Carmichael All Around!

Trial in Selma

By ROBIN REISIG

SELMA, Ala. — More than 1,000 people marched here in a peaceful protest through the streets of Selma, Ala., on the third day of the Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights march. The march was organized to support the efforts of the Freedom Riders, who were attempting to integrate the public transportation system in the Deep South.

In the early morning hours of March 7, the Freedom Riders were met with violence as they attempted to integrate the city. The riders were attacked by local white supremacists, who threw rocks and bottles at them, and some riders were beaten and injured. The police did not intervene to stop the violence.

The Freedom Riders then took refuge in a church, where they were joined by a group of local citizens. The police then entered the church and arrested the Freedom Riders, as well as some of the local citizens who had joined them. The Freedom Riders were then taken to jail and charged with violating the Jim Crow laws of Alabama.

The Freedom Riders were eventually released from jail and allowed to continue their journey to Montgomery. However, their journey was not without further violence. As they approached Montgomery, they were met with more violence from local white supremacists, who tried to stop them from reaching their destination.

Despite the violence, the Freedom Riders continued their journey to Montgomery, where they were met with a more welcoming reception. The Freedom Riders went on to play a significant role in the Civil Rights Movement, as they helped to bring attention to the issue of segregation and racial inequality in the United States.

Protection Suit Lost, Kids Quit

By GAIL FALK

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. — Five Mississippi civil rights workers have stopped going to school, and have stopped attending Mississippi State University, because of the violence they have been subjected to.

The workers, all members of the Mississippi branch of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, were stopped by a mob of white students and faculty members while they were trying to hold a peaceful sit-in at the University of Mississippi. The mob attacked the workers, and some of them were injured.

The workers were part of a group of civil rights leaders who had been working to desegregate the University of Mississippi, and to integrate it with the other schools in the state. They were trying to call attention to the issue of segregation and racial inequality in the United States.

The workers were eventually allowed to go to school, but they continued to be subjected to violence and harassment. They decided to leave the University of Mississippi and go to school elsewhere, because they could not continue to work on the civil rights movement under these conditions.

U.S. Order ‘Impossible,’ Educators Say at Hearing

By MARY ELLEN GALE

WASHINGTON — A parade of white and Negro educators told the Senate Select Committee on Education and Labor that the Johnson administration’s order to desegregate public schools in all the states was impossible.

The educators, representing both white and Negro school systems, said that the order was a violation of state sovereignty and that it would lead to violence and unrest.

The educators were primarily concerned with the order’s enforcement and with the consequences of its failure. They argued that the order would lead to violence and unrest, and that it would discourage the educational progress of all the states.

The educators also argued that the order would lead to a loss of state control over education, and that it would lead to a loss of state sovereignty. They argued that the order would lead to a loss of state control over education, and that it would lead to a loss of state sovereignty.

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Legislators Students Plan Fight To Get the Vote for 18-Year-Olds

BY MARY ELEN GALE

FHITCHESTER—Teenagers are being more informed than the older people. Many high schools are giving them information about the political system and the argument for allowing younger people to vote. In this way, they believe, that the legislators will not have an impact on the laws that will affect the younger people.

For all these reasons, the over-80 population is divided on this issue. No one knows how the legislators will vote. The education of younger people is crucial to the outcome of this issue. The legislators are being encouraged to vote for younger people. The legislators are being encouraged to vote for younger people.
When Shuttlesworth

In Birmingham This Week

Stokely Carmichael addressed students at Miles College. The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth spoke at the mass meeting in St. John Baptist Church.

Photographs by Jim Peppler

and Stokely Spoke
SELMA—The Fathers of St. Edmund came to Selma 30 years ago, long before there was a civil rights movement.

The Fathers—a group of Catholic priests—saw the need for better health and educational facilities in Selma’s large Negro community. They decided to do something about it.

The beginning was small. There were only two priests and a tiny hospital clinic to serve the many people who drove up in small carts.

But today the Edmundite Southern Mission in Selma is big and growing bigger. The center of operations is Good Samaritan Hospital, a large hospital that also houses a nursing home for elderly people and a school of practical nursing.

The Edmundites also founded, in Exodus Elementary School to give Negro children a better education than the public schools did. And a mission shop sells used clothing for nickels and dimes—or gives people a school of practical nursing.

Good Samaritan Hospital was founded for patients who would otherwise go without medical care. Dr. Israel Mulder, who has been treating patients there for 25 years, said, "We have tried to make it something that would be worthy of the Edmundite Mission, "a heart so big as a cabbage."

Nearly all white babies born in Dallas County are born in hospitals. Most Negro babies are born at home. But nearly all the Negro babies born in Selma are born in Good Samaritan. Not one Negro baby was born out of wedlock. The hospital trains many children for homes. Most of them were burned when their parents got too close to open fires used for heating of homes. Treating burns is expensive. Although the mission's Children's Services helps care for the hospital gives thousands of dollars worth of care that it is never paid for.

In addition to the regular hospital, Good Samaritan's energetic administrator, Miss Mulder, said, "We have an operating room. We have a baby care. We have a splendid surgical hospital. More than 800 elderly patients have received services there since 1943.

"That's not permitted tooperate," Sister Michael Ann said. "They must get up and cry, to get help for some things, like burns."

For many of the patients, the pleasure surrounding the three great rooms of the hospital continue to provide sheltering living quarters. This was a long time of poverty and despair.

Good Samaritan's school of practical nursing is in the advanced stages of development. Good Samaritan operates a 26-bed nursing home. More than 300 elderly patients have stayed there since 1943.

"Sure."

"In silence for months without realizing they could get help at Good Samaritan."

"We found out here we had African-American nurses."

"In the advanced stages of disease."

"It is the hospital's most important project."

"The hospital trains practical nurses."

"The hospital trains practical nurses."

"The hospital trains practical nurses."

"The hospital trains practical nurses.

"More than 100 of the hospital's 115 employees, and of its 35 doctors, are Negro. Good Samaritan is one of the very few places in the South where Negroes and white people work side by side at the same skilled jobs.

"This is probably the first time a Negro is in the area was open to Negro boys."

"We found out here we had African-American nurses."

"In silence for months without realizing they could get help at Good Samaritan."

"To give high school students an idea of what hospital work is like."

"I had no idea of what hospital work is like."

"Knowing about the racial problem, which seems to be getting to be one of the biggest things, we have been here since 1943."

"Dr. Dumont, a Negro native of Selma, is the hospital's energetic administrator."

"Good Samaritan's energetic administrator."
Carmichael at Miles: 'We Don't Get Scared'

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would stand up and ask, "You want to be your brother. We don't want to tion."

stood up to say, "You have two damn fools."

"Cide," he said. Then he spoke of "de­
on your back," said the reporter. "You don't have the guts to destroy that sers of our own terms."

In the past, Carmichael said, "In every ment COIIncll--was formed In Mont­

"To be a segregationist, "A student said Carmichael seemed to

for four weeks In last summer's SCLC's JOM Reynolds wu arrested

"They got mixed up," Adams ex­

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"Are Sin, Disease, and Kindness and tender mercies." This verse from Psalms Is the Golden Text

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Continued from our previous story, we learned that the “passage of any proposal to help the poor” was “a personal concern” of the president. The president mentioned that the previous issue was a “personal concern” of the president’s office and that he had “personally” approved the bill.

A MONTH IN JAIL

BY MERTIS RYBIR

DESPITE TEMPS
Montezuma, Min.-Arthur Ray Scott, 20, was
Grilled for Lawrence County AGCS
at, is in jail in month in jail as he faces a charge of making false phones calls.

While being released from county county county county
and attending a court in court in court in court

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started clearing underbrush from the

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