POPCORN-P-NUT MACHINES—Free trial. Easy terms. Snoe Master Co.—124 Hopkins Place, LE. 9-4917. Baltimore, Md.

MEET NEW FRIENDS. Pen Pals. Male, Female. U. S. Write PAN-AMERICAN CLUB, 197-C, Willow Grove, Pa.

Along The Avenue

A fashionable night spot, which was integrated a few weeks ago is the Bermuda Bar and Lounge located at 1801E. North Ave.

Ernest Bundy, the bartender with personality plus, is at the front bar to greet you with a smile. On weekends the lounge jumps with Jerome Washington at the piano and Bus Green, the drummer man.

Coming across town to Pop-lar Grove St. is Rich's Tavern at 1345 Poplar Grove. Keep your eyes on this place because big things are in the making for this favorite neighborhood spot.

'Twas a gala affair Phil's cocktail lounge held. Wednesday night to celebrate the new remodeling job. Manager James 'Stitch' Smith and Owner Joseph Rubin were bobbing about the guests passing out hors d'ourves and trinkets.

Disc Jockey Frank Minion and his trio entertained the folk with the tops in popu'ar music appeaing with group was IVing Bean on the vibes. Word has it that Bean will become a new member of the trio sometime in the near future.

THE JOLLY JAX are still going strong at the Club Ambassador. Dito is the Mel-O-Notes Trio at the Cream Club, and the Tune Toppers at the Clover Club.

Eddie Gough and his trio are turning them or at the Knotty Pine while the Pyramids are swinging full force at Jone's Cocktail lounge on weekends.

That great Mambo artist Joe Loco opens at the Comedy Club Tuesday. Meanwhile, Varetta Dillard is wowing the fans with her rendition of "Johnny's Gone."

And held over at the Comedy by popular demand is Frank Jones, pianist, who is predicted to hit the top of the success ladder real soon.

Speaking of novice artists, Ethel Ennis, who is warbling away at the Red Fox these days, might be on her way back to the Big City next week.

Proprietor George Fox is lining up several auditions for her. And by the way, Ethel will definitely cut her first Decca recording within the next two weeks.

Although it has not yet been decided which songs Ethel will record, this column predicts that "Off Shore" is almost a must.

THESE COOL evenings have found neighborhood clubbers making the rounds to Jerry's Bar and Cafe, Vilmas, Mickey's Bar'and Buck's Tavern.

And that 'no-name' group of forgan College grads, known professionally as the Emangons, are bringing down the house at the Casino.

At the Las Vegas, the Miles Davis Quintette is rounding out it's week's appearance, including a matinee session Sunday, from 4 p. m. to 7 p.m.

Dave Brubeck is expected in town next week and rumors are he will open at the Las Vegas.

On Oct. 23, the Baltimore Racquet Club will hold a cocktail party in the Las Vega Lounge. The spotlight will then be on Kai Winding and Jay Jay Johnson, Downbeat award winners.

MUSTS IN the theatre line this week are: "We're No Angeles" at the Regent; "The Man from Laramie" at the Royal and "The Naked Street" at the Met.

And for those before-and-after-show eats, the Rice Inn and Edmondson Cafe are the places to go.

On Thursday evening the Sidney Dukes Band provided music at a semi-formal dance for Senior High School students at the Madison Avenue Branch YWCA.

The Sidney Dukes Bank, members of the U. of. of A. Band, featured Jimmie Duppins on baritone sax and Mike Davis, vocalist.

Other members of the band are Squire Williams, trumpet, James Bond, Julius Elliott, Larry Jones, Milburn Mathews, Edward Wharton and Bill Baker.

Senior High students from Douglass, Carver of Towson and Sollers Point were present.

OK $9 million for telephone improvements

The board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, in its regular meeting (september 26) approved expenditures of $9,000,000 for expanding and improving telephone service in Maryland.

In the Baltimore area, $55,000 was allocated for additional cable in the Lanthicum area to meet the demand for the connection of additional telephones.

For Cockeysville, an expenditure of $16,000 was authorized to install additional switchboard equipment.

Suspect charged on assault counts

Five separate charges of assault were placed against Earl Goodman, 35, 1300 block N. Calhous St., Thursday night, following a shooting fracas in which several shots were fired and one man was wounded.

Donald Green, 19, 800 block N. Dolbrian St., was struck in the back by one of the bullets. He was treated at Provident Hospital and released.

Police said Goodman fired the shots in the direction of a group of five men at Laurens and Woodyear Sts. He is to receive a hearing this afternoon (Friday) in Northwestern Police Court.

ON DESEGREGATION FRONT:

Arkansas Colleges admit undergraduate students

LITTLE ROCK, (ANP)—Two state colleges in Arkansas have enrolled colored students on the undergraduate level and it is reliably reported that several other state school has accepted colored students.

Arkansas Polytechnic College at Russellville and Henderson State Teachers College at Arkadelphia have each dropped the barriers for the fall term.

The colored student at Tech is Terry York, of Russellville, who registered as a transfer from a junior college. He because he had a limited number of credits was enrolled "as a freshman."

HENDERSON BOARD Chairman John Jackadoo said John Taylor, a 1955 honor graduate of Arkadelphia's Peak High School had been enrolled as a Henderson freshman.

Others were reported enrolled at Arkansas State College, but Dean N. D. Hazelbaker said he couldn't say whether this was true because registration hasn't been completed.

At the University of Arkansas, W. J. Good, assistant to the president, said there was no indication of race on registration cards and it was impossible to say exactly how many were enrolled there.

However, he said there were several in the graduate school, three in the school of nursing and two in the school of engineering.

Other happenings on the school integration front included:

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND — Chesterfield County school trustees were informed by Rev. J. Lewis Crenshaw, Wood, King and Dawson, that it could not approve "any additional schoolbonds of the county voted at an April 7 election."

The firm cited the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases and a ruling by Judge Leon M. Bazile that bond issues for segregated school buildings are illegal under the Supreme Court's mandate.

Governor Stanley and members of the executive committee of the State Commission on Public Education met last week to discuss the vital issues of education," but none would disclose specific topics discussed.

However, it was later announced by State Sen. Gordon Gray, committee chairman, that the full 32-member commission will meet Sept. 27-28, at which time it is expected to complete its study and report to the governor.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY — Oklahoma City University (Methodist) has opened its doors "without any character of limitation as to race or color," according to an announcement made by Bishop W. Angus Smith.

Bishop Smith said there was no racial objection on the part of any of the trustees when the matter of admitting a non-white was presented in a special meeting, saying "There has not been a single objection on the part of any of our people."

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM — The case of Mrs. Polly Myers Hudson and Miss Authrine J. Lucy, seeking admission to the University of Alabama, will be presented to the U.S. Supreme Court Monday, according to Arthur D. Shores, NAACP attorney.

Mr. Shores first sought unsuccessfully to have the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals dissolve a stay granted by a lower court, pending appeal, then went to Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black who promised to place the matter before the whole court.

District Court Judge Hobart Grooms had struck down the discriminatory admission policies of the university, but granted attorneys for the initiation four months in which to prepare an appeal to Circuit Court.

TEXAS

DALLAS — District Court Judge William H. Atwell ruled last week that the U.S. Supreme Court's directive requires local school officers and principals of

Terror Reigns In Mississippi

Address of Dr. T. R. Howard

Mound Bayou physician delivers stirring speech before audience of 2,500 in Baltimore's Sharp Street Church

Lynching of 14-year-old boy and two gangster murders cited as well planned statewide campaing to prevent registration of voters and integration of public schools--How new Ku Klus economic pressures exposed--FBI silent--Congressman Diggs--Did Emmett Till whistle at the grocery clerk?--Inside story on those who stood near as youth was beaten to death---

"I was ordered to make two statements: Number one, I was ordered to say that I didn't bring my wife, because I hear you people have heard that introduction.

Around four seconds ago, she seems to think I'm just a little boy—If she could have heard that introduction, I believe that she would have been satisfied that maybe I had grown into manhood.

WHEN I WAS called only a few days ago and asked if I would be possible for me to be here in Baltimore this afternoon, I hesitated after I was told the thing that you wanted me to do here because I hardly felt that a country doctor could fill such an important part on your program.

But after I said that I would come, I was made to think of one of our greatest Baptist speakers down at the Shiloh Baptist Church at Puckett, Miss., where the Rev. Solomon D. Jones has served as pastor for the last 37½ years.

A financial drive was staged a few weeks ago to replace a room on the church, which had been blown away by a recent Mississippi tornado.

* * *

THE REV. Mr. Jones thought that he would invite the members of the First Baptist Church, and also a few in this little town to assist in the financial drive.

Rev. Jones, pastor of that church to deliver the sermon, and he had hoped that a number of the white members would come. He then took his seat.

As he sat down, he looked out of the corner of the eye of Deacon Jones and Deacon Jones and asked him to lead in a word of prayer.

Well, sir, Deacon Smith jumped to his feet during the white preacher's sermon that he didn't know how to do, and he did it properly.

After thanking God for everything, he said, now, Lord, it appears to me that some of our people in Northern here in Mississippi don't been study'n you a word right now." Some of us black folks ain't gonna walk no streets of gold.

Oh, Lord, oh, God, please teach this white preacher how to be a white brother that when we finished this life and we get to Heaven we will walk where we damned please! (Applause)

LADIES AND gentlemen, the reason I have spoken so much disturbance in Mississippi today is that the colored people in Mississippi have decided since the decision of the Supreme Court that they don't want to wait until we get to Heaven to walk where we please. We want to do it right here in this present world. (Applause)

As I said a group in Mississippi last night, I'm from what is considered the "Iron Curtain" state of Mississippi," where the governor is considering calling another special session of the legislature to try and impeach the Supreme Court of the United States and to try and have the word "Desegregate" and "integration" removed from the English language.

IN FACT, Mississippi would have liked to secede from the Union on the afternoon of May 17, 1954, if there had been any place for her to go.

But there was only one place for her to go, and that was the afternoon, and since Theodore Bilbo, was dead, he had died, so he sent word back that there were a lot of Mississippi boys there. (Applause)

The word is out in Mississippi that Bilbo, through the spirit world, sent a message to Gov. Hugh White several months ago and told him that he wished that he would arrange to let the boys they were treating colored people in Mississippi alone.

He said he wanted him to treat them better; he said he wanted the boys to vote and to give them a human being's chance before the court.

THIS MESSAGE disturbed Governor White very much and he sought to send a message back, inquiring why Bilbo had not sent word to him about how far as the colored Mississippians were concerned.

Bilbo sent this message back: Bilbo said, you tell White they have a colored fireman down here on 24-hour duty and he's keeping the fire all the time! (Applause)

As a minority group in this nation, we are, indeed, fortunate that we live in a nation whose watchwords are liberty, freedom and democracy.

Now for that reason, I am proud to be a citizen of this great nation, and I am happy that it is in this great nation that I can say to the world, that the colored people in Mississippi don't want this thing which you are talking about.

It's an interesting thing, my friends, I don't care whether it's in Maryland or whether it's in Mississippi, when certain white parties get something that they want to put over on colored people, they can always find a "colored boy," who will serve their purpose. (Applause)

So the governor of Mississippi had seven of his handpicked Negroes called in and he revealed to them that we are now ready to secede from the Union, when we but equal.

You know, all of us fooled ourselves for a number of years in believing that there was such a thing as a separate but equal theory in education.

WE ALL KNOW today that there is not such thing as a separate, but equal facilities when it comes to what is vital in the education of our children in a democracy.

The governor, in addressing these seven colored leaders, forgot that since the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1890 Mississippi had provided in its legal provisions for education for colored children of the state.

He had forgotten all about that provision in the law of the State of Mississippi until he felt the sharp leg of the Supreme Court of the United States of America. (Prolonged applause).

After the governor — (Prolonged applause as Gloria Lock ermann entered the auditorium) — I know that we all feel very proud as we see our little spelling champion, little Gloria Lockermann—(Applause again).

After the governor had talked to this group of seven men about this plan, they were anxious to please the governor.

THEY TOLD him that they were sure that 95 per cent of the colored people of Mississippi would go along with the plan of voluntary segregation.

The governor was so happy about this that he called in the press and told them that 95 per cent of the colored people would go along "with a plan for voluntary segregation in public schools."

When the people for Mississippi read what these leaders had told the governor, they became so indignant that they wanted to use some of Mississippi's methods of violence on the leaders who had sold them down the river.

There was so much protest that the governor decided that maybe he had better call 100 of the people's chosen leaders to find out what they thought about this plan of voluntary segregation.

This meeting was called in the executive mansion in Jackson on July 26 of this year.

I'm happy today to tell you that 99 persons out of that 100 had the courage to tell one voice that we want no part of segregation and discrimination in Mississippi or any other place. (Loud applause).

My heart was filled and overflowed with joy. I asked God that at last we are coming of age in Mississippi. (Applause).

THAT VERY afternoon, the governor of Mississippi called a special session of the Mississippi Legislature.

Some things were done at this special session that are of importance to each of us. I want to tell you about them.

First of all, any colored person who says that he wants to vote or that he wants his children to go to a white school in Mississippi is to be classed as a Communist agitator.

If he works for white people, he is to be fired immediately.

If he lives in a house that doesn't belong to white people, he is to be evicted.

If he is a farmer and has cotton that has to be ginned now he will be lucky if the gins in the community are to be closed against him.

* * *

IF HE has a note at the bank where he is supposed to pay installments over a five-year period, that bank note is to be declare them "due" and he must pay in full or lose the days.

Such a colored person is not to borrow money at any of the banks or at any of the agencies in the community.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I'm not telling you about conditions behind the iron curtain. I'm telling you what's happening in the colored citizen who desires to be a first class citizen in Mississippi, U.S.A., in this year of our Lord, 1955.

I'm not telling you about those threats.

Just a few days ago, I had a patient from Belzonia, the county seat, a county where the Rev. George W. Lee was killed, and I'll tell you more about that a little later.

BUT THIS fellow came to me and he said, "You know, Doctor, I'm my little 120-acre farm, I have picked 16 bales of cotton and I wish that you come out to my house on the place.

"The point is that I have had it stored there because in my county none of the gins will process my cotton.

"You see, after the cotton is taken out of the field, the very first thing you want to do is to get it to a gin. The gin will send it to a federal compress and they will give you a receipt for it, so that if anything happens to it, the federal compress is responsible and the individual is not responsible.

* * *

HE SAID, "I am fearful that somebody is going to set a match to that house and burn up the cotton that I have stored there."

"And then he said, "I'll lose my farm because I won't have money to meet my notes this year."

I said to him, "Brother Tlighman, you are in for trouble. Down there?"

He said, "Well, you know, I registered two years ago to become a voter in Humphrey County, and that's one of the 60 counties in Mississippi where colored people of the ballot vote since the days of Reconstruction."

And he said each of those gin owners told him that if he would go to the courthouse and scratch his name off the registration books, they would process his cotton. But so long as he remained a registered voter of Humphrey County, there's not a gin in that county in Mississippi.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I look into the eyes of the people, a man about 50 years of age, said, "I'm a man who worked down his checks because he wanted to be a man in the United States of America and because I wanted to exercise one of my constitutional rights, I was made to say.

"OH, GOD, HOW long will such a condition exist in these United States of America?"

But he had no other choice. He went the next morning and scratched his name off the list because he didn't want to lose the farm and the home that his father had worked and slaved for.

He had three children in school at Alcorn College in Mississippi.

If he wanted those children to go to school, he had to strike his name off the list in order to get his cotton ginned and feed his family.

These are some of the terrific trials that our people are having to undergo in Mississippi.

* * *

AT THE MEETING of the Mississippi Republican Council of colored leaders on April 29 of this year, they had our congressman Charles C. Diggs as principal speaker.

And I want to say to you in Mississippi, we had a meeting the week with Charles Diggs, who left his business in Detroit to come down in Mississippi to be the 13th Congressional District of Michigan. In the brightest light we have had in Congress since the days of Reconstruction. (Applause)

It was at this meeting, in my home town, that I was elected president of that organization. I told more than 200 of my fellow Mississippians that as soon as the Citizens Council (white) had found out that their economic pressure was failing, that they were going to start a well organized campaign of violence and they might as well prepare ourselves for it.

* * *

I WANT to thank many of you and to thank the friends and the liberal organizations throughout America for the help which you have given us to resist this economic pressure in Mississippi.

I cannot stand here and tell you this afternoon that we have succeeded completely, because they just as with this farm over that I just told you about, it's raising its ugly head in many different ways.

Economic pressure, where the most of the security rests with the other fellow is an awful thing to endure.

But I must say, the drive which was sponsored by the NAACP, to put money in the treasury has been very helpful. It has helped any number of colored people in the State of Mississippi to hold up their heads and be men.

They would have had to hang their heads in the dust had it not been possible for them to get loans and aid from the Tri-State Bank in Memphis, Tenn.

* * *

ON THE 7TH OF May, in the city of Belzoni, Miss., violence raised its ugly head in the very worst way that it could raise it.

There we had a militant minister of the gospel, Rev. George W. Lee, a man who two years before that time, had gone with me before a grand jury and had testified that the sheriff of that county would not let colored people pay their poll tax.

We won our fight there.

The sheriff was ordered to receive these poll taxes.

Two years later, you have to pay poll tax for two years before you can vote.

So on the 7th of last August, colored people who had payed their poll tax for two years were now qualified to vote for the first time since the days of Reconstruction.

In Humphrey County are 17,900 colored residents and approximately 11,000 whites.

The whites decided that colored residents were not going to vote. They made a number of threats.

THEY BROKE into the Elks Club one night and they broke up the storm and left a number of nasty notes, saying what was going to happen to colored people if they voted.

The Rev. Mr. Lee, in his sermon on the Sunday morning before the election, the following Saturday night, had talked to his people about not being frightened.

He returned to the courthouse and took their names off the list, so that the people had added them to do.

I'm worried the Rev. Mr. Lee and that Sunday morning, he preached the greatest sermon that I have ever listened to.

IN THAT SERMON he reviewed the history of the colored American's part in working for freedom and democracy as soldiers.

He ended by saying:

"If God gives me grace and if I'm living on the second day of August, I'm going to march boldly to the courthouse and register to vote."

The sermon spread through the county.

As he walked along the streets during the next week, men who had spoken to him for 20 years, looked the other way as he walked by.

On August 7, at 11:35, as he was on his way to his home, a Mercury convertible, with three men in it rolled up beside him and the left side of his face was blown away.

I am sorry to tell you this afternoon that the investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation until this day has not revealed who killed Lee.

It's getting to be a strange thing that nobody happens to be there when colored people are murdered in the South.

THE FEDERAL Bureau of Investigation, with all of its knowledge, with all its power, has not been able to find who the killer is when a colored person is murdered in the South. (Applause)

Something is wrong somewhere and I believe that there is enough wrong that the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, himself, must be called into a conference to see why southern delegations of the Democratic party can never solve the crime when there's a black man involved. (Applause).

In the Lee case there were eyewitnesses.

The Chinese who sold the buckshot has even identified the man to whom he sold it. But nothing has come from the law enforcement officers of Humphrey County and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Terror reigns in Mississippi. Hodding Carter of Greenville, Miss., in an article in Look Magazine in March of this year, wrote under the heading, "A Wave of Terror, Threatens the South."

* * *

I'M HERE to tell you this afternoon that the wave of terror is not threatening the South, but the wave of terror is in the South.

The next individual to be shot down in this wave of terror was LaMar Smith of Brookhaven, Miss.

I talked with LaMar Smith on the 28th of April when he was in Mound Bayou to attend our great meeting.

He told me of some of the difficulties that they were having in his county trying to vote.

He was very much concerned about this and later at our NAACP memorial meeting in Belzoni, after the death of the Rev. Mr. Lee, LaMar Smith brought a carload of people from his native Brookhaven to be there for the memorial service.

Little did he think at that time that the next night he would be a corpse.

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