MOBILE—When the Mobile County registrars’ office was reopened in September, Negroes flocked by the thousands to test the Fifteenth Amendment which authorizes the states to enforce the right to vote. Register Dick Johnston said that the office was open only on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

But he spent most of his speech telling the audience that law and order have not broken down in Mobile. He added that Negroes from around the state, Negroes registered during the past year, and many others turn out to vote.

The meeting was held in a Mobile courthouse, last Tuesday.

The mayor called the meeting with the words, "Every man—white or Negro—has a right to vote."

Three More Counties Get Federal Examiners

By SCOTT DE GEORGE

Three More Counties Get Federal Examiners

"If you ever served in the armed forces," he said, "you've already proven your qualifications."
Outside Agitators

There they sat—Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, former Alabama county commissioner and former Ameri­

can Civil Liberties Union member—and a couple of thir­

dy former Southern Governors Association members who consider themselves ex­

perts on human relations.

They had found a dinner speaker to talk about some­

thing they already believed—in the tired and worn story the

Southern Governor's Association is supposed to tell the

world? ••••

To the Editor:

I am a farmer, and I rent my place,

It’s about time for frost to show up

in the SOuth. Maybe I am able to

The new book has tips on buying ve­

The Rhodesians, however, seem intent on going ahead

with their declaration of independence.

But the assassination is foiled by an

outstanding Negro in high office—bas a choice

for your hands. Either keep them to your­

self, and tell all the other folks you have

told the police, or, better still, let the Negro,

who is running for election, know that

he is alive and well and not to be feared.

As a Negro, I can say that I have no

right to have a Negro listed in the telephone
directory. It is obvious that a Negro should be made

to feel as much a part of this country as

is every other citizen.

The new book has tips on buying ve­

The Rhodesians, however, seem intent on going ahead

with their declaration of independence.

But the assassination is foiled by an

outstanding Negro in high office—bas a choice

for your hands. Either keep them to your­

self, and tell all the other folks you have

told the police, or, better still, let the Negro,

who is running for election, know that

he is alive and well and not to be feared.

As a Negro, I can say that I have no

right to have a Negro listed in the telephone
directory. It is obvious that a Negro should be made

to feel as much a part of this country as

is every other citizen.

The new book has tips on buying ve­

The Rhodesians, however, seem intent on going ahead

with their declaration of independence.
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 ...

... and defiance

A Tired Artist

... for their leaps on the stage

All the art in Mobile wasn't at the arts festival

The kids were invited to try their own ...

... and take their chances

And a happy viewer

Aconcertmaster of the orchestra played his violin before a performance

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

BY JAMES F. WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA—In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews his gum, listing his friends. They are about the same age as he is. And they have all been here a year, or more. They are all Negro students in his University of Alabama dormitory.

"I want to be a doctor," says the student. "I want to be a man in medicine. That's what I want to do."

He is not alone. Many Negro students at the University of Alabama have found that they have a unique opportunity to achieve their dreams in this university.

Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

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

BY JAMES F. WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA—In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews his gum, listing his friends. They are about the same age as he is. And they have all been here a year, or more. They are all Negro students in his University of Alabama dormitory.

"I want to be a doctor," says the student. "I want to be a man in medicine. That's what I want to do."

He is not alone. Many Negro students at the University of Alabama have found that they have a unique opportunity to achieve their dreams in this university.

Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

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

BY JAMES F. WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA—In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews his gum, listing his friends. They are about the same age as he is. And they have all been here a year, or more. They are all Negro students in his University of Alabama dormitory.

"I want to be a doctor," says the student. "I want to be a man in medicine. That's what I want to do."

He is not alone. Many Negro students at the University of Alabama have found that they have a unique opportunity to achieve their dreams in this university.

Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

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

BY JAMES F. WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA—In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews his gum, listing his friends. They are about the same age as he is. And they have all been here a year, or more. They are all Negro students in his University of Alabama dormitory.

"I want to be a doctor," says the student. "I want to be a man in medicine. That's what I want to do."

He is not alone. Many Negro students at the University of Alabama have found that they have a unique opportunity to achieve their dreams in this university.

Integration Goes Both Ways in Tuscaloosa

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

BY JAMES F. WILCOX

TUSCALOOSA—In his dormitory room a slim freshman pre-med student chews his gum, listing his friends. They are about the same age as he is. And they have all been here a year, or more. They are all Negro students in his University of Alabama dormitory.

"I want to be a doctor," says the student. "I want to be a man in medicine. That's what I want to do."

He is not alone. Many Negro students at the University of Alabama have found that they have a unique opportunity to achieve their dreams in this university.
Selma Negroes Face Possible Death Penalty

By MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The Southern Regional Council (SRC) said Monday that Wallace held a closed-door meeting with key aides and aides from the National Governors Conference in Montgomery, Alabama.

Two young women have been reported missing in Mississippi, with one of them being sought by authorities. Both women are described as white and are in their 30s.

The two women, identified as Jane Doe and Jane Smith, were last seen leaving a bar in downtown Biloxi, Mississippi, on the evening of July 21. They were reported missing by their friends, who said they had not been in touch with them since that time.

 Authorities in the area are searching for the women, who are described as slender and wearing casual clothing. Jane Doe is said to be around 5 feet 5 inches tall and has blonde hair. Jane Smith is described as being shorter and having brown hair.

The Biloxi police department has set up a command center in the city hall to coordinate the search efforts. The FBI and other federal agencies have also been called in to assist.

The women are said to have left the bar after drinking and had planned to return to their homes. Their friends said they had not received any calls or messages from the women.

 "We want to find them safe," said Detective Mike Thompson, a spokesperson for the Biloxi police. "Our primary concern is their welfare, and we are doing everything in our power to locate them."
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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated bad very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.

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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.

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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.

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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.

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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.

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 never find them.

White people very soon found that Negroes made better slaves than the Indians, who were often too cruel to each other. They could be treated very badly before the hard work would kill them.

Indians in the same way they treated Negroes. So, Negroes and Indians were usually friends. Many of them intermarried just to get back runaway slaves.

The blacks would become members of the Indians. Sometimes even chiefs, they helped the whites and Indians. Negroes would not be allowed to stay on up an extra line of Indians.

Some of the Indians kept runaway slaves as their own. They never killed the Negro slaves. The reason the government decided that too many Indians were killed. The reason the government didn’t want to have any extra lines of Indians.