

Mississippi

FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Vol. 1, No. 44 38

Jackson, Mississippi — Saturday, October 13, 1962

10c Per Copy

The Nation Pulls For Meredith

1,021 Signatures

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, President

GF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

532P CST OCT 1 62 NSA707 BA322
 B SRA031 LOND 1021 SIGNATURE) SR BOSTON MASS 1 434P EST
 JAMES MEREDITH, CARE MRS JAMES MEREDITH
 JACKSON STATE COLLEGE JACKSON MISS
 OVER ONE THOUSAND STUDENTS AND FACULTY AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY SEND THEIR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT
 JOHN F SMITH AND OTHER SIGNATURES, LINDA IDVERSKY, IONE ROWE, VELMA GARRETT, JANE YAN, RONALD UPLAND, RUTH SCHERBERG, ONTA OZOLINS SUSAN HOTTSGEN, DIANA STAKHE, CAROL HOMELSON LYNN SHERMAN, MARILYN LUMENTHAL, JANET ROSENBERG, MURIEL LAVITZ, NANCY SHIFFMAN, MARGARET FORD, GLADYS LAMBERT, NATALIE JACKSON, JOHN SCHROD, LILLY LAFNER, PAUL CAMP, MARGARET RICE, SANDRA, COHEN, ROBERT BRUCE, SHEILA JACOBS, GAIL SCHECK, ELEANOR KLAN, CAROL HOLT, JACQUELINE, MINNEY, LANA OWEKE, FRED HOLSMAS, J FOLEY, JANE VAN ZADT, GILDA IHGALL, CAROL VILVERMAN, PAUGE BRUSIE, DORA GIOGISO, BARBARA GOLDEN, ROBERT KNAPP, EVE BLUMENTHAL,

Over a thousand students and professors at Boston University signed this telegram to express their solidarity with Ole Miss student James Meredith. This is the first of 18 pages needed to accommodate the name of 1,021 well wishers.

Unions, Democrats, Civil Rights Groups Join To Rally Support

Hundreds of telegrams and dozens of rallies throughout the nation expressed the feelings of countless Americans who support James Meredith's entrance into the University of Mississippi. A. Philip Randolph, Vice-president of the AFL-CIO and New York City's Mayor Wagner spoke before a mass outdoor meeting called there to "defend your country's democracy."

NAACP ASKS BOYCOTT OF NEGRO FAIR

"DO NOT ATTEND SEGREGATED STATE FAIR FOR NEGROES" proclaimed thousands of handbills and posters being distributed throughout Jackson by the NAACP. The fair, scheduled for October 15 through 17, follows 6 days of the "white fair" which closes Saturday, the 13th.

Last year, a picket line protesting the Jim Crow event was attacked by club-wielding police and set upon by dogs. Demonstrators were jailed for "breach of the peace."

The protest, however, was successful as 95% of the expected turnout boycotted the fair.

This year, churches and fraternal and community organizations have been asked to "Remember the dogs in 1961" and stay away from the fair. The "Negro fair" is only half as long as its counterpart and lacks many of the better attractions available during the first week.

Meredith Holds News Conference; Ends 2 Problems

James Meredith, student at the University of Mississippi, called a news conference last Tuesday and straightened out some of the problems he saw in regard to his attending school at the previously all white university. Meredith noted that although the first troops brought in to quell the riots of a week ago, were integrated, he had noticed that segregation had taken place in the ranks. Shortly after his observation was brought to the attention of the proper authorities, the situation was corrected and normal integration restored.

Meredith also had sharp comments regarding alleged statements that he had been picked because of his background, and because he was not "racially excitable". He said that if such statements were true, which they were not, the students

Other speakers featured at the rally included Robert Morgenthau, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York; Harry Van Arsdale, President of the Central Labor Council; and Jack Greenberg, NAACP Council.

700 Rally

Over 700 people attended a Harlem rally called by CORE and the NAACP. CORE National Director James Farmer, Percy Sutton, president of the New York NAACP, and several members of the Albany Movement added their voices to the crescendo of support building up throughout America.

Canada To Texas

Students from Canada to Texas are demonstrating their solidarity with Meredith in his historic integration of Ole Miss. One thousand twenty-one students and faculty members from Boston University signed a telegram of solidarity and encouragement to Meredith. The eighteen pages, needed to inscribe the names of the B. U. supporters, were a dramatic indication of feelings manifested throughout the country.

Reports of student support are still coming in: a rally at Columbia University; a prayer demonstration at the University of Texas; armbands, originating at Texas Christian, and spreading to other campuses; wires from North Carolina, Colorado, Yale, Harvard and California and editorials in student papers throughout the nation.

Main Points Obscured

Dennis Shaul, President of the United States National Student Association, representing 1,500,000 college students, released a statement declaring that recent developments in Mississippi "tend to obscure the main points at issue. Governor Barnett's outrageous attempt to defy federal law and degrade the judiciary has created a state's rights controversy. Essentially, however, the issue is civil rights and human dignity."

Model For Us All

"What must not be forgotten is that James Meredith's registration and attendance at the University of Mississippi is an attempt to promote the ideals of America, to extend the rights of citizenship to those now denied them, and to make this nation's protestations about civil rights a reality. His courage stands a model for us all. He has the full support of the vast majority of American students."

TERROR REIGNS THROUGHOUT STATE; BOMBINGS, SHOOTINGS — BUT NO DEATHS

Troops have restored relative calm to Oxford, Mississippi this week, but throughout the rest of the state — terrorism was still king. The FREE PRESS received numerous reports of violence resulting from the greatest integration crisis of this state. The reports can in no way, however, begin to reveal the number of incidents that have occurred in the last week that fear has kept from the ears of this newspaper.

Some of the first reports came from Biloxi on the coast. There Molotov cocktails were thrown into a home and a cafe. The cocktails are pop bottles filled with gasoline, with a lighted fuse inserted into them. The exploding glass is extremely dangerous to anyone in the vicinity. The homemade bombs also are apt to begin fires, resulting in great damage if not quickly found and extinguished.

\$400 Damage

Fortunately in none of the cases yet reported has anyone been in the vicinity of the bombs. A Gulfport citizen, Dr. Dunn, suffered an estimated \$400 dollars worth of damage to a garage that he owns in Biloxi when one of the bombs caught fire to the building. Another Biloxi resident, Dr. Mason, reported that his clinic was damaged by some of the hoodlums' work. In both cases, the fires were found before extensive damage was able to occur.

The fire at Dunn's service station could have become much worse had the fire reached the gas storage tanks.

Both Active

Both Dunn and Mason had been active in civil rights activity for some time in their communities. Both have urged Negroes to exert themselves to attain their full rights as first class citizens. Both men have also long been associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which provided the legal aid to James Meredith in his efforts to gain admission to

the University of Mississippi. Neither Dunn nor Mason will be halted in his determination to see all citizens with their full rights, the FREE PRESS was informed. They felt that such incidents merely pointed out more clearly the need for equal rights and protections.

CR Comm. Man Hit

In Columbus, another bombing was reported. The target was the residence of Dr. D. L. Allen, who is vice-chairman of the Mississippi Civil Rights Advisory Commission. Dr. Allen and his wife had retired when

(Continued on Page 4)

COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

From time to time, this column has hoped to interject some lightness or humor into the serious struggle for justice in the state of Mississippi, but in recent weeks, there has been little at which to laugh. The tension of the state has weighed heavily upon the hearts of our little staff.

The state legislature, in its pitiful attempts to support the governor in his effort to maintain segregation in the face of Federal Court orders, was the nearest thing to comedy. Perhaps pitiful is the better word,

however. The special session which was called explicitly for the business of reapportioning the state 'happened' to fall just at the convenient time that James Meredith was to enter the University of Mississippi.

Nearly failing to get their one job done, the legislature threw together a plan to reapportion the state shortly before the deadline permitting the constitutional amendment to go on the November ballot.

If the state does not reapportion itself, the plan worked out

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 4)

Editorial Page

Braver and Earlier

In the aftermath of the Oxford crisis, some hopeful voices are beginning to be heard. We reported last week the statements made by some of the state's leading professional and business men, who came out against the inflammatory reporting of the situation in the press. These men are aware of the economic disadvantages of creating an ugly environment around their businesses.

Two weeks ago, when Meredith was attempting to enroll with the College Board at its office in the Woolfolk, everyone knows that he was bodily turned back by the governor, who refused to let the applicant into the room. Because the press had informed the public that this would occur, there was a large and unruly crowd around the state office building.

It happened that that same day, some out of state industrialists who had come to look over the state as a possible new site for their firm, had business at the state office building. What sort of impression did they get of the state when they had to push their way through an ugly crowd to keep their appointment?

Other hopeful voices, are beginning to be audible above the din of hate and ignorance. Several ministers spoke out in their sermons in Oxford last week. The Reverend Duncan M. Gray, Jr., rector of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church put the finger of blame on the state leaders who brought the situation to its climax rather than on the students and crowds. He said, "Who could really blame them (the students) when the governor of the state himself was in open rebellion against the law, a living symbol of lawlessness?"

Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Murphy C. Wilds, told his congregation to repent for remaining "silent when we should have spoken and inactive when we should have moved . . ." and kept the strife from being produced.

The Ole Miss chapter of the American Association of University Professors also made a statement appearing elsewhere in this paper, chastizing the news media for its part in the buildup of the situation. In addition, the professors cleared the United States Marshals responsibility for starting the rioting. This was in direct contradiction to a statement made by Governor Barnett placing the blame on the government men.

These are brave voices in a state such as ours at this time. But these voices are also late. Everyone knows of the shambles in which the campus lies, of the deaths, of Meredith's peril from the tension, and the potential peril of every Negro in the state. A lesson must be learned from this terrible experience; these voices must be braver. They must come before the crisis, not afterward.

Stay Away From Fair

Don't go to the State Fair; don't pay for indignity and humiliation. The segregated Fair is an example and a symbol of the oppressive "separate but equal" basis of life in Mississippi. And, of course, it results in patently unequal and inferior treatment for the Negro people.

The Negro Fair is three days, only half the six day span of the White Fair. Many of the better exhibits and shows are removed, except, of course, for those which seek to make money from Negro patrons.

If you attend the Fair, you will implicitly say that you are satisfied with the leftovers in life—that second best is good enough. Well, it wasn't good enough for James Meredith and it's not good enough for the Negroes of Mississippi.

A lone Negro student is braving vile harassment and danger at Ole Miss to help open the door of freedom to his people. Do not betray him by selling your dignity for a carnival ride. Remember the picketers brutally clubbed and attacked by dogs last year—and stay away from the Fair.

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The Law Behind Unseat Petition

Members of the Lindsey for Congress Committee are continuing a petition drive in the Delta, old second and third Congressional districts, to contest the election of Jamie Whitten. The petition, which already has several thousand signatures, asserts that Whitten would not have won, with 30,000 votes, had the 200,000 eligible Negroes in the area been allowed to vote. Although the new district is about 60% Negro, almost none of the Negro population is registered to vote.

According To Title 2

According to Title 2 of the United States Code, anyone may contest an election of a representative to Congress within 30 days after the November 6 election. In the following 90 days, testimony is taken by both the contestant and the challenged member of Congress. Subpoenas may compel the attendance of witnesses desired by either party. In addition, orders can be issued to permit the examination of documents relating to the dispute.

File Briefs

Both the member of Congress and the individual who has challenged him must file briefs stating their cases. Each is also responsible for paying the fees of his own witnesses and the court officer chosen by him. The law provides, however, that the House may reimburse either party for expenses up to \$2,000.

Ultimately Up To House

Ultimately, however, it is the House of Representatives which will grant or deny Whitten his seat. Article I, Section 5, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution provides that, "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

Citizens of the new second district are working diligently to secure enough names to insure that at least one racist representative will be removed from the Congress of the United States.

Meredith In Memphis

Special to the FREE PRESS

A special reporter for the FREE PRESS visited James Meredith in Memphis last week-end where the Ole Miss student relaxed with his wife and attendant federal marshals. Meredith was reported "in very good spirits" and quite pleased with his classes and professors.

The FREE PRESS journalist viewed suitcases filled with telegrams of support and learned that most students were attending all the classes in which Meredith is registered. He is studying Colonial American history, French, political science, English and college algebra.

Meredith noted that calls for him had caused the dormitory phones to ring incessantly, disturbing students seeking to study. Fellow classmates finally ripped out all three public phones to insure peace and quiet in Baxter Hall.

Concerned about a report that he was chosen from 17 applicants to the NAACP, Meredith stated that his application was made many months before he asked the NAACP to assist in the case.

Voter Registration: Close Up

The Registrar Is "Out"

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.

Fourth of a series

By Charles Cobb

On Tuesday night, August 21, we began canvassing from door to door, in order to bring some people to Indianola to make registration attempts Wednesday morning.

We had, and still have, a message to bring to the Negro citizens of this small delta town. Freedom is coming; why don't you register and vote?

But, we had over 300 years of fear to conquer.

"What y'all mean by votin,' 'vote, that's white folks business." "Y'all better quit messin' with this votin' stuff, you git yoself kilt."

Some were ready though, and on August 22, we took four people to Indianola to make registration attempts. At the registrar's office, we were told that the registrar's wife was sick, and that he would be at the hospital all day.

On the next day, August 23, we took three people to register. This time the registrar had to be at the bus station to see a friend off. We were told that the office might be open later that afternoon, but when we returned, it was still closed.

We returned the next day, but the office was closed again.

Typical of the attitude and reaction to our voter registration efforts was one lady, whose name cannot be mentioned.

When we came to her home, we were received with the friendliness that is so natural to the Negro residents of Ruleville. We explained that we were going from door to door in an attempt to get Negroes to register and vote, and asked if she was registered. She was not.

The very first thing she said was, "these white folks is so mean; they'll run me out of my home." She went on to say that what we were doing was very worthwhile, and not to give up.

We then asked her if she felt that getting Negroes to realize and exercise their constitutional rights was important enough to risk the harassments, intimidations, and economic pressures that might be used against them. If she said yes, she would have no excuse for not registering (most people do not like to openly admit that they are afraid); and I don't believe she could have truthfully said

no. Instead of answering, she said that she was subject to her husband, and she wasn't sure whether he would be receptive toward registering to vote.

Practically every Negro in Ruleville agrees that what we are trying to do is right, and they would like to exercise all of their constitutional rights. But, asking them to register to vote is asking them to openly defy the white man, and they are not going to readily agree to this.

If Negroes were in complete slavery, it might be easier to get them to register and vote; for then, we would not have to point out and attempt to explain the subtle economic and psychological slavery he is now living under. As it stands now, the Negro, not too many generations removed from (physical) slavery, and still remembering it, wants to avoid any conflict with the white man. The Negro sees himself as dependent on the white man, but fails to see how the white man is also dependent on him.

Very few people in Ruleville tell us outright that they do not or will not register. Usually people give us encouragement, then go on to tell us they are old, sick, or most commonly, "if it was just me, I would go on down and register, but I have my husband and children to think of."

The lady who I spoke of earlier could see the rightness of going to register, but she could not see that it was her duty regardless of the consequences.

She was afraid.
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Professors Attack Press Distortions; Say Marshals Not To Blame For Riot

This statement was issued by the University of Mississippi chapter of the American Association of University Professors, a national organization with affiliate on hundreds of campuses throughout the United States:

"Resolved that we, the members of the University of Mississippi Chapter of the A.A.U.P., deploring the tragic events centered about this campus during the past few weeks, do declare our belief that:

"1. While it is obvious that errors in judgment were made by those in authority on the university campus on Sunday, Sept. 30, we have evidence that the attempt of men in prominent positions to place all of the blame for the riot on the U. S. marshals is not only unfair and reprehensible but is almost completely false. We encourage an investigation by the proper authorities.

"2. Some news media in Mississippi have entertained irre-

sponsible and second-hand stories in distorting the facts and have thereby helped to provoke a general state of confusion, alarm and misdirected wrath. We join with those fellow Mississippians who resolved in Jackson, on Oct. 1, their hopes that all news media would cooperate with sane, sensible public utterances and refrain from the publication of inflammatory statements."

"3. While all citizens of Mississippi and the United States of America have the right to disagree in every peaceable and legal way with the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to obey the law and encourage others to obey it. We believe in the use of the courts and ballot boxes to state our convictions; we oppose and deplore the useless employment of clubs and missiles against fellow citizens in behalf of any convictions whatsoever.

"4. Riots, weapons and agitators have no place at a university. This university can better carry on its important part in the march toward progress and prosperity in Mississippi without any of these. With the cooperation of the overwhelming majority of law-abiding Mississippi citizens, the University of Mississippi can return in the near future to the normally peaceful conditions essential to education in Mississippi, to the nation, and to constructive work for the future."

The following are excerpts and ideas taken from the column of New York Post writer Murray Kempton. The editor of the Free Press believes that they are incisive comments on the responses of both the right wing and the federal government to the Meredith crisis.

Five years ago General Edwin Walker urged Little Rock students to accept the integration of Central High, because, "As you know, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the equal protection of the laws." He declared that the Supreme Court desegregation decision was "an authoritative interpretation of our Constitution and is binding on all citizens . . ."

Nation Under Law

Walker continued that we are "a nation under law and not under men; . . . we are subject to all the laws, whether we approve of them or not, and, as law-abiding citizens, have an obligation in conscience to obey them. There can be no exceptions; if it were otherwise, we would not be a strong nation but a mere unruly mob."

Walker's ghost writer, says Kempton, "had written him a better speech than more substantial professionals had been able to craft for either President Eisenhower then or President Kennedy now.

"Gen. Walker is a special, pathetic case of the kind from which it is most dangerous to draw general lessons. Still the human voice is most eloquent when it talks of people rather than things; and President Kennedy's curiously flat speech Sunday night might have had more surface if he had thought of poor Gen. Walker before he made it. . . ."

Seeks To Overthrow U. S.

"Gen. Walker is an extreme product of more than 12 years of systematic teaching that the government of the United States is infested with Communists and traitors. This lesson has

been taught by persons convinced that they are more patriotic than anyone else. But the effect of their teachings has been to turn Gen. Walker from the assurance that the duty of his life was to defend the government of the United States even closer to the notion that his duty is to overthrow it. The first American of the '60s to inflame a mob to armed assault on a cadre of officials of our government is not a Communist

Clarksdale Steps Up Voter Registration; Hope To Improve City

Citizens in Clarksdale, Mississippi continue to put their efforts behind a campaign to get everyone registered to vote. They have been told in a letter from one of their leaders, "The surest method we can employ to secure and insure a permanent positive peace is to make every effort to become a registered voter."

The FREE PRESS was told that the campaign would be stepped up this week. Every citizen is being urged to at least try and register. Although many are being turned down, each person turned away is additional proof that the laws must be changed. Each person turned away will provide evidence in law suits aimed at bringing more democratic conditions to the county and to the state.

Memphis Changed

Civil rights leaders there pointed out how the city of Memphis has been changed by citizens deciding to take some responsibility in the governing of their city and registering to vote. In Memphis, citizens have caused the city politics to be greatly improved so that Negro citizens are not as abused as previously. "With the vote we can bring a better Clarksdale, Coahoma County, and Mississippi, because we can vote for men who have good Christian motivations, that will be fair and seek justice for all," the letter to the people of Clarksdale read.

but a retired major general of the Army of the United States.

"The appeal to duly constituted authority cannot, after all, touch people who believe that it has been usurped by traitors. We do not respect the law of the land merely because it is the law of the land, but only because we believe it right and just. And we do not act well or ill because we are impressed by the fact that the eyes of the world are upon us. . . ."

Moral Issues Ignored

"Why then is President Kennedy so terribly reluctant to remind Mississippi of the moral issues in this case? Why—and this is even deeper—did he salute that state's great tradition and never mention that, through most of its history, a majority of its residents were Negroes? Can we not even have the grace as a people to find a voice which salutes James Meredith as a man brave as any soldier whoever won a medal? The tradition which the President invoked was, on his lips as in the state's archives, a lily-white tradition. . . ."

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Free Press Staffman Applies To Ole Miss

Dewey Greene, 21 year old navy veteran and staff member of the Mississippi Free Press, has applied for admission to the Spring semester of the University of Mississippi.

A former student at Mississippi Vocational College, a segregated state school for Negroes, he left after one semester. Greene, who plans to become an accountant, revealed that neither this college nor any other Negro school in the state offers a course in his field.

The applicant declared his belief that "every academically qualified person in this state is morally and legally entitled to receive the best education available."

He stated that he was unable to attend school now without the aid of a National Defense Education Act loan and explained that students going out of state were expected to pay for a full semester before being eligible for a loan.

Thus, Greene has applied to Ole Miss because it is the only school which he can attend to secure an accounting degree.

A native of Greenwood, Mississippi, Greene is now a resident of Jackson. Since July he has been circulation manager for the Free Press, a post he will continue to hold until his entrance into Ole Miss next spring.

Union Gives Tougaloo Student \$500 Civil Rights Scholarship

A coed at Tougaloo Southern Christian College has been awarded a \$500 scholarship by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, for scholarship and "outstanding contribution by character and performance" in the area of civil rights or civil liberties. Miss Joan Trumpower was the recipient of half the Russell Bull scholarship, awarded in the name of a former district director of the packinghouse workers union.

Freedom Rider

A third year student at Tougaloo, Miss Trumpower was last year chosen "outstanding sophomore" of the school. Last summer she spent three months in Parchman Penitentiary as a Freedom Rider here in Jackson.

A freshman at Duke University, Miss Trumpower was one of a few white students who joined picket lines protesting segregation in Richmond, Virginia restaurants and department stores. The young lady also helped collect money and clothing for the Negroes of Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee. These people, living in a makeshift "tent city," were thrown off their land for seeking to register to vote.

Southern Problem

In an interview with the FREE PRESS, Miss Trumpower replied, "Why did I do it? Mostly because I'm a Southerner and this is a problem of the South." Discussing the role of the white Southern student, she commented that it varies in different communities. "Basically, it is to aid the Negro students in whatever way they think most beneficial—to walk a picket line, to keep out of sight and pound a typewriter, to stay on campus and speak out when it's necessary."

Applications Available

The Commission which administers the scholarship is composed of church and academic leaders, including Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Last year's scholarship was divided between Miss Charlayne Hunt-

er, the first Negro student at the University of Georgia, and Arthur Smith, a Louisville sit-in leader. Applications for the 1963-64 award can be secured by writing to President Ralph Helstein, Room 1800, 608 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

Terror Reigns . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the blast hit the front of their home. The bomb, which was apparently thrown from a passing car, was more than a Molotov cocktail, as it completely demolished the whole front porch of the house. The explosive may have been dynamite.

Not Hurt

Neither Allen nor his wife was injured as they were in the rear of the home. Had they happened to be sleeping in another portion of the house, the attack could have been fatal to the couple. There appeared to be little chance that the night raiders would be found.

Homes Fired Upon

In Harmony, Mississippi, a little community near Carthage, at least nine Negro homes were fired into by passing bandits. The little cluster of Negro homes is situated in Leake County, home of Governor Ross Barnett. The shootings occurred about midnight. Newspaper reports of the incident tried to make it appear that the shots were fired by Negroes in order to attract publicity. They quoted the mayor as saying that this was apparently the reason for the shootings.

Have Evidence

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the NAACP, told the FREE PRESS, however, that the gunmen were seen by some of the victims and are known members of the community. He said the shots were not fired by Negroes. In reference to the weapons used, Evers said, "We have evidence to prove whose guns they were." Evers also said that each of the incidents that has been brought to his attention has been reported to the Justice Department.

JD To Investigate

Because of the seriousness of the incidents, Berl I. Bernhard reported to the Associated Press in Washington that he had asked the Justice Department to investigate the situations. Bernhard was especially concerned about the bombing of Dr. Allen's home in Columbus, but recognized the great possibility of injury and death resulting from any of the attacks.

How Many More?

There is no way to guess how many more instances of attacks against Negroes have occurred in this troubled time in Mississippi. Reports have also come in from around Jackson that packs of cars still rove through Negro neighborhoods pitching rocks at homes as they passed. Much of this activity will never reach the public.

Comments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

by Judge Horton of Hinds county favoring the urban areas will be put into effect.

In the process of passing a measure that can only be considered ridiculous — because it only slightly increases the proportion of representation of the house and gives the smallest county the same voice as the largest in the Senate—the legislators did have some humorous (pitiful) moments.

One of the lawmakers from a rural county began making an oration at the top of his lungs (with gestures) about how this particular bill for reapportionment was all right because there would always be white congressmen elected from his county. Although he came near to ruining the microphone with his exclamations, someone in the rear of the House chamber shouted out, "Louder, louder," as if he could not hear.

Another congressman was trying to point out how it was quite fair to have more than one representative from some of the sparsely populated counties. Some one else suggested that under such a plan Hinds County, with a large population, would have many more than 10 representatives. When pressed, he merely said, "cut 'em off," suggesting that the most populous county have only nine or 10 representatives. With that he sat down. This was explanation enough in a house where Hinds has three votes for its 187,000 people and Benton has 1½ votes for its 7,723 people.

It was really good to see that the Colonial bakers won their contract settlement without a strike. Because of the settlement, we did not have to temporarily stop buying that good union bread. No doubt, the unity of the workers in not accepting the company offer until it met their demands brought the company to terms quicker and more painlessly.

As one drives about town now, the Confederate flags are somewhat less conspicuous. Are they made of a poor material and wearing out, or are the people less proud of them now than they were a week ago. (Let's hope.) Or are they put away until game time comes again and everybody can choose up sides.

Separating of the flags that played such an important part in arousing the people, I overheard one frightened mother telling her young boy to take the American flag off of his bicycle for a while. Just imagine, 1962, and it is sometimes unsafe for a youngster to wave an American flag in the U. S.

Meredith Holds . . .

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would have some reason for their ill feelings against him.

Aaron Henry, to whom the statements were attributed, made the following statement available to the FREE PRESS.

"We are concerned with the indignation expressed by Mr. Meredith to the reported press story that he was "hand picked, selected or chosen" by the NAACP to break the integration barrier at the University of Mississippi.

"The facts are that Mr. Meredith had applied to the University of Mississippi for admission as a student and had been turned down; he sought the legal aid of the NAACP to help secure his right to enter the university. This assistance was given.

"Other students may seek the assistance of the NAACP if their own attempts to enroll at the University of Mississippi as well as other institutions of higher learning are denied them.

"The NAACP is willing and ready to aid whoever is qualified and desires our assistance."

John Morsell, speaking for the national office of the NAACP, said that it was Mr. Meredith who asked for assistance including legal counsel if it become necessary. The local papers sought to sensationalize the situation, however, with the headline, "Meredith Blasts Army, NAACP."

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