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MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

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Ole Miss Integration Suit Delayed

NAACP Files Suit To Desegregate Recreational Facilities In Jackson

The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in an Unpresided legal move in the State filed suit in Federal District Court in Jackson, to desegregate Public recreational facilities throughout the city of Jackson.

This action came after many complaints had been filed with the NAACP. Probably the most outstanding one being the library and zoo complaints which grew out of the arrest of nine Tougaloo students who attempted to use the Municipal Library on March 27, 1960, and the arrest of scores of young Negroes who attempted to sit on benches at the zoo.

The benches at the zoo were removed by orders of city officials.

The suit was filed by Attorneys Jack Young of Jackson, Marin Marcus and Robert Carter of New York. The plaintiffs in the case are Miss Mary Cox, State Secretary of NAACP, Rev. L. A. Clark and Mr. W. R. Wrenn, all of Jackson.

NAACP Receives \$42,000 Legacy

NEW YORK — Receipt of a bequest amounting to approximately \$42,000 in stocks, bonds and cash was announced this week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The bequest to the Association was provided for by terms of the will of the late Bertrand G. Jamieson of Los Angeles. A trust fund established in his estate made the legacy available to the Association upon the death of his widow who passed on July 18, 1961. Transfer of the stocks, bonds and cash was completed last week.

Social equality should not be sought through compulsion. Neither should social inequality be maintained through measures of compulsion. The individual should be free to seek his own level.

Law Against Desegregation Activity Sought

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA — The Virginia General Assembly has been asked to provide additional legal weapons to combat organized desegregation movements.

The Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice has recommended that Virginia adopt a new criminal law outlawing boycotts aimed at breaking down segregation in public businesses.

The Committee observed that such boycotts, sit-ins or picketing "not only cause litigation and harm to proprietors but also stir up substantial, and at times grave, community unrest with the attendant danger of serious bodily harm to innocent persons."

It was also proposed that laws be tightened on organizations involved in picketing sit-ins or boycotts in racial matters.

The report claimed there is "a recent and alarming growth of acts of trespass, picketing and boycotts." It added, "The vast majority of persons punished for acts of trespass and boycott fail to understand their conduct is criminal until too late. These wrongdoers are the victims of unpunishable instigators who warp their minds by praising only the objectives sought. These practices, in addition to their criminal nature, present an ever increasing danger and threat and must be prevented."

The proposed law on boycotts would provide a \$1,000 fine and/or a jail term of up to 12 months.

The Committee left no doubt that its primary target was the NAACP and local Negro improvement associations. A Negro attorney, Leonard W. Holt, of Norfolk, Virginia, who has

been active in desegregation law suits, was singled out for criticism.

Holt said, "any such law is clearly unconstitutional." He added, "We (he and his law partners) accept as an honor the condemnation of the Committee—and that of any like-minded legislator, judge or sheriff consumed by feelings of white supremacy."

SOURCE: The Washington Post



ATTORNEY JACK GREENBERG, General Council of NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, will speak Sunday, January 19, at 3:00 p. m., at the First Baptist Church, 115 — 4th Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Mr. Greenberg is a native of New York City and a graduate of Columbia University Law School. He is author of a number of Publications, including "Race Relations" and "American Law."

This meeting is being sponsored by the North Mississippi Area Conference NAACP.

Dilatory Tactics Of Attorneys Hit By US Appeals Court

The Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to order Negro student James H. Meredith's admission to the University of Mississippi immediately on the appeal from U. S. District Judge Mize's court. Mize had denied Meredith's request for a temporary injunction requiring his admission to Ole Miss.

In its order of last Friday following the January 9th hearing, the U. S. Court was extremely critical of both the

BULLETIN

The integration suit filed against the University of Mississippi continued to be hamstrung Wednesday when the State was successful in obtaining a delay in the hearing until next Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Presiding U. S. Judge Sidney Mize said Assistant State Attorney General Dugan Shands would be unable to continue with the suit due to a heart illness. The delay, he maintained was to give the state time to familiarize other attorneys with the case.

State Attorney General Joe Patterson said two assistants, Ed Case and Charlie Clark, would take over the case in place of Shands.

Ten More Days To Pay Your
Poll Tax — Do It Now!



Jackson State College students enjoy putting the finishing touch on a snow man as a result of last week's heavy snow fall.

Similar scenes were in evidence throughout the city and on many such campuses throughout the state. This is a rare scene for Jackson and for many parts of our state.

state's presentation of the case and of Judge Mize's unfairness and bias in favor of the State and against Meredith and called for an immediate "impartial" hearing.

The court strongly suggested to Mize that he hear and rule on the case promptly so that a final decision could be reached prior to the February 6th deadline for registering at Ole Miss.

However, at this writing, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 16, in the Federal Court Room in Jackson, Judge Mize has just begun the case one day later than originally scheduled, started the hearing later than scheduled (9:35 a. m.), allowed the State a five-minute recess (this meant 15 to 20 minutes, by the clock), and permitting the state's chief attorney, Mr. Shands, to continue to ramble on and only, with repetitions and seeming irrelevant arguments, motions and objections.

Meredith's attorneys, Mrs. Constance Motley, Mr. Derrick Bell, and Mr. R. Jess Brown, have subpoenaed to appear and testify almost the entire administration at Ole Miss, including the Chancellor. The full Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher learning were also subpoenaed to be present.

Judge Mize indicated his determination to finish the case promptly, adding, however, that he was about to come down with either a cold or influenza.

Prospects of Meredith's admission to the Spring term at Ole Miss now—after one hour of the hearing on Tuesday morning: 50-50.

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Equal Educational Opportunities

Much has been written and spoken of our school situation, especially recently. The Mississippi Free Press carried in last week's edition an article that pointed up the inequities in the use of certain school funds. Since the support of our schools consume a large portion of our State's budget and since education of its people is a responsibility of the State, let us consider what this means to our citizens.

First of all equal citizenship — not just citizenship — is the most essential element of our Republic and the most sacred tradition in American Society. The ultimate reason for the existence of government is to secure this — the equal rights of every citizen. It is undemocratic for any government to take away these equal rights from any portion of its citizens for the benefit of another segment. Somehow this seems to have happened in our State's educational set-up.

Leaders in American life have always recognized the fundamental importance of equal educational opportunities.

This is so because it is a fact that access to superior educational opportunities lead to high economic, social and political status. Consequently, to "keep a group down" withholds from them educational equality.

The Mississippi Negro too long has been denied this opportunity of educational equality. His basic equal citizenship rights have been violated. That is unconstitutional and the Supreme Court decisions of 1954-55 have not corrected the situation for the people of Mississippi. Until that is done someone is violating this basic constitutional right. It is the duty of the State government to promptly correct the situation.

Now there are those who will say the inequalities have always existed in the educational opportunities in the United States. These individuals no doubt will say it was meant to be. They are usually States Righters and cite the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as their strongest argument. But it seems to this editor that every American citizen, no matter in which State he resides, is first and foremost a citizen of the United States and as such is guaranteed by our Federal Government all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto. The courts have repeatedly held that it is unconstitutional for any State or government to withhold from any citizen rights and privileges accorded by it to other citizens of equal qualification. What is happening in our schools seems to be a clear violation of the Constitution. It appears to deny the supremacy of the Federal Government and to do that is short sighted and dangerous. The Supreme Court has spoken and some government — State or Federal — must act if our citizens are to have equal educational opportunities.

The Mississippi Negro has been patient and this has been misconstrued by some as indicating he is "satisfied." But the Mississippi Negro like, others, wishes to develop to full measure his several talents. To do this, it is necessary that he have an opportunity to grow in all directions, unrestricted by the so-called "sacred southern traditions." Then we must have no more inequities in school funds, or schools; he must have equal educational opportunities. To deny him this denies him a basic Constitutional right.

James H. Meredith Brings Hope To Negroes

The Negro of Mississippi awaits with anxious anticipation of the day when his children will have an opportunity to attend the best schools our state has to offer. When that day comes Negro young men and women will not have to go out of State to receive Professional training. For to become a doctor at the University Medical Center in Jackson will be his destination; to become a lawyer, the University of Mississippi at Oxford would be his destination.

While Ole Miss and its Medical Branch were mentioned above, accessibility to Negro students for superior training from the junior college level up throughout the State of Mississippi will hinge on a victory by James H. Meredith in his bid to enter the University of Mississippi, for the second semester of the 1961-62 school term.

Your Politics And Mine

By LITTLEMAN

Oppressed citizens throughout Mississippi were greatly heartened by President Kennedy's State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress at 11 a. m. last Thursday.

Contrary to advance rumors, Mr. Kennedy placed his administration squarely behind new civil rights legislation, particularly in the form, of legislation abolishing the literacy test and the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. Mississippians will note that these laws were strongly advocated last fall by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in its voting report. One will also note that these laws were recommended by the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the Commission and are being demanded now by both Rev. Smith and Rev. Trammel, candidates for Congress. These gentlemen both have strongly urged every one interested in advancing the cause of freedom in Mississippi to send a telegram to the President at the White House in Washington, D. C., urging the passage of these laws.

The enactment of such legislation would very greatly increase the chances of Rev. Smith and Rev. Trammel of being elected to Congress, in addition to changing the entire political picture in the state. They point out that such laws would, perhaps within a few months, make the Negro a first class citizen — respected, and treated as equal by all. Such, they emphasize, is the importance of everyone possible sending immediately such a telegram to the President.

Littleman endorses this reasoning 100 per cent. So act now! Call Western Union they'll be glad to just charge it to your phone bill. This is the greatest opportunity you have had to help the cause. Act Now!

LETTER TO EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Why do Americans both white and Negro like freedom? Maybe we have more of a taste for it than some of the other people of the world.

Traditions like the story of heroes such as Nathan Hale inspire us with the feeling that our Heritage of freedom is a part of us and we are a part of it. We are taught from our earliest school days to thrill to the thought that the American emblem is a symbol of freedom, love it and enjoy it.

Thomas Jefferson bequeathed to us the "great enlightenment" or "emancipation of personality" when he told the king of England in our Declaration of Independence that His Majesty was only a human being like us, that henceforth under the new idea born in our land no man was to be considered a super being anymore than the least of us who are all creatures of flesh. Regardless of how the surrounding society rates us, the human person within us has no color and is second to none.

Sincerely yours,
L. M. Cole,
White Jacksonian

There are many differences among people that make openings for discrimination which even in the most just relationship make unequal conditions. There is the difference between man and woman, between tall men and short men, between black men and white men, between Methodists and Baptists, but man's noblest achievement is that these differences, whether avoidable or unavoidable should in no way react to the physical or economical injury of the person.

BELOW IS A LIST OF QUESTIONS YOU WILL BE ASKED WHEN YOU GO TO REGISTER TO VOTE:

SWORN WRITTEN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
(By reason of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No. 95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application: _____
2. What is your full name? _____
3. State your age and date of birth: _____
4. What is your occupation? _____
5. Where is your business carried on? _____
6. By whom are you employed? _____
7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi? _____
8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi? _____
9. Where is your place of residence in the district? _____
10. Specify the date when such residence began: _____
11. State your prior place of residence, if any: _____
12. Check which oath you desire to take: (1) General _____
(2) Minister's _____ (3) Minister's Wife _____ (4) If under 21 years at present, but 21 years by date of general election _____
13. If there is more than one person of your same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called? _____
14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy? _____
15. If your answer to Question 14 is "Yes", name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions: _____
16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister? _____
17. If your answer to Question 16 is "Yes", state the length of your residence in the election district: _____
18. Write and copy in the space below, Section _____ of the Constitution of Mississippi:
(Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)
19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:
20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.
21. Sign and attach hereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

(The applicant will sign his name here)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named _____ on this the _____ day of _____, 19____.

County Registrar

It is most important that every citizen of Mississippi pay his poll tax, register and vote.

Since there is only approximately three and one half weeks left during which time one might pay his poll tax, please do not wait any longer.

For the first time in the 20th century, a Negro is seeking a seat in congress, from Mississippi. This is long over-due. With such a large percentage of Mississippi's population being Negro, under a democratic state government, Negroes would have been represented many years ago.

Below, is a poll tax receipt just like the one you should receive when you pay your poll tax.

1961 — POLL TAX RECEIPT — 1961	
County, Mississippi	
_____, Miss. Date _____ 19____	
Received Of _____	Receipt No. _____
Address _____	Ward _____
The Sum Of TWO AND NO/100 DOLLARS \$2.00	
Poll Tax For Year 1961, As Per H.B. 206 Laws Of The Regular Session 1950	
By _____ Sheriff and Tax Collector	
_____ Deputy	

Ten More Days To Pay Your Poll Tax — Do It Now!

Dissent In The . . . 'Land Of The Free'

By J. R. SALTER

Anyone even remotely familiar with the saddening "Mississippi situation" should not have been particularly surprised when there began, recently, a campaign against the FREE PRESS.

This maneuver has been, as many readers are aware, indicated by the attack levied on the part of the dubious State Sovereignty Commission and its equally dubious colleague, the White Citizens Council movement, against the well-known Lexington publisher and newspaperwoman, Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, who prints the FREE PRESS on a traditionally business-like fee basis and who has long had her own feud with the heresy-hunters of this state. Then too, there has been harassment, initiated by the Jackson city police, against FREE PRESS newsboys, whose only offense has been to sell copies of the paper.

Now anywhere else in the USA, at least outside of the Deep South, such attacks against a legitimate newspaper would precipitate firm counter-opposition, from many segments of the population, quite rightfully charging violations of that prime foundation stone of any democratic society: freedom of expression. As a matter of fact, anywhere else in the nation such attacks would have probably never occurred.

But this, of course, is Mississippi, "land of the free," officially affiliated with the remainder of the USA—save from the standpoint of adherence to the American spirit of fulfillment of the natural rights of man. A travesty on fundamental Americanism, the Mississippi thrusts against freedom of expression—whether carried out against freedom riders, anti-segregation pickets, dissident college and university students and faculty, or the FREE PRESS—are, regretfully, quite in accord with the basic tenets of official Mississippism. And, certainly, there is nothing at all novel about the failure of many Mississippians to protest these attacks. Many years indeed and much energy and money have all been poured into the development of an apparatus which—through its conscious creation of an atmosphere of strangling fear—has resulted in, as so many have aptly put it, the "silent South."

Without question, the FREE PRESS could have avoided criticism had it adhered to the practice of most of Mississippi newspaperdom: ritualistically praised the status quo, clucked happily at the dominant



MRS. CATHERINE BROOKS has returned to Tennessee A & I State University to resume her studies. She and thirteen other students had been expelled from the Tennessee school for having participated in the Freedom Rides in Mississippi.

A suit filed against the institution resulted in Mrs. Brooks being readmitted after she had served thirty-three days in Parchman penitentiary. The sentence was on a conviction of "breach of the peace" charges filed in Jackson as the group traveled through Jackson en route to New Orleans.

political machines, ground out truckloads of laden copy dealing with the progress of the debutantes and the elections and manifestoes of the womens' clubs, and whitewashed (or better yet, avoided) any mention of the real problems which so rigidly hold this state in only one position—down.

But the FREE PRESS has kept its feet out of that sticky, blind-alley swamp—fortunately for Mississippi. Indeed, it has blithely wandered into all sorts of unmentionable-laden, taboo areas. Calling "spades—spades," it has talked frankly about the Mississippi of highly serious social, economic, and political problems. It has dealt forthrightly with the real Mississippi—a majority of whose citizens, both white and Negro, are burdened by a minority-operated semi-feudalistic system which consistently deprives that majority of white and Negro citizens of the bread-and-butter and liberty rights due them as human beings. Further, to compound its offenses, the FREE PRESS has dealt quite realistically with the entrenched prejudice and discrimination which have kept the people of Mississippi so long divided—to the advantage of the power-wielding minority. To cap it all off, the FREE PRESS has gone onward to search for rational and logical solutions through which to absolve and cure these grim and crippling problems which keep this unhappy state at least a half-century behind the main drift of America—thus again offending the illogical and irrational wielders of power.

For bucking the official mores of Mississippism, the FREE PRESS seems slated to receive the same treatment accorded any dissenter in a totalitarian society—whether the land be Hungary, Spain, South Africa, or this sovereign state: a hounding and harassment calculated to drive it into either impotency or extinction. Thus, the FREE PRESS joins, as a full-fledged member, the away-too-small

Letter From Magnolia Jail

MAGNOLIA, MISSISSIPPI — The following is a letter written from jail by a member of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. Although the letter was written some time ago, it seems to be worth reprinting now. The letter is dated Nov. 1, 1961.

"I am writing this letter from the drunk tank of the county jail in Magnolia, Mississippi. Twelve of us are here, sprawled out along the concrete bunker. Curtis Hayes, Hollis Watkins, Ike Lewis, and Robert Talbert, four veterans of the bunker, are sitting up talking—mostly about girls; (Charlie) McDew is curled into the concrete and the wall; Harold Robinson, Stephen Ashley, James Wells, Lee Chester Vick, Leetus Eubanks, and Ivery Diggs lay cramped on the cold bunker; I'm sitting with smuggled pen and paper, thinking a little, writing a little; Myrtis Bennett and Janie Campbell are across the way wedded to a different icy cubicle.

"Later on Hollis will lead out with a clear tenor into a freedom song, Talbert and Lewis will supply jokes and McDew will discourse of the black man and the Jew. McDew, a black by birth, a Jew by choice, and a revolutionary by necessity, has taken the deep hates and deep loves of America and the world, reserved for those who dare to stand in a strong sun and cast a sharp shadow.

"In the words of Judge Brumfield, who sentenced us, we are "cold calculators" who design to disrupt the racial harmony (harmonious since 1819) of McComb into racial strife and rioting; we, he said, are the leaders who are causing young children to be let like sheep to the pen to be slaughtered (in a legal manner). "Robert" he was addressing me, "haven't some of the people from your school been able to go down and register without violence here in Pike County?" I thought to myself that Southerners are most

group of doughty dissenters in Mississippi who have courteously sought to exercise their consciences and their right of free expression—openly—and whose only consolations right now are that they have followed their principles and have "climbed high enough for the wrathful lightning of the tyrants" to try to strike them down.

But—the throwers of this vindictive lightning have shown, much more clearly than they will ever realize (their fear of truth and free expression and have, far more obviously than words, indicated their own recognition of the shakiness of the anachronistic edifice to which they now so frantically cling. The history of the human race has indeed many lessons contained therein, but none is so pertinent as the simple fact that the free minds of men, sometimes just a handful at first, will reject error and will free expression will send such search out truth—and that truth into the ranks of human society which will in time recognize, accept, and decisively act on it. The dissenters, the FREE PRESS and others, will continue to hold the lights of a future into which Mississippi must someday advance. Let the frenetic and desperate practitioners of repression view the growing lights on the horizon and listen to the rising winds of truth which bring the tidings of the dawn.

Rider Trials 'Move On'

During the August 14, 1961 arraignment for Freedom Riders arrested under Mississippi's now famous "Breach of the Peace" statute there were some 192 Riders arraigned. To date 161 of these cases have been disposed of via appeal or the entering of Nolo contendere pleas in county Court. 86 cases have been appealed to Circuit Court; 75 people have entered Nolo contendere; 18 cases are to be disposed of within the next three weeks. There have been five acquittals, 2 persons have served out their sentences of 67 days; three people have forfeited bond, and two people are presently in jail serving out six month sentences. Beginning the first week in March the second arraignment docket will feature 127 Riders. The amount of appeal in each case totals \$1,500. Prayers for Courts of Justice as these American citizens come back to Mississippi to be found guilty of an alleged crime are certainly in order.

TEN MORE DAYS LEFT TO PAY YOUR POLL TAX!

exposed when they boast. "It's mealtime now; we have rice and gravy in a flat pan, dry bread and a 'big town cake'; we lack eating and drinking utensils. Water comes from a faucet and goes into a hole. This is Mississippi, the middle of the iceberg. Hollis is leading off with his tenor, 'Michael row the boat ashore, Alleluia.' This is a tremor in the middle of the iceberg—from a stone that the builders rejected." (signed) Bob Moses
SOURCE: SNCC, The Liberator

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Rev. R. L. T. Smith Speaks To Ministers . . .

My fellow servants for the Lord: A new honorary title suggests itself to us: Doctor of Reason and Decency.

Those who merit this honorary degree must be men or women who believe that God created all men equal and that God is no respecter of persons. Further, they must believe in human dignity and must be willing to accord that dignity to all men regardless of race, creed, or color.

This, to no small degree, reflects the vastness of the job to be done by us here in our state. It can be handled successfully by us. We might begin by uniting ourselves in the Committee for Brotherhood and Human Dignity.

We certainly would do well earnestly asking God's blessings on our efforts. If we accept His Word and the Constitution of the United States as our guide, then we may be assured of victory. We need only loyal American Citizens.

We need no super super-duper or super duper. Any kind of super is out of step with our democracy. As I see it, these supers have one thing in common: they disregard the right of

other citizens and refuse to listen to the voice of reason. The dupers simply get away with our tax money and we must stop that.

We simply need men of honor, decency and a sense of fair play. These men and women must have mature minds. We don't want to use taxpayers money to sell our ideals to the people. We simply appeal to reason and that spark of decency that is in the heart of every man.

We do not want any special privileges. We want equal rights under the law for all men, regardless of race, creed, or color. We stand for honesty in government. We want men of integrity to govern us.

A serious question naturally arises in our minds; namely, "am I in any way responsible for the flagrant disregard for human dignity in evidence on every hand here in our state?" It could be that we look for the answer in the recesses of our minds, but somehow a good conscience will not allow us to shrug it off by saying "I don't want to stir up things."

It follows naturally that another vital question also arises in our minds: "What can I do to stop the blatant disregard for the welfare of our citizens evidenced by the mis-use of our tax money?"

You, as a loyal Mississippian, are disturbed, so am I. All of us want men of vision with a grasp of the whole future of progress before us. We want men of integrity, who will not yield to the pressure of super-supers and super-dupers. Men who believe wholeheartedly in Americanism as documented in our Constitution of the United States.

Certainly there is something that each one of us can do. We can open our mind to reason and think for ourselves. We can re-dedicate ourselves to the great principle of freedom and democracy. From now on, we can lift up our voices and lend our influence to the noble task of helping our great state climb off the bottom.

Yours for freedom and dignity for all,

Robert L. T. Smith

Questions And Answers Of Interest To Veterans

Q—How many veterans of the U. S. Armed Forces are women?

A—There are about 416,000 women veterans of wartime service and some 34,000 women veterans with peacetime service only.

Q—As a Spanish-American War veteran with 87 days of active duty I draw the service pension based on 70-days service. I think the new law adding travel time home to the service time will qualify me for the 90-day service pension. How do I apply for this?

A—The VA is now reviewing all cases where Spanish-American War veterans on the rolls for the 70-day service pension may now qualify for the 90-day pension. After a reasonable time, if you do not hear from the VA, write the Veterans Benefits Office, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C. Be sure to give your claim number. Your branch of the service will certify where you were separated and how much travel time it should have taken you to reach your home by the most direct route.

Q—How must I report the interest on U. S. Savings Bonds as part of my income?

A—You may refrain from reporting the interest until you cash in the bonds or you may report the interest annually.

Q—I would be entitled to go to vocational school under the War Orphans Education Act but I have married. Does that bar me?

A—Marriage does not bar an eligible orphan from taking advantage of this Federal benefit.

Q—Do servicewomen receive the same benefits as servicemen after they are discharged and become veterans?

A—Yes.

Q—When a veteran believes he holds re-employment rights in a Federal agency, but the agency refuses to re-employ him, to whom does he appeal his case?

A—In the case of a field service position, appeal should be

made to the Civil Service Regional Office having jurisdiction over the area; in case of a departmental service job or central office of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Q—I am a World War I disabled veteran drawing service-connected disability compensation from the VA. In the event of my death, what benefits (if any), would my wife be entitled to?

A—If your death resulted from your service-connected disability, your wife would be entitled to compensation. If your death resulted from a non service-connected cause, your wife would be entitled to a pension depending upon her annual income.

Q—I know one widow of a Spanish-American War veteran who receives \$65 a month. Another one gets \$75 a month. Would you explain the difference?

A—The \$75 check goes to the widow of a Spanish-American War veteran who was married to the veteran during all or part of that war. The widow who married such a veteran after the war will receive the \$65 check.

The right to be different, even in color, should not be construed as an excuse for the curtailment of an equal right in the fruits of civilization.

Worship together this Sunday!

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Negroes Told To Leave Senate Gallery

On Jan. 16, 1962 at approximately 11:15 a. m. Mr. Jesse Harris and Mrs. A. M. E. Lagan entered the Mississippi State capitol building, went into the chambers of the Senate for the purpose of viewing the proceedings. Upon taking a seat on the main floor, they were approached by the supposed sergeant at arms who said, "You will have to move to the balcony." While on their way up to the balcony, they were directed by another sergeant at arms where to sit. After about five minutes, they were questioned by a news reporter who asked what their names were, who sent them and was it a demonstration. The reply was, (after giving their names) "We were not sent here by anyone and this is not a demonstration. Then the news reporter was told that he would have to leave. After showing the news reporter to the door, the sergeant at arms returned and told the two Negroes that they would have to leave also. They left without any questions.

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