

# MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Volume One — Number Twenty-Two

Jackson, Mississippi — Saturday, May 12, 1962

10 Cents Per Copy

## Jackson City Lines Desegregate Buses....

### Easter Kneel-In At Talladega, Alabama

Talladega, Alabama — Easter Sunday, students from Talladega College sought to worship in five segregated churches. They were barred from four and welcomed at one, the Episcopal Church, where they received communion.

The minister at the Methodist Church meditated to discover "what would Jesus do?" He then called the police who arrested three Negroes for trespassing with bond at \$500 each. They spent three days in jail before bail was raised.

#### Pickets Drug Store

On April 25, twelve students picketed a drug store which had refused them service. A tear gas bomb exploded in their midst.

Police denied a spectator's report that a uniformed policeman threw it. They claim that the bomb was issued from a car bearing New Jersey license plates. Students claimed that the police cleared all whites away before the bomb exploded.

The picketers walked until the tear gas had dissipated. Then reinforcements — a group of 12 — replaced them. They were arrested for conspiracy in interrupting and delaying business. They are in jail in lieu of \$750 bond each.

#### Pickets Movie

Later in the afternoon, fifteen students stood in line at a movie box office. When refused admission, they picketed the theater. A spectator threw mustard oil on the legs of Gerald Johnson, the group leader. When William Woods replaced Johnson, mustard oil was thrown in his face. Both were treated at the College infirmary.

The next day a protest walk bound for the downtown area was blocked by a firetruck and about fifty policemen. The students turned down another street but were intercepted by police who said that they were unlawfully assembled and parading without a permit.

However, the students refused to break up the demonstration. They were threatened with fire hoses and tear gas. Then the police proceeded to drive the students back to the campus by clubbing them all the way. One girl was hit on the head and knocked into a ditch.

Johnson, a member of the Talladega Social Action Committee, declared "We'll keep on demonstrating. The only way they can stop us is to kill us all."

#### Field Secretary Arrested

Friday, April 27, SNCC Field Secretary Robert Zellner was arrested for "conspiracy to violate the anti-trespass laws" with bond set at \$2,500.00. As Zellner stepped out of a car to receive a letter from one of the students, moments before the car was to leave for the annual SNCC conference in Atlanta, he was arrested. He was accused of provoking the drug store sit-in through workshops he had conducted.

Zellner refused to cooperate with the police and was carried to jail. Zellner, who was arraigned May 7, is determined not to leave the jail until all

the Talladega students are released. Zellner will also be tried May 14 for contributing to the delinquency of minors in Magnolia, Mississippi and May 21 for criminal anarchy.

April 30th Talladega Attorney General MacDonald Gaillion obtained a temporary injunction from Circuit Judge William C. Sullivan prohibiting the President of the college, some faculty members, SNCC members Bob Zellner, SAC leader Dorothy Vails, CORE Field Secretary Henry Thomas, all members of SNCC and SAC from any conduct calculated to provoke breaches of the peace. They are enjoined from conducting sit-ins, kneel-ins, mass demonstrations, boycotts, unlawful picketing and trespassing or from conspiring to do so.

### Recommendations Adopted By MMSA

Jackson, Miss. — The Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association Session in Jackson on April 24, 25, and 26. Its program included "Medical Aspects of Radio-active Fallout" and "Protection and Survival in a Nuclear Disaster" presented by the Mississippi Civil Defense Council.

Among its outstanding lecturers was Dr. John B. Johnson of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Johnson is Director of Cardiovascular Laboratory, Howard University College of Medicine, Chairman of The Council on Scientific Assembly of the National Medical Association and member of the Board of Directors of the American Heart Association. He gave an outstanding lecture on "Peripheral Arterial Insufficiency" and presented an entirely new technique in the study of the Lymphatic System.

The Convention was presided over by its President, Dr. Albert B. Britton of Jackson. Dr. Britton presented several recommendations to the Association and severely criticized the American Medical Association on the stand it takes on Medical care for the aged. The following recommendations made by Dr. Britton were adopted:

1. That the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association endorse medical care for the aged through Social Security such as the King Anderson Bill attempts to offer.

2. That the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association let it be known that medical assistance to the aged as now practiced in the State of Mississippi is discriminatory to both the patient and the doctor in at least these ways:

- a. Not all patients have a free choice of hospitals.
  - b. Not all patients have a free choice of doctors.
  - c. Some of the participating hospitals discriminate against its doctors because of race, barring them from
- (Continued on Page Three)

### What The People Think!

By REV. R. L. T. SMITH

Public interest has been intensively manifested through telephone calls and the personal congratulations of well-wishers who saw and heard Rev. Robert L. T. Smith on television Friday May 4th.

Rev. Smith's appearance is the "talk of the town" not only among Negroes but the well-thinking whites as well. We've been told that even those who do not appreciate what Rev. Smith is attempting, were forced to admit that the speech "was good."

Since the television speech, the campaign office has received more offers of volunteer service than at any time during the campaign thus far.

In his talk to the people of the Third District, Rev. Smith stated: "the same kind of philosophy that has retarded Mississippi's progress and kept Mississippi on the bottom of all 50 states is a bed-fellow with the kind of representation that the Third District has in Congress."

He continued, "is a bed-fellow with the superdupers who are dipping in the Mississippi taxpayers till and promoting schemes that in no wise benefit Mississippi. 'The shortsightedness of my opponent (or maybe it was some other reason) has caused him to consistently vote against many bills in the Congress, (he has consistently voted with the Republicans on many vital issues) that would have helped Mississippi. In some instances they would have helped Mississippi more than any other state."

What Mississippi needs now is more financial help to improve our whole school system. If you elect me, he continued, I will get all of the aid I can for all of our schools. We shall have an expanded vocational training program to build up a reservoir of skilled labor to man the new industries that we are trying to attract. I will support such a bill in the Congress, vigorously. I will not under any conditions, vote against any progressive legislation designed to help the people here.

I pledge to the fine people of Mississippi that if you will elect me as your Representative in the Congress, I will put the common good of all the people out front in my thinking and action all of the time. I have no 'axe-to-grind'. I will not meet behind 'closed doors' in expensive quarters with 'big-wheels' to get my orders or to chart a course contrary to the workingman's interest.

Rather will I be open to suggestions from the most humble citizen to the President of the largest corporation.

If you elect me, I pledge to vigorously support the President and his Administration in both Domestic and Foreign Policy. I pledge to support our continued membership in the United Nations.

The same principle that guides my thinking about our problems

### 46,500 Negroes Qualified To Vote In Fulton County

Approximately 46,500 Negro citizens of Atlanta and Fulton County are qualified to vote in the September 12th primary and the November general election, Fulton County Registrar Leon G. Hay said Saturday as the registrar's office closed its doors at 5 p. m. In all, he estimated 177,100 qualified voters in the county.

The registrar's figure was not official since books have not been checked, but the rough estimate would not be far off the exact figure, he stated. The county, and the state as a whole, shut down May 5 according to rules set up by the State Democratic Party for voters eligible to cast ballots in the September primary. The date also was the closing date for candidates to qualify for offices.

The Fulton figures were up some 6,000 voters over the number who were qualified to vote in the majority of the summer.

Negro voters in the city limits, Hay said. Of the nearly 1,500 Negroes who registered in the last two days, only three came from the county areas. By contrast, 32,210 white voters live in the county outside the city limits.

### 'Freedom Bus' Riders Decide To Abandon Trip For Chicago

(Reprinted from the Atlanta Daily World)

Decatur, Miss. — An unemployed Negro handyman stepped from a "freedom bus" Saturday and said four fellow riders got off before the vehicle left Dixie.

James Love, 56, was met by a couple of civic leaders a pastor and a group of newsmen. He told reporters that a family of four Negroes also given tickets to the North by the Louisiana White Citizens Council decided to get off at Little Rock, Arkansas. The family had been scheduled to go to Chicago.

One man remained on the bus to Chicago, Love said. He was Frank Hill, an unemployed construction worker.

Love said he didn't know why the family decided to quit the bus. The Council had identified the family as Luther Harris, his wife and their two children.

here in Mississippi also guide my position on the United Nations: That is better to argue it out to a reasonable and honorable conclusion around the conference table than to try to shoot it out on the surface or up above our heads. And with the dynamic leadership of our President, we need have no fear of Communism taking the lead in the family of Nations, whether committed or uncommitted,

### Negroes Bus Suit Successful

Jackson, Miss. — On April 26, Mr. A. B. Smith, city bus lines, scrutinized and accepted the following affidavit from the United States Supreme Court.

The Affidavit came as a result of a suit and a series of court arguments in the case of S. Bailey, J. Broadwater and M. Jacob vs. J. Patterson, Attorney General of the State, concerning the removal of the segregation signs. In accepting the affidavit, A. B. Smith declared:

—Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for Hinds County, Mississippi, A. B. Smith, who, being by me first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says as follows:

1. That he has read the motion for Immediate Relief now pending in Civil Action No. 3133 and has especially noted the prayer for relief contained therein.

2. This affiant further states that subsequent to the U. S. Supreme Court and the judgment thereon issued on March 2, 1961, public officials of the City of Jackson, Mississippi to the Federal District Court sitting in Biloxi, Mississippi, on another motion in the said cause to the effect that the City of Jackson and its officials were not enforcing or attempting to enforce the segregation laws and ordinances of the State of Mississippi and the City of Jackson; that this affiant, as the manager of defendant, Jackson City Lines, Inc., has caused to be removed from each and every bus of this defendant, Jackson City Lines, Inc., every sign of every nature, kind and character which would indicate any separate seating for the races; and this affiant further states that as such manager, and acting on authority of the officers of this defendant, that every driver and operator of a bus of this defendant has been instructed to operate the buses and equipment of this defendant without regard to race, color or creed, and that this defendant is not, either by itself or in active concert and participation with others, making any effort to enforce any of the statutes or ordinances which have been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and that this defendant is not and will not, either by itself or in concert with others, make any effort to enforce any policy, practice, custom or usage of facilities, buses, and/or equipment.

And further this affiant sayeth nothing.

REV. R. L. T. SMITH"

ON TV

MAY 17, 1962



## MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

Published every Saturday by the HiCo Publishing Company, Inc., 1072-1 West Lynch St., Jackson, Miss., Phone FL. 5-7345.

This paper is published weekly in Jackson, Mississippi. Application to mail at second class postage rate is pending at Jackson, Mississippi.

Subscription price: \$5.20 per year — \$2.60 for six months — Ten cents per copy.

## Well — What Will Happen To Slyter

Two big events have been making headlines recently. The Free Bus Ride to Chicago and the Sandra Holderfield murder case. Would you believe that some of the good white people in New Orleans are trying to send some well deserving Negroes to some Northern Paradise. — It's about time to start doing something for us. However, among all the fussing over who should ride on the bus, something pretty bad happened. It seems that an honorable white man let his conscience get the better of him — he killed and criminally assaulted one of these pretty lily white women who lives down here. I was surprised, he gave himself up and tried to commit suicide.

Evidently he is not a thinking man, had he been thinking, all he would have had to do was wait a couple more days, and the good white people on the police force, would have found a Negro who was capable of the crime — just any Negro man would have done. After finding the Negro and giving him the credit for the crime, he would have been jailed. That's nothing though, Negroes don't stay in jail long for little things like rape and murder — the good God-fearing white people won't have it. They would have one of the good jailer's bump his head real hard so as to make him look as ignorant as the jailer, and then help a mob lynch him. We know that they wouldn't do a thing like that. Well, any way, this didn't happen because Slyter said he did it because he was crazy — they don't believe him completely, so they're going to take him to Whitfield to see whether he was telling the truth or not. More than likely he will be. He has gotten away with it in Kansas after a murder and rape charge — he's real crazy, never lost a case yet. I suppose the Judge and jury are sympathetic with people who are crazy — and white, why they can even free a whole mob of crazy whites for lynching a Negro — it rarely fails to happen.

I'm just wondering if some of those people in New Orleans would mind letting Slyter ride back north on that bus with those Negroes — I don't believe they are going to let him stay here, he might kill someone else white and admit it — then I like him, even though HE IS white, I know these people in New Orleans would not mind sending him up north where the chances are slight for killing a beautiful southern white lady.

Though this is very hypothetical, it is not improbable not after Emmitt Till and Mack Parker. These two cases stand out as masterpieces in good solid white man justice. Till whistled and Parker raped a white woman so it goes — is it possible that a white man had something to do with either of these cases? I'm really not serious because if it had been that way, they would have found out in court — in a very short time. Funny that Till nor Parker were able to testify for themselves. Say, I wonder if that's why they were lynched, just suppose they had appeared in court and said that they didn't do it — they would have been calling a white woman a lie — and white women — especially southern white women, don't lie — They speak only the Gospel, (like Mrs. Gaillet.)

Sandra really died in a bad shape, beaten and criminally assaulted — done by a white man. This has never happened in the whole history of Mississippi before. I wonder is it because too many Negroes have left the south — no, evidently not enough have left yet — otherwise, why are they trying to send more away. Could they be making room for more Slyters — and he's crazy?

I hope they don't keep Slyter down at Whitfield more than necessary time to take his test — those are nice people down there. But what can they do with him? If he goes to prison here, Mr. Barnett might tell the Superintendent not to let him off for the Fourth of July celebration — so he can have a month off Christmas, with pay and a car.

Sandra is dead, Slyter is being tested at Whitfield, and the Freedom Buses are all ready to roll up North — What's next?

## How Can The Men Of God Remain Silent

The silence of those who lead great numbers of people and worship in fine buildings housing their religious meetings is "deafening." How can men of reason, who have faith in God remain silent any longer? It is ridiculous that we seem to pretend that we don't know what's going on all around us.

The lack of vision is in evidence on every hand. What with the house of representatives of the Mississippi Legislature having passed a resolution yesterday, 91 to 1, endorsing a proposition that exploits human misery and capitalizes upon ignorance and bigotry.

I am pleading for some men of God to call together leaders of both races here to set in motion open discussion of many problems that we are in the midst of right now.

Hatred, bigotry and unfair practices will not solve our problems. Love, reason and fair play will start the wheels of progress to moving and everybody will be happy.

## Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Thanks be to God that man was gifted with the ability to suffer. Surely this is one of the greatest gifts any man can be given. In this time of strife and struggling, this gift is most useful. Man has had to endure suffering since the beginning of time, but none could be much greater than the suffering he has had inflicted upon him under the evil system of segregation.

Segregation is a cripple to the South and to any other place where it is allowed to prevail. Segregation can cripple man socially, educationally, and economically.

If a man is brought up under the system of segregation it cripples him socially in that he has been constantly oppressed and will find it very difficult to adjust to a system where he is allowed to do as he pleases, for he may become too aggressive and begin to step on his fellow man in an effort to seek revenge — or he may build up within himself a distrust for all people.

Segregation can cripple individuals, educationally, in that, the political figures of the state will be so busy trying to maintain separate schools that they will not have the time to bring the schools up to par — thus not giving a child the chance to be educated. Segregated schools hurt the state in that many individuals, knowing that they will not be allowed to use their knowledge and ability to the fullest, after going away to college fails to return to the state thus depriving the state of an educated and resourceful person.

Segregation can cripple a state economically in this way — Suppose there was a factory that wanted to enter a state (such as Mississippi) and some of its best workers and foremen would have to abandon this idea because it is not the policy of Mississippi to employ Negroes as foremen or office workers (unless it's to clean the office), thus depriving Mississippi of a grand sum of money.

In conclusion I say — Let's all use one of our greatest gifts and suffer a little to uphold the United States tradition of justice and equality for all Americans disregarding race, color, or creed. Let's wipe out discrimination and prejudice toward our fellow Americans.

Yours in FREEDOM

Luvaughn Brown

## Jackson State News

Two foundations are joining for the second consecutive year in a program to prepare more Negro college students in the south for college teaching careers.

Aware that the Negro colleges will need 1,500 more professors with doctorate degrees in the next five years, the Southern Education Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation are undertaking a program of joint fellowships to provide summer study at integrated universities, followed by a year of graduate study.

This year, 12 students have won joint fellowships, it was announced today. Their summer study will be supported by the Southern Education Foundation. In the fall, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation will begin financing a year of graduate study for the winners. Ruby Lee Magee, Tylertown, Mississippi, is one of the joint Fellowship winners. A student at Jackson State College, she will attend the University of Texas under terms of the grant this summer, and will attend Radcliffe College during

the 1962-63 school year.

"The joint fellowship program can at best go only a little way toward meeting the needs," Dr. Roger P. McCutcheon, National Representative of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation and coordinator of the program, stated. "The Negro colleges are in desperate need for professors. The situation calls for quick action, to be sure, but also for a long-term effort. More than ever before we need to identify talented students early in their college careers and encourage and

## Law Day

We have many days that have been set aside to do honor to a certain man or men. We also have certain days that we pay our respects to events. I think this is proper. There should be a certain amount of gratitude in everyone of us.

New Year's day would naturally remind us of the swiftly passing years. Its observance should arouse a sense of urgency in lives of thoughtful citizens that if we would make our full contribution to human betterment we must apply ourselves to the task without let-up because the fleeting years are rolling by.

There is much to be said favorably about all of the special days. Space will not permit mention of all. However, we are compelled to make passing comment on Law Day, recently celebrated here in Mississippi.

It is strange indeed that some who have gone all out of their way to get around the law are coming forth with platitudes that could easily confuse the unsuspecting.

The people should be told the truth. The Constitution of the United States is the Supreme law of this land. The Supreme Court of the United States is the interpreter of the United States Constitution.

The first ten articles of our constitution are known as the Bill of Rights. Citizens in each generation voted amendments to our Constitution to bring our basic law in step with progress and human betterment for all of the people.

There is nothing wrong with that. On the other hand the overwhelming weight of justice is on the side of this action. The same principles that induced us to leave the ox-wagon and acquire automobile and jet planes, obtain here. Nobody would want to discard our telephones, radios and television sets and resort to "word-of-mouth" communications now. If anyone would even suggest that, seriously you would know that he was mentally unbalanced.

Observance of a special law day is a step in the right direction to all who have to do with the law, for a safe guide all 365 days of the year. I trust that ours is not in vain when we hope that from here on ALL who have to do with law will recognize that the Constitution of the United States is our Supreme law.

When we reach this point of maturity in our thinking, it will be a new day for Mississippi. It would be much cheaper for Mississippi to obey the law.

## Crispus Attucks, American Patriot

In his attempt to belittle and hold the Negro in an inferior position, the American citizenry have played down the many achievements in both his attempts to secure rights for all American citizens and to maintain the American way of life.

Therefore I am endeavoring, with this series of articles, to remind the American public that the Negro though faced with the inhuman institution of slavery, discrimination, and the "monster" segregation, has made worthwhile contributions to insure a free American.

Perhaps, the first Negro to stand out in America's stride toward freedom was Crispus Attucks. Attucks was a runaway slave from Framingham, Massachusetts; a man of perhaps forty seven years of age. As a means of survival, he worked on a whaling ship.

In October of 1768, two regiments of British soldiers landed at Boston harbor. Boston was, from that moment on, a garrisoned town. The British soldiers acted ungentlemanly, frequently were given to drunken revelry in the city streets and molested citizens. On March 2, 1770, fights broke out between members of the local citizenry and soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment. After many brutal attacks on the citizens by musket bearing soldiers, Boston citizens led by Attucks attacked a soldier who had beaten a small boy with his musket. While the crowd belabored the soldier, eight other soldiers charged the citizens slashing them with their bayonets. The citizens, urged on by Attucks, beat back the bayonet carrying soldiers. The soldiers fell back, took aim and fired. Crispus Attucks, standing well forward in the crowd, fell to the ground, as two bullets plowed into his chest. Two others also fell. As the blood of Attucks and the men who fell with him, mingled on the frosted cobblestones of the street, free America was born.

Since that day black men have stood and fallen with all races of men to defend that America. Unfortunately, not all men of that America have stood and fallen with black men to insure him his inalienable rights.

Segregation, degradation, oppression, discrimination, beware the Crispus Attuckeses of today who are willing to die for a just cause will destroy you!

guide them toward graduate study. As modest as the joint fellowships program is, we hope, nevertheless, that it will serve to encourage many present underclassmen in Southern colleges and universities who have the potential for college teaching."

JENKINS GULF SERVICE  
FL. 2-9416  
916 Eastview Street, Jackson



## No Basis For Race Bias In God's Work . . .

As the Christian world hailed the excommunication of three New Orleans segregationists opposing school integration, spiritual outcast Mrs. B. J. Gaillot held fast to her belief a Biblical decree demanding segregation is as old as the Ten Commandments.

"God gave the covenant of segregation to Moses along with the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai and they are both written on the two tables of stone." She said she will never swerve from this belief.

But what does the Bible really say on racial segregation?

Noted Biblical scholars are unanimous in their answer: "Nothing in the Bible can be construed as demanding segregation of the races."

"The whole spirit of the Bible is a revelation of God's unconditional love," said Dr. George D. Kelsey of Drew University. "In fact, there is no reference to what we call 'race' in the Bible. The term as we use it is only a few hundred years old, a modern phenomenon."

Leading theologians also agree passages can be taken out of context and twisted to justify anything, even segregation. This "proof-text" method occurs when persons misinterpret the scripture by reading into it what they want instead of reading from it, one teacher added.

The position of Mrs. Gaillot, who insists God demands segregation for the salvation of our souls and our country, is "absolutely indefensible" observed Howard University School of Religion Dean Daniel G. Hill. "People can twist the Bible to support their own prejudices. But in the light of World brotherhood, which we are all working toward, there are no grounds for using it to support segregation."

New Orleans segregationists feel differently.

Relying heavily on the Old Testament, Mrs. Gaillot quotes the following passages (from the Catholic Bible) to "prove" she is right.

"When Sarah had seen the son of Hagar the Egyptian playing with Isaac, her son, she said to Abraham: cast out this bondwoman and her son: for the son of a bondwoman shall not

be heir with my son, Isaac." (Hagar and her son were Negroes, she said, and God backed Sarah in segregating them.)

"And that the tribes be not mingled one with another but remain so as they were separated by the Lord."

"Every beast loveth its like; so also every man that is nearest to himself. All flesh shall consort with the like to himself, and every man shall associate himself to his like."

Rebecca chose death rather than see her son integrate, an organization headed by Mrs. Gaillot declared.

That such texts justify racial segregation was refuted by both Catholic and Protestant leaders.

"She is off there," said Dr. Charles B. Copher, Old Testament professor at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta. "It is true Rebecca did not want Jacob, her son, an Israelite, to marry a Hittite, but they were of the same race, the same color, the same language. The difference was cultural."

You can not compare the tribalism of 2,500 years ago, which is tied to a religious view, to today's racial complexities, one scholar explained. "It has to be interpreted in terms of the original author's intent."

"In scripture, we are all one in Christ," stated Sister Gertrude Anne of Saint Mary's College in Notre Dame, Indiana. "There is no basis in the Bible that Cain was turned black by God when he killed his brother Abel and that Negroes descended from him, inheriting his curse."

Although not pointing out Biblical proof, she said she knew this by common sense and a woman's intuition.

"This is so ridiculous it needs no refuting," said Dr. Copher. There was a mark placed on Cain, but not a black skin."

Calling the claim absolutely untrue, Dr. Kelsey said the Bible does not account for the origin of the races.

Although Mrs. Gaillot, who never finished elementary school is eager to inform Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel (who earned a Ph.D. in theology in 1903, before she was born) exactly what the Bible says on color and mixing, she conveniently "forgets" certain facts the scholars point out.

The arch-segregationist, who withdrew her son from a Catholic school because he was taught Jesus and the Virgin Mary were black insists: Jesus was born of the house of David of pure white stock in Judea—a white country."

"I suspect she is wrong on that," said Prof. Charles Forman, acting Dean of the Yale Divinity School. "In race he was like a Semite or other people of Middle East, the Arabs or Egyptians."

Most Biblical scholars agreed the use of the Bible to support segregation was poor interpretation.

"Like a two-edged sword," Notre Dame Seminary student Paul Bernard Smith wrote, "integrationists could take passages out of context to prove God wants interracial marriage." He quoted excerpts from the Canticle of Canticles: "Let him kiss me with the kiss of his mouth — I am black but beautiful — Do not consider me that I am brown, because the sun hath altered my color."

Scholars imply the real intent of the Bible is found in Jesus' message to his apostles at the Last Supper: "A new commandment I give unto you that you love one another as I have loved you."

**MITCHELL'S GROCERY**  
2243 Whitfield Mill Road  
Jackson, Miss.

## Mrs. Dianne N. Bevel Believe Surrendering Is Best For Child

Jackson, Miss. — Mrs. Dianne Nash Bevel, former Nashville student leader, who is expecting a baby in September, went into Hinds County Court on April 30th to surrender and start serving a two year prison sentence.

She was charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors last summer after she conducted workshops on non-violence among Jackson young people, preparing them to take part in freedom rides.

She stated April 30th that she had decided to abandon the appeal because it would mean sitting through another court trial in Mississippi. She said she believes in and practices the philosophy of nonviolence, this philosophy teaches that one must not cooperate with evil — and she considers the court system in Mississippi evil and unjust.

She further states: "Some people have asked me how I can do this when I am expecting my first child in September. I have searched my soul about this and considered it in prayer. I have reached the conclusion that in the long run this will be the best thing I can do for my child."

"This will be a black baby born in Mississippi, and thus wherever he is born he will be in prison. I believe that if I go to jail now it may help hasten that day when my child and all children will be free — not only on the day of their birth but for all of their lives."

Last summer she led the revival of the Freedom Rides when they had but stopped in the South. She went to Jackson and encouraged local people to take part in this activity.

She is now married to the Rev. James Bevel, who was arrested with her on the same charge but whose case is pending. She is on maternity as a staff member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Atlanta. Her husband is a member of the staff of the Southern Leadership Conference, also headquarters in Atlanta.

They have been living in Cleveland, Mississippi and taking part in the voter registration campaign being conducted there.

### Recommendations—

(Continued from Page One)

Staff membership.

3. That the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association encourage each of its members to apply for Staff Membership to whatever hospital in his community receives patients under medical assistance to the aged and to report to this organization results.

4. A Scholarship Fund be established to encourage and assist Negro students who apply and are admitted to the Medical School, University Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi.

5. That Nursing Homes established under the State Law be periodically investigated and brought up to standard.

Dr. A. Charles Hunter of Columbus, Mississippi was installed as the next president of

## What The Mississippi Officials Think Of The Negroes

By A Northern White Freedom Fighter

. . . . and then there is Mississippi. People up North have a bad feeling about Mississippi; they see it as one of the last strongholds of racial intolerance. I spent my Spring recess in the Magnolia State to find out for myself whether this view is realistic or a mere caricature. During my stay I interviewed the white elite; I talked to clergymen, state senators, officers of the (white) Citizens' Council, and even to the Governor himself.

On the surface, everything is quite innocent. I was received with traditional Southern Hospitality. Since I showed understanding and concern for the racial situation, people talked openly and without embarrassment.

"We're very glad to have you," Senator Edgar Lee told me. "You'll find that people are mighty good to niggers in this state."

Happy to find this evidence of amiable race relations, I went to see the Governor. Yes, the Governor was in. He would see me right away.

After I introduced myself, I asked of the Honorable Ross Barnett why he championed segregation. To him, the answer was obvious.

"Integration," he began, "when practiced long enough, and extensively enough, will bring about a mongrelization of the races. We in Mississippi believe in the purity and integrity of both the white and the colored races."

I pondered this statement for a while. Surely the Governor knew that the "purity and integrity" of the races is a myth. There are almost no American Negroes who are racially "pure." I remember one young woman who pointed to her face and exclaimed that she "didn't get those freckles from Africa." Similarly with the so-called Caucasians, America is a mixture of Germanic, the Slavic, the Latin and thanks to Genghis Khan, the Mongoloid. This, of course, is nothing to be ashamed of, but in the interest of peace, I did not argue with the Honorable Governor. He continued.

"We have no 'racial' trouble in Mississippi to amount to any-

thing. All trouble is brought by outsiders.

I thought of a newspaper story I had read the day before. It concerned a Negro prisoner who was maliciously shot by a white prison official on the day of his release. But then, what's a Negro here or there, We probably have too damn many anyway. Lest I appear too sarcastic, I again remained silent. The Governor concluded.

"Ninety per cent of the colored college graduates remain in Mississippi because they like segregation."

That seemed like an impressive statistic. I found out later that the figure was not 90 per cent, but 75 per cent. This still seemed high until it was explained that of Mississippi's five State Negro colleges, only one had been fully accredited until December 1961. It is not amazing that 75 per cent remained in Mississippi; but rather than 25 per cent had the courage and determination to go north, where their degree would be useless.

I left the Capitol in a daze. The charming, enlightened atmosphere which the Governor had so skillfully created suddenly disappeared when I saw rest rooms marked "White Men" "White Women," and "Colored"; when I saw signs with the familiar legend, "We reserve the right to refuse service to anybody"; when I saw poverty-stricken Negroes sitting on the porches of miserable shacks. I felt myself in the clutches of a police state when I realized that I could walk into a night club, drink whiskey (in a state where liquor is illegal), or buy a woman — all in the presence of a police officer. But if this same officer had seen me eat in a Negro restaurant, he would have arrested me.

And now I am back in Ithaca, New York. What I had heard and not believed I found to be true. Other peoples will hear of this, and believe it. In Africa, the news of a single bus-burning in the South does more damage to the image of America than a million dollars of foreign aid can undo. But the eighteenth-century mind of the race bigot is insensitive and ignorant. "I just can't understand it," a leader of the Citizens' Council told me. We've done for the nigger everything we've done for our own — Charity is met with ingratitude." To which an elderly Negro remarked, "We don't want that kind of charity. All we want is our freedom." What have you done for freedom?

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the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association and Dr. Cyrun Walwyn of Yazoo City is president-elect.

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## 16 Arrive In Calif. From New Orleans

Los Angeles California — Peola Denham, his wife and ten children, arrived here from New Orleans this week — at the expense of the White Citizens Council — to find that he had not been told the full truth.

Mr. Denham told Loren Miller, an NAACP vice president and Field Secretary Althea Simmons, that he and his family were promised a house and a job.

On the train also were four young men sent by the council. All were met at the terminal by representatives of the NAACP's Los Angeles and Hollywood-Beverly Hills branches, and of other agencies. About 200 citizens were on hand to receive the newcomers.

Food, housing and clothing were provided and the NAACP is aiding in finding jobs for the new arrivals. The NAACP officials told reporters that "Every effort will be made to see that they become an intricate part of our community."

A human worthiness can only be measured by the performance of the individual.

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## YMCA News

The YMCA Young Men's Progressive Club will sponsor a book review featuring Miss Helen Kelley, member of the faculty of Tougaloo Southern Christian College, at the Farish Street YMCA on Sunday, May 13th at 4:00 p. m.

Roosevelt Matthews, president and Lonnie King, program committee chairman, will be in charge.

Members and friends of the YMCA are urged to attend.

The second annual Gra-Y track and field meet is scheduled to be held on Saturday, May 12 at Alumni Field on the campus of Jackson State College, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

Gra-Y boys from the following Gra-Y clubs are expected to participate: Robertson, Martin, Johnson, Jones, Isable, Farish Street, Smith, Morrison, Walton and Reynolds.

T. B. Ellis, Jr. and M. L. Frazier, Jr., are the directors.

The Farish Street YMCA will conduct a series of five classes on "What It Means To Be A Protestant," beginning on Monday, May 14, at 7:00 p. m. and ending on June 11.

The schedule shall include the following topics: "What Is A Protestant," "What Is Meant By Justification By Faith," "What Is Meant By Separation Of Church and State," "What Is The Ecumenical Movement," and "What Is The Challenge Of The Concept, Priesthood Of All Believers?"

Filmstrips shall include: "The Reformation," "Martin Luther," and "Christianity."

The Reverend O. A. Rogers, Jr. of the Jackson State College faculty will be the chief instructor. J. W. Dixon, chairman of the YMCA religious emphasis committee, will serve as the general coordinator.

The public is invited to attend all classes. There will be no admission.

The final meeting of the current membership campaign will take place at the Farish Street YMCA on Tuesday, May 15, at 7:30 p. m., according to chairmen Hampton Ellis and J. B. Harrington.

To date \$300.00 in cash has been collected. The goal of \$8,000.00 is assured through pledges made during the advance campaign by sustaining members.

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## Another Northern School Integrates

Coatesville, Pennsylvania — The NAACP won another school integration victory here this week when this town's Board of Education unanimously adopted a plan to desegregate the all-Negro Adams Elementary school. It goes into effect next September when the predominantly white Terry School will enroll children in Kindergarten through third grade.

The formerly all-Negro Adams school will house the fourth through sixth grades. Assignment of children will depend on grade, not race.

Integration will be completed when the white and Negro faculties at each school are reassigned to achieve integrated teaching staffs.

Local NAACP President Jimmy Lee Hines and Phillip H. Savage, the Association's area field secretary, conducted a series of meetings with school officials, urging compliance with state and federal laws.

## C-R Committee Meet In Clarksdale

A public meeting will be held by the Mississippi State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights in Clarksdale on May 16.

The Rev. Murray Cox, chairman of the advisory committee, stated that any person wishing to appear before the committee may present himself at 10:00 a. m. in the Grand Jury Room of the Clarksdale Federal Building.

Purpose of the meeting is to receive complaints concerning denial of civil rights. Similar meetings are held by other state advisory committees, which operate in each of the 50 states as provided by Congress.

Open meetings have been held regularly by the Committee since February, 1960, in the confidence that Mississippi citizens of goodwill are anxious to work improved communication and understanding among our people.

The Committee has no power of subpoena, nor is it an investigative body with judicial authority. It has been given the task of receiving information and advising the commission, which in turn advises Congress and the President.

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## NAACP Drive Gains - Employment For Four

Charleston, South Carolina — The NAACP's selective buying campaign against King Street merchants in Charleston, South Carolina, now in its sixth week, has resulted in the employment of four Negroes "in positions of dignity" to date.

Announcement was made here this week by the Rev. B. J. Glover, NAACP president.

First to respond to the NAACP's campaign were:

Piggly Wiggly Supermarket, a cashier;

Moskin's Credit Clothiers, a sale clerk;

Farmer's Market, a cashier; Kaybee, a chain clothing store, a sales clerk;

South Carolina Gas and Electric Company, which operates the local bus lines, two drivers.

Some merchants admitted that their businesses are off "at least 25 per cent," but Negro leaders are certain the figures are higher.

The two daily newspapers here have refused to cover any news of the NAACP drive. They also refused a check for \$383.28 for an advertisement stating the NAACP position.

More than one half of Charleston's 65,000 residents are Negroes.

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