People Speak Their Minds

Congress is now studying new laws that would raise the minimum wage for millions of workers to $1.75 an hour by 1968 or 1970. But they would also set a $1.75 minimum for 5,900,000 new workers, including employees of laundries and dry-cleaning shops, small stores, restaurants and hotels and employees of farm labor contractors.

"I just got to have a job. My daughter needs it. My husband needs it. My 4-year-old needs it. I can't support the family. I don't want to go on welfare. I would rather work than go on welfare."-Rena Jackson, 37, of New Orleans.

"They're just telling us that we're going to have a minimum wage. But they don't say we're going to get paid for it. We're just going to be sitting around."-Mrs. Henry, 41, of Birmingham.

"If we get paid 40 cents an hour, it's like $1.75. That's the same as $1.75 an hour. We could go out and work and make the same money."-Hammer Cobbs, 54, of Montgomery.

"We are really anxious to get our wages up, so we are working and working. We are working for the company to make more money. But we are governed by the government. We want to make sure that a congress of three million people can make higher wages. We want to have a higher wage."-Mr. Y., 54, of Montgomery.

SCLC Staff Workers Said in Interviews That the Plot for the National Convention Ended on a Note of Hope

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THE SOUTHERN COURIER

August 30, 1965

Negroes, Whites Sift Los Angeles Wreckage

BY HARLEY FIVE

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"Whites are rotten bastards. They say they are going to do this and they don't do nothing. It's good what's happening out here."-Mrs. Alexander, 60, of Los Angeles.

The old laws would cover the 29,900,000 workers already covered by the present $1.25-per-hour minimum. But they would also set a $1.75 minimum for 5,900,000 new workers, including employees of laundries and dry-cleaning shops, small stores, restaurants and hotels and employees of farm labor contractors.

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BY GREG KANNESTRIN and ROBERT NEWTON

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But only one minor incident marred the occasion. A woman was shot in the leg by police as she left the stadium.

SCLC Convention in Birmingham Meets No Trouble

BIRMINGHAM—Problems during the fifth annual SCLC convention closed in a coin of questions about the Vietnamese people. The convention was held in Birmingham last week. The owners around here. But we don't want to pay for it. We're just going to be sitting around."-Hammer Cobbs, 54, of Montgomery.

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"Think the Unthinkable"

All last week, newspapers carried capsule description of a Noah's Ark crisis. But what of the thousands who met at second-class postage rates? Instead of挂号的死, 2,200 arrested, and $75,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Such figures are supposed than equality. Most of them have merely offers no magical formula, neither does "the vote." found success in the voting bootn. Just as "the North" nation out of its complacency. They

SCLC headquarters lo Atlanta. Dr.

worth of property destroyed. Such figures are supposed larger, like nuclear war, is unthinkable. And like nuclear war, it is wrong. Such massive de-

pany. Dr. Martin observed, "There is no other way to get our way, except by unthinkable."

So for all those who would like to see the King assassination turned into a political event, let me say this: We must work to make sure that the next time the United States is faced with a crisis of this magnitude, the response will be a nonviolent one. By nonviolent, I mean a response that is not based on force or violence, but on the power of love and understanding. This is not a new idea, and it is not a new movement. It has been practiced by people around the world for centuries. It is the power of the human spirit to overcome fear and hate and to bring about peace and justice. This is what the King assassination teaches us. And it is this message that we must work to spread and to make a reality in the lives of all people, everywhere. Amen."
The Vote Bill in Action

Photographs by James H. Peppler

President Johnson signed the voting rights bill on Aug. 6. Three days later federal voting examiners were sent to nine counties in the Deep South, four of them in Alabama. They began to register voters on Tuesday.

The applicant's job is simple. The federal examiner asks him to fill out a registration form. The form only requires name, age, address, precinct, and years living in the state. There is no literacy test. An applicant doesn't even have to know how to sign his name. If he finds it difficult to read the form, the examiner will read it for him, and ask him the questions.

During the first week federal registration, thousands of Negroes were registered in the nine Deep South counties.
The Sun is Setting on Old Madison Park

Eli Madison, whose father settled the Park

PAGE FOUR

TEXT BY MARY ELLEN GALE
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JAMES B. PEPEL

MONTGOMERY—A red-brick church and a white-frame building flank the Upper Wetumpka Highway some seven miles outside Montgomery. The cars streak past at 60 miles an hour; they don't see the dirt road that turns off by the church and meanders back into the Negro community of Madison Park.

From the highway, it is hard to tell that Madison Park is there. A few houses, and some acres of farmland—that's all there is to see. It would be easy to think that Madison Park is nothing more than an outlying district of Montgomery or a country suburb. But nothing could be farther from the truth. Madison Park is a small independent community of Negroes which is struggling to find its place in the new South. It is what remains of an unusual plantation which has been changed by industrial growth.

The huge tract of land was settled just after the civil war by Eli Madison, a former slave. Madison soon became a gentleman farmer, and his family gained full control of the land. But no one in the family expected their problems on their own. They got along without much attention from the community. As new settlers have moved to Madison Park, the area has had more and more children from people who want to work, and they got along well with the Madison family. They brought new ideas with them.

Most important, they believed in doing things for themselves rather than asking others to do things for them. They don't want to ask the Madison family for gifts. They want to solve their own problems: they have done so in the past and the future, unassisted in the old way, is going to be the same.

Eli Madison built a pool

The Madison were kind of people in their simple rural community. They did what they could for the people who worked on their land. In time they were not able to pay the men and a swimming pool was built.

But the community has changed since the war. In the last 10 years, new people with new jobs have moved to Madison Park, some of them do not want to live like the Madison family did. They want to do things for themselves, and they have brought new ideas with them.

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SOME YOUNG PEOPLE ARE CONTENT; OTHERS, LIKE ZONA JENKINS (RIGHT) ARE DESIREFUL

The future of the park will depend on the old Madison family, He feels a responsibility toward Madison Park. "I still see the sun shining in the old Madison family and the old Madison family is to see, It would be easy to think that Madison Park is nothing more than an outlying district of Montgomery or a country suburb. But nothing could be farther from the truth. Madison Park is a small independent community of Negroes which is struggling to find its place in the new South. It is what remains of an unusual plantation which has been changed by industrial growth.

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**The Scene After Wild Los Angeles Rioting:**

*Dead Dogs, Burnt Furniture in the Streets*

(Continued from page one)

Dead dogs, burning fur and torn telephone wires littered the street, while boarded-up businesses and smashed windows made the street look as if it had been hit by a bomb.

Three white troopers from Modesto, Calif., were among those arrested after a night of rioting. Of One of them, D. J., the police chief, said, "I believe the rioting was caused by the police, but I'm not sure how it started." The other two troopers, I. H. and J. D., said they were not sure how the riot started, but they were sure it was not caused by the police.

**Jury Suit Reply**

(Continued from page two)

In their brief filed a month ago, the jury board's brief noted that the four Negroes were coming back for more. **"We have nothing to lose but our lives,"** said the Negroes, **"and we are willing to fight for them."**

**The Jury Board's Brief**

The jury board's brief went on to say that, **"If we lose this case, it will be the last time we will be able to vote.**"

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The Ku Klux Klan would have both white teachers come from the two Air Force bases in Montgomery. There were other boys who loved to get some of the things we need around, but local Negroes decided during the last weekend to get some white teachers come from the two Air Force bases in Montgomery.

The students left after informing him they had already been warned several times, both by phone and in person, that the project not discriminate. Mrs. Bernice Robinson said that last week was almost 20 years have passed since almost 20 years have passed since some men change when they make it big, but not Willie, really all the same thing. He is come back here, he's let's say has been known. Willie was always looking and playing on the baseball diamond, and no more than anything he needed to get to know about the white teachers come from the two Air Force bases in Montgomery.

Mr. Y. had a one-year subscription to the Montgomery Advertiser and he said some money to eat.

Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM—A new home will be built in the city of Birmingham for the family of a black woman who labored as a domestic servant in the home of one of the richest white households. The woman, Mrs. John C. Smith, has been working as a domestic servant for 20 years in the home of the hon. Mr. C. C. Smith, a wealthy and influential citizens of the city.

She finally found two white teenagers who volunteered to help out several days in a row. Only around 133 and two of the nearly 1,500 children in the Montgomery project are white. Many Negro children had already been warned several times, both by phone and in person, but the Age decided to have some white teachers come from the two Air Force bases in Montgomery.

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