NEGROES HEAR KING... THEN THEY GO HOME

BY MISS FALK

MONTGOMERY -- "Reminds you of old times, doesn't it?" said Marian leader R.D. Nesbit as he looked around at the crowd Sunday in the Montgomery City Auditorium. It was like a family reunion, and the favorite name was to have been of one son of this world, the Mont­

Negroes Don't Think Lurverse Is Very Friendly

BY SCOTT D. DRIVER

LURVERSE--This little town with the pleasant-sounding name calls itself "The Friendliest City in the South." But Lurverse is a place where civil rights activities are beginning to stir, sometimes that keeps things from staying too friendly.

"The white people here are as cool as a dip in a deep well," Deputy sheriff said Monday, "because we've been together before, and we've been joined in the past."

"If people are cool, it's not because they're not thinking about something," said the sheriff. "They're just not talking about it."

As Dr. King returned closer to home at the end of his three-week tour, he made an emotional speech at the Montgomery City Auditorium.

"I have a dream," he said, "that sons of former slaves and sons of former masters can sit down in the City Council together..."

"It's coming to Plateau and Magazine Street," said the sheriff. "We've been working all along to get people to understand this."

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The Letters to the Editor:

To the Editor:

Well over 1,000 Americans—Negroes and whites—tore up the war in their midst. There is no peace in their midst. In the Dec. 4 issue of your paper, you mentioned Governor Wallace for preventing Alabama students from taking part in the war which they see as a very necessary war. But only tension to Americans, and no understanding for students.

Thank you for your time.

Robert J. Reid

The Southern Courier
It was a warm day in October. It was a chilly day in December. The people gathered at the courthouse. The people gathered at the church. The man would be coming. Their leader. Rightly or wrongly the symbol of what they believed.

The television crews set up their cameras and microphones. He hadn't arrived yet but the program began slowly.
BESSMEER—Bessmer is a city with a long history of racial segregation. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was passed, and the following year, nine students from a high school in Bessemer were accepted at Tuskegee Institute, despite the city's segregation laws. This was a significant step forward, but the road to integration was not an easy one.

In the early 1960s, the Bessemer High School was all-white, and the only black students were those who transferred from the Alabama State Laboratory School. The students were not welcomed, and they were often the target of harassment.

Miss Deloris Boyd—received all A's in her senior year at Bessemer. She transferred to Lanier this fall, and she said it was a difficult decision. "I knew it was going to be hard, but I knew it was the right thing to do." The Bessemer students were not the only ones who faced challenges. Many students from integrated schools also faced discrimination.

The following are excerpts from her paper:

"Grappling with the issue of integration was the most difficult part of my senior year. I had to fight to have a voice, and I had to fight to be heard."

"The transition to Lanier was not easy. But with the help of my teachers and classmates, I was able to make the most of my time there."

"Integration is a process, and it takes time. I hope that someday, everyone will be able to see that."
Selma Men Acquitted

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

When the federal government began look­

ing into the possibility of bringing the seven

men to trial, the defense was hurried. The men

were tried and convicted in only six months.

The three defendants had already been charged,

but had not faced trial. They were convicted of

murder, and two of them were sentenced to

death. The third defendant had already been

exonerated, and two others were acquitted.

The three Southern Men Defendants

were found guilty of murder in the third degree

and sentenced to six years in prison.

The trial was held in Dallas County, and the

jurors were selected from a pool of 250 men

and women. The jury consisted of 12 men and

10 women.

The defense argued that the men were

wrongfully accused and that the trials were

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Reconstruction Saw Negro Gains

By ROBERT FRANK CICERONI

WHEN THE CIVIL War ended, people in the North couldn't decide what to do with the South. Before the war, almost all of the best land in the South was owned by a small number of wealthy planters. These planters owned most of the decision-making power in the South. They were also the people who started the war. Many northerners wanted to let them run the South. After the war, Andrew Johnson became the first president when Lincoln was shot. He was one of those who wanted to forgive the Confederates.

Other people believed that the war was fought for nothing if the old planters were not pushed out. These people were known as radical Republicans. They called the Reconstruction as a tool to make people aware of their own vote. Poor white people were also not allowed to vote. They were not much better off than Negroes.

During Reconstruction, the South was run by the old Confederates. They wanted to make sure that Negroes and poor whites could no longer have any voice in the decisions that affected their lives. They wanted to "reconstruct" society in the South so that it was worse than before the war. They also gave more rights to women and schools. They talked about the kind of government they wanted in the South.

The Democrats tried to split the union of the Southern states into two sets of votes. The classroom was a key factor in how the government wanted the South to be. Their goal was to make sure that poor whites would no longer have any voice in the elections. They wanted to be sure that they could control the government. They wanted to make sure that the old planters were in power again.

But by 1876, the election for president was very close. There were two sets of votes. The classroom was a key factor in how the government wanted the South to be. The classroom was a key factor in how the government wanted the South to be. Their goal was to make sure that poor whites would no longer have any voice in the elections. They wanted to be sure that they could control the government. They wanted to make sure that the old planters were in power again.

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