

Interposition Or Integration?



THE ABOVE is a picture of the home of Herman Sisson, which was shotgunned a week ago Monday night. Two girls, planning to leave the following morning to attend Jackson State College, were hit and seriously injured. The young man whose back is in the foreground of the picture is Charles Cobb who was arrested when he tried to inquire at the Ruleville hospital about the condition of the two girls. The man with the camera is from CBS news who covered the tragedy.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAYS: "DESERVE PROTECTION"

President Kennedy, last Thursday, came out with some of his strongest stands on the problem of the emerging South. He was prompted to the statement by the burning of the two churches in Georgia and the shooting of two girls in Ruleville, Mississippi. The President, when asked about the incidents in his news conference, said the incidents "were both outrageous and cowardly."

He also said that "The United States has FBI agents in (these areas) and as soon as we are able to find out who did it we'll arrest them, and we'll bring them before a jury . . . I am sure that they will be appropriately dealt with."

The President emphasized that he felt that the right to vote "very basic." He continued, "If we're going to neglect that right, then all of our talk about freedom is hollow."

"I hope that everybody will register in this country. I hope they will vote. I commend

Hattiesburg Clerk Trial Underway

HATTIESBURG, Mississippi —The trial of Theron C. Lynd, Circuit Clerk and registrar for Forrest County began last Monday. Lynd must show why he ought not be found guilty of contempt and sent to prison for not carrying out an order to register qualified voters. The trial, which is expected to run for a week, is the first of its kind. The suit is attempting to cite the registrar for refusing to register applicants under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

The suit also is part of a

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those that are making the effort to register every citizen. They deserve the protection of the United States Government, the protection of the states, the protection of local communities, and we'll do everything we possibly can to make sure that that protection is assured."

President Kennedy added, "And if it requires extra legislation, and extra force, we shall do that."

The Kids Are Ready; Sing For Freedom

RULEVILLE, Mississippi — At a meeting held shortly after the shooting in Ruleville, the teenagers of this small Mississippi town decided that nobody was going to turn them around.

Few adults came to the meeting, but the youth came, about 20 strong. Mayor Dorrrough and a policeman were outside "protecting" the group.

Most of the teenagers live in the same area. When they began to walk home together, Mayor Dorrrough and friend followed to continue the "protection." The mayor has not been sympathetic to the project for which the youngsters had come to show their support. To many of them, he symbolized a social order they were trying to change.

While walking down the street, with the mayor following, someone started singing a freedom song that came from Albany, Ga.: "I Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me Round."

Loudly and proudly they sang as they walked down the street. At times they substituted "segregation," "Jim Crow," "injunction," and "Dorrrough" for the word "Nobody."

Clarksdale Leader Has Store Windows Broken; "Many Express Disgust"

CLARKSDALE, Mississippi—Early last Sunday morning, vandals paid a visit to the Fourth Street Drug Store in Clarksdale. The plate glass windows were broken out. The drug store is operated by Aaron Henry, who has been active in the struggle for the rights of the citizens of his city. Henry is president of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, the organization currently sponsoring the registration to vote campaign in the state of Mississippi.

Both of the windows broken by the vandals were adorned with posters encouraging people to be first class citizens by registering and voting. The windows also had posters and announcements concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Prior to the incident, Henry reported difficulty with the Clarksdale police over the arrest of one of his employees. He said that one of his fountain workers was detained by police as he returned from carrying an NAACP newsletter to the secretary of the local branch. The boy, 15, who is a student at Higgins High school reported to the FREE PRESS that the policemen threatened to cut up his body and throw him in the river.

Henry has put another sign in his broken window which says, "This coward act will not hinder our march to Freedom; Racial hatred is not the way" Henry reported to the FREE PRESS, "Scores of people, Negro and white, passed by the store during the following day to observe the damage. Many expressed their disgust with such an act."

COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

An article in the Clarion-Ledger by Gene Wirth last Saturday 15, following the Governor's address is so precious, that I thought that I would pass part of it on for your inspection. It begins like this:

"The humble plowboy from Standing Pine, fearless in his refusal to yield principle to compromise, stands assuredly today on the blazing pages of American history awaiting a challenger to his order to resist."

He wrote it, I didn't.

In reading over the text of the plowboy's talk I failed to see a certain rather delightful phrasing that I distinctly recall as part of the television performance. It was: "Knowing

Gov. Ross: 'Going All The Way,' U. S. Marshals Attend Meredith

The two forces come together. 64-year-old Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett and 29-year-old James Meredith from Kosciusko, Mississippi, the theory of states rights and the theory of Federal Judicial interpretation, the White Citizens Councils and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — all this and the underlying ideal of the

Ready To Go . . .



JAMES H. MEREDITH has been spending the days prior to the opening of the University of Mississippi with friends in Memphis, Tennessee. The 29-year-old student is looking forward to a major in political science at the state university.

right for equal opportunity of education for all qualified people versus that same right for only those with a certain political advantage.

James Meredith for the past 18 months, with the legal assistance of Constance Motley and other NAACP attorneys, has challenged the walls of segregation that surround the University of Mississippi. Meredith was confident that he would receive a better education from that school than he would from all-Negro Jackson State, which only recently received accreditation. As a citizen of the state, he felt entitled to the use of the state university, as a Negro, the state denied him.

The governor, last Thursday night, told a state-wide television audience that he had invoked the interposition statute adopted by the Mississippi legislature. The measure directs all state officials to obey state laws that uphold segregation and to disobey Federal Court orders even if it means going to jail. Although the governor offered to take the responsibility and go to jail himself, State Attorney General has informed him that since the board is responsible for the institution, it would be them that would go to jail on a contempt charge, should Meredith be refused.

Last Tuesday, at a joint session of the state legislature, Barnett reaffirmed his intention of "going all the way" to see that integration will not take place while he is governor.

The federal government had previously contacted Barnett to inform him that when Meredith came onto campus to register, he would be escorted by more than one and no more than five Federal marshals. There was some speculation earlier in the week that the Klu Klux Klan that was meeting in Alabama might visit the campus during registration.

According to sources at Ole Miss, there is relative calm among the students. It seems that most of them are more interested in getting an education than they are in the political jousting of state officials. Some expressed their support of Meredith's right to attend the university. There were elements on campus that were contemplating demonstrating, but these were in a minority.

you as I do, there is no doubt in my mind what the overwhelming majority of loyal Americans will do." Apparently there was some doubt in his mind what the majority of Americans would do if brought face to face with the possibility of having to compete in college with a bright young man like James Meredith.

The Jackson Daily News seemed to feel that the Governor was getting some support. They devoted 126 of a possible 156 column inches of their front page on Friday following the talk to articles, pictures and even editorials about

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Editorial

Page

Is Mississippi As Mature As Georgia?

Something very significant happened in Georgia, our neighbor-state here in the Southland. It happened officially at about 10 o'clock on the morning of September 13, when Marvin Griffin conceded victory to Carl Sanders in the race for state governor. It actually happened the day before and the weeks before, when the people of Georgia made their choice. Marvin Griffin based a good portion of his campaign on the old southern political gimmik—race. This time, it did not work.

Hopefully, this is the beginning of the end of the type of political emotionalism that allows men to gain official positions merely because they promise to keep a certain part of the citizenry "in its place."

Griffin made a special effort to make his position clear on the struggle within that state for Negroes to vote. He did not want the Negro vote. He obviously believed that this would be a way to assure the rural white vote. Although the passing of the old unit system has reduced the importance of the rural power, they still form a great part of the support that a politician like Griffin needs.

In fact, in his series on the Albany Movement in the Clarion-Ledger, S. S. Talbert said that when Jackie Robinson visited the remains of one of the churches that had burned, he mentioned "that it is a shame that a man like former governor Marvin Griffin could be running for governor in Georgia," Talbert then said, "Robinson could not have said anything more pleasing to Griffin supporters. They feel that it cemented the vote of countless thousands of Georgians . . . Griffin's principal appeal to the electorate is his fight against the 'Negro bloc vote.'"

Talbert later stated that Griffin would carry the state. It seems that both Talbert and Griffin were quite wrong. Not only did Sanders defeat Griffin by a 2-1 majority, he beat him in the rural areas, too. Dougherty County, the county of the Albany Movement, gave Sanders a substantial majority.

On the race issue, Sanders says that he will obey the Federal laws. This probably does not have much to do with the fact that he got the Negro "bloc vote," as the fact that Griffin drove it away. Atlanta Constitution Editor, Eugene Patterson, points out that "The Negro vote did not go as a bloc in the lieutenant governor's race, even though Culver Kidd drew the endorsement of many Negro political leaders."

"Negroes did vote heavily for Carl Sanders in the governor's race, of course . . . because Griffin drove them away from his candidacy. It is not reasonable for a candidate to spend his campaign saying he does not want the Negro vote, and then to call it "bloc-voting" when the Negro obliges him."

Although the two Jackson Dailies each gave the election results only one article, several old "proven facts" went up in smoke with this election. Platforms solely aimed at the Negro did not win the election. A man who makes a reasonable stand on race can win in the deep South. Negroes do not vote in blocs unless forced to.

With this truly great victory, we do wish not only to congratulate governor-elect Carl Sanders, but also the people of Georgia. (Incidentally, without getting a single Negro vote, the count shows that Sanders would have won anyway.) The maturity of the Georgia voters in the midst of racial conflict is to be greatly admired. It is the great hope of this paper that the people of our state come through our period of great stress showing as much maturity. Although our political leaders are of the ilk of the Mr. Griffins, we sincerely hope that the people of Mississippi are of the stature of the voters in Georgia.

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Editor _____ Charles L. Butts

Ga. Mother Tells Paper About Son

The following is a letter to the Atlanta Constitution:

Atlanta—Regarding desegregated classes in the Atlanta high school this year, I thought that you and perhaps the public might be interested in some of the remarks made by my son, a student in the 10th grade, at one of the high schools.

Last night, we were discussing the subjects he is taking, teachers, etc. To try and find out how he felt about desegregated schools, I asked him if he had any Negro students in his classes.

He said that he has several in four of his classes and that he had talked with some of them about school in general. He said they were very intelligent and dressed nice. He is taking everything in stride and says that the majority of the students in his school are doing the same thing. I am proud of my son and the other students who are cooperating in such a fine way.

A MOTHER

Georgia Editorial

In the past weeks, the FREE PRESS has used this column to introduce several books and publications that it felt deserved the attention of the people of Mississippi. This week, an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution, a daily that has served Georgia for 95 years, has particular importance to Mississippians. Supporters of Gov. Barnett's invoking interposition have tried to say that all of the South supports his stand. Eugene Patterson, editor, printed the following lead editorial last Saturday. It is entitled, "Let's Keep Our Eyes on Mississippi And Observe the Cost of Extremism."

Throughout the series of events that have occurred since the U. S. Supreme Court's school decision in 1954, one lesson is abundantly clear. The decision stands and in all contests between state and federal authority, the latter has prevailed.

Now once again this federal authority has been challenged in a way that can lead only to tragedy for a state and its people. Gov. Ross Barnett, of Mississippi, reacting to a U. S. Supreme Court order to admit a Negro to the University of Mississippi, has directed all state officials to enforce state laws—not the federal edict. He has thus resurrected the doctrine of interposition, a doctrine which has been rejected, discredited and ruled invalid so many times as to leave no doubt of its illegality.

The challenge, of course, will leave the federal government no choice. Its authority will be upheld. The court's edict will be enforced, if the governor follows his course, by federal marshals. If violence ensues, there will be another situation such as we had in Little Rock when troops were called out to preserve order. There should be no doubt on anybody's part in view of past experiences what the eventual outcome will be.

We suggest to all Georgians that they observe events in Mississippi closely in the coming weeks. Let them observe and thank their lucky stars it is not happening here because they have chosen the course of law and order and preservation of public education. The scars still visible in Arkansas and elsewhere are mute evidence of futility and blind political leadership.

Who will benefit? Some politician may for a time. Losers will be the children, the cause of education and the entire state of Mississippi.

Kennard Series Ends

The series written by Ronald Hollander on the "History of Clyde Kennard" is ending this week. Our thanks go to Ron for his sensitive writing after hours of careful research that made the series possible. Most of all, however, we share the hope of Clyde's mother that the treatment Clyde has endured and has yet to endure is not in vain.

We also hope that by publicizing the "History of Clyde Kennard" that something may be done to hasten his release from jail. A punishment that is so clearly linked with his attempt to enroll in Mississippi Southern University.

THE EDITOR

Close Up: Voter Registration

Introduction

The series, "Citizen Education Workshop," is being temporarily discontinued. There has been a great deal of publicity about the young people who have been active throughout the state in voter registration campaigns. In most Mississippi newspapers, they have been considered as agitators.

The FREE PRESS has given one of the students of Professor Librus, an opportunity to tell through his personal experiences. The student is Charles Cobb who has spent several weeks in the Mississippi Delta.

First of a series
By Charles Cobb

Something is happening in Mississippi. No one knows quite what it is. The White community is stirred up and reacting with violence and intimidation. Every now and then when things get hot, word gets out to the general public; but other than this, nobody is quite sure of what's going on down here.

Register and vote; that's the cry now "Sit-inners" have turned into voter registration workers.

Civil rights groups have realized that in many of the rural areas of the south, the Negro has no conception of the duties and responsibilities of first class citizenship. The Negro must be taught how to exercise his constitutional rights. If the Negro was freed tomorrow, the

situation would be quite similar to the reconstruction period after the release of the Negro slaves. We must change the thinking of both White and Negro.

In order to successfully bring about this change in Mississippi (and the south), the air must be cleared of many old thoughts and customs.

The problems both races must face during this period of transition are numerous. There is no place for reactionary, emotional thinking; public officials who knowingly or unknowingly incite normally peaceful people to riot and try to starve another group of people into submission; or laws that are passed simply to keep a group of people from exercising their constitutional rights.

If Allowed To Vote

In many areas of the south, Negroes make up a large portion of the population. In Mississippi, the percentage of Negroes is 42%, yet less than 5% of the voting age Negroes are registered.

If the Negro were allowed to vote, southern legislators with years of seniority, enabling them to be chairman of most of the major congressional committees, and who block most of the effective civil rights legislation, would be removed. Legislators, progressive for both the South and the nation would be put in their place.

If any sort of change is to be made in the South, men who are willing to institute changes must be encouraged to run for office. As it stands now, any person advocating the emancipation of the Negro, could not win any election in Mississippi. Almost half the people in Mississippi are not allowed to have any part in deciding whom shall make the laws under which they live.

But what do we tell the Negro that makes the White man so mad? We tell them, "register and vote! recognize your constitutional rights and guarantees."

We believe that when a citizen is educated about his rights and responsibilities as an American citizen, he becomes not only a better citizen, but becomes concerned about the denial of his rights.

Yes, something is happening in Mississippi.

(Continued next week)

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Life Picks Higgs, Jackson Atty. For 'Red-Hot 100' Men

Life Magazine, in a special issue that included "One Hundred of the Most Important Young Men and Women in the United States," picked William L. Higgs, a Jackson attorney. Higgs, who was picked for his courageous work in the field of law, was pictured in the National Magazine with 99 other outstanding young Americans who are active in the government, science, space, business, education, religion and the arts.

Wiley Branton has had an active part in the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, as has Higgs. The MCFO is the federation of all the local groups that are working for voter registration in the state. Branton, 38, is director of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project. He was the attorney who launched the litigation that desegregated the Little Rock schools.

Under his picture, Life described Higgs, 26, as "A Southern maverick." It said, "He is the only white lawyer in Mississippi who actively takes civil rights segregation cases. He was the first attorney who legally challenged the powerful White Citizens Councils."

The "Red-Hot Hundred" had to meet some difficult standards: "1) tough, self-imposed standards of individual excellence; 2) a zest for hard work; 3) a dedication to something larger than private success; 4) the courage to act against old problems; 5) the boldness to try out new ideas; 6) a hard-bitten, undaunted hopefulness about man."

The History Of Clyde Kennard

The seventh and last in a series of articles on Clyde Kennard, a young Negro man who unsuccessfully applied to Mississippi Southern College. Clyde Kennard is now serving out a 7 year sentence at Parchman State Penitentiary.

By Ronald A. Hollander
Free Press Feature Writer

In order that Clyde Kennard might be legally guilty as an accessory before the fact, (which in Mississippi is equal to being a principal in a crime), it is necessary that the State prove that Kennard conspired with Roberts. Collusion, suggestion and agreement, 'must have taken place', in order that Kennard might be guilty of the robbery in equal measure with Roberts.

But evidence supporting such collusion is rather meagre. Aside from Roberts' highly questionable testimony as to the instructions he received from Kennard, there is little to support an accusation that Roberts and Kennard conspired together in planning the robbery, or, indeed, even planned the robbery together at all.

As was pointed out last week, the State's efforts at linking Kennard with knowledge of the schedule of watchmen employed at the Co-op, were unsuccessful. Despite Attorney Finch's efforts at leading Roberts with, "Did Kennard suggest that time to you?" Roberts answered that he thought maybe the watchman wasn't around. Kennard thus did not conspire with Roberts as to the time for the robbery.

No Joint Plan

Further proof of this lack of collusion may be found in several exchanges in the trial record between Roberts and Finch. Referring to the second meeting between Roberts and Kennard, Finch queries:

Q. And what, if anything, did he say to you then?

A. Well, he asked me 'bout de feed, and I told 'im dat I could git it Sunday morning.

Q. Who suggested what time you get it?

A. He asked me 'bout de feed,



Clyde Kennard

an I said, hit'll be Sunday morning.

Again, despite Finch's efforts to establish Kennard's helping to plan the robbery, Roberts' testimony proves otherwise, as in the following exchange:

Q. (Finch for the State) Did Clyde Kennard suggest to you a time when you should bring the feed to him?

A. (Roberts) Well, he didn't suggest to me. I told him dat it would be Sunday morning.

Q. But did you and he discuss about whether you would come before daylight or not?



MRS. KENNARD goes about the household chores. She says, "I hope Clyde's stay in jail is not in vain."

A. Well, nawsuh.
Date Feed Shipped
The ticket belonging to one of the sacks of stolen feed, supposedly found at Kennard's chicken house, bore a number which identified it as being next in sequence to those sacks found still on the loading dolly at the Co-op. A Mr. James Tatum, manager of the Forrest County Cooperative, gave testimony as to the date on which that particular shipment was received by the Co-op. However, contradictions in his testimony render the dates which he gave highly questionable. His initial testimony with Finch included:

Q. (Finch) And what do those numbers (on the tickets) mean to you?

A. (Tatum) It shows the time that the feed was shipped to our place of business and when it was manufactured.

Q. And do you keep a record of those numbers?

A. Well, no, sir, we don't keep a record, but our feed mill does.

Q. Can you then look at a number on a ticket and tell when it arrived at your warehouse?

A. No, I cannot. But I can through checking through our feed company.

Tatum Contradicts Self
After a recess, Tatum was recalled and testified:

Q. Now, can you look at that number and that ticket and tell us when the egg mash accompanying that ticket was received by the Co-op?

A. It was shipped from our feed mill on the fifteenth and arrived at our place about five to six days after that, (September, 1960.)

Attorney Young cross-examined Tatum, with the following results:

Q. Mr. Tatum, did you testify when you were on the stand before that those records were in the possession of the feed mill, and that you couldn't tell by the numbers?

A. I can by checking through the feed mill.

Q. But I say you testified that you couldn't tell by the numbers when they were received, but that the feed mill kept the records.

A. That is correct.

Q. Then how can you identify these?

A. Because I have checked with the feed mill that this batch of feed was shipped to us.
Court Denies Young
BY ATTORNEY YOUNG: Your Honor, we submit that that would be inadmissible because the feed mill would have to testify to that. He didn't know beforehand, but now he knows, because he checked with the feed mill.

BY FINCH: He didn't say he didn't know beforehand.

BY THE COURT: That's right. I overrule.

Tatum then went on to testify that he had checked with the feed mill "several weeks ago." When Young asked him why, if this were so, he didn't know when he was on the stand the first time, Tatum evasively replied with irrelevant material concerning the invoices. When Young asked that Tatum's previous testimony be read, he was overruled by the Court.

Kennard: 5 Years More

Clyde Kennard is still in Parchman Penitentiary. He has organized a Sunday school class for over one hundred inmates. He is teaching illiterate prisoners to read and write. He still has some five years of his sentence to serve.

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A Quarterly Publication of Student Opinion

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Hattiesburg Clerk . . .

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trend in which state and local officials are put on the defensive for their stands. In the Meredith case many officials have been put on the defensive. Recently a suit was filed by some of the ministers who were arrested last year for being integrated while travelling through Jackson. This suit put Capt. Ray, who became a national figure while testifying in the Freedom Rider trials, on the other side of the court room.

Should Registrar Lynd be found guilty, he could be sentenced to 45 days in the Federal penitentiary and fined \$300. If he still continued to refuse to register qualified Negroes, he would be liable to return to jail again.

Special Leg. Begins; Ross's Stand Lauded

The special session of the state legislature was convened in Jackson last Tuesday to consider how the state will reapportion the legislative districts. The session began with both houses passing a resolution supporting the governor for his stand to prevent James Meredith from entering the University of Mississippi. After a short discussion of the resolution in the house, it was passed with only two dissenting votes being cast. The two were Weisinger from Jackson and Wroten from Washington County. In the Senate, an identical measure was passed by a standing voice vote in which apparently all senators joined.

The two houses then came into joint session in order to hear the Governor's speech. In the midst of a tape recording of the chorus of the Mississippi state song, "Go, Mississippi," the Governor entered and was greeted by loud applause and shouts of enthusiasm. The hoots and claps began again when the chief executive stated that he was still going "All the way down the line" to keep the state public schools from being integrated.

He then delivered a very short prepared speech in which

he called the legislators' attention to the importance of handling the problem of reapportionment carefully so that the matter would not be allowed to be put into the hands of the Federal courts. He expressed his confidence in the legislators' ability to come to a fair decision.

The house speaker had earlier called for a decision that would be "rational and reasonable." He also warned that if it is not, the state is "going to have the courts step in."

Comments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

all the support. Strange that the Daily News was so desperate to give him all that support if the people were really with him.

I have talked to several people who have tried to figure out what the governor means when he used phrases like "the people of Mississippi support me," when he also can support segregation with such statements like "There is no case in history where the Caucasian race has survived social integration." Does he really feel that the people of Mississippi feel this way or are the people the 57% whites and the 43% Negro citizens of another category?

"It is rumored that the reason why the state can not afford to allow Meredith to enroll is that it would require the building of so many extra toilets and drinking fountains, possibly even an entire new cafeteria. Anyone who does not consider these important factors just is thinking too hastily."

It was overheard that Ole Miss officials are going to insist that final exams be separate but equal. It has not yet been determined if this is going to be challenged in the courts.

Interposition "Down Drain" — Saunders

A crowd of about 200 persons heard Mr. Robert Saunders speak last Sunday afternoon at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting, chaired by Samuel Bailey, president of the local chapter, also included short speeches by Medgar Evers, state Field Secretary and youth secretary, John Frazer, Shirley Bailey, member of a Jackson youth council, gave a talk enjoining all citizens "to take both the responsibilities and the opportunities of being American." Dr. William Miller of Jackson was awarded a life membership plaque.

Saunders referred to the Mississippi governors speech in which he invoked the state interposition statute to prevent James Meredith from entering Ole Miss. He said that the theory upon which interposition was passed had long since been "washed down the drain."

Seven years on the staff of the NAACP and state field secretary of Florida, Saunders stated that although his state has gained token integration in many cities, they are not going to stop short of full integration. Improvements are being made in the area of housing and employment, the speaker added.

Protestors In Clarksdale Now Wear Arm Bands

The trial for Miss Willie Griffin of Clarksdale has been postponed, local leaders told the FREE PRESS. The delay is thought to be a means to give racial tensions a chance to cool off. Leaders in civil rights activity claim that this will only give them more time to prepare their protest.

Miss Griffin was arrested August 17 while urging Negroes downtown to accompany her to the courthouse to register to vote. Authorities held her until that evening before informing her that the charge was restraint of trade. When the organization was informed that she would be rearrested if she was let out on her \$1,500 bond, she decided to remain in jail until her trial.

Supporters of the protest are now wearing black arm bands to display their sentiments of the injustices they feel are being levied against certain citizens of Clarksdale. The arm bands signify several things, a leader told the FREE PRESS. That they will not shop downtown until they are more respectfully treated and until they are hired at more than menial jobs. That they will postpone activity regarding school desegregation in the local area until the Griffin trial. Among the list of other things that the black arm band are to show that they expect to become registered voters. "Everyone should at least try once to register," said one leader. He stated that soon everyone who had tried would be ordered registered, therefore that it was important that everyone make the try.

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