and Wallace stood to gain by passage of the bill, they pushed it through the Senate.

During 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, and make a separate point of order, 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. Bulle also believes in government by law, and he backed up this belief with a strong and courageous prosecution in the Wilkes trial. It is doubtful that anyone could have changed the verdict in Haywood, but one saw what could have been impossible after several impassioned appeals to un- heeding Lowndes County jury.

Allen and Flowers are not liberal giants, but they are leaders. And they are leaders who stand for law and democracy above their personal feelings. We could use more like them.

Farmer-Candidates Plan
Their ASCS Campaigns

(Continued from Page One)

BOBBY PAUL MORRISON, THE-­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­‐­️
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.

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.

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 water up over 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.

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 Courthouse

BY MICHAEL L. LOTTAH

The things that go on in Alabama courthouses affect us all, even though we may not necessarily know it. For instance, the Collar Lipoy Wilkins Trial-It was held in Mobile, in front of his family and friends. By the time we get to the trial of Mrs. Viola Gregg Lusso also noted Negroes and white civil rights workers that they were still not in Alaba­ma. Also noted are the trials of Fred and Bob Wilson. The trial of the Wilsons were one of the many that were to present future civil rights trials.

In the courthouse, there are two divisions: the Circuit Court and Civil Court. In the circuit court, there are two divisions: the Civil Court and Criminal Court. In the civil court, there are two divisions: the Civil Court and the Criminal Court.

There are many different kinds of cases appearing in Alabama: federal court, state court, county court. Each court has a different purpose and different kind of cases. In the federal court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries. In the state court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries. In the county court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries.

In the civil court, the circuit courts and criminal court have the power to hear cases, and the civil court only has the power to hear cases. In the criminal court, there are jury trials, and in the civil court, there are non-jury trials.

The court system is divided into three parts: the circuit court, the criminal court, and the civil court. In the circuit court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries. In the criminal court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries. In the civil court, there are trial attorneys, trial judges, and trial juries.

The circuit court is the highest court in the state, and it is composed of the chief justice and associate justices. The chief justice is elected by the state's attorneys, and the associate justices are appointed by the chief justice. The circuit court has the power to hear appeals from lower courts, and it is the final court of review in the state court system.

The criminal court is the court that tries cases involving crimes such as murder, robbery, or theft. The criminal court has the power to impose criminal penalties such as fines, imprisonment, or death penalties.

The civil court is the court that tries cases involving civil disputes such as personal injury, property disputes, or contract disputes. The civil court has the power to impose civil penalties such as damages or injunctions.

There are two separate court systems in Alabama: the circuit court system and the criminal court system. The circuit court system is composed of the circuit court, the district court, and the magistrate court. The circuit court system handles cases involving civil disputes, such as personal injury, property disputes, or contract disputes. The circuit court system has the power to impose civil penalties such as damages or injunctions.

The criminal court system is composed of the criminal court, the magistrate court, and the municipal court. The criminal court system handles cases involving crimes such as murder, robbery, or theft. The criminal court system has the power to impose criminal penalties such as fines, imprisonment, or death penalties.

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More Leaflets Appear On Highway 45 in Prichard

BY DAVID S. URBINELLE
Mystery leaflets similar to those that
have appeared again in the suburbs of
Prichard, Alabama, which is where a similar leaflet appeared a
few weeks ago, this time with a
new message as the earlier one,
and for the second time in
recent weeks, the leaflets
had appeared again in the
suburbs of Prichard, Alabama,
where a similar leaflet appeared a
few weeks ago. This time with a
new message as the earlier one.

45, where a Similar leaflet appeared a
few weeks ago. Where a similar leaflet appeared a
few weeks ago.

leaves seen around Highway 45, with Negroes, who have been
seen around Highway 45, with Negroes. The leaflets have been
seen around Highway 45, with Negroes.

An Imperial Staff, dressed in multi-
color uniforms, was among the leaflet
bearers.

The leaflets also charge the Albany and
Prichard city governments with
abusing Negro women.

They remind Negroes how "our col-
tory has to pay for it. I just don't see

myself as a white man," said Mr. Harry
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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, people that feared that the slaves might revolt and fight back the people that mistreated them. White people wrote the books that said Negro slaves were happy about what the white people were doing to and to them.

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 slaves. Even so, during the last 80 years of slavery in the United States, the number of slaves that lived successful and happy was a fact. The white people were not always so much more.

In 1831 there was Nat Turner's slave revolt. He was a very religious man. He felt that God had given him a hatchet and a broad axe. First he caught Denmark and all the leaders and burned out the bridge so they could not escape. He then hid in the woods. Nat decided that he should march alive.

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