MOBILE--When the Mobile County registrar opened her office early in September, she began by apologizing to the Negroes who came in. She told them that she knew that the office had closed, but that she was ready to serve them. Negroes who had previously registered came in large numbers to reclaim their registration certificates in anticipation of a new registration drive. The registrar's office opened on schedule, but it didn't take long for the register to close again. As many Negroes registered during the second half of the month, leaders gave a variety of explanations for the slow pace. An NAACP leader said that Negroes didn't vote because they were afraid of the consequences.

Mr. Ray, said, "You can't believe what I have heard about the election. They said it was a fraud, and that is all." But the registrar simply said, "I don't know what the situation is."
Editorial Opinion

Outside Agitators

There they sat—Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, former segregationist, now county commissioner; a county commissioner who now claims he is a Federalist who wants to learn from the South and who now wants to be re-elected on a ticket of non-violence.

It is difficult to find exactly what is going on, but apparently there are two important factors at work. One is the Negro agitation which is spreading from one state to another and which is being encouraged by outside agencies. The other is the growing sentiment among the white people that something must be done to quiet the agitation and to bring about an end to the violence.

As pressmen you have the duty to report all that you see and hear, and you have the right to express your opinions. This is your right, and you must use it wisely. You are the only people who can tell the truth about what is going on in the South. You are the only people who can speak the truth to the world. You are the only people who can make the world understand the South.

As pressmen you can help your readers, and you can help your country. You can help your readers understand the South, and you can help your country understand the South. You can help your readers see the truth, and you can help your country see the truth. You can help your readers see the good, and you can help your country see the good. You can help your readers see the justice, and you can help your country see the justice.

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

A WEARY 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
Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

Stillman Gets First Southern Student

By James P. Willis

TUSCALOOSA—Although they are still a tiny school, Stillman College and the University of Alabama are in many ways very similar.

Stillman, founded in 1876, is a small liberal arts college and the University of Alabama is a large, research-oriented university for all of the state, in town.

It may be true that Stillman is too small to have a football team or to host a conference, but it also has a growing student body and is considered one of the best schools in the country for its size.

The school's location in Tuscaloosa is a unique advantage, as it is just a short drive from the University of Alabama campus.

Here is a list of similarities between the two schools:

- Both schools are public institutions with a strong emphasis on education.
- Both schools have a diverse student body, with a significant number of minority students.
- Both schools offer a wide range of academic programs and majors.
- Both schools have a strong focus on community service and social responsibility.
- Both schools have a strong sense of tradition and history.

In summary, Stillman College and the University of Alabama are very similar in many ways, despite their size and location.

Stillman College

Stillman College was founded in 1876 and is located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is a private, coeducational college that offers undergraduate programs in a variety of fields, including business, education, and the arts.

University of Alabama

The University of Alabama is a public research university located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs, with a strong focus on research and academic excellence.

Both schools have a strong sense of tradition and history, with a focus on providing a high-quality education to their students.

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Selma Negroes Face Possible Death Penalty

Two young men now face possible death penalties along with a girl under 12, as the same Alabama law has been invoked.

A 13-year-old boy was also arrested over juvenile charges, and Clark was seeking three other men who were involved in the case of the girl who turned 12 on Saturday.

Clark said that the names of the 15 accused persons were held in confidence by juvenile authorities until the girl was 12.

The girl’s mother and authorities are in close contact with the child.

Clark said Monday that the mother of the 12-year-old girl told him she had been asked not to talk to reporters.

School Reports: Knock Alabama

BYSH A R C H L O T T E R

Two young men who attended Knock Alabama, a school operated by the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, in Montgomery, Ala., have been arrested.

Authorities are trying to determine the extent of involvement in the case of the two young men.

The mother later said she signed the three warrants willingly. Authorities said they had been told that the boy had been seen in the company of people who had similarly been charged with civil rights violations.

The mother’s signature was obtained on the warrants without knowing what they meant.

Kirk said that some of the 15 charged persons were held in an isolated condition.

The mother and authorities are in close contact with the child.

Clark said Monday that the mother of the 12-year-old girl told him she had been asked not to talk to reporters.

A mother signed a release giving an attorney the right to see the child on Monday afternoon, but she said she would not have time to see the child.

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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, the country bettered the white people. They could easily hide when they ran away so that the white people could never find them.

While very people soon noticed that Negroes made much better slaves. They were less likely to run away and did not need to be treated very badly. Before the Negroes were treated as slaves, they were more like brothers and sisters than they were like slaves.

Some of the Indians kept runaways as slaves as well as Negroes. And even when they weren't slaves, Negroes often lived near the white people, usually around Indian or Seminole territory. They added them "red-gold". But their form of war made Indian men and Negroes work together. In 1812, the Indian tribe became part of the Indian nations.

When slaves ran away from their masters, they would sometimes run to the Indians, who were usually friendly to the white people. Sometimes they joined the Seminoles or the Creek tribes.

In 1839, the United States government decided to move the Seminoles to Florida. This was the Second Seminole War. During this war, many whites were killed. But most of the Indian tribes were not destroyed. They were able to keep their homes in the South.

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