

## Great, Sovereign And Integrated

"Disgusting"



"This coward act will not hinder our march to Freedom; Racial hatred is not the way" was the reply Aaron Henry, Clarksdale druggist, put on a sign and hung in the window after this picture was taken. Henry found the windows on both sides of his drug store broken by bricks some days ago. The windows had posters on them encouraging people to be first class citizens. Many who observed the damage expressed their disgust at the act.

### BAKERS' UNION BEGINS DISPUTE OVER CONTRACT WITH COLONIAL

The employees of Colonial Bread Company are now negotiating for a new contract. At last report, they had turned down a company offer which was very near to their demands, but was a penny less than the wage that they consider satisfactory. Union spokesman Paul Haigler, International representative of the American Baker's and Confectioner's Union, AFL-CIO, said that he hopes a meeting scheduled with a federal conciliator last Wednesday will result in a settlement. He said that if it does not, the membership has directed him to begin a strike.

Although there were several demands made by the union, they have decided to remove all but three primary ones. They are a "strike clause," an eight cents raise this year, and another six cents raise next year. Reportedly, the company has offered everything up to seven cents this year, so that negotiations are only a penny away from settlement.

**Clause Aids Unity**  
The "strike clause" is a protection written into the contract stating that no union member will be discharged or discriminated against for refusing to cross a bona fide AFL-CIO picket line. The workers feel that this clause is important to give them the right to assist other workers attempting to gain better conditions through their unions.

Last week the company offered the union a nickel raise,

with an additional nickel next year. The union members met and discussed the proposal, and then made their decision by secret ballot. The count showed only five in favor of accepting the terms, while 79 voted against acceptance. The total membership is 104.

#### Proposal Rejected

The Union, Local 305 of ABC, recently met to consider a second proposal. This time there were five votes for acceptance.

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### Editor Recommends Bi-Racial Committee To Reduce Tensions

Hodding Carter, author of *The South Strikes Back* and journalist from Greenville, Mississippi, addressed an open meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations Monday, September 24, at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Surveying the State's political situation, Carter observed that stereotypes are preferred to ideas here. He commented that the one party system limits advancement to groups who fulfill the demands of the party. Carter gravely noted that the popular fear of voicing opinions is leading to the corrosion of American democracy.

Outlining two steps to promote integration, he urged those who disagree with state government actions to express their views. He noted that because "too often we don't speak," the fallacious impression exists that 1,100,000 of 1,200,000 Mississippians agree with the Governor's stand on the Meredith case.

Discussion is vital, he asserted. Remarking on the need for discussion of Meredith's rejection, he observed that with the federal decision on Meredith's admission to "Ole Miss," citizens now need to think about helping to bring two bitterly opposed groups together to "pick up the pieces of a fractured society."

Carter advocated the establishment of local bi-racial committees as the second major step for concerned citizens. If violence is to be avoided, he counseled, communication among members of the community is essential. Although he

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### Defiance Of 5th Circuit Makes Judges Anxious To Cite Ross—

Once again, James Meredith has been turned down by Governor Barnett in his attempt to register for the University of Mississippi. He arrived in Jackson by airplane and was escorted by Federal Marshals first to the Post Office Building and then to the Woolfolk State Office Building. Hostile crowd of nearly two thousand, most of whom had waited three hours or more, jeered as he entered. The same crowd cheered when the word was passed that the Governor had denied him admittance.

### Student Staying In Hattiesburg 'Escaped'

Last week in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, a student was arrested because he was supposed to have been a Cuban escapee. It seems, however, that he merely had crossed the borders in the Federal Court room that divide the White and Negro races.

Lafayette Surnam, 19, of Ruleville, Mississippi, was attending the trial of Circuit Clerk Theron C. Lynd. Lynd is being tried before three 5th Circuit judges for failing to register qualified Negroes. Surnam had been in the court room several times during the week long trial. On each occasion prior to his arrest, he sat on the side that seemed to be designated as Negro.

At one of the sessions, however, the section apparently set aside for whites was full and some white people sat in the Negro section. The following session, Surnam and some of his group sat on the white side. Immediately upon sitting down, those people that were already sitting in the area got up and went to another place.

As Surnam's group got into their car after the trial, they told the FREE PRESS they saw two policemen run to get into the police car. The police immediately drove up and stopped the car in which Surnam was riding. When he was unable to show his identification, they told him that he would have to come to the Court house. There after they reached his parents, they decided he was not "the man who had escaped from Cuba." He was set free.

#### Lest We Forget

Such a great amount of attention has been given to James H. Meredith lately, that the FREE PRESS has decided to give some thought to the person who has stood by him throughout the long 18 month ordeal. That person is his wife.

She seemed greatly relieved by the decision of the Fifth Circuit Court which met in New Orleans last Monday, but it seems that that is not yet the end. Her husband was quoted as saying, "I have been registered before." And yet the battle continues.

The night before, the College Board had told the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that it would comply with the Court's decision. Faced with fines and imprisonment, each member of the Board individually stated that he would comply with the orders of the Circuit Judges.

The Court met Monday to hear why the Board should not be held in contempt. The attorneys for the Board tried to show that, because the Governor had refused Meredith in Oxford the preceding Friday, the Board was not to blame. The Federal attorneys claimed, however, that the Governor had no authority in the situation and that the responsibility lay with the Board.

Eight of the nine judges of the Fifth Circuit sat on the hearing. The other judge, Ben Cameron of Mississippi, was reported ill and did not sit. It is only in unusual circumstances that the whole circuit will make up the panel.

Apparently some of the judges were bothered that the Governor was not cited by the government. The government has felt that it would be playing into his hands if it cited him for contempt. Speculation is that he is planning to run against U. S. Senator Stennis in the race for the Senate seat coming up in 1964.

In his statement turning Meredith down, Barnett again drew upon the interposition law that was passed some time ago by the state legislature. The day before, Judge Joe Hutcheson, Jr. of Houston had stated that he thought "interposition was thrown out at Appomattox." He went on to say, "In our state, when a governor refuses to comply with a court order, we impeach him, not praise him."

The Governor concluded his statement to Meredith by saying that the refusal was made with a "clear conscience" and "done politely."

When the governor entered the elevator shortly afterwards, the car did not stop at the first floor but continued on down to four feet below the basement. He was overheard to comment, "Everything seems to be happening today." Apparently he did not try to read any symbolism into the incident. He was helped out of the basement.

## COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

James Ward, in his column, "Covering the Crossroads" has been very careful to point out the difficulties of living in Northern cities. He feels, as everyone who knows will agree, that muggings, robberies, murders happen in cities in the North because they are integrated. Now in a state like Mississippi, he hastens to indicate, where there is no integration, there exists one of the lowest crime rates in the country.

I do not doubt that Mississippi does have a low crime rate. Such things as shooting people with shotguns while they are sitting peaceably in their homes apparently is not even a crime. A couple of weeks ago, a Ne-

gro's body was found in a sack underwater. His head, arms, and legs had been hacked off. As a matter of fact, what most people would call crimes, are not really crimes when committed against the darker skinned citizens of the state. That ought to reduce the crime rate. Now if the state were integrated, and crimes against all people made up the statistics, those statistics would not look so good. Can't you see why Mississippi should not integrate?

The Harts strike enters its third month. The strikers still are holding fast here in Jack-

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# Editorial Page

## Reasons Behind The Reasons

Most of the world is now aware of the battle between Governor Barnett and those seeking to integrate Mississippi's public schools—a struggle crystallized by the efforts of James Meredith. This editorial is being written on the grass in front of the Woolfolk Building in Jackson as I await the arrival of Meredith in his second attempt to register for "Ole Miss." Across the street, perhaps a thousand people are standing and sitting on the Capitol lawn.

Why is this event so significant to these people and what they represent? Why has no one prevented the situation from reaching this climax?

The reasons are clearly not what many people claim. Meredith is married and not interested in anyone's daughter. There is no reason to expect that future Negro students will be either. In no instance has integration impaired any educational institution (that remained open), and the rest of the common list of emotional charges are equally unfounded.

It may appear surprising that one who has been offered scholarships to equal or superior universities should persist in seeking entrance to a Mississippi school, but important factors motivate Meredith.

Segregation has significant economic foundations. While the Negro is kept in a position in which it is difficult to see that he is equal, he believes that he is inferior. Segregation represents a social system attempting to perpetuate the idea that Negroes are inferior.

If dark skinned people are inferior, it is all right to pay them less than living wages. Though few farmers will work their mules all day, they work their hands from sun-up to sun-down at \$2, \$2.50 or \$3 a day. Most white homes can afford maids—at \$15 to \$20 a week. In fact, almost every company has harder, "inferior" work for Negroes—always at even more inferior pay.

Segregated public institutions, in every case inferior for Negroes, are a major part of segregated society. To treat one Negro as an equal and to allow him to improve his life will begin to break the shackles of this social system. It is easy, then, to see why, on one hand, those who enjoy the benefits of segregation refuse to relinquish them and, on the other hand, why young men like Meredith courageously seek to alter the status quo.

Of course, this paper stands for a change—we want James Meredith to go to college.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I have received and tremendously enjoyed (if that word is possible in this connection) the sample copies of your MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS.

Rarely have I seen a paper—dedicated to a more honorable and just cause, trying to make the human principles of your Constitution part of daily life—treat controversies in such a matter-of-fact way. Convictions and strong feelings direct your course, but does not lead to hatred and one-mindedness. You apparently believe in justice as your strongest ally. That is wisdom and courage, and I know of no other way to bring victory with peace. Not till your opponents realize this will you have real trouble.

Wanting to keep in touch, I send \$5 for a one year subscription and for postage. I would like to present your paper and your story to the Norwegian public through the papers.

Sven-Erik Rastad  
Gronlion  
Furuset, Grorud  
Norway

## Beginnings

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.

Second of a series

By Charles Cobb

Three of us arrived in Ruleville, Mississippi, on a Sunday, Aug. 19, 1962, with Bob Moses, to organize the community. No definite plans had been made; we were playing everything by ear.

Bob Moses, and two local leaders had been conducting a citizenship school several weeks before we arrived. They took nine people to register the week of August 12.

Some of the local students had been working on voter registration before we arrived, so we arranged a meeting with them that first Sunday.

We discussed organizing a local group, with three of us in

an advisory capacity. We explained what we were trying to do, and went over the registration application. We placed emphasis on the reasons why everyone should register and vote. Another meeting was called for Monday night at 7:30.

But many of the Negroes in the community had never voted. Why should Negroes vote?

The Negro needs his basic rights before he can get his civil rights. The Negro in Mississippi has many grievances, but is not allowed to peaceably petition or protest his government. This right is not only guaranteed in the U. S. constitution, but in the Mississippi constitution. Yet by some form of reasoning, the Mississippi lawmakers have decided that equal protection of the laws is unconstitutional, and that Negroes are not citizens.

On that Monday, August 20, we stepped out into the Negro community. We were feeling out their general attitude to our program.

One lady emphasized how "bitterly opposed" the White Citizens Council was to what we were doing. She warned us of Negro informers (not just an Uncle Tom who is opposed to interfering with the customs of the white man, but paid Negro informers who report to the citizens council or sovereignty commission any signs of racial "agitation.")

I was a little taken aback, for I hadn't seriously considered the fact that there might be Negroes as actively opposed to what we were doing as the segregationist organizations.

I found out later that day, that the mayor of Ruleville announced a meeting of the White Citizens Council in Ruleville, "to discuss about outside agitators." This began my realization of how closely aligned groups like the Citizens Council were to local and state government. Word had evidently leaked to the local authorities of our arrival.

At the meeting that evening, we discovered that the youth were really chafing under the restrictions of a segregated society. One particular thing eating away at the group was the fact that they had to be off the streets by 12 o'clock midnight.

Ostensibly this law is supposed to apply to both races; but it seems as if it is only enforced against Negroes. In fact, last year, some Negro teenagers were arrested coming home from a high school prom. Incensed about this violation of their rights, some wanted to test this curfew law, and engage in other direct action projects. We finally decided to put aside direct action temporarily, and engage in an intense voter registration project: It was also decided that the next night we would go from door to door, encouraging people to register and vote.

Next Week: WE MEET THE MAYOR.

## Union Democracy In Action

By Charles Butts

A few weeks ago, the FREE PRESS introduced the Union Democracy in Action. From time to time, significant parts of articles will be reprinted from that publication. The FREE PRESS thanks Herman Benson, editor of UDA for the privilege of using material from the publication. The following are excerpts from an article in a forthcoming issue.

Unions aim to improve the life of working people. But this objective has been shared with a multitude of other institutions. There have been charities and philanthropies of all kinds through the centuries: poor houses, free hospitals, soup kitchens, temperance associations, and moral uplift salvation societies. There have been all kinds of governmental services: labor departments, jobless insurance, employment bureaus, social security, free higher education in colleges and free vocational training schools in prisons.

Philanthropy and government offer a wide range of expression for the sympathies of genuinely well-meaning citizens to help workers. But unionism alone represents the striving of workers to help themselves. It is this that distinguishes it from all other movements and causes; it is this which gives unionism its basically liberating quality and it is this self-acting quality which inspires the respect and moral encouragement of all, worker and non-worker alike. Unionism is democracy in action. It is the use of all rights of democracy by workers to bring more democracy into industry and by virtue of that striving into all society.

The regime in the factory is a limited monarchy. The union brings in a measure of democracy and that democracy is fortified by a contract by working rules, by grievance procedures, by factory and union committees. There are 50,000-100,000 people who participate actively as stewards and shop representatives in this elementary industrial democracy established in the workplace by the unions. Where it exists, there is an active daily democracy. There is nothing like it anywhere else.

Unionism does more. It gives a new popular base of American democracy. The organized working man has replaced the independent farmer as a main pillar of our democratic constitutional system. Consider an incident in the fall of 1960 during the election campaign. One Democrat came to Anderson, Indiana, to address an early afternoon public rally and it was a big event in that small city. Many workers in a local General Motors plant were talking of quitting early to hear what the man had to say. Excellent! An interested citizenry ready to sacrifice a big piece of a day's pay to participate in the political process we hold so dear. But the company announced severely that anyone who deliberately absented himself from work would be penalized. Several G.M. workers didn't like that kind of dictation; this is not the unorganized twenties; they feel a dignity as union men. They exercised what they felt were their simple rights as citizens and took the afternoon off. Result? The company laid them off for several days; there is no doubt that if there were no strong UAW union, they would have lost their jobs. The multimillion dollar corporation, within the limits of its power, uses its control over men's livelihood to control their political actions. I doubt if that incident would be repeated now with that same Democrat; the workers were disciplined for listening to John F. Kennedy, candidate for President of the United States.

In our country, under our modern system of mass production and private ownership, millions of men must obey the commands of a few directors over whom they have virtually no control. I do not propose to argue the justice or injustice

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The Brains Behind The State; Inside View

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Editor — Charles L. Butts



## Union Democracy In Action

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of this social structure but there it is. Unionism is a reflex of men against that autocracy. It tries to offset the concentration of power and the accumulation of wealth by the accumulation and concentration of the power of people. And that, come to think of it, is the very heart of democracy—the power of people to ward off the power of wealth.

But we must always retain a sense of proportion. The power of so-called "Big Labor" is vastly exaggerated. The combined net assets of 260 national unions and 42,000 locals was less than \$1.3 billion in 1960. But the net assets of 57 corporations in the billion dollar class was \$150 billion. Unionism succeed in bringing a measure of democracy into the mass production industries but only a modest measure. The preponderant power of big employers remains.

The power of unionism is required to give flesh and blood to the formal rights of democracy. I wish I could end right here where it could remain a charming and completely agreeable story. But life is not that considerate. Truth demands otherwise, which brings us to point No. 2: the state of democracy within unions.

### Bakers Union . . .

with 69 rejecting the offer. The demands that the union had originally made but relinquished during the negotiations were not disclosed. Haigler said that the bakers still enjoyed several benefits that were part of the previous contract.

### Editor Recommends . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

quoted his experience in Greenville to demonstrate that bi-racial committees are difficult to create, the editor strongly encouraged Mississippians to make the attempt.

Declaring that the discussions held by inter-racial committees could eliminate many misunderstandings and tensions, Carter stated, "The most important thing I want to try to say is that they are very sincerely troubled people, people who know that what's occurring is wrong . . . If you could reach them, through these organizations, you could bring them out of this valley which we're going to pass through now."

### Personal View

# Meredith In Jackson

Have you ever waited with a crowd of Mississippians for one James Meredith. Probably you have not. Last Tuesday afternoon I had the experience. It was a revealing experience. After Meredith had come and gone, I left the milling crowd with a heavy heart. The saddest point was not hearing the Governor deny Meredith's admission, because we all know what that will come to sooner or later, but rather the people. The people made me very sad. They acted very unlike people. During the freedom ride trials, evidence was always introduced by the arresting officials that the crowd was in an ugly and angry mood. Last Tuesday, the throng that packed in around Meredith and his escorts was truly ugly. To say the least, ugliness in people is a sad thing.

Before Meredith arrived, I stood near several groups during the three hour wait. Most of the conversations were related to Meredith. The same things were said over and over to each other. These were the same things that we have read over and over again in the local dailies.

Not until I got with a group, who I presume were college students, did I hear some new comments. Since I had to listen to someone, these young people were somewhat more refreshing. We happened to be standing rather close to each other because this was during the last hour following the false alarm that brought everyone to their feet. A fleet of highway patrol cruisers, who had arrived as reinforcements, were mistakenly interpreted as Meredith's escort.

The college boys were thinking of witty comments as to how they thought he might arrive. They had him coming in a beatup Chevrolet convertible, with two aerial trailing con-tails. They then pictured him getting out and coming up to

the building in blue jeans and a white tee-shirt.

Although I am sure that they never believed that he would arrive in that manner, they hoped that he would because he then would fit the stereotype, and it would be no hardship on the conscience to shout at him. But of course, Mr. Meredith arrived well-dressed and proud.

This same group commented on the group of Negroes who awaited Meredith as part of the crowd across the street. They said that either they were brave or stupid. When Mer-

edith arrived, there was surprise and envy in their voices as they exclaimed, "Look at those niggers cheering!"

As Meredith exited from the building, after the Federal Marshals were told by the Governor that he would not be admitted, the crowd again let loose its emotion. This time it appeared to be directed, to a great extent, at the Federal men. Again and again I see in my mind's eye the sight of the man behind me as he shouted "What do you think of that, you Federal men? What do you say to that?"

I am sure that the man's face normally is pleasant to look at. But for a time last Tuesday, it was truly ugly with rage. The man shouted so that his whole body shook. He knew that no one heard him. But he had to say those things. I walked away sad for him and the people like him.

### Stay Asked In Smith Rape Case

A petition was filed with the State Supreme Court Saturday by Jackson attorney William L. Higgs asking for the extension of a stay of execution for alleged rapist William Smith, Jr., of Canton. Smith was convicted of raping a 14-year-old girl and robbing her male companion on the night of July 29, 1961. The 120 pound Smith was to have accomplished this by holding the high school football player at knife point. A two inch penknife.

Smith's execution had been slated for last May 17, but the State Supreme Court had granted a stay of execution in order that an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court could be effected. Higgs now asks that that stay be extended, contending that delay in the mails caused an appeal brief to the U. S. Court to arrive late.

#### Postal Delay

According to the petition filed with the State Supreme Court, the appeal brief was sent from New York City to Washington via airmail, special delivery, on a Thursday. Yet the Court did not receive it until Tuesday.

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postal authorities.

The brief thus reached the U. S. Court after the deadline, and therefore requirements were "not technically complied with," the petition claims.

The death sentence was originally handed down by the Madison Circuit Court. The State Supreme Court affirmed this ruling on April 9, 1962. A suggestion of error was then overruled by the Court on May 15. However, execution was stayed to permit time for an appeal to be made to the U. S. Supreme Court.

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### Slum Rubbish Project Gets Prompt Attention

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept 20: In a unique protest action over a community grievance—irregular garbage collections—some 40 members of Brooklyn CORE on September 15 made their own trash pick-ups in the Bedford Stuyvesant Negro slum area and deposited three truckloads on the steps of Borough Hall.

With the steps piled high with old mattresses, broken orange crates and all varieties of refuse, the CORE members then picketed with placards saying "Taxation Without Sanitation is Tyranny."

Oliver Leeds, chairman of Brooklyn CORE, whose station wagon transported some of the trash, was "rewarded" by police with a parking ticket and his wife, Margaret, with a littering summons.

However, the results of the protest action were immediate. The very next day, Brooklyn Borough President Abe Stark announced that thereafter, garbage collections in the Bedford Stuyvesant area would take place daily.

### Union Will Not Talk Until Harts Agrees To Rehire Picketers

The strike against Harts Bread Company has moved into its third month. There have been some efforts by company officials to call a meeting, but they have not been fruitful. Union spokesmen say that they are no longer even willing to meet until the company changes its position in regard to firing all of the men who participated in the picketing. One picket captain said, "Of course we cannot even consider a settlement under those terms." He said, "That would be punishing the men who fought for the contract."

Another union spokesman said that if the company was prepared, "so are we." The union stalwarts have settled down to a 12 hour picket at the Harts bakeries. The strikers walk three hour shifts, beginning at six in the morning, seven days a week.

Although there are still many people who purchase the bread here in Jackson, a great number of stores and buyers in Memphis refuse to cross the picket lines to buy the bread. "We know that we are hurting them (the Harts company) in Memphis," revealed one of the strikers.

### Comments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

son, as well as in Greenville, Sikeston, Mo., and Memphis. It is sad, however, the number of wage earners who continue to buy Harts bread. Of course, this makes the battle for recognition and higher wages, and better working conditions that much harder.

I do not know if there is a name to call people who buy products made by non-union workers while a strike is on, but there ought to be one. I shall try and think of one.

There is a term for the fellow who will cross a picket line and produce a product that is being picketed. He is called a "scab." Jack London, a well-known American novelist, wrote a little piece called "A Scab." It runs like this:

"After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, He had some awful substance left with which He made a scab.

"A scab is a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water-logged brain, a combination backbone of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts, he carries a tumor of rotten principles.

"When a scab comes down the street, men turn their backs and angels weep in Heaven, and the Devil shuts the gates of Hell to keep him out.

"No man has the right to scab as long as there is a pool of water to drown his carcass in, or a rope long enough to hang his body with. Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared with a scab. For betraying his Master he had character enough to hang himself. A scab has not.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Judas Iscariot sold his Saviour for 30 pieces of silver. Benedict Arnold sold his country for a promise of a commission in the British army. The modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his children and his fellow men for an unfulfilled promise from his employer.

"Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country . . . a strikebreaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his wife, his family, and his class."

### Student Beaten In Station; Reminded: 'This Is Jackson'

A student who hoped to use the Greyhound bus to return to his home in McComb, was waylaid by a larger man, who felt that he ought to sit "in the colored waiting room on the other side." As the larger man's threats were not complied with quickly enough for his pleasure, he proceeded to beat upon the voyager. A girl companion, who also had illusions of using the interstate bus facilities, was threatened with the same sort of treatment.

The student, Hollis Watkins, had purchased his ticket to McComb, Mississippi and had gone into the waiting room which except for a Federal Court decision, is segregated. His traveling companion was another student, Betty Poole, who also came into the larger, more comfortable waiting room.

While sitting, awaiting the departure of their bus, a large man, described as six feet tall, middle aged, came up to Watkins and pointed out to him that the colored waiting room was on the other side of the station. When Watkins tried to draw the man's attention to the fact that there was a sign stating that all the bus facilities were available without discrimination, the larger man said, "Don't give me no lip."

When Watkins again stated that interstate bus stations had been desegregated, he was reminded "this is Jackson." At this point, the man began to beat Watkins in the head with his closed fist. The victim put his arms over his head for protection. When after a few moments of non-rhythmic beating, it appeared that the man was going to persist, Watkins decided to leave. Even as he went towards the door, he was beaten. As he went out the door, he was given a final kick.

While Watkins was calling the police, from outside the station, the attacker returned to Miss Poole and said "I will hit you if you do not leave also." She decided to leave. She joined Watkins who was being assured that the police would be right over. When after 20 minutes, no police had arrived, they were

again summoned. Another 15 minutes finally brought policemen. By now, no attacker was in the vicinity. Watkins told the FREE PRESS that the report of the police consisted only of his name and Miss Poole's name. The police noted rather nonchalantly, "This type of thing happens all the time."

### Hattiesburg Trial Ends; Facts Are Weighed

The week long trial of Hattiesburg Circuit Clerk, Theron C. Lynd, came to a close last Friday, September 21. The three judge federal court is deciding whether the clerk-registrar has been able to show that he ought not be considered in contempt of that court's mandate to register all qualified people, regardless of race. The decision is expected to be handed down in thirty days.

Because of the nature of the case, there is a great quantity of written evidence that the judges must examine. It was suggested by one newsman that all the mounds of files that were introduced into the case would probably very nearly equal the weight of the defendant, who reportedly tips the scales at over 350 pounds.

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