

# Pope Paul Names Negro Bishop for New Orleans

BY CORINNE FREEMAN SMITH  
**NEW ORLEANS--**The Very Rev. Harold Robert Perry, a Negro whose ancestors were slaves, has been named auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New Orleans.

His appointment was announced last week, just before Pope Paul VI flew on a "peace mission" to the United States.

Father Perry, 49, was born in Louisiana's Cajun country, near Lake Charles. His father was a rice-mill worker with a fifth grade education. His forebears lived in slavery.

The 10 1/2-parish (county) area for which Perry will be bishop has 1,330,981 people. Almost half of these are Catholic.

It has been 90 years since an American Negro was named a

Roman Catholic bishop. James Healy, consecrated a bishop in 1875, was the son of a Georgia slave girl and an Irish planter.

One of Father Perry's brothers, a surgeon at Meharry Medical School in Nashville, said the new bishop has been very interested in civil rights.

"He tried to get his priests interested in direct-action techniques," said Dr. Frank Perry, "and he ran into some opposition there." Dr. Perry said his brother had written articles on civil rights for the newsletter of the Divine Word missionaries.

Negroes in New Orleans said they felt the appointment of a Negro bishop showed that the Catholic Church was taking a strong stand in favor of integration.

"It's a good move," said Mrs. Virginia Collins, a well-known political organizer in New Orleans, "and the Pope is obviously saying to the South that he means business."

"The White Citizens Council people were standing in line at the telephone booths to make angry calls to the Vati-

can," she said, chuckling.

The Catholic Church has not always been so actively pro-integration. Seventy-five years ago 80 per cent of New Orleans' Negroes were Catholic. Now only 25 per cent are Catholic. Some say this drop came because of the Jim Crow policies of the church.

There are still only two Negro priests out of the more than 500 in the archdiocese, which has the largest number of Negro Catholics in the country.

In the last 10 or 15 years, New Orleans Negroes have begun to feel differently about the Catholic Church. "During the integration problems, the Roman Catholic schools were the only schools which were really integrated," Mrs. Collins said.

"A lot of white church people left when the churches were integrated. But the Church didn't give an inch. It didn't give up its stand. They preferred to have churches empty rather than segregated."

Many people said they felt non-Negroes in New Orleans will not respect a Negro as their bishop.

A prominent white doctor said that feeling among the white Catholics he knows "runs from outright disgust to resigned tolerance."

He said that some devout friends, looking for something good to say about the appointment, had told him: "Well, we hope he makes himself shown and known on TV soon, so that the Negro people will see how holy and nice he is, and so that they will emulate his example in raising their standards of conduct."

A woman in New Orleans' growing community of Latin American refugees said (in Spanish) that she didn't care if the new bishop was a Negro:

"We are children of God, and I would gladly receive communion from any priest, colored, white, Chinese, whatever."

Asked whether he thought white Catholics would be able to get along with Father Perry, a white priest in New Orleans answered, "Well, it should work--in theory."

## THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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TEN CENTS

# Federal Examiners Come to Montgomery

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

**MONTGOMERY--**Federal examiners Wednesday began to register Negro voters in Montgomery County.

This made Montgomery the first city area in the nation to have federal examiners sent in by the U. S. Justice Department.

The examiners' presence in Montgomery's Post Office Building came after weeks of effort by local Negro groups.

As Wiley Branton, President Johnson's voting rights trouble-shooter, said, it took "protest, protest, protest and more protest."

"You have to apply pressure at the right places," Branton said here last week. "First, you have to go to your local registrars."

Montgomery County Negro leaders did just that. Ten days after the Voting Rights Act became law, they were in the office of the county Board of Registrars, with a list of complaints.

They said that Negroes were turned away time and time again because they did not fill out a one-page application form properly. They said the form was so long that it discouraged poor readers and illiterates.

And they said the registrars' office was not open on enough days.

At that Aug. 16 meeting, the chairman of the board of registrars, Mrs. Barbara Dent, made her reply.

She said that registration days are set by Alabama law, and the hours are set by federal court, not by her. She said she thought the application form was proper. "It is not a test," she said. "This is information we need."

Mrs. Dent refused the Negroes' offer to supply volunteers to help out at the registration desks. "There are never long lines--only when big groups come at once," she told them.

The NAACP political activity committee's version of the meeting was that the registrars in Montgomery did not plan to obey the new federal law.

The Montgomery Improvement Association, the Alabama Democratic Con-

ference and the NAACP collected 20 complaints from Negroes who were refused registration.

The Voting Rights Act says that 20 complaints must be received from a county before the Justice Department will decide to send federal examiners there.

The Montgomery Negroes sent the complaints with a letter to Jacques E. Wilmore, director of the Mid-South region of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. His office is in the Federal Office Building in Memphis, Tenn.

A second letter was sent later to U.S. Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

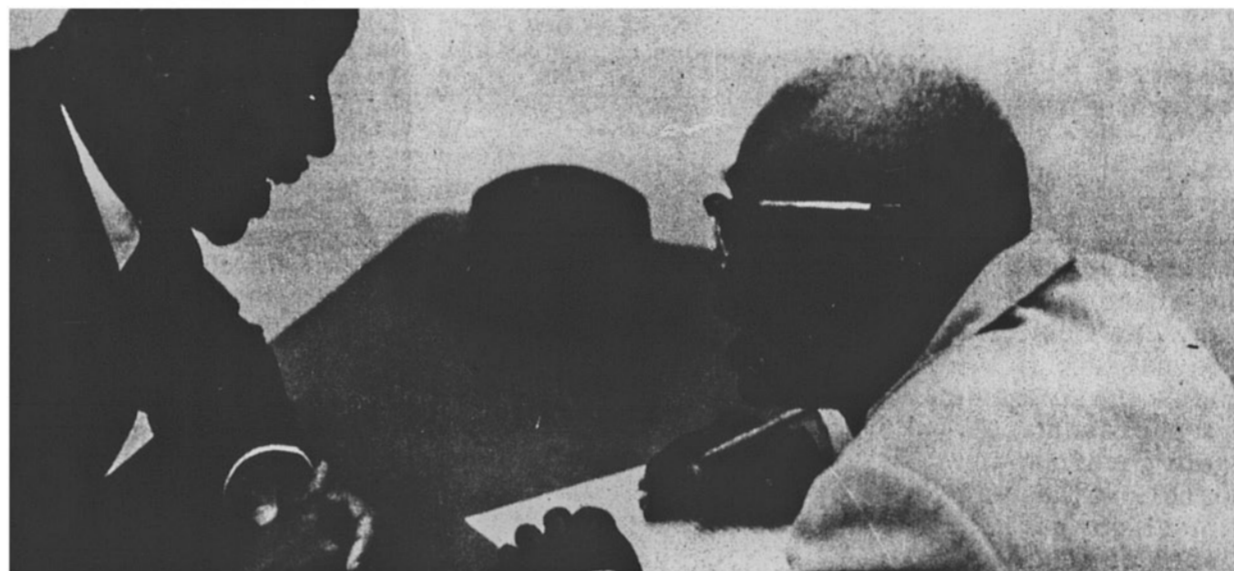
Last Saturday, Montgomery Negroes along with the rest of the city and state, learned that federal examiners were coming to Montgomery.

Katzenbach said more than two-thirds of Montgomery County's 23,000 Negroes of voting age were not registered. One-third of the 63,000 whites were not registered, Katzenbach said.

He said at least 74 people were rejected by Montgomery County because they could not read or write. The new federal law makes it illegal to reject people for that reason.

Mrs. Dent immediately called the Justice Department's action "unjustified."

She noted that federal examiners would register people who could not read or write, and said, "The ability to read and write is a necessary requirement to vote in Alabama."



## Visiting Federal Official Hears Complaints About Voting Law

BY ROBERT E. SMITH

**MONTGOMERY--**The man from Washington came to Alabama last week to tell about the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Before the day was over, he was not talking, but listening to the young people of Alabama.

The visitor was Wiley Branton, who had just been appointed by President Johnson to check on whether the new voting law is working.

He said at the end of a day-long conference last Saturday, "I came here to speak, but I have learned more than you have."

"And I assure you this: I shall tell the President in a few days that I cannot do the job he wants me to do, unless there are some basic changes in the federal government's policy of enforcing the law."

Many of the government speakers at the conference told how the voting rights law is supposed to work. They assumed that local registrars and policemen had to obey the law.

"That just isn't the case," cried three young people in the audience. They had been trying to get Negroes registered in Alabama counties.

"Whom can we turn to for protection?" asked Miss Martha Prescott, SNCC worker in Selma. She said Negroes were afraid to register, for fear of losing their life or their job.

"Nothing is done to enforce the federal law in Selma," she said.

R. B. Cottonreader, SCLC worker in Greenville, said, "They have a double police force at the doors to the courthouse. They ask the Negroes what they are doing there, but they let the white folks go about their business in the courthouse."

"What can the federal government do about that?"

There was no answer. The federal government has a policy against enforcing its laws in the civil rights area, charged Richard A. Waserstrom, dean of Tuskegee Institute's School of Liberal Arts.

However, Branton and others said time and again, "Complain to the Justice Department," when people told of threats against Negroes who planned to register.

It is now a crime to threaten people who are registering or people who are helping others to register.

But, said Howard Glickstein of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, the federal government does not make arrests for these violations.

Alabamians complained that Gov. George Wallace has stopped local probate judges from accepting names of Negroes properly registered by federal examiners in Dallas, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Lowndes and Wilcox counties.

The voting law says local probate judges must record these Negroes' names before they can vote.

Branton said he did not know about the governor's action.

A Justice Department lawyer in Washington this week refused to say what the federal government planned to do to get these Negroes registered.

He did say, "We are not going to let anyone stand in the way of these people voting."

William T. Atkinson, chief federal examiner in Alabama, said that Negro registration in five of the counties with federal examiners has come to "a standstill."

Examiners will now be available to register people only on Saturdays in those counties, Atkinson said.

As of the end of September, he said, 21,794 Negroes had been registered by federal examiners in Alabama.

The day-long conference was sponsored by the Alabama Council on Human Relations.



WILEY BRANTON

## Few Attend 'Rites' for Alabama Justice

BY GAIL FALK

**TUSKEGEE--**It was a sunny Saturday afternoon in Tuskegee.

On the Tuskegee Institute campus, students walked back to the dorms from their classes, books under their arms. Band members in bright red and yellow uniforms drifted over to pre-game practice.

Downtown it was shopping day.

Through the bustle of the town square, four boys carried a coffin draped in black, with the words "Alabama Justice" written on the side. Fifty Tuskegee Institute students followed them in two straight lines.

They walked to the Confederate Monument in the center of town, gravely singing "We Shall Overcome."

The march had been called by the

Tuskegee Institute Council, to protest a Lowndes County jury's finding Thomas Coleman not guilty of manslaughter in the fatal shooting of Jonathan Daniels.

Tuskegee students Jimmy Rogers and Ruby Sales--both now on leaves of absence--witnessed the shooting.

The Institute Council had called for 2,000 students to march, "to tell the country that Alabama Justice is dead," said Miss Gwen Patton, Council president.

The 50 students stopped at the Confederate Monument for a 15 minute meditation--"for Tom Coleman, because he needs it," said Miss Patton. They stood silently, with lighted candles.

Then the students walked on, still in two orderly lines, singing "We Shall Overcome" a little more intensely

A few women stared at the marchers. A man in a shiny car honked angrily, as he lost the parking space he'd had his eye on because he was blocked by marchers crossing the street.

Scarcely anyone else gave the 50 students a second glance.

The marchers turned back toward Tuskegee Institute.

They passed a drum majorette in white leather boots. She listened to their singing--"Which Side Are You On?"--for a second, then went back to her twirling.

They passed a good-looking boy in a Tuskegee Institute sweatshirt. He kept walking in the opposite direction, but quietly hummed "Oh, Freedom" with the marchers--until three band members, on their way to the game, picked up the tune and shouted it off key to one another.

The march ended up in the Institute cafeteria, where many students were finishing lunch. Miss Patton led the march--coffin and all--up to the front of the cafeteria and took the microphone.

"We're fighting for all of you, and you just sit there eating lunch. Jonathan Daniels was killed and you silly people just eat your lunch."

Spoons and trays clattered as students kept walking through the cafeteria line. Only people sitting close to her could hear her shout out, "You complain that you don't have anything, but then you won't do anything about it!"

The marching students dispersed. Gwen Patton went to her office. "They think that only SNCC and civil rights workers are supposed to demonstrate," she said. "They don't realize this is for them."

She said she planned to write Congress, asking that federal courts handle all civil rights cases.

### President Ill

President Johnson announced this week that he would enter the hospital Thursday night for surgery to remove his gall bladder.

The gall bladder is a pear-shaped organ attached to the liver for storage of liquid bile.

The President said that he would spend from ten days to two weeks in U. S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Md., near Washington.



## Gov. Wallace Seeks Four More Years

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

**MONTGOMERY--**About a dozen determined state senators this week were blocking passage of an amendment that would allow Gov. George Wallace to run for another four years in office. And the question of how many senators there were in "about a dozen" grew more important as the week wore on.

Tuesday night, the Alabama House passed the bill allowing Wallace to succeed himself. The vote of 74 to 23 came after an attempted filibuster was broken up.

That left it up to the Senate, where a filibuster was going strong.

There was no question that the succession amendment could get the three-fifths majority it needed in the Senate--21 of the 35 votes.

The question was whether Wallace's supporters could get the 24 "yeas" necessary to cut off debate, stop the filibuster and bring the amendment to a vote.

As long as 12 senators refused to vote for cloture (stopping debate), the filibuster could continue, Wallace said in a Wednesday night press conference that his Senate supporters were still not sure enough of their strength to ask for a vote on cloture.

No one knew when the vote would come. Until it did, senators like Bob Gilchrist (Morgan County), Vaughan Hill Robison (Montgomery County), Bill McCain (Tuscaloosa County), Ed Horton (Limestone County), George Hawkins (Etowah County), L.D. Bentley (Blount County), E.C. Hornsby (Tallapoosa County), Joe Smith (Russell County) and John Tyson (Mobile County) talked on.

The amendment Wallace wants would allow him and seven other state officials to serve two terms in a row. If the amendment passes the state Senate, the people of Alabama will vote on it 90 days later.

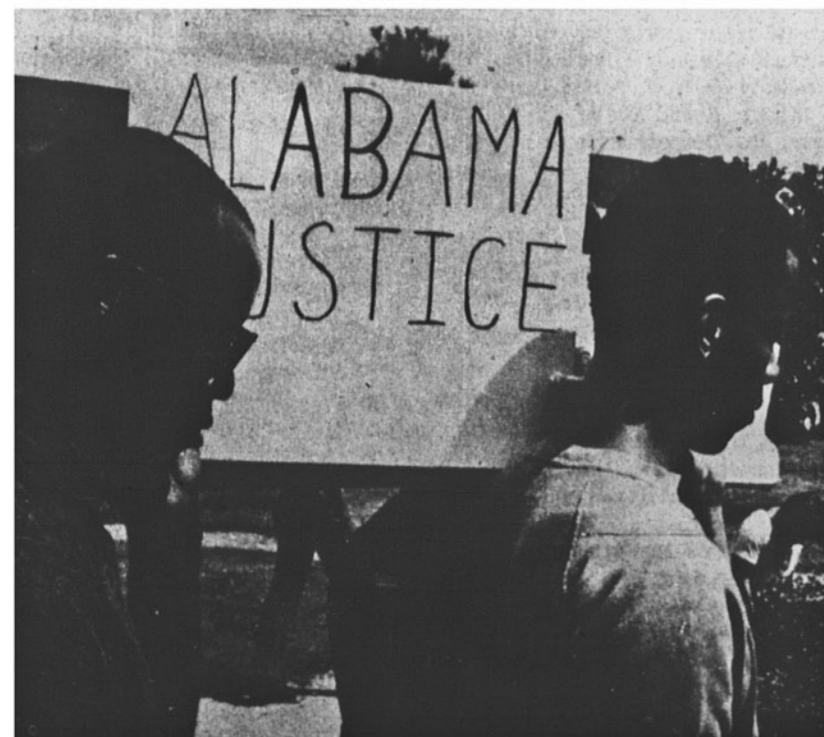
Some opponents of the amendment were against it for reasons of principle. They said a governor should not be allowed to pass a bill extending his own term of office.

Others were against it because they didn't like Wallace, or because they favored some other candidate for governor.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



SEN. BOB GILCHRIST



# THE SOUTHERN COURIER

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## An Abuse of Power

Gov. George Wallace wants to succeed himself, and he will probably get his way. Even if we approved of everything Wallace has done up to now, we would still oppose this flagrant abuse of the power of the governor's office.

There is nothing basically wrong with the principle of succession. If a man works all his life to become governor, he should be able to spend more than four uninterrupted years in the office. When every governor, good or bad, is turned out after four years, the state never has a chance to settle down to business. And many people have argued that it takes four years in the office for a man to learn how to be governor.

But succession is not the real issue before the state legislature. Nor is Wallace's record the real issue, bad as it is.

The issue is this: should a man in office be allowed to use the power of that office to further his own political career? We say the answer is no.

No succession bill should be passed, in the legislature or by the people, unless it applies only to future governors, and not to the present one. We would say this even if the present governor were not George Wallace. For we do not believe that any governor has the right to shove himself down the throats of the people, by forcing passage of an amendment that lengthens his own term of office.

## Federal Action Needed

If the U.S. Justice Department doesn't hurry up and do something, many registered Negroes are not going to be able to vote on a second term for Gov. George Wallace.

Almost a month ago, the governor won court orders that kept the names of people registered by federal examiners off the voting lists in six Alabama counties.

Wallace obtained injunctions in the state courts against the probate judges of Dallas, Hale, Marengo, Lowndes, Perry and Wilcox counties.

It was a clever move by Wallace, because the probate judges were very cooperative defendants. In fact, they agreed with the governor. And since Wallace didn't sue the examiners or any other U.S. official, it was hard for the federal government to fight the injunctions.

A Justice Department lawyer in Washington said, "We are not going to let anyone stand in the way of these people voting," but he wouldn't, or couldn't say what was being done about it.

Well, the vote on whether Wallace gets another four years in office may be less than 100 days away. And there are a lot of Negroes who would like to have a say in that decision.

## Mobile's Lesson

"Is the Head Start office in Washington interested in education for Negroes or not? We ran a program that had over 1,000 Negro children and only about 50 white children in it, and they're holding up our money simply because we didn't have quite as many white teachers as they wanted."

People around Mobile's School Administration Building have been talking like this since August, because they are educators but not integrators. They ran a large Head Start program very well, and they can't understand why Washington should complain.

But the federal officials directing Head Start and the rest of the poverty program are concerned about integration, because they believe that poverty and segregation feed on each other. And they are probably right about this.

So they have insisted that people receiving Head Start money work actively for integration. If only a few white teachers in Mobile volunteered to work for Head Start, Washington wanted the school district to put non-volunteers on the teaching staff.

There's an important lesson in all this for cities like Mobile, that have kept race relations calm so far, and have not had much federal intervention in their affairs.

Racial peace in these cities no longer guarantees that the government will allow them to progress at their own pace, as they have in the past. Federal legislation in the last two years has created a civil rights program requiring major changes in the race relations of even the most progressive Southern cities.

The Mobile school officials have learned this the hard way. In the process, many people have suffered--the teachers and suppliers, whose pay was delayed for months; the children, who probably will have no Head Start program next year, and the city, which has gotten a lot of bad publicity.

Even the school officials themselves may suffer, if a strong right-wing reaction to this affair forces them to cut down on other federally supported programs besides Head Start.



# Odetta Sings in Birmingham



BY ERNESTINE TAYLOR  
BIRMINGHAM--Only 1,000 people came to Municipal Auditorium here last Saturday night to hear Odetta sing. That is not a large number when you consider that this was the first time Odetta, one of the finest folk singers in the world, had sung in Birmingham, the place where she was born.

When the curtain did not open on time, it seemed that the whole program might be a tremendous failure.

But before the end of the evening, Odetta sang two encores and received several standing ovations from an enthusiastic audience.

The house was dark except for one spotlight on center stage, where Odetta stood wearing a long white gown and playing an enormous guitar. The setting against the huge velvet curtain was impressive.

Odetta sang many of the songs for which she is well known. Her first was "If I Had a Hammer." She sang "House of the Rising Sun" as only she can sing it, and then "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho."

The applause seemed to grow after each number.

She dedicated "Ain't No Grave Gonna Hold My Body Down" to all the people, "not excluding Malcolm X," who gave of themselves to the civil rights movement.

"Help sing this song. Even if you are not in favor of the civil rights movement, there must be something you want to be free of," Odetta said before she sang her last number. The audience joined in singing "I Woke Up This Morning With My Mind Stayed On Freedom."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)



## ACHR: Ala. Schools Avoid Integration

HUNTSVILLE--In the first year of school desegregation under the Civil Rights Act, "the cities of Alabama have managed only a token of tokenism," says the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Other places in the South have done far better than Alabama's major cities, the ACHR said last week in a special report.

The report was sent to the U.S. Office of Education, which supervises school integration under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and to school superintendents in Alabama.

Title VI requires school districts to desegregate if they want to keep getting federal money.

In Ruby, S.C., all the school children--454 whites and 120 Negroes--went to the same school without trouble, the report said.

About 2,000 Negroes attend school with whites in Atlanta, Ga., 1,000 Negroes do the same in Houston, Tex., and 1,200 are integrating the schools in New Orleans, La.

But in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery, the report said, there are only 53, 39 and 32 Negroes attending school with whites.

In the entire state, the Alabama Council estimated, there are between 1,000 and 1,200 Negroes enrolled in formerly white schools.

This is 10 times as many as the 101 Negroes in white schools last year, the report conceded.

But, said the ACHR, it is still only one-third of one per cent of the total Negro school population of 300,000.

## Pike Integration

BY MRS. JOHNNIE M. WARREN  
PIKE COUNTY--Pike County was represented at the Conference on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 at the Jefferson Davis Hotel in Montgomery last Saturday by Mrs. Johnnie M. Warren and Mrs. Mattie Lee Carry of Troy.

Pike County was one of the few Alabama counties represented that had had no racial violence.

There has been no trouble in getting Negroes registered in Pike County. The only trouble has been in getting them to the courthouse.

Pike County has four Negro policemen. Two previously all-white schools were integrated this fall.

And they are fixing to open a nursery so the Negro working people will have someone to care for their children while they work.

The city will open the nursery on Oct. 18, at the Troy Recreation Center.

Two college-trained teachers, Mrs. Dorothy Dix and Mrs. Johnnie Mae Money, will take care of the children from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. They will play games with the children, serve them a hot lunch and start to teach them their numbers and ABC's.

## U.S. Pays Head Start

BY DAVID H. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--The school district here is apparently going to get paid for the Head Start program it ran last summer.

No official word and no money had arrived from Washington by Tuesday afternoon.

But Sargent Shriver, head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, announced late last week that the OEO would "reluctantly" pay the eight Southern communities whose Head Start funds had been held up.

The OEO feels that these communities did not comply with the integration requirement of the program. An OEO official has called Mobile's Head Start program "one of the worst" in the country on civil rights compliance.

Shriver said his office decided to pay only because non-payment "would be unfair to hundreds of law-abiding people who bore no responsibility for the violation in the program, and who furnished goods and services . . . expecting in good faith to be paid."

This is "a poor start," the ACHR said, especially when 84 of Alabama's 118 school districts had desegregation plans approved by the Office of Education, nine others had plans approved by federal courts and one more promised to comply with the law.

The problem, according to the ACHR, is that all the approved desegregation plans were "freedom of choice" plans, which leave too much responsibility up to Negro parents.

The way things are in Alabama, freedom of choice plans simply say, "This school system will now make an exception to the rule for all Negro children whose parents insist upon it," the report said.

Responsibility for desegregating the schools should be placed on school administrators, not Negro parents, said the ACHR.

And, the report concluded, administrators who do integrate their school systems should be protected from interference by Gov. George Wallace and other state officials.

## Sermon of the Week To Make a Free Society

MONTGOMERY--Freedom, character and responsibility are all necessary for good citizenship in a free world, the Rev. Joe T. Thomas said Sunday in the First Baptist Church of Greater Washington Park.

These three things, "like the three legs of a stool, are all necessary," said

Mr. Thomas. "If any one of the three is missing, the whole structure topples."

"The Communists have been busy hacking away at all three legs of the stool. The hour is late, if we intend to restore stability to our troubled world."

Freedom today means many things to many people, the minister said.

To some people, he said, freedom is something to get away from. Young people in the Hitler Youth Organization boasted that they were "free from freedom," he said, "by which they meant they had been relieved of the responsibility of making up their own minds about anything."

"Freedom cannot exist where there is not character strong enough to maintain it," Mr. Thomas said. "Conversely, character is not developed where there is not freedom enough to allow it to grow."

Finally, responsibility develops "the ability to choose wisely and well for one's self," he said.

Mr. Thomas concluded, "Let us then, as Peter counsels us, 'live as free men, yet without using freedom as a pretext for evil.' Let us 'live as servants of God.'"

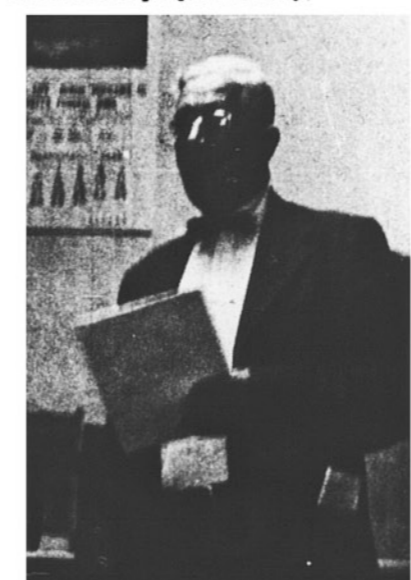


## Sunflower Gets NAACP Chapter

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

SUNFLOWER--Five months of work led to the first official meeting of Washington County's NAACP branch in this small town last Sunday evening.

You must have 50 members to get a charter from national NAACP headquarters. Eugene Garner, of Sunflower, and a few other people started hunting for those 50 people last May.



CALLING THE ROLL

The 50th signed up and paid his dues about the middle of July. Then the members met in McIntosh, elected temporary officers and sent in for the charter.

When the charter arrived, last Sunday's meeting was called. About 40 people attended. Most of them were from Sunflower or nearby towns, but some

had come from other parts of the county.

This was the best turn-out so far. Some members were disappointed that more people did not show up for this first official meeting. But an NAACP field worker from Mobile said even the Mobile chapter often could not get that many people to its meetings.

Those present elected regular officers, made preliminary plans for the branch's work, and signed up a few more members, bringing the total to 67.

Garner was unanimously elected president. Other officers are J. H. Woodyard, vice-president; Lonnie Moore, secretary, and William Hill, treasurer.

A membership drive and a county-wide voter registration campaign will be the group's first projects, according to Garner.

He said he didn't expect local registrars to obstruct the voter registration campaign. They have cooperated in the

past when he and others took Negroes to the courthouse in Chatom to register, he said. And the registrars regularly go to the towns outside the county seat to register new voters.

Garner said he was worried that some Negroes may not want to register, especially since the Klu Klux Klan has been more active in the area during the past few weeks than at any time in recent years.

About three weeks ago, the Klan held a big rally in Mount Vernon, just south of the Washington County line.

After the registration and membership drive, the new NAACP chapter will begin testing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in the county.

The main speaker at Sunday's meeting was Clarence Moses, an NAACP lawyer from Mobile. He explained the act, urged the people to take advantage of it and assured them that the NAACP would send legal help if needed.



It's a big week for sports on television, with the October madness of the World Series added to the usual football games.

The Series pits the Los Angeles Dodgers of the National League against the Minnesota Twins of the American League.

The Dodgers, who staggered to a pennant without a single power hitter in the lineup, will rely on the fantastic pitching of Sandy Koufax (26-8) and Don Drysdale (23-12) in the World Series.

Behind Koufax and Drysdale, however, the Dodgers aren't much of a team. Little shortstop Maury Wills, who stole 94 bases this season, holds L.A. together.

The Twins, who had an easy time of it in the A.L. race, have a real Murderer's Row of sluggers to go with better-than-average pitching.

## FENCE-BUSTERS

A. L. batting champion Tony Oliva, Harmon Killebrew, Jimmy Hall, Bob Allison and Don Mincher all have fence-busting power.

Minnesota's Mudcat Grant, a so-so pitcher for many years, suddenly became a big winner this season with a 21-7 record. Camilo Pascual and Jim Kaat are two more solid starters.

But with the Twins as with the Dodgers, it is a little shortstop, Zoilo Versalles, who leads the team.

The TV lineup:

SATURDAY, OCT. 9

World Series--Minnesota at Los Angeles (third game), 1:30 p.m. Channel 9 in Columbus, Ga., Channel 12 in Montgomery, Channel 10 in Mobile, Channel 13 in Birmingham.

SUNDAY, OCT. 10

World Series--Minnesota at Los Angeles (fourth game), 1:30 p.m.

NFL Football--New York vs. Minnesota, 1:15 p.m. Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 20 in Montgomery, Channel 5 in Mobile.

MONDAY, OCT. 11

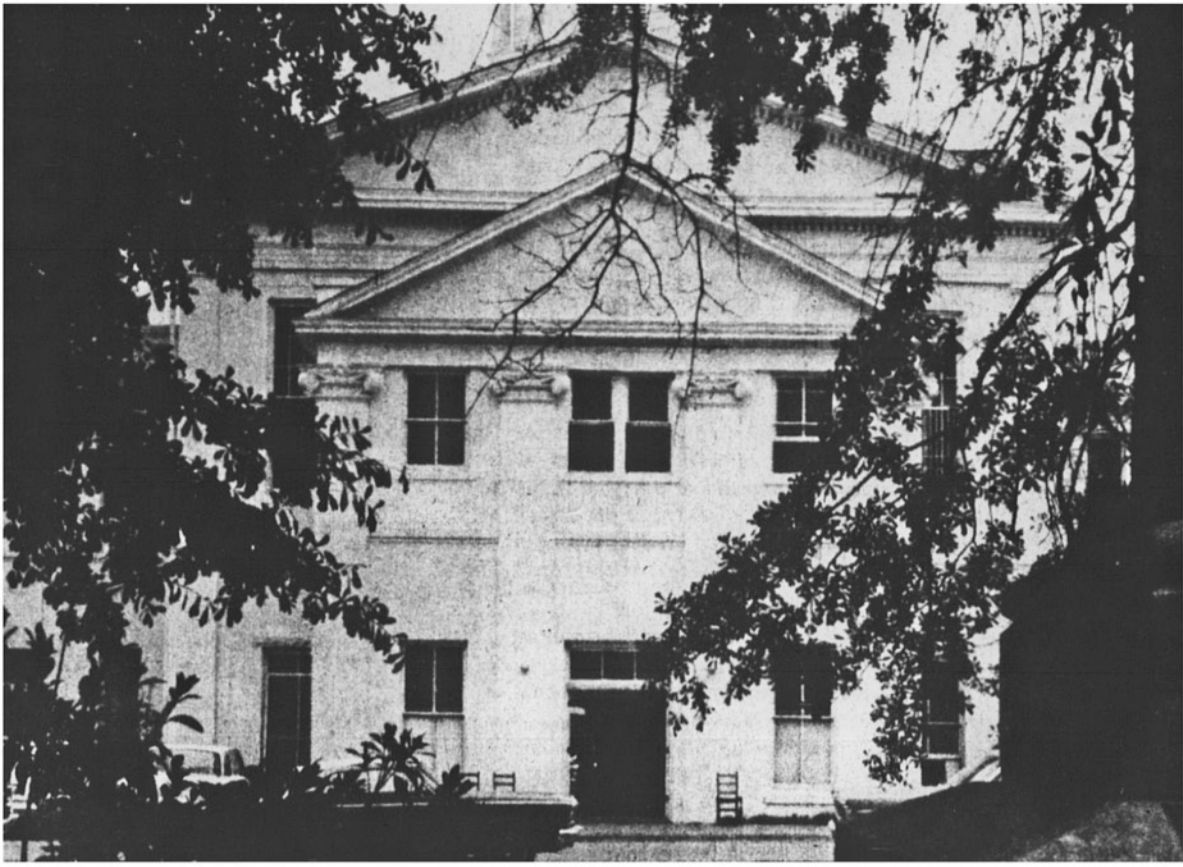
World Series--Minnesota at Los Angeles (fifth game, if necessary), 1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13

World Series--Los Angeles at Minnesota (sixth game, if necessary), 12:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14

World Series--Los Angeles at Minnesota (seventh game, if necessary), 12:30 p.m.



# Lowndes County Justice

The men who were called to jury duty for the trial of Thomas L. Coleman last week waited outside the courthouse for the start of the session. They would have to decide whether Coleman was guilty of manslaughter for the shooting of Jonathan Daniels.

The jurors chatted and talked together. They all knew each other. They were all white men who lived in Lowndes County. And they all knew Tom Coleman as a friend and neighbor in Lowndes County.



PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES H. PEPLER; TEXT BY ROBERT E. SMITH

Miss Ruby Sales, 20, of Selma, was one of two girls who were with Daniels when he was shot to death in front of a grocery store Aug. 20. Miss Sales' loud and clear account of what happened caused the biggest stir in the courtroom. She refused to be afraid of Vaughan Hill Robison, Coleman's lawyer, who shouted questions at her. She was the only witness who said, in so many words, "Tom Coleman killed Jon Daniels."

This is part of the exchange between Miss Sales and Robison:

Robison: "How are you employed?"

Miss Sales: "I am a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

Robison: "Isn't that SNICK?"

Miss Sales, loud and clear: "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

Robison: "What kind of work do you do?"

Miss Sales: "I work to rid this area of its racial barriers."

Robison: "What were you doing in Ft. Deposit?"

Miss Sales: "A group of people were there picketing for their constitutional rights, their proper constitutional rights."

Robison: "Just answer the question. Did you know Jonathan Daniels?"

Miss Sales: "I worked with him, yes."

Robison, chuckling: "You worked for him, hey?... Did you say this to Time and AP and UP?"

"The white man came out and told us the store was closed. He had a shotgun and he said, 'Get off my goddamn property before I blow your goddamn brains out, you...'"

"Suddenly there was a shot and the next thing I knew I was on the ground. Somebody, evidently Jon, pushed me down. Next thing I knew, there was another shot, and Jon had fallen down by me. I shook him but he wouldn't move."

Miss Sales: "I ----"

Robison: "YES OR NO? IS THAT TRUE?"

Judge T. Werth Thagard: "That question can be answered yes or no."

Robison: "IS THAT TRUE?"

Miss Sales: "Yes, some of it."

Robison: "Some of it. That is all."



Each time Coleman emerged from the second-floor courtroom, photographers were there to snap his picture. The accused man looked serious, but he relaxed each time an old friend or a relative came by to embrace him, or pat him on the back.



Arthur Gamble, circuit solicitor in Lowndes, went through the motions of prosecuting his friend, Coleman. Gamble, who avoided talking to reporters, told the jury, "I almost want to apologize for the way the state has handled this case."



Lowndes County's segregated way of life was on display, as much as Tom Coleman. Negro witnesses, like Miss Ruby Sales, who saw the murder, were not believed. White witnesses who did not see the shooting were believed.

White residents of Lowndes County, most of them friends or kin of Tom Coleman, filled the courthouse. White witnesses (above) chatted downstairs in the sheriff's office during the trial. Negro witnesses, most of them from Dallas County, were told to wait out back, behind the courthouse (at left). When it rained, they waited in their cars, until a court officer yelled out of an upstairs window, "Come on up here."

Negro folks in Hayneville usually sit and talk in front of Harrell's Store (below). White townsmen sit in front of the courthouse. The day of the trial was no exception. They chatted, as they had before and will again, about the way things are in Lowndes County.



# The Men Who Make the Laws

BY ELLEN LAKE  
**MONTGOMERY**--The presiding officer of the Alabama Senate raps for order. But no one is listening.

For something even more important is taking place in the legislature. The barefoot peanut boy is making his daily rounds through the gallery. Wearing a faded plaid shirt and an even more faded hat, he slips between the desks, selling little bags of peanuts to hungry legislators.

Perhaps the folks back in Hometown, Ala. think with awe of their representatives up in the capital. But for the lawmakers themselves a day in the House or Senate is like Saturday at the market-place.

It's a chance to greet old friends, exchange cigars, compare notes on "what the damned federal registrars are doing in your county?"

Each legislator is assigned a desk, but it's a rare senator or representative who spends much time sitting down. There is constant motion as senators wander around the floor--

slapping a back here, shaking a hand there, stopping to joke for a few minutes in a group at the back of the chamber, then moving on. Occasionally the chatting concerns the bill at hand or a political deal. More often it is "How's the wife and family?" or "You know who I met along the street the other day . . ."

Secretaries walk briskly in and out of the chamber, carrying papers or messages or records. An 11-year-old page brings a senator a candy bar, teases a photographer to take his picture, collects empty gold and black plastic coffee cups from the senators' desks.

The crowd got so noisy at a recent House session that the chairman finally had to rap his gavel. "Could you be a little more quiet," he pleaded. "Several of the representatives are trying to hear the speaker."

Work is an intrusion. When the House was wading through 11 proposals on reapportionment, trying to get something passed, one representative suggested, "Let's pass all the plans and send them over to the Senate. Then we can go home and let them thrash it out."

Debate is casual. A senator passionately pleading for an amendment looks up from his notes to see that no one in the chamber is paying any attention to him. He continues, undiscouraged, pouring forth all his passion to the

microphone.

A senator ambles up to the second mike, throws a question at the senator who is speaking, then wanders off without listening for an answer.

A representative grasping a vanilla ice cream cone in one hand steps up to speak. The cone comes in handy for gesturing until the ice cream begins to melt.

## An Interruption

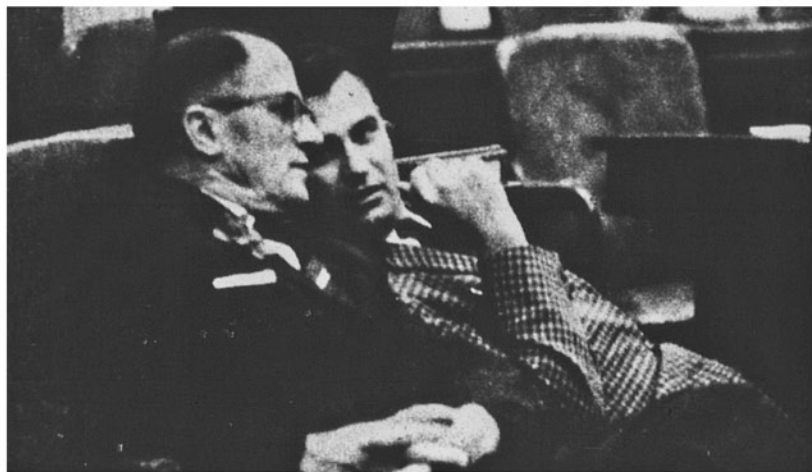
In the midst of a spirited debate, a senator asks permission to interrupt. He wants to welcome the eighth grade of a school in his district. All eyes turn upward at the fifteen little girls in identical blue dresses sitting in the spectators gallery. There is a brief round of applause. Debate resumes.

In the center of the floor, the press table is often thronged with legislators, asking the reporters questions, commenting on a recent story or getting advice.

Bob Ingram, a Montgomery Advertiser reporter who has been covering the legislature for 12 years, presides with style.

"How're we doing, Bob?" a senator asked Ingram anxiously during the reapportionment session.

"You're all just playing," Ingram replied.



## 'Let the Debate Proceed . . .'

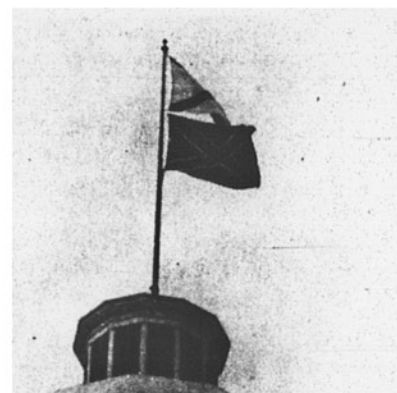
BY GAIL FALK

**MONTGOMERY**--It was a serious question that the Alabama legislature met this week in special session to discuss. And Lieutenant Governor James B. Allen, who is chairman of the Senate, tried to set a serious tone for the debate.

He rapped his gavel for order Monday afternoon, and announced that he wished to make a statement. Senators in the back of the room continued talking among themselves, just as loud as before.

The lieutenant governor rapped his gavel again. Then, like a stern schoolteacher, he set his face and sat silent, staring out at his chattering "children." And, like a stern schoolteacher, he had his way. Gradually, the noise subsided until finally everyone in the chamber was obediently listening to the chairman.

Then Allen read a formal statement. It explained that he was in favor of the amendment allowing Gov. George Wallace to succeed himself. However, he did not intend to use his power as chairman to stop a filibuster by senators who



wanted to block the amendment. The statement ended with ringing words, that sounded as though they ought to be the start of a momentous debate.

"Let the senators be governed accordingly," Allen proclaimed. "Let debate proceed."

The senators had sat still much longer than they were accustomed to, and immediately movement on the floor began again. The clusters of senators in the back of the room took up where their conversations had been interrupted. The page started up his round, finding out which senators wanted coffee.

And the filibuster began in earnest. A senator can talk for as long as an hour, and the anti-succession senators prepared to take turns filling up hours. Senator Bill McCain, from Tuscaloosa, started his hour by recalling the first time he'd ever spoken at length before the Senate. He said he brought to the rostrum an enormous stack of books and notes and figures, and filled his hour with scholarly debate.

He knows better now. Anything will fill up an hour. He is careful to include just enough seriousness for the papers to quote in the morning.

Someone handed him the Birmingham News. He read an article aloud.

He joked with senators standing near the microphone:

"I hear they're going to put a submarine in Smith Lake up in Walker County."

"Well, that's a good thing. It's very important to have a submarine in Smith Lake."

Senator Charles Adams, from Houston County, walked to the other microphone and asked permission to interrupt. "I see the spirit has moved you," he said to Senator McCain.

"Yes, the spirit moved me." "My god, I wonder what kind of spirits they were."

At suppertime, the chamber thinned out.



Someone asked for a quorum call. Brog Taylor from Butler County, sitting temporarily in the chairman's seat, looked perplexed. "I'm not sure I can call a quorum call," he said.

There were shouts from the floor "Yes, you can," "You can call one every half hour," "No, every hour."

So the acting chairman asked the clerk to make a count of senators on the floor. The clerk reported that there was a quorum.

"Take note of that," said the acting chairman. "There shall not be another quorum call for . . ." He stopped. "A half hour," called a voice from the floor. "An hour," called another.

"It seems to me that last time we had a filibuster . . ." said Taylor. "Well, the lieutenant governor should be back in the chair by the next call anyway."

The debate did not lose its light tone, no matter how serious the subject. "Mighty fine job you did up at that trial," the Senator Adams told Vaughan Hill Robison. "If I get tried for murder, I hope you'll be my lawyer."

Robison was the lawyer for Thomas L. Coleman, who was found not guilty of manslaughter last week in Lowndes County.



Where was the lieutenant governor who wanted the senators to debate a serious subject seriously?

He had left the rostrum and was laughing with a group of senators at the back of the chamber, an orange milk carton in his hand. It had been many minutes since he'd listened to anything going on in the front of the room.

# Here's How the Legislature Passes a Law

BY MICHAEL S. LOTTMAN

From the above story, it might seem that Alabama's senators and representatives spend most of their time eating ice cream cones and telling jokes. However, they do find time to pass laws--laws that affect the lives of everyone in the state.

When people talk about the process of making laws, they talk about bills, committees, resolutions, and filibusters, among other things. There are many citizens who don't know what these words mean, and who don't understand how a law gets passed.

Some people never bothered to find out how the state legislature works, because they never thought they'd have anything to say about what the senators and representatives did.

But now that everyone is slowly (but surely) getting the right to vote, everyone has a stake in understanding what goes on in the legislature.

For those who never learned, and for those who have forgotten their high school civic courses, here is an explanation of how laws are made. It applies to the Alabama Legislature and, in general, to the U.S. Congress.

The legislative process begins when someone has an idea for a new law that he thinks is needed.

Let's say State Senator I.M. Popular thinks Alabama should have a law guaranteeing everyone in the state an income of \$4,000 a year. If a person makes less than \$4,000 a year, Popular thinks, the difference should be made up from the state treasury.

First, Popular writes down the law he wants in the form of a bill. This bill will probably run to many typewritten pages, and it will be written in technical legal language.

It will have a title like "An Act to provide an annual income of not less than \$4,000 for every citizen of the age of 18 or above in the State of Alabama." Then it will go on to explain who qualifies for the guaranteed income, where the money will come from, how it will

be paid and so on.

Popular introduces the bill in the state Senate, where it is read by the clerk and referred to a committee. The full Senate would never get anything done if it had to work out the details of every proposed new law. So the members are divided up into committees, each covering a certain field of legislation.

These committees get the first crack at laws in their field, and they eventually make a report to the full Senate.

Popular's guaranteed-income law would probably be assigned to the Committee on Public Welfare. The committee can hold hearings on the bill, to find out what people think about it. The members can change the bill or rewrite it, so that it has a chance of being passed. Or they can decide that it is a bad idea, and recommend against it.

The committee chairman has a lot to say about what happens to Popular's bill. Let's say that G. G. Badguy is

chairman of the Committee on Public Welfare, and he thinks Popular's bill would cost the state too much money. He can take a long time before holding hearings on the bill, and then take some more time before reporting the bill out of committee so the full Senate can vote on it.

## Senators Compromise

Compromise plays a large part in getting almost every bill through the Senate. First, let's say, Popular will have to lower the guaranteed income to \$3,000, before a majority of the members of the committee will have anything to do with his bill. Then he has to agree to put in a section saying that no citizen can get the money unless he can prove he first tried to earn it.

Now, let's say, the bill is acceptable to half the members of the committee. Popular needs one more vote to get a favorable recommendation, and he thinks he can swing Senator A.B. Wavering.

It seems that Wavering has introduced a bill to declare April 30 Grandmothers' Day in Alabama, and he needs votes for his bill. So, in exchange for a "yes" vote on the guaranteed-income bill, Popular agrees to vote for Grandmothers' Day.

So the bill finally gets a favorable recommendation from the committee. Now it goes to the floor of the full Senate for debate. Popular and his supporters speak in favor of the bill, and Badguy--who still dislikes the bill--and others argue against it.

More changes--called amendments--are offered on the Senate floor. One amendment would lower the guaranteed income to only \$500 a year. But the senators take a vote on the amendment, and it loses out.

Another amendment says that if a person is paid by the state for five years

in a row, he can never get any more money under Popular's bill. A majority of the senators vote for this amendment, and it becomes part of the proposed law.

But Badguy still doesn't like the bill. So he and his friends decide to filibuster--talk on and on, holding up all the business of the Senate, until Popular's bill is beaten or withdrawn. It takes a two-thirds vote to cut off a filibuster in the Senate. (This is called cloture.) For a week, Popular is afraid to try for cloture, because he doesn't think he has the votes. Then he moves to cut off debate, and the filibuster is barely broken, by a vote of 24 to 11.

Now the Senate can vote on the bill. But the real battle--stopping the filibuster--has already been won, and Popular's bill passes easily, 30 to 5. Now the bill will have to pass the House. If it does, it goes to the governor for his signature. If the governor likes the bill, he signs it into law. If not, he vetoes it, and it takes a majority of the members of both houses to pass a law over the governor's veto.

If, by the way, the House passes a bill that is different from the Senate version, then a conference committee Irons out the differences. Senators and representatives do a lot of horse-trading until they come up with a bill that they think both houses will pass. If both houses agree, then the bill goes to the governor. Once a bill becomes law, it is no longer a bill, but an act. So the guaranteed-income law might be known as the Popular Act of 1965.

The legislature can also pass resolutions and constitutional amendments. Resolutions express the feelings of one or both houses, but they are not the law. For example, the Senate might pass a resolution congratulating the University of Alabama football team for winning the national championship.



SENATOR ROBISON OF MONTGOMERY INTRODUCES AN AMENDMENT



SENATOR CHARLES ADAMS

## Segregation--Almost a Religion

BY MARJORIE LEES LINN  
BIRMINGHAM -- Woodlawn High School, in Birmingham's eastern section, was desegregated last month--quietly and peacefully.

How does a 14-year-old white student at Woodlawn feel about the integration of his school?

"When I saw them going in, my first reaction was to kick their escort. I just wanted to kick him. I hate niggers--that's all," said a studious, well-mannered boy.

He was eager to talk about school integration, and asked only that his name not be used.

He said he and his family attend the Primitive Baptist Church, and he reads the Bible. Integration is ungodly, he said:

"Well, they're doing something that I feel is against God's word. The scrip-

tures say 'every race to itself.'"

The boy said he had seen white students mistreating the Negroes at Woodlawn. Recently, he said, a white student "beat one of them up out in the hall."

However, he said, his parents have forbidden him to mistreat the Negroes. This is not because his parents' views about the Negroes are any different from his own, he explained:

"My parents think they're pitiful. They pity them because their parents are forcing them to go where they're not wanted."

And, he hinted, there was money behind the integration of Woodlawn:

"One of the nigger boys up there told a friend of mine that he had to go now whether he liked it or not, because they had just moved into a new house and they needed the money."

The boy grinned as he said, "Sure,

I'd mistreat them if I wasn't afraid my parents would find out. The niggers are out to prove something, and I'd do anything to discourage them."

He laughingly described himself as "a junior KKK," and then seriously said he planned to "become a member of the Ku Klux Klan the day I'm old enough."

Since he believes integration is ungodly, would he say then that his strong anti-Negro feelings are based on his religion?

The clear blue eyes behind the horn-rimmed glasses stared briefly into the distance. Then came the answer, honest and straightforward:

"Yes, Ma'am!"

At Woodlawn High School in eastern Birmingham this week, school integration was going along--quietly and peacefully.

## Wallace Seeks A Second Term



LT. GOV. JAMES B. ALLEN  
Presides in Senate

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

or in 1966--mainly former Gov. John Patterson.

Wallace supporters have said the people of the state should get a chance to vote on the amendment. They pointed out that "nearly 40" states allow some kind of succession.

In his speech at the opening of the special legislative session last Thursday, Wallace strongly hinted that he might run for President some day:

"The liberals say that George Wallace wants to be President. What is wrong with that? An Alabamian is as good as most and better than some."

Meanwhile, a federal court in Montgomery approved the Legislature's plan for reapportioning the state Senate, and another federal court in Mobile approved the plan for new U.S. House districts.

But the Montgomery court drew its own remap plan for the state House, creating five districts with Negroes in the majority.

## Mobile Storm

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

MOBILE--About 128 million tons of rain fell on Mobile in one day last week.

You could have measured it in inches if you wanted to, but you would have needed a yardstick instead of a ruler. And you would have needed a better rain gauge than even the Weather Bureau had.

Their gauge kept overflowing, so no one knows the exact amount of rain. But it came to about 17 inches in downtown Mobile.

In a way, the city was being reminded of how lucky it's been. Hurricanes seem to miss Mobile almost every time.

The city has escaped from two just in the last month. Betsy was headed this way before she wrecked New Orleans instead. So was Debbie, but she flew apart instead. The rain that hit Mobile last Thursday was one of the pieces.

Some people couldn't get out of their houses, most couldn't get to work and nobody went to school. Businesses, homes and cars were flooded all over town, but no one was seriously injured.

When the rain finally stopped, the water drained away in just a few hours, except from low-lying areas, like basements.

And the water stayed a long time on the unpaved streets in various Negro sections. For many days after the rain stopped, driving on those streets was like driving through fudge.

Last Friday, the Small Business Administration declared Mobile a disaster area. This means that owners of damaged homes, businesses and churches can apply for low-interest repair loans at the SBA office in Birmingham or its temporary office in Mobile.

Willie Wood, president of  
**Autauga County  
Voters Association**

is urging all persons who have not registered to meet in your prospective beat for registration as outlined by the Board of Registrars. But, if you should miss your registration in your beat, you can still go to the courthouse to register any day the Board of Registrars is there.

Books are now open for collection of poll tax. Please do not fail to pay your tax.

## Selma's Dental Clinic Can't Treat Children

SELMA--Two kinds of poverty are bothering the newly-formed Association for the Improvement of Medical Services in Selma.

Many poor people can't afford medical help, and the county health department also says it has no money.

A month ago, AIMS told poor Negro parents that their children could get their teeth taken care of free at the Dallas County Health Department's dental clinic.

The clinic began making appointments for the Negro children to see the dentist, and AIMS workers thought the hardest part of their job was over.

But suddenly, the health department stopped making appointments, and canceled the appointments already made.

In a public letter, Dr. James S. Ross, county health officer, said school officials would decide which poor children would get to see the free dentist. "Lack of time, money and personnel to properly treat all people seeking this service" was the reason he gave for the change.

Dr. Ross explained that his department had one dentist, who worked only four hours a week in the clinic.

"With the appointment system, we were getting so far behind that it would have been weeks or months before we could have seen a child again to finish his teeth," Dr. Ross said.

He said the new system was the best way to share the limited services among

the children of the four Negro and five white elementary schools in Selma.

Each school will send down five or six first grade pupils to the clinic. Each child will continue to see the dentist every month until his teeth are fixed. Then the school will send another child to take his place.

He said the change had been in the making before the flood of Negro children hit the clinic.

With money, the health department could afford to pay more dentists and stay open longer, according to Dr. Ross.

Mrs. Perkins, a nurse at Good Samaritan Hospital, suggested that one way to lick the money problem would be to ask Selma's two Negro dentists to volunteer their time for the clinic.

But Dr. Ross said he would have to pass that suggestion along to the county health board. He said he didn't have any objections, but he thought the health department employes, all whites, would have to be "humored" in the matter.

## Odetta Concert

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

As the song ended and Odetta left the stage, the audience stood and applauded until she returned and sang "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me 'Round." Everybody helped sing again.

The crowd clapped enthusiastically and someone shouted, "We Shall Overcome." Odetta asked all to join hands and sing.

## Jackson Killer Cleared

BY EDWARD M. RUDD

MARION--Evidence that Jimmy Lee Jackson did not have to die from his gunshot wounds was presented to the Perry County grand jury last week. The jury refused to indict an unidentified Alabama state trooper for first-degree murder.

Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod exhibited two autopsy photographs at the Sept. 27 hearing, in an attempt to prove that the bullet holes in Jackson's intestines were not properly sewn up.

"It was clearly shown," said McLeod this week, "that if Jackson had gotten proper medical care, he would be alive today."

McLeod said a state autopsy indicated that infection from food matter leaking out of the small intestine into the abdominal cavity caused Jackson's death eight days after the shooting.

"The food seeped out into the body cavity, peritonitis set in, and that's what killed him," said McLeod.

McLeod said Jackson had been recovering satisfactorily from the wounds until he was given regular food.

But the question of how Jackson died was still only a side issue at the hearing. He had to be shot before he could die in the hospital.

### "SELF-DEFENSE"

As for indicting the state trooper who shot Jackson, McLeod said he had no doubt that it was a clear case of self-defense.

"I don't see how the grand jury had a chance to indict him," said McLeod, "since he acted completely in self-defense."

McLeod said both white and Negro witnesses at the hearing testified that Jackson had an "RC or Coke bottle" in his hand as he struggled with the state trooper.

Mrs. Norma Jean Shaw, who owns Mack's Cafe where Jackson probably was shot, said she told the grand jury she did not see "any fighting or bottles."

"The only thing I saw being thrown or hitting was those sticks they had," she said. "In fact I didn't see any fighting. All I saw was people with their hands over their heads, trying to protect their heads."

Jackson's mother, sister, and grandfather said this week that they were with him when the state troopers charged into the cafe.

None of the Negro witnesses at the

hearing would say he actually saw the trooper shoot Jackson. According to McLeod, it was never established at the hearing whether Jackson was shot in the cafe or when he fled out into the street.

"When they heard the shot, all they wanted to do was run," said McLeod.

"They tried to deny seeing the shooting, to be very evasive, say that they knew nothing."

The only grand jury witness who said he saw a trooper shoot Jackson was a white man, McLeod said. The white man said he was standing next to the trooper in the cafe when the shots were fired.

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# Muhammad, Dr. King Miss Appointments

## Muslim Leader Fears for Life, King Hurt Sends Aide to Tuskegee Meeting

BY MARY ELLEN GALE  
TUSKEGEE--Elijah Muhammad, international leader of the Black Muslims, canceled his plans to visit Tuskegee Institute last Tuesday less than 12 hours before he was scheduled to speak. In his place, he sent another leader of the sect, Dr. Lonnie Shabazz, head minister of Muslim Temple No. 4. He also sent a brief message. Muhammad, self-styled Messenger of Allah and prophet of racial separation, did not explain his absence in the message. It said only that "because of unexpected changes of circumstance, I will not be able to be with you." Earlier, however, Muhammad's spokesmen said they feared for his safety while traveling on the highway. "As you know, Mr. Muhammad has enemies on the other side, and we would

**Eutaw's Carver Wins**  
BY CARRIE DANIELS  
EUTAW--The Carver Steers of Eutaw defeated U. S. Jones' Blue Devils from Demopolis by a score of 26 to 0 last Friday, in the high school game of the week.

The first touchdown came when Steers halfback J. C. Wesley threw a pitch-back pass to the right, complete to quarterback Taylor Young, who ran it for a touchdown. The extra point was made by Sylvester Wilson.

In the second half, the Steers' kick-off was returned to the Blue Devil 40-yard line. On fourth down, Carver line-backer Johnny Martin blocked the Blue Devil punt. Tommy Gaines, a tackle, recovered the ball and ran it for a Steers touchdown. The extra point was made by Johnny Young.

Right end T. J. Hill received a pass from the quarterback Taylor Young, for another Carver touchdown.

In the last quarter of the game, Wesley intercepted a U. S. Jones pass, and ran it back for a touchdown. The extra point was no good.

### THINK AND GRIN

Jane: Jane, will you have some more alphabet soup?  
Jane: No, thank you, I can't eat another syllable.

Moe: What is the quietest sport you can play?  
Joe: Beats me!

Moe: Bowling--because you can hear a pin drop.

Teacher: What are the three words a student uses most often?  
Student: I don't know.  
Teacher: That's right.

Husband: Dear, I have tickets for the theater.  
Wife: Splendid, I'll start dressing at once.

Husband: Yes, do. The tickets are for tomorrow night.

Jazz pianist Les McCann likes to dedicate at least one number "to my very good friend, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who, incidentally, recently set a new ground speed record in New York--running through Harlem."

A male divinity student is awakened in the middle of the night by a voice from Heaven. "Go to Mississippi! Go to Mississippi!" the voice keeps commanding. "All by myself?" the frightened divinity student wants to know. "Have no fear," the voice reassures him. "I'll be with you--as far as Memphis."

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prefer that he did not have to travel on land to Tuskegee Institute," they said in a letter.

"Of course, we have almost enough guards to line the highway for several miles, five feet apart, but we do not want to do that to get him there."

The Muslim leader later agreed to come by car, bringing several bodyguards, also in cars.

But spokesmen from his headquarters in Chicago told the Institute Council Tuesday that Muhammad had changed his mind because of "recent events in Alabama."

Shabazz, a smooth, cultured speaker designated by Muhammad as his official representative, took the opportunity to preach the Muslim's standard doctrine of black superiority, racial separation and racial hatred. But he ran into a few surprises at Tuskegee. "The honorable Elijah Muhammad love you so much he would go to the end of the earth to get you truth before it is too late," he assured the audience. A questioner took him up on it.

"If Elijah Muhammad holds Tuskegee Institute in such high regard, why isn't he here?" the boy asked. Another boy said it wasn't realistic for Muhammad to ask the white men to "divide up America with their slaves," and create a black state.

"Given we deserve the land, and Whitey is as bad as we say," he asked, "what makes us think he'll give it to us? If he doesn't, how are we going to get it?"

Murmurs and laughter greeted Shabazz' reply that "Muhammad will force him to give it to us."

But the audience quieted when Shabazz added, "All over the world, the black man is after the white man."

Tom Robischon, associate professor of philosophy at Tuskegee and a white man, supplied the evening's most dramatic moment.

"You talk about 'the white man,'" he said. "You say you cannot live with him. I submit by my presence, my actions and my life that you are wrong... You are as prejudiced as the white man downtown." The students applauded.

"We're not fooled by your syrupy language," Shabazz replied. "You're just an individual. You count for nothing. It's the collective I'm talking about. Every white man has benefited from the rape of the black man in America."

BY EDWARD M. RUDD  
SELMA--After last Friday night, people in Selma will believe the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is coming when they see him, and not much before.

Handbills were passed around in the streets Friday morning, announcing that Dr. King would beat Brown's Chapel that night as part of a two-day whirlwind "Peoples-to-Peoples" tour through the Black Belt.

But about 6 p.m., the word started around that Dr. King would not be able to make it to Brown's and Hosea Williams would come in his place.

It was the second time this summer that Dr. King hadn't shown up after the Rev. Harold Middlebrook, leader of Dallas County SCLC, said he would. The last time was on July 12, after the Rev. F. D. Reese had been arrested on charges of embezzling funds from the Dallas County Voters' League.

"I just don't know what to tell the people this time," said Mr. Middlebrook, as he paced around outside Brown's Chapel, where 300 people sat waiting to hear Dr. King.

Albert Turner of SCLC sat on the back seat of a car and held his head in his hands.

He told how Dr. King had "reared back on his chair," fallen over backwards on a glass and badly cut his elbow.

He said Dr. King had refused to see a doctor and now his arm was twice its

### Laundry Strike in Greenville

BY GAIL FALK  
GREENVILLE--Seven laundry workers walked off their jobs at the Greenville Cleaners and Laundry Monday.

Mrs. Lillie Shepard, one of the seven workers, said the walkout was to protest low wages.

"We go to work in the morning and leave at 5. We work Saturdays till we're finished," she said.

"And we get \$13.45 a week." Mrs. Shepard said the laundry workers were demanding to be paid \$1.25 an hour, the federal minimum wage in many industries.

The workers decided to walk out last Saturday night, said Mrs. Shepard. "There's hot steam and it's hard work. We've got kids in school. And we can't even pay the doctor bills when we get sick."

"We talked to the boss man this morning," Mrs. Shepard said last Mon-

day. "We asked for a raise, but he flatly refused." Grady Cadehead, owner of the Greenville Cleaners and Laundry, said the workers hadn't talked to him about a raise.

"They left because they refused to go along with company regulations," he said. "They didn't want to leave their own clothes to be cleaned, like I do and all the workers here do."

"But there ain't no need for them to talk to me about raising pay," said Cadehead. "I wouldn't do it, I couldn't do it, I'd have to close up."

The laundry workers said they hoped to go back to work soon--as soon as they got a raise. "We're going to work with the movement until we get a raise," said Mrs. Shepard.

But Cadehead said Monday that he already had another crew of workers in their place.



HOSEA WILLIAMS

"Something has happened to Selma when only this man, people show up to see Dr. Martin Luther King," he said. Then he told the people how special Dr. King was.

"Just like there was something funny about Jesus Christ, so there is some-

thing funny about Martin Luther King. He doesn't have to lie or cheat to you, to be your leader.

"If anyone says there is something wrong with Martin Luther King, he might as well say there is something wrong with Jesus Christ."

Williams told the people that there were other things wrong with Selma, too. He said he was worried about the splits in the Negro community, especially after Mr. Reese's arrest.

"Selma had the greatest movement of them all," Williams said. "Get together. You gave freedom to the entire nation. You are now dealing with the destiny of mankind. So get together."

Mr. Reese was last to stand up before the crowd. He gripped the pulpit with both hands and spoke firmly to the audience.

"I call on the people of Selma to forget what they might think or know about F. D. Reese, and I hold my head high. I know the truth shall make me free."

"If anyone can forgive Reese, forgive him," he said, "because I know what it is to be forgiven. The day Jesus Christ forgave Reese, he was freed."

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