Selma Marchers Try To Se Judge Mayor

BY EDWARD M. FORD

S E L M A - The FBI is said to have obtained the telephone logs of Mrs. Rachel Foster, a woman who was leading a march for civil rights in Selma, Alabama.

Mrs. Foster, a 43-year-old housewife, was arrested on Tuesday as she was trying to deliver a speech to a group of protesters.

The FBI said that it had already obtained the telephone logs of other Selma residents involved in the civil rights movement.

The FBI has been under scrutiny for its role in civil rights activism, particularly in the 1960s, when it was accused of using surveillance and other tactics to disrupt the movement.

The FBI's action comes amid growing concern about government surveillance and the potential for misuse of data gathered under the guise of national security.

BY JAMES P. WILLSE

CAMP HILL - The Human Rights Commission has announced that it will investigate complaints of racial discrimination in employment.

The commission is responding to a growing number of complaints from workers who say they have been denied jobs or promotions because of their race.

The investigation will focus on complaints from workers in the manufacturing and construction industries, where racial discrimination has been reported.

The commission said that it would also look at complaints from workers in the retail and hospitality industries, where discrimination is also a concern.

The commission's investigation will be conducted by a team of investigators who will be trained in handling sensitive and confidential information.

The investigation will be conducted in a way that protects the privacy of the workers involved.

The commission's findings will be made public, and it will be up to the affected workers to decide whether to pursue legal action.

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

EUTAW - The SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) is planning to hold a protest march in Eutaw, Alabama, to protest the arrest of a civil rights leader.

The arrest of the leader, who is black, has sparked outrage among civil rights activists in the area.

The SCLC has announced that it will hold a rally in Eutaw to support the leader and to call for his release.

The rally is expected to attract a large crowd of supporters, who will march through the town to show their solidarity with the arrested leader.

The SCLC has a long history of organizing protests to bring attention to civil rights issues, and it is likely that the rally will attract a strong turnout.

The SCLC's message of nonviolent resistance has been a key element in its activism, and it is expected that the group will continue to use this approach in the future.

The SCLC's stance on civil rights issues has been influential, and it is likely that the group will continue to be a leading voice in the fight for equality in the United States.
Edward W. Underhill

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

Theylight against segregated justice is a fight that must be fought in front of the juries and in the courts. But it is a fight that is also in the mind. To date, nothing has been done to stop the marchers, or the violence that is used to prevent them from reaching their goal. This one exception has been in Selma, where the SCLC leaders do not seem to be as well informed as their counterparts in the North. The marchers in towns in and around Selma have had to overcome the problem of being shot at by the police before they marched.

The hope for success against the SCLC marchers has not yet been realized. The demonstration of the students at Stillman University was made clear in the speeches of the leaders. They said that they had been asked by the students to make a clear message to the demonstrations.

Stillman University President, Dr. John F. Sullivan, said: "We believe that the students have a right to express their opinions. However, we must also respect the right of the public to hear the students' voices. This is why we have agreed to allow the demonstrations to take place, but we will also make sure that the students are aware of the consequences of their actions."

The demonstration at Stillman University was aimed at the city of Tuscaloosa. The students wanted to draw attention to the fact that Tuscaloosa was not the only place in the South where civil rights were denied. They also wanted to show that the students were not afraid to stand up for their beliefs.

In an interview, Dr. Sullivan said: "We understand that the students are upset about the race problem. We have listened to their concerns and we believe that we have a responsibility to help them find a solution. We will continue to support the students in their efforts to bring about change."
A Day of Demonstrations in Greene County

EUTAW---A crowd gathered early Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, in front of the First Baptist Church in Eutaw. It was the first day of demonstrations called by SCLC to protest “segregated justice” and Greene County had been chosen to have the first march.

People stood outside chatting, a little nervous, quite excited, waiting for word that the demonstration was to begin. Finally, about 11 a.m., they filed inside to listen to speeches by leaders of the march.

To start, Hosea Williams (left) of SCLC announced he was going to take up a collection of weapons. He used to carry a gun when he was young, he said, to make him feel like a man.

“But now,” Williams said, “I don’t need a gun to feel like a man.”

“Throw your weapons away,” he told the congregation. “Weapons won’t protect you. When God decides you’re going to die, there ain’t nothing in the world you can do about it.”

An old man was the first to drop a knife into the collection plates. Then a woman in the back of the church pulled a switchblade from her purse. A young woman in a waitress uniform brought forward an ice pick. Several others followed.

There were songs and more speakers. At last, the word was given for the march to begin.

People had been sitting still and listening to the speakers long enough. They were glad to get started on their way.

Just outside the church some of the leaders stopped to sing “We Shall Overcome.” And then they lined up, two by two, and started off for the Greene County Courthouse.

The march followed the main highway into town. Demonstrators walked quietly behind the Rev. William Branch and Hosea Williams. Occasionally, someone started a freedom song.

They crossed a bridge over the railroad tracks, went around a bend in the road under a very high tree, and then they were in the middle of Eutaw.

Many people watched the marchers come into town. White people stared out of store windows and stood around the courthouse green (left), looking, listening, and sometimes taunting.

TV cameras rolled, and reporters took notes. Everyone listened as Williams reminded the crowd that the Negro is governed by whites, arrested by whites, and tried, convicted and imprisoned by white officials.

This was the first of many demonstrations in Eutaw. One hundred people marched that first Wednesday. Two hundred came the following day.
Supreme Court Hasn’t Ruled That Juries Must Be Integrated

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

The fight against segregation has gone to the streets partly because its chances aren’t very good in the nation’s high courts.

Civil rights leaders were disappointed by the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision earlier this year on the all-important question of segregated juries. The decision made it seem that only a new or expanded measure of constitutional rights would provide a sure means of integrating the juries.

For instance, the Supreme Court has already guaranteed that there will be enough Negroes in a jury panel to give Negroes a fair chance to serve on trial juries. But so far, there has been no assurance that any of these Negroes will actually serve on trial juries.

As long as Negroes are kept from serving on trial juries, and many Negroes are, no Negroes—absolutely, demonstrably and clearly—will serve on the jury court.

Indeed, some Negroes have been disappointed that so far Negroes have actually served on the trial juries. For instance, in a case involving a Negro defendant, the Negroes on the jury court ruled that the Negro defendant was guilty of a crime.

The all-white jury system that prevails in most of the South is a source of constant sorrow and confusion. The Negroes on the jury court have been treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In the Supreme Court’s decision, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.

In Montgomery, where the Supreme Court ruled that there will be enough Negroes in trial juries, Negroes are treated with great respect and consideration. But the real scene is that Negroes were treated with great respect and consideration.
Carver, Cobb Ave. Win Big Football Battles

By JAMES L. PEPPLER

MONTGOMERY -- The game that could have been the game of the season turned out to be a good contest. In fact, Carver's 20-6 victory over Cobb Avenue, on Saturday at Cramton Bowl, was the first meeting of Carver, the defending state champion, and Cobb Avenue, which had aspirations of a trip to Mobile for the Alabama State Championship.

The Wolfpack, under the direction of Coach James L. Mosley, were able to pull off a 20-6 upset of the defending state champions. Carver's win was a huge upset for the Wolfpack, who were attempting to advance to the state championship for the first time in school history.

Carver's victory was a testament to the Wolfpack's hard work and dedication to the sport. The team had been working hard all season to prepare for this game, and their efforts paid off in the end.

With the win, the Wolfpack now have a 4-1 record and are in the hunt for a state championship. They will look to continue their winning ways in their next game, which is against the rival High School.

The Wolfpack are currently in second place in the state standings, just one game behind the排名第一的 team.

The Wolfpack will need to continue to play their best football if they hope to advance to the state championship.

The Wolfpack are excited to have their win over Carver and are looking forward to their next game.

End of Article
Abolitionist Frederick Douglass
Fought Hard for ‘Negroes’ Rights’

BY ROSE AND FAITH CICERO

All during slavery there were people who fought against slavery. They were mostly in the North. They were called Abolitionists. Some, like Harriet Tubman, helped slaves escape. Others, like Surrour Truth, talked about the evils of slavery. Most abolitionists were Negroes. Many were white people. For a long time the Negro abolitionist movement had no voice. Finally, they began to speak.

”It is a safe rule that policy is made by the people who do the thinking,” wrote Douglass. “The more the people think, the more the laws of the land are directed to the welfare of the people. If the people are thinking, the laws will show the way.”

Douglass was born a slave in Maryland in 1817, when he was 11, he learned to read and write. He had a passion for freedom. When he was 20, Douglass escaped from slavery. He fought hard for the rights of Negroes.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slaves were equal to white people. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.

Douglass studied the Constitution and finally decided that it was a slave law. The Constitution did not say that slaves were free. The Constitution did not say that slaves were citizens. Douglass said that the Constitution did not say that slavery was legal.

Douglass was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Bureau of Emigration. He was a member of the American Missionary Association. He was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a member of the American Missionary Association.