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Signature of Interviewee: *William F. Watkins*

Name: *William F. Watkins, Jr.*

Address: *P.O. Box 81  
Farmville, Va 23901*

Name of Interviewer: *Susan Bagby*

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Nikki Shenefiel  
March 23, 2005  
00-9

William F. Walkins  
2-22-00

WW: [several words inaudible] ...or never been accepted. Maybe.

WW: [inaudible]

Interviewer: Accepted?

WW: Accepted. [long pause] Or maybe understood. That would probably be better [inaudible].

Interviewer: Well, ok [several words inaudible]. [sentence inaudible].

WW: Ok. Well...First I think that there is a background, however. They did [inaudible] the problems of segregation and integration probably was not the fight between black and white. [pause] [inaudible] perhaps [inaudible]. They [inaudible] though, the people of Prince Edward County were taken a stand on three principles. They believed one: in separate, but equal facilities for Afro-Americans and whites. [pause] Second, they believed in freedom of choice; that [inaudible] had a right to determine how their children be educated within [inaudible]. Third, that [pause] the constitution... I think that it's just testament guaranteeing sovereignty of their individual states of which could not be taken over or could not be attacked by the federal government. [Several words inaudible] that they used...that the courts used the [several words inaudible] memory and that's something they weren't telling nobody, but we still felt that states' rights were [inaudible].

Interviewer: So when you say, "We and the people of Prince Edward County," you mean here [several words inaudible]?

WW: Well, yes. I would say the majority.

Interviewer: Right.

WW: And almost [short pause]...well, almost... entirely, the population. [pause]. Well, so opposition from the black population, but I've never detected that it was a universal opposition. There was men that [inaudible]. Ok? That's effective. That have had said then, "We go from what to where?"

Interviewer: Ok. When you talk about ah the average human [inaudible]....what were the relations [several words inaudible]? [few words in audible]...mean you said that almost aside from...

WW: [interrupting] The racial [inaudible]

Interviewer ...The racial. Well aside from the school issue [mumble, inaudible], what was it like?

WW: Well, [long pause] I would say that the relationships between the black population and the white population was for the most part good. I do not recall any really racial instances. We did not have...when I was a judge at... I was sitting as judge in the municipal courts, we didn't have a conflict between races blacks and whites like you said so [inaudible]. Probably and I think that most of the conflict arose naturally from the younger blacks. Their parents were not that excited about it.

Interviewer: [laughing]

WW: [inaudible]

Interviewer: No

WW: But, and they were. I don't think that the... I think that there were some [mumbles, several words inaudible]. Some black leaders who were deeply concerned. It started purely to get better schools. Then it immediately turned around to end segregation. [long pause].

Interviewer: Sorry. In 1950 when you started practice, the NAACP [several words inaudible] were not exactly momentous in your life had no [inaudible]...

WW: Well, the NAACP... I probably know who the NAACP was in 1950. It was only when the young people I say was children. Their children struck and walked out of the school. Supposedly, at that time, to get a better school and only from that point is I recall.... is I understand, they contacted [name inaudible] the NAACP and then they started off that, but quickly changed to a end of segregation.

Interviewer: So that was the NAACP [inaudible]?

WW: [interrupting] Yeah. That's right and I would think probably... I'm not sure about this, but I would think that probably most of the blacks and I have to use "blacks" because I was raised in the South and that's... we refer to blacks as that. It's not criminal, but it simply is my terminology, but I would think that for the most of the blacks that the followers and the leaders with some exception. They thought that their children were trying to get better schools and they really weren't going into the end of segregation and that's [inaudible].

Interviewer: Did you know any [inaudible] of the children?

WW: Oh sure I did. Now, I have... did not sit down and talk to them, but I knew 'em. Only had a lady who worked for us and she had a little girl who was the same age of Sally [?] and they used to play together. She'd come and work in the house and play and they discussed it a little bit. Now this is probably a little bit later in the 50s; middle 50s there.



Interviewer: [speaking at the same time] Wait.

WW: But I did not go out there and take a poll of "What did you think?"

Interviewer: Oh. But was there an immediate reaction in the white community to this or was this considered the walkout in ablation or silliness or something...?

WW: [interrupting] No, no. I don't think it is considered silliness. That... I don't that... I think that at the time there was a feeling that there was time to do something to better the schools [inaudible]. [pause] Now, [chuckles] at that time the school facilities in Prince Edward County, the [name, inaudible] High School and, and the other high school were not anywhere near as good as they are now. So they had a long way to go. The colored schools needed to be brought up to size and they started off with the top people's check, which by the way I have the bill [chuckles]...

Interviewer: Literally?

WW: Literally. I worked there in the summer now and so that needed to be done and that was being done about the same time as the demonstrations. I think that the facts that applied to land and the process of the plans for the Moton School. [mumbles, sentence inaudible].

Interviewer: That is really interesting. Are they... somebody had to build them. I hadn't thought about that.

WW: Well, actually they had, the school board had a Mr. Edwards [?], who was the maintenance man and at that time... I think that maybe he was... maybe one or two other people who did 'em, but he... somebody good for [inaudible]. He had some boys who worked during the summer and I drove nails and helped put up the walls and all this kinds of thing during that summer there was construction.

Interviewer: That's very interesting [laughs].

WW: And I knew the job that it worked very well and that was the graduating of Hampden Sydney.

Interviewer: Ok. As I understand it, the pressure turned from street action to legal actions. Kids went back to school. The next event recorded in those histories was, well, from the school. The school... the new RR Morton opened in '53. What was happening in Farmville [pause]? I mean after the kids walked out of school, there was a lawsuit. Life went back to normal seemingly from [inaudible]...

WW: [inaudible, trying to talk at the same time] I don't think that from about '50 until about what '58, '59?

Interviewer: Yeah, '59 sounds good.

WW: I think that there was very little real excitement about it. Now when the courts, the Supreme Court, ruled that segregation personally was unconstitutional, that gave some feeling of concern, but at that time there was the attempt to do something without abolishing the separate but equal facilities, but do it in some way that we wouldn't have to go all out. But that was a long time. See, what? That was eight or ten years and people had to eat everyday and people worked everyday and so it wasn't a real traumatic time.

Interviewer: No, no. It was the drama was taking place all....

WW: [inaudible, talking at the same time]. Yeah, off they went. Now I heard about it right much cause I was in an office where it was talked about, but that didn't... I was... I don't think that the town of Farmville was that much affected. We had a whole lot more worried about getting the streets paved and the walk put in...

Interviewer: [chuckles]

WW: ...and getting jobs and bringing industry in, that we were about [inaudible] the outcome from the Supreme Court.

Interviewer: That's [inaudible].

WW: Yeah

Interviewer: Where you present at the meeting in Jarmen Auditorium in...

WW: [interrupts] Yes.

Interviewer: ...in June of '55? What was that like?

WW: [pause] That was well attended.

Interviewer: [laughs] [at the same time] All accounts suggest that. Yeah.

WW: ...well attended. I think that the consensus of the group was cohesive. In that, those people who attended for the majority were aware of the potential problems of going to losing a school system. Either lose a school system, either go to integrated schools or to lose a school system cause that would be [inaudible]. I don't... that there were one or two speakers actually. One of the speakers was a minister of my church, Jimmy Kennedy [?], who was opposed to it and he was very much opposed to it, but I think that there was a strong feeling [pause] that the Supreme Court of the United States was not going to tell us how, what to do and that was it, but not...we not going to... the consensus was we not going to fight the blacks, but we are not going to allow the Supreme Court to tell us what to do.

Interviewer: Even if that meant sacrificing...?

WW: Even that meant sacrificing

Interviewer: Yeah.

WW: And at that time they will face what sacrifice. They will face the sacrifice.

Interviewer: [several words inaudible] our choice being that night. I meant that seems to be the catalyst for the pledge cards were signed or whatever and I mean clearly things were put in motion...

WW: The seed was sowed.

Interviewer: [chuckle] Absolutely. I mean that seems like a critical point...

WW: And as you have read the John Sext(?) book you know it was almost [inaudible] a groundswell of people taking the position that we was going to educate our children, but we not going to be educating... we not going to educate them at a direct [inaudible] of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Interviewer: [pause] Do you remember Reverend Kennedy speaking against not appropriating money for public schools, but who whipped the crowd up? [pause] Or I mean were people just primed when they walked into the door to be convinced to do this, or I mean was there something...?

WW: [interrupts]. Oh, I think they were primed. I mean it wasn't a mob that had to be whipped up. I think that it was as I recall, [inaudible] [laugh] that. What this was what 50 years ago? As I recall it was [inaudible]. With people who spoke and I would, as I look back, I would think that the there was folks... I don't know who else spoke....who else was there. Probably, they were all hog-roped or pissin', but they were people who were sayin' these are the alternatives and the sacrifices going to have to make, "Are you willing to make?"

Interviewer: [pause] Were you a member of the defenders?

WW: I don't. I was...

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: No, I was. I think that I was sympathetic, but I'm not. Sure, I was card carryin' [several words inaudible]. I was not going to deny that I was not very sympathetic to the basic precept, but I did not agree always with some of their thinking.



Interviewer: I mean, but that the defenders think that they have organized and that they provide a kind of framework...

WW: [interrupts] I think they did, but what did the [inaudible] kind of [pause]. The defenders did not in itself bring the people together. They, the people, were there and the defenders probably was the call that helped to get together, but now I don't think that it was a situation, like Adolph Hitler's goin' up in the Supreme, "Let's, let's kill everybody."

Interviewer: No

WW: But it was not a time excitement. It was a time of very serious... facing very difficult situations that people were trying to figure what to do.

Interviewer: [pause] That's really interesting. What was the role Bo Wall [?]?

WW: [laughs]

Interviewer: He fascinates me. I admit-- he fascinates me.

WW: Bo Wall was one of my best friends. Bo and I practiced law together. We... was one of the earliest cases that Bo was involved; I was involved in. There was a terrible murder up in Appomattox County. [inaudible] name Mayberry [?], who shot and killed a young doctor up there and Bo and I was appointed to the defense and we was devoted friends and we didn't always agree. Bo was strong believer in segregation. He was not a firebrand, but he was a strong believer. I'm sure that he looks down from heaven [several words inaudible], but [chuckles]. Anyway, but Bo was very dedicated to what he believe. I'm not sure that he was. He said that wasn't the only one, but he was strong.

Interviewer: I mean he wasn't a firebrand, but he was not, I mean, [inaudible] liberal strategy of ...?

WW: Oh no. No. That, you mean, was he involved in the legal strategy in the court system? Oh no! He was not. Now he and I would talk about and, and he would talk to, I am sure we talked it various times, but it [stutters words, inaudible], but Bo was not involved in the legal strategy. That strategy was probably preformed like by men, by like [name inaudible] Gravite [?], Collins Denny [?], the attorney general of Virginia, who I forgot who it was at the time, but the strategy was done there, not for the [inaudible] and Bo Wall.

Interviewer: [pause] Was he not the academy's lawyer?

WW: He did then. But, see, during the litigations, the academy was not a party. The litigation was the County Preempt [?] and they had all their problems to try to raise money and operate the [inaudible] academy under most adverse situations, but I think that I probably was lawyer. I'm not sure.

Interviewer: [pause] Why do you laugh when I mention his name?

WW: Well, I don't know why. I'm probably... because Bo and I were very... we were on the same plane more or less...both of us. Bo may have been a little stronger than I was, but it was surprising from his, from Bo's family when Marsha [?] coming up and begging [several words inaudible] position. Nothing wrong with it, but I'm sure it would give Bo and some questions about it and also Bo's father who was buried. He was one of the strongest men.

Interviewer: Undoubtedly a man without a wall was influenced by his father...?

WW: [interrupting] Oh certainly was. Certainly was. Certainly was.

Interviewer: What about Bill Wall? No one ever talks about him. I mean I [inaudible] everybody asks to tell tales. I says, "You know here's Bo Wall, so closely associated with his father's point of view, you know and, and Bill Wall doesn't show up," ...

WW: [interrupting] Bill was a little bit younger, and I'm not sure that Bill...I don't recall and, [several words inaudible] says... I don't recall Bill taking an active part. I think that...

Interviewer: [interrupting] Just because of his age?

WW: Probably because of his age and they been without any criticism and then he had been overshadowed by Bo and his daddy.

Interviewer: I mean that's what is looks like, [trying to speak at the same time, inaudible] but...

WW: But he is now of course a very strong person, but at that time I think that he was and he was a younger boy. He is the younger son, but he was not...I do not recall his, his active participation.

Interviewer: I just wonder... over struck me because the family seemed incredibly strong for solidarity...

WW: Oh yeah.

Interviewer: ...and he doesn't show up as a participant or a...

WW: Well, maybe. He was always been a mighty fine young man and he still is. Maybe Bill didn't see the need to get involved at that particular time and he had become very involved in the community and...

Interviewer: [speaking at the same time, inaudible].



WW: [several words inaudible] town council for years and [several words inaudible] job.  
[pause] Ok?

Interviewer: Yeah, but he just fascinates me because...

WW: [interrupting] Yeah.

Interviewer: ...he had passed [inaudible] by the time that we arrived here and that Jackie [?] has certainly been a remarkable presence in the community.

WW: Oh yes, and Jackie is delightful. I think that she has to be admired tremendously and... Bo and I were...his office and my office were on the same hall. I think that I was mayor. I got a call from Otto Olton [?], who was chief and he told me that's at 8 o'clock at night. He says, "Billie I got terrible news, Bo Wall, there has been an airplane crash. Bo Wall's involved and one of them is dead and we don't whether it was Bo or [name inaudible], whoever the [inaudible]..."

Interviewer: [several words inaudible].

WW: Yeah, yeah. Kennedy and I immediately went with the Chief and we went out to see Jackie. It was great loss to me and a great loss to the community, but Jackie got plenty of guts.

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: And Jackie then took... Actually we bought this house from Jackie and Bo.

Interviewer: Oh! No kidding?

WW: When they built the house out in the country...

Interviewer: Right.

WW: ...they put this house up for sale and we bought it. [pause] Jackie ain't took the young children. They, [name inaudible] and Barry [?] was about maybe [several words inaudible] on the side of the hand and four little children behind that... three little children and she worked and scraped and saved and raised those children and all of them have done exceedingly well.

Interviewer: Yeah they have. Yeah they have.

WW: I don't always agree with Jackie on some of her thoughts, but then she don't agree with me 'bout a lot of my thoughts.

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: But she's beautiful woman and an outstanding mother and she's done a tremendous job.

Interviewer: I got to interview her last summer and it was very interesting. I mean, you realize how much of her life has [inaudible] lived after Bo's death? I mean ...

WW: Oh yeah.

Interviewer: ...she did... there was maybe 15 [several words inaudible] died...

WW: That's probably 'bout right.

Interviewer: Does that sound right?

WW: Yeah.

Interviewer: Yeah. I mean golly. Yes.

WW: And he went to law school and then he's outstanding lawyer and [pause] oh lord...

Interviewer: and Singapore and...

WW: Well, he's in California...

Interviewer: California now? Yeah.

WW: Marcie [?]? Marcie worked in my office for a little while and [inaudible].

Interviewer: Was she spunky back then?

WW: She was very feisty little girl, but she didn't... I did not detect position that she took [inaudible] Hamden Sydney. She may thought it, but she did not express it and maybe she thought it wasn't [pause]...if she had, I told you what I thought and there wasn't maybe [inaudible] love it that, but [laugh] we might of just feel lot, but [several words inaudible].

Interviewer: [interrupting] [several words inaudible] you had a passage of time. You see things differently...

WW: [trying to talk at same time] [several words inaudible].

Interviewer: [several words inaudible] that's the interesting thing. A great many number of people have said, "Oh gosh! What would Bo Wall have said to hear his daughter say that at Hamden Sydney." On the other hand, if Bo Wall had lived, who knows what he would [several words inaudible]....

WW: I can tell you this, Bo wouldn't go with not have said....

Interviewer: [interrupting] Bo would not have agreed with that...

WW: [laughing]

Interviewer: Bo would not [laughs]...we got that one pretty [several words inaudible].

WW: Yeah. I'd hadn't had any communication with Bo up in heaven, but...[laughs]

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: I think that would have been...

Interviewer: [interrupting] You feel confident...?

WW: I feel confident that Bo would not have agreed. [pause] But again Susan, this was, a traumatic time, certainly traumatic for the blacks. It's traumatic for the whites. My children never saw a day of public school. They went all the way from the kindergarten, [pause] through high school at a considerable cost. I think at one time I had figured it cost me somewhere between \$36,000 and \$50,000 to get my children through school and we did it with considerable sacrifice and we did it with at first [inaudible] hard facilities.

Interviewer: I have heard about that, but you're [inaudible]...

WW: Yeah.

Interviewer: ...[inaudible] temporary nature of...

WW: Oh yeah.

Interviewer: ...of all that. [pause] Oh, were you...ok...sorry. '58 you became mayor...

WW: [interrupting] Mayor.

Interviewer: Now, how did that work then? Was that just popular election or were you a [inaudible]?

WW: No, no. I was popular election. I ran against a man named Louie Harmad [?]. [pause] The fellow name Louis... the mayor at that time was, let me see, Patrick [?] and he had been mayor for long time. He resigned, retired and I ran and Mr. Louis Doll [?] ran and we had a very close race...

Interviewer: Oh!



WW: ...and I don't know I won it, but I think I [several words inaudible] skin of the teeth and I became mayor. [long pause] [sentence inaudible].

Interviewer: Did you have your own pack? That's a joke. That's a gas [laughs]. You don't. You don't hopefully...

WW: [laughs] Did I? I think... I believe that somebody gave me \$25 one day...

Interviewer: [laughs] No!

WW: I'm not sure...

Interviewer: [laughs] I'm sorry. That's a pack.

WW: Yeah, yeah.

Interviewer: [laughs] I'm going to change the tape because I can see we're going to run out. All right?

**Tape 00-9, side B**

Interviewer: [several words inaudible] bring back [inaudible] of the time? It's not racial necessarily, I mean...

WW: Well...

Interviewer: ...what were the most important...?

WW: [talking at the same time] I think that along that period of time you had the normal town problems. We developed a septic system, which was unique using the lagoon and that may not sound important, but it was to us...

Interviewer: It was...

WW: We renovated the Main Street. I don't believe we had an annexation. We were going through growing pains. At that particular time we also were beginning to see industry and the hope that we had was to develop the industry for this area. All these were day-to-day occurrences, but very important to us.

Interviewer: It's interesting to me, the evolution, the revolution of the town. What percentage of your time was spent as mayor?

WW: Oh, what, well, wasn't that much. I also served as judge of the Mayor's court, which was every Monday morning and I had the usual friends of drunks and pick-pickpockets and all that

kind. I would of course précised at all council meetings, but I would say it was very small at the time and compensation was \$100 a month.

Interviewer: Wow!

WW: Big compensation.

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: And at that, it... and of course at that time this hadn't... did have anything to do with [several words inaudible]. I ran for mayor. I ran for the state vice-presidency [inaudible]. I was appointed to the Hospital Board. I was elected or appointed to the Bank Board and I think there were at least 10 other different organizations I would join. I was juggling and raising. Norma [?] was raising three children [pause] and getting ready to divorce me.

Interviewer: [laughs]

WW: Almost.

Interviewer: If you didn't quit [several words inaudible]...?

WW: Yeah, yeah. Really.

Interviewer: Oh my goodness. You were a busy man. [inaudible] start. Well, this was the climate like? I mean obviously '58, the school hadn't closed, but in '59 when the schools did effectively close...other people have talked about tensions? Maybe not for immediately, but for the longer, the more protracted the school closings became the....

WW: But the only time that I can recall the tensions was at the summer of '63-- the demonstrations. [pause] I was mayor then and that was a time of tensions. Not only in Prince Edward, but in outside...

Interviewer: Sure.

WW: ...and we [inaudible] had some level headed people. We had the chief of police Otto Olton [?], a brother Jack Olton [?], who was sheriff, Reverend Griffin [?] and I would say I was part of the group [several words inaudible]. What we attempted to do was to have a peace of the [inaudible] and [inaudible] outlet for tensions... the demonstration that could, would not result in any violence and would get that [inaudible] across. And it worked, for the most part.

Interviewer: So Reverend Griffin was consulted or was a part of the leadership of the...?

WW: Oh yeah. Yeah.

Interviewer: ...[end of sentence inaudible].

WW: And he was very much, [several words inaudible] [chuckle]... many times, even in office, we would say, the Reverend Griffin, "Your people can do this, listen..." and he say, "Well, we we'd like to this." We say, "Well no. No, you do this," and together we worked out a [several words inaudible] of the affair so that they... we kept the whites away from it and the blacks from getting too excited.

Interviewer: Jimmy Helms [?] talks about the outside agitators...

WW: Oh yeah. Well, the only time that we actually... There were two times that arrests were made. One, there was a group of arrests made on the Sunday when there was an attempt to integrate the Baptist Church.

Interviewer: Now when? Are we talking about 1963? Or...

WW: I think so. I think that the year. This was in the summer of whatever it was. The only other time that we had any problem was on a Saturday. We made it a rule not to demonstrate on Saturday because, certainly on Main Street, because there was too much problem. We worked out with Reverend Griffin that we wouldn't do that. And some national press came in. I forget what press it was, but they came and they encouraged these kids to walk up in the street and demonstrate and we had said, "No. No, we can't do it," and we to make arrests and [several words inaudible].

Interviewer: So you are talking about the press' presents as being the catalyst for this...?

WW: And I do not... I think that I am sure that there was some outside influence. I think NAACP was a catalyst in causing some demonstrations and some [inaudible]. We had one time that the Ku Klux Klan came in and we said "Oh no! No 'mam. You're not coming here." I don't think that we ever had... now we had some hotheads, but we never really had any whites who were really dedicated to the violence. [phone ringing in the background] Norma! Well that's alright.

Interviewer: Well she's an injured woman.

WW: I know that.

Interviewer: Alright. [laughs]

WW: But that was time [inaudible]... during that summer they're were having demonstrations in Danville. I remember that and there were a whole lot of arrests...

Interviewer: [talking at same time, sentence inaudible].



WW: ...and they wanted to judge. The commonwealth over there carried a pistol on his hip all the time and so it was a [inaudible], but for the most part, I would think that, I would say that things went well.

Interviewer: I meant, that is the other remarkable thing about Prince Edward County is that there was no violence.

WW: Well, there wasn't and there was a lot of contribution, black and white.

Interviewer: Obviously Reverend Griffin has to [several words inaudible]... he was a major figure....

WW: Oh yes he was.

Interviewer: ...in keeping at forehead.

WW: I was interested also when...cause of one the... [phone ringing] Excuse, I'm gonna get this for Norma. I'm sorry.

### **Tape stopped**

WW: Prince Edward Academy was formed. Now when also an academy formed for the education of black children. And that was a sincere effort there. A lot of people didn't think so, but he may have not been as universally supported as Prince Edward County, but it was there and it could have been done, but there again the NAACP says "No, don't make a sacrifice." And that's their decision, but it was dumb.

Interviewer: Who was the... who had kind of [WW coughs] put together the notion of an academy [inaudible]?

WW: St. [name inaudible], the people who had put together the idea of a white academy. It may not have been the exact same board, but Roy Pierceson [?] and [second name inaudible] Mary Wall [?] and some others.

Interviewer: Who was Roy Pierceson [?].

WW: Roy Rierceson [?] was retired to [inaudible] I think.

Interviewer: From Farmville?

WW: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok.

WW: He had originally come from Farmville. He had worked, I am not sure whether it was tobacco or whether it was oil, but he been in China and Burma and a lot of different [phone rings] places and he retired and came back to Farmville. He was a very strong personality and he was a head honcho really of a Prince Edward Academy during the [inaudible] years.

Interviewer: I mean obviously you know names like [first name inaudible] Wall and people like that. I mean that's easy. I know who those are cause their families are still here, but Crawford [?]? You know that means... not a family... just don't know who those folks are. Don't know who that man was...

WW: Well Bob Crawford [?] went here [several words inaudible, talking at the same time]. I think that Bob Crawford owned a laundry. He got involved in with the American Legion. He was one of the strong members of the defenders. He was more state level than in the local level.

Interviewer: [pause] Jack Olton and Otto Olton evidently were to be commended for their handling of things.

WW: Outstanding. [several words inaudible] I was commonwealth attorney. Both, all of us worked together and I was mayor and we worked together. Outstanding men. Otto was one of the [inaudible]. A real leader. Of course Jack is dead, but he was... both of them very political. They knew what backs to scratch. I always think that Jack had a little [inaudible]. Jack would go to the country funerals and it's not often that [several words inaudible] stand on the outside. And he'd say "John how are ya? How's you're mama?" [Sentence inaudible] "Well, she's dead." [sentence inaudible] and it went around the thing and came back and he said, "See John, how are ya? How's you're mama?" and he said, "She's still dead."

Interviewer: [laughs] Opps.

WW: He got out of there somewhat.

Interviewer: [laughs] That's good. Other than Reverend Griffin, who do you remember as being a spokesperson, a leader, a force? I didn't ask [several words inaudible]?

WW: I can't place 'em right now. Ben Marshall [?] is always been a leader. I'm not sure that he was directly involved in the segregation thing. There were some people up at Prospect [?] and I forgot many of their names. Lots of times the leaders were the church people, the ministers. [pause]

Interviewer: Now in '63 with the summer of protests and demonstrations, what kind of outside groups...? Now you [inaudible] NAACP and the KKK, but was the Snick [?] here or any of the more...? I guess Black Panthers would have been later.

WW: No, I don't think so. I don't recall. I don't. There may have been [several words inaudible]. I don't think that there were.

Interviewer: So though there was demonstrations the tensions did not... well I don't want to put words in your mouth. I meant, but the tensions did not go so far as to you were fearful for your family or that sort of thing?

WW: No, I don't think. Well, I was mayor of Farmville. I prosecuted a lot of folks and I probably, deep in my heart, there were times that things got a little bit scary. I remember when Bobby Kennedy came down.

**End of transcription, but not end of tape.**