Pope Paul Names Negro Bishop for New Orleans

BY CONDieN FREEmAN SMITH

NEW ORLEANS, La.--The Very Rev. Han­
robert Perry, a Negro whose an­
ccestors were slaves, has been named auxiliary bishop of the Roman Cathe­
olic archdiocese of New Orleans.

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

Father Perry, 49, was born in Louisi­
ana's Cajun country, near Lake Char­
elle. His father was a rice-mill worker with a Virginia education. The family lived in poverty until the father bought a tiny shanty that became the men's clothing store.

Four of Perry's brothers, a surgeon at McNabb Hospital in New Orleans, now have the new bishop's name as a label.

Mr. Marc Perry, 50, has been named auxiliary bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

The Catholic Church, which has long been opposed to black clerics, is now opening up the door to them. The law of the Church, which now forbids the ordination of black priests, is now subject to change.

Pope Paul himself has expressed his wish to ordain a black priest, and has even named such a man, Father James H. Johnson, as a candidate for the office.

The new bishop, whose appointment has been the subject of much discussion in the United States, will be the first Negro to hold the post of auxiliary bishop.

The appointment of a Negro bishop for New Orleans is a significant step in the direction of desegregation in the Church.

The Catholic Church has long been opposed to Negroes in the clerical ranks, and has not always been so actively pro­
tolerant.

Seven-five years ago 80 per cent of all New Or­
leans Negroes were Catholics, the only Negroes in the city.

But the new bishop, who is now serving in New Orleans, has been a strong voice in favor of integration.

He has spoken out in favor of the ordination of Negro priests, and has urged the Church to take a more active role in the fight for civil rights.

The Catholic Church has long been opposed to the ordination of Negro priests, and has not always been so actively pro­
tolerant.

Seven-five years ago 80 per cent of all New Or­
leans Negroes were Catholics, the only Negroes in the city.

But the new bishop, who is now serving in New Orleans, has been a strong voice in favor of integration.

He has spoken out in favor of the ordination of Negro priests, and has urged the Church to take a more active role in the fight for civil rights.

The Catholic Church has long been opposed to the ordination of Negro priests, and has not always been so actively pro­
tolerant.

Seven-five years ago 80 per cent of all New Or­
leans Negroes were Catholics, the only Negroes in the city.

But the new bishop, who is now serving in New Orleans, has been a strong voice in favor of integration.

He has spoken out in favor of the ordination of Negro priests, and has urged the Church to take a more active role in the fight for civil rights.

The Catholic Church has long been opposed to the ordination of Negro priests, and has not always been so actively pro­
tolerant.

Seven-five years ago 80 per cent of all New Or­
leans Negroes were Catholics, the only Negroes in the city.

But the new bishop, who is now serving in New Orleans, has been a strong voice in favor of integration.

He has spoken out in favor of the ordination of Negro priests, and has urged the Church to take a more active role in the fight for civil rights.

The Catholic Church has long been opposed to the ordination of Negro priests, and has not always been so actively pro­
tolerant.
An Abuse of Power

Gov. George Wallace wants to succeed himself, and he will probably get his way. Even if he was re-elected on a platform promising more federal intervention in the South, he would still oppose this flagrant abuse of the powers of his office.

There is nothing basically wrong with the principle involved: the right to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness is the right of all men to be free from state interference. When George Wallace became governor, he was able to keep the state interference in the office. When every governor, good or bad, turned out four years, the state never has a chance to change its democratic system.

Succession is not the real issue here. It is George Wallace's real issue. It is his administration that the state is in. It is George Wallace's office where the government of the state is located. If the state is to be governed, it must be governed by the people. If the state is to be a democracy, it must be a democracy. If the state is to keep its civil rights, it must keep its civil rights. If the state is to have its civil rights, it must have its civil rights.

Federal Action Needed

If the U.S. Justice Department doesn't hurry up and act on its promise of registering Negroes in mass, we are going to have to vote on a second term for Gov. George Wallace.

Almost a month ago, the governor won court orders to register Negroes, but the state has not yet registered any Negro voters. Federal examiners from the office of voting Rights in six Alabama counties have found no Negro voters.

It was a clever move by Wallace, because the people who are today the Negro look-alikes of his counterfactual opponents. In fact, they agreed with the governor. And since Wallace does not have any Negroes in his office, he was hard for the federal government to finance.

A Justice Department lawyer in Washington said, "We are going to try to use the voting Rights Act of 1965 to register these people voting" but he wouldn't, or couldn't say what was being done about it.

Mobile's Lesson

"It is the Head start office in Washington interested in registering Negroes," said the mayor. "We ran a program that had over 100,000 Negro children and about 200,000 white children. We couldn't keep up our money simply because we didn't have quite as many white teachers to help us do the job.

People around Mobile's School Administration Building have been talking about this since August, because the mayor and the educators but not integrators. They ran a large Head Start program very well, and they can't resign from the program.

But the federal officials directing Head Start and the schools have said that if Negroes are to be registered, they must be registered in the same way the whites are. And they simply say it.

If Negroes are to be registered, it is not the way the whites are. Negroes cannot be registered as Negroes. They must be registered as Negroes just like the whites are.

Sunflower Gets MACP Chapter

By David R. Underhill

-- Five-workers employed in the first session of Sunflower, the conference on the problems of Negro children and youth, have started a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The city's first meeting was held at noon in the head office of the national group, and the chapter was organized.

The city's first meeting was held at noon in the head office of the national group, and the chapter was organized.

Calling the Roll

The 50th annual meeting and fund drive for the Mobile chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were held at 7 p.m. at the Mobile Y.M.C.A.

The chapter's program includes a variety of activities, such as voter registration drives, seminars on civil rights issues, and educational programs for both youth and adults.

The chapter's program includes a variety of activities, such as voter registration drives, seminars on civil rights issues, and educational programs for both youth and adults.

U.S. Pay Head Start

By David R. Underhill

-- The Mobile school system has been criticized for not providing enough Head Start programs for its children. However, the district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.

The district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.

The district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.

The district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.

The district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.

The district has been working toward increasing the number of programs available.
Miss Ruby Sales, 20, of Selma, was one of two girls who were with Ruby Sales when he was shot to death in front of a grocery store Aug. 20. Miss Sales lived and worked in Dallas County, where 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."

Robison: "How are you employed?"
Miss Sales: "I am a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

Robison: "Isn't that SNCC?"
Miss Sales: "Yes, some of it."

Robison: "Yes or No? Is THAT TRUE?"
Miss Sales: "I worked with him, yes."

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

Robison: "YES OR NOT? IS THAT TRUE?"
Miss Sales: "Yes, some of it."

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

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.

Lowndes County Justice
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 tone for the debate.

He rapped his gavel for order Monday afternoon, and announced that he wished to make a statement. Senators sat in the back of the room centerfold folding among themse­ lves, but jutted out on border, probably looking for the gavel again. Then, like a stern school­ master, he slipped between the desks, and said: “Some one has an Idea for a new law that lies for the guaranteed income, where every citizen gets a stipend from the state. Then it will go on..."

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, talking, and fruiting jokes. However, they do find time to pass laws—laws that affect the lives of everyone in the state. Here’s an explanation of how laws are made.

The legislative process begins when a legislator presents a bill. This bill usually takes the form of a proposal for new legislation. The bill is then introduced to the legislature and assigned to a committee.

If the bill passes through the committee, it is then ready for the floor of the house. There, members of the legislature debate the bill, and vote on it. The bill must be passed by a majority of the members of the legislature to become law.

The governor of the state then has the opportunity to either sign the bill into law or veto it. If the governor vetoes the bill, it must be passed by a two-thirds majority vote in both the house and the senate before it becomes law.

The process of lawmaking is complex and can take a lot of time. However, it is necessary to ensure that laws are fair and just for all citizens of the state.
Segregation--Almost a Religion

The Monday night of the formal opening of the new campus of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, a group of Ph.D. students and faculty members decided to stage a demonstration. The demonstration was to be a silent march through the streets of Tuscaloosa, from the university to the downtown area, to protest the segregated nature of the city's public facilities.

The demonstration was planned by the University Students for Freedom, a group of students who had been organizing for several weeks. The group had been meeting with local civil rights leaders and had been preparing for the demonstration for several days. The demonstration was scheduled to begin at 5 PM, and the students were expected to arrive at the university at 4 PM to prepare for the march.

The demonstration was to be peaceful, and the students were instructed to remain silent throughout the march. The group was to be accompanied by a police escort to ensure their safety.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.

The demonstration was to be a call for equality and justice, and the students hoped that it would draw attention to the segregated nature of Tuscaloosa and the university.

The demonstration was to be a peaceful and non-violent act of civil disobedience, and the students were prepared to face any consequences of their actions.
Muhammad, Dr. King Miss Appointments

Muslim Leader Fears for Life, Sends Aide to Tuskegee Meeting

BY MARLY ELLER GALE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The national leader of the Nation of Islam, Elijah Muhammad, arrived here last evening for a visit with his Tuskegee Institute, the high school graduate of New York University, he said.

It was the second call within two weeks of Malcolm X's death on Feb. 21 in New York.

Prominent black leaders from across the country were expected to gather here for a conference, with the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. coming at a later date.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.

In his place, he sent another leader, who he did not name.

Mr. Muhammad arrived by car and was accompanied by his bodyguards.

He was greeted at the airport by a group of Black Muslims, who had been waiting for him.

He then drove to the institute, where he was met by a group of black Muslims who had been waiting for him.

"We're going to have a conference here on this problem," Mr. Muhammad said.

He added that he had been called by the leaders of the Nation of Islam to discuss the crisis, and that he had asked them to come here.