

## RFK Calls Barnett Liar; Files Charges In Court

### Where Stand: Nov. 6

It is election time in Mississippi. Normally a newspaper spends most of its editorial space pointing out the reasons why people ought to vote for the candidates of its particular choice. Because of our liberal point of view, we endorse candidates and issues that stand for liberal politics.

The only major issue before the state is reapportionment. Although we firmly believe that reapportionment is badly needed in Mississippi, we feel that SCR-101 will only increase the inequality of representation in proportion to population in the state legislature. We must stand against the amendment to the Mississippi Constitution which proposes to reapportion the state.

Among those candidates running for office, we see none that stand for our platform as stated on our editorial page. By the next election, we hope that (1) we will be more familiar with the political make-up of Mississippi government; (2) there will be a larger number of candidates and issues which will more nearly represent the views of this paper; and (3) and most important to effecting No. 2—there will be many times more liberal people registered so that they can vote. We shall strive, as we can, and you let us, towards these ends.

### Justice Dept. Says That Gov. Promised To Accept Meredith

The Justice Department has accused Governor Barnett of lying about the result of phone conversations with Attorney General Robert Kennedy. According to the Justice Department, Barnett promised to maintain order with state and local police when James Meredith registered at the University of Mississippi; however, Kennedy charged, "We believed him, we trusted he would keep his word, but unfortunately the highway patrol was withdrawn at a crucial point during the rioting."

#### Made Arrangements

While the people of Mississippi were being told continuously that no Negro would be permitted to enter the University, "conversations were being held with me making arrangements for Meredith to enter at Oxford," declared the Attorney General.

These charges were made in a memorandum filed with the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans to aid the Court in deciding what sanctions it will impose on the Governor as a result of his citation for contempt.

#### Without Foundation

The brief, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, asserted that "The denial of any arrangements between the Governor and the United States for the entrance of Mr. Meredith on the campus on Sunday, September 30, is without foundation.

The precise issue before the court is not how the state police in fact acted at night, but what instructions the Governor had then and has since given the state police, not only with respect to the maintenance of law and order, but also with reference to the various proclamations."  
(Continued on Page 2)



Famed comedian Dick Gregory will entertain at the free public rally which closes the Mississippi NAACP's annual conference. He will appear at the Masonic Hall, 2:30 Sunday, November 4.

## GREGORY HEADS SPEAKERS AT 17th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Nationally famous entertainer

Dick Gregory will bring his wit to Jackson this Sunday at 2:30 in a free public meeting at the Masonic Temple, on Lynch Street. Gregory will make his appearance as part of the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference begins Thursday evening and will close with the mass meeting at which Gregory is scheduled to appear.

#### Was Dishwasher

The comedian, who rocketed to stardom from a dishwashing job, exclaims in his typical style, "Makes you wonder. When I left St. Louis, I was making five dollars a night. Now I'm getting \$5,000.00 a week — for saying the same things out loud that I used to say under my breath."

Known for his ability to laugh at himself, Gregory writes some of his best in a book entitled "From the Back of the Bus."

### Clarksdale Teacher Sues

A suit was filed last Saturday in federal court by Mrs. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale as a result of the city's failure to renew her school teaching contract. She claims that the renewal was denied because she and her husband are active in civil rights in that Delta city.

#### Jackson College Grad

Mrs. Henry has had 10 years' experience teaching school. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Jackson State College and did graduate work at Atlanta University.

He says, "I have a lot of fun in the summer time. People come up, slap me on the back and I say, 'Watch it! My sunburn!'"  
(Continued On Page 3)

### Conference Will Discuss South's Rural Problems

Mississippi farmers, sharecroppers and anyone else concerned with rural problems are invited to attend a North Carolina conference aimed at securing "A Better Life for Farm Families," November 14-16.

The conference will investigate the practical steps which low income families can take to remain on the land and earn a decent living, to obtain other jobs near home, or to learn skills needed to get work elsewhere.

#### All Invited

Farmers, educators, and members of church, civic, labor, fraternal and business groups are invited to meet with government and private agency experts who will attend the conference at Franklinton Center in Bricks, North Carolina.

The fees of \$2 for registration and \$13 for room and board may be reduced if assistance is required. Interested people should write to the National Sharecroppers Fund, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, New York.

### Ex-Ole Miss Editor Speaks Out Against 'False Impressions'

In an article that recently appeared in the Harvard Law Record entitled, "Ole Miss 'Rebels' want peace" James L. Robertson, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, stands up for the majority of the students who he believes were misrepresented by the press. Robertson, last year's editor of the Ole Miss daily newspaper, states that "A few well-placed front-page pictures, plus the journalist's instinctive ability to seek out the rabble-rousers who will be found on any college campus, has given a false impression of the temperament of the students at Ole Miss."

Robertson says that although most of the students are segregationists, "only a small but vocal minority follow Governor"  
(Continued On Page 4)

### Union's Organizer Risks Intimidation

A union organizer was the target of shot gun blasts near Blue Mountain, Miss., the night of October 24. Ray Smithhart, field representative for the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, told a special FBI investigator that his car was hit by about 200 shot gun pellets as he was returning from a union organizing meeting in Ripley.

#### Union Organizer Threatened

Smithhart reported to Tupelo law enforcement officers that he has received repeated threats in the last few weeks and that, at one time, a car attempted to force his automobile off the road.

Workers of the Ripley Shoe Company are meeting in an effort to organize a union in their plant, an affiliate of the Bilt-Rite Shoe Corporation.

## COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

The extreme emotionalism against the federal government that was worked up over the Meredith situation is now giving way to some interesting responses. For a careful analysis of how much Mississippi depends upon the federal government, check the reprint by Phil Mullen, Association Editor of the Madison County Herald in Canton, Mississippi.

Oliver Emmerich of the McComb Enterprise-Journal also takes note of the dependence

this poorest of all states has on the federal purse strings. In his column he points out:

Last year the people of Mississippi paid \$241 million to the federal government. From the federal government this same year, 1961, the people of Mississippi received \$597 million.

Last year the federal government paid every man, woman and child in Mississippi roughly \$25 per month.

This means that the average Mississippi family of four receives  
(Continued on Page 4)

### New Series On Family

Watch in next week's Mississippi FREE PRESS for the first of a series of four articles on the needs of children within the home. This series, done exclusively for the FREE PRESS and Mississippians, is written by Jeanne Elizabeth Beattie who has taught and lectured on the subject of family health for many years.

The series deals with ways to understand and handle the problems of our growing children.



WE STAND FOR . . .

- GOOD GOVERNMENT
- HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS
- BETTER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
- SOCIAL JUSTICE . . . IN MISSISSIPPI

# Editorial Page

## For Good Government

You will notice that an addition to our editorial page has appeared—a platform printed in the uppermost part of this column. We are attempting to clarify for our readers what we believe in.

The first of the four planks, "good government" perhaps seems vague. Isn't everybody for good government and what does it mean? It is sometimes difficult to tell if all concerned truly want good government, but clearly there are different interpretations of what it means.

Government is one of the most difficult things to discuss, because it is so complex, but the need for good government is very important in improving our state. We must attempt to clarify the subject so that we can discuss it and eventually become familiar with it.

The importance of government can be seen most easily in the highly publicized entrance of Mr. James Meredith into the University of Mississippi. Although the government is not supposed to interfere in the handling of the public education, it is obvious that it can. The governor, the legislature and the attorney general all stepped in the way of Mr. Meredith's attempt to get a better education and denied him the social justice guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

It is our feeling that a responsible government would not have interfered the way ours did.

All of the things that we stand for are intertwined in each other so that advancement in one will lead to advancement in another. But certainly, an improved government will most directly affect everything for which we stand. Good government must not interfere with, but must assist in bringing higher living standards, better educational opportunities, and social justice . . . to Mississippi.

In order to bring good government to Mississippi, the people who are dissatisfied with the way it is running must vote against the people who are in power. In order for these people to vote, they must be registered. (Of course, good government, is democratic government where all people are given the opportunity to participate in political decisions.)

Presently in our state it is difficult for many of those people who wish to improve the government to register, but only through continued attempts at registration will we be able to bring about the most vital of our planks—good government in Mississippi.

## The Effectiveness Of Unity

The success of the boycott of the Negro State Fair will not be fully realized for some time yet, but it was clear that those people who wished to make money with a segregated business, were not able to do so when the people decided to act together. There were two other possible significant outcomes of the successful boycott. In the first place, all those people who participated in the boycott have more of a feeling of pride in themselves for not accepting a "second-hand fair." And in the second place, it is not in the too distant future that the dollar will loom so large in the minds of those who run the fair that an integrated fair would not be so bad after all.

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### Fayette Leads Way

## NSF Helps Rural Areas Help Selves

By Fay Bennett  
Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund

Friday evening, October 5th, I had the pleasure of speaking to a mass meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Somerville, Tennessee. Somerville is in Fayette County, just over the line from Mississippi. The church was filled with local residents, most of them farmers—some sharecroppers, some tenant farmers—who had come at the invitation of the West Tennessee Development Company (A bi-racial group of local people made up mostly of Negroes) to hear how a plant could be brought to Fayette County to provide jobs for people no longer needed on the farm, or who were being pushed out because they registered to vote.

### Federal Men Speak

Among other speakers at the meeting were George Robinson and Joseph Gould from Washington, D. C., representing the federal government's Area Redevelopment Administration and Dr. Lewis W. Jones from Fisk University. They told how Congress had passed a law last year to help low-income areas of the country get back on their feet. Here is how it works. A local committee is set up to make plans for meeting the needs in the community. It surveys what assets are available and writes to the Area Redevelopment Administration in Washington to ask for "technical assistance." A government expert is sent down to meet with the local group and decide what can be done. These steps were followed in Fayette County, aided by a representative from the National Sharecroppers Fund, and the groundwork is now laid for bringing a plant into the area to provide employment for about 200 people. Most of the money needed for this plant is provided by the federal government in the form of a long-term, low-interest loan. Local people must put up 10% of the necessary money. This is done through buying interest-paying shares in the company at \$5 per share.

### Help Exists

The government also offers low-interest farm loans and re-training programs to people who need new skills to get jobs outside of farming. There are many people in the rural South who need this kind of help offered by their government but who do not know that these programs exist, or how to go about applying for them. In order to bring knowledge about these programs to those who need help, the National Sharecroppers Fund is sponsoring a Southern Rural Conference at Franklinton Center, Bricks, North Carolina, from November 14-16.

(Continued Next Week)

### RFK Calls . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tions, law suits and criminal proceedings and statutes which have constituted the pattern of attempted interference with the orders of this court.

### Requirement Unfulfilled

"In our view, Governor Barnett has made no sufficient showing with respect to this important requirement."

At the contempt hearings, Barnett's lawyers insisted that the Governor was told by Kennedy that U. S. armed forces would be used to protect Meredith and that it was consequently not the state's responsibility to secure law and order.

## EDITOR SAYS MISS. DEPENDS ON AID FROM FEDERAL GOVT.

By Phil Mullen  
Associate Editor  
Madison County Herald

Cussing the federal government has been a favorite pastime in Mississippi for many years, particularly the delight of the state's politicians, and now moving more and more into civic club circles.

Most of these verbal attacks are made on the racial issues, in support of Mississippi's historic and unconquerable belief in State's Rights, but much of the voluble barrage is also leveled at the federal government's spending policies, with often accusations of "creeping socialism."

One often heard remark is, "Why should we send our tax money to Washington, let some bureaucrats deduct some and then send it back to us in the form of federal programs?"

Fact about the matter is that Mississippi receives from the federal government, in aid programs, more than twice as much as it pays to the federal government in taxes.

In 1961, Mississippi paid in all federal taxes a sum of 241 million dollars. In that same year, Mississippi received from Washington a total of 597 million dollars.

If we were to deduct from our taxes, our share of the military program, which we must pay, then the ratio would be nearer to three to one.

Why is this?

### DEMOCRATIC WAY

Mississippi continues the poorest of states.

The basic tenet of a democratic form of government is to tax the wealth where it is and take the governmental benefits where they are needed.

The great concentrations of wealth are in other sections of the country. If it were not for a federal government taxing this wealth and then considering the problems of the country as a whole, then Mississippi would be shorted in many fields of need.

A good example is in veteran's benefits. Mississippi could not possibly have paid in federal taxes all the monies spent on her veterans. Why should it? Mississippi veterans helped protect and defend those great concentrations of wealth in other parts of the country as much as they did Mississippi.

Another example is in road building. For every dollar Mississippi pays in the federal gasoline tax, we get back \$1.40 in highway construction funds.

### NO ARGUMENT

This writer does not wish to enter into any argument as to what is right or wrong about the federal government's expenditures in Mississippi, but merely presents the figures below for information. Readers may find them interesting, may want to check through and decide what programs they would like to eliminate.

### FEDERAL AID PAYMENTS

In Mississippi in 1961, the federal government made the following expenditures to state and local units of government:

- Agricultural experiment stations, \$868,034.
- Agricultural extension work, \$2,088,495.
- School lunch program, \$3,526,326.
- National forests, \$727,999.
- Cooperative projects in marketing, \$86,641.
- State and private forestry cooperation, \$394,161.
- Watershed protection and flood prevention, \$1,542,000.
- Surplus commodities donated,

- \$5,843,009.
- Special School milk program, \$5,132,696.
- Removal of surplus agricultural commodities, \$5,132,696.
- Construction of federal aid highways, \$39,840,311.
- Civil defense, \$106,345.
- Cooperative vocational education, \$908,750.
- School construction and survey, \$945,015.
- Library services, \$191,340.
- Maintenance and operation of schools, \$1,245,006.
- Defense educational activities, \$313,244.
- Communicable disease activities, \$36,587.
- Tuberculosis control, \$603,621.
- Heart disease control, \$70,247.
- Construction hospital and medical facilities, \$4,582,996.
- Waste treatment works, \$621,217.
- Maternal and child health services, \$621,217.
- Services for crippled children, \$474,106.
- Child welfare services, \$310,328.
- Old age assistance, \$26,851,363.
- Aid to dependent children, \$7,865,288.
- Aid to permanently and totally disabled, \$4,357,792.
- Aid to the blind, \$2,186,576.
- Vocational rehabilitation, \$1,251,383.
- General health assistance, \$391,514.
- Mental health activities, \$89,621.
- Cancer Control, \$64,113.
- Wildlife restoration, \$273,176.
- Migratory bird conservation, \$81,921.
- Unemployment compensation, \$81,921.
- Federal airport program, \$593,263.
- Public housing, \$1,342,936.
- TVA shared revenues, \$2,352,279.
- PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUAL**
- Agricultural conservation program, \$7,525,567.
- Conservation reserve program, \$4,591,512.
- Air Force National Guard, \$1,984,495.
- Army National Guard, \$9,976,934.
- National Arthritis Institute, \$172,797.
- National Heart Institute, \$322,322.
- National Institute of Mental Health, \$117,716.
- Defense Educational activities, \$264,465.
- Unemployment compensation for veterans and federal employees, \$1,454,310.
- Temporary extended unemployment compensation, \$2,259,574.
- Atomic Energy Commission fellowship, \$40,591.
- National Science Foundation grants and awards, \$642,725.
- Veterans, readjustment and rehabilitation, \$2,978,324.
- Special Security payments, \$92,231,000.
- Federal wages to civilians, \$92,000,000.
- Veterans compensation and benefits, \$87,432,686.
- Military prime contracts, \$69,395,000.
- SOCIALISM**
- Someone has defined socialism in this country as "Something the government does to help you which does not, directly benefit me."
- Whatever is "socialistic" in the above list of federal government activities, the readers can decide for himself.
- He also might stop to think what would happen to the economy of this state if the federal government did step out of our affairs—if we did secede.



# U.N. Works To End Colonialism

One of the most explosive problems to confront the United Nations is colonialism. Under this system, European nations have in the past taken over underdeveloped areas, particularly in Africa and Asia, to exploit the raw materials and subject peoples for the benefit of businessmen back home. The Trusteeship Council was instituted to free these nations from their oppressive rulers against colonialism in the General Assembly has been carried almost unanimously.

The situation in the Congo is a recent example of United Nations action against colonialism. When troops paid by Portuguese industrial and financial interests sought to destroy the newly formed Congo Republic, a U. N. peace force under direct U. N. command was instrumental in restoring order.

### Aid To Congo

United Nations agencies helped ease crisis conditions with refugee specialists, farmers, builders, teachers, engi-

neers, mechanics, doctors and experts in sanitation, trade and finance. A training program was begun to permit Congolese citizens to take over these jobs as soon as possible.

Because of Portugal's wish to keep the Africans under control, the people of the Congo had been denied educational opportunities. At the time of independence, there were only 17 college graduates in the Congo; now, 2,400 students are receiving higher educations.

A national system of education has been created to produce the doctors, teachers, engineers and agricultural specialists that the new nation needs. The United Nations is currently seeking to integrate the secessionist province Katanga into the Congo Republic.

### Assembly Meeting Now

Now the 17th session of the

General Assembly is meeting in the United Nations building in New York. The United States' delegates to the U. N. are Ambassadors Adlai Stevenson, Arthur Dean, Francis Plimpton, Charles Yost, Philip Klutznick; Senators Albert Gore (Dem.-Tennessee) and Gordon Allott (Rep.-Colorado); Carl Rowan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; Jonathan Bingham and Mrs. Marietta Tree.

With support from people in every nation of the world, the United Nations can become a mighty force for peace and a world based on law and justice—not violence and suffering.

*Additional information on the United Nations can be secured by writing to the American Association for the United Nations, 335 East 48 Street, New York 17, New York.*

# Gregory Brings Sense Of Humor To Spark Meeting In Jackson

(Continued from Page 1)

and you'd be surprised how many apologies I get!"

### Civil War Twist

He strings on about his race. "And we love to dance—especially that new one called the Civil War Twist. The Northern part of you stands still while the Southern parts tries to secede." If someone heckles him, he'll respond. "Why you heckling me? You want some excitement? Go down to the NAACP and ask for the white washroom."

"Some people have a wonderful way of looking at things. Like the ones who hire one of us to baby sit so they can go to a Ku Klux Klan meeting."

### Pointed Heads

"And I got a surprise for you. You always see pictures of them wearing those pointed hoods? Those hoods are flat! It's their heads that are pointed."

Much of his humor has a definite point. At times his clever satire can drive the point deep in its mark. "You gotta realize," he says, "my people have

never known what job security is. . . . For instance, comes another recession and the economy has to tighten its belt—who do you think's gonna be the first notch?"

### Wilkins To Speak

The Sunday mass meeting will highlight another national figure, Roy Williams, executive secretary of the NAACP. Wilkins will be the featured speaker at the session which will close what is predicted to be the most significant Annual Conference in the state's 17 year history.

### Voting Workshops

Intensive workshops on registering and voting will be conducted, using movies for demonstration. Workshops will also be held to deal with discrimination in the schools and in employment. Additional workshops will be concerned with improving the internal structure of the organization. A Sunday morning symposium will feature Attorneys Jack Young of Jackson and Robert L. Carter of New York describing the legal aspects of the Associations programs.



Roy Wilkins, NAACP National Executive Secretary, will be the main speaker at the closing mass meeting at the Masonic Hall, Sunday, November 4.

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## Books

# THE CONFLICT OF HATRED AND HUMANITY

James Baldwin's *Notes of a Native Son* is a collection of essays which probe beneath the simplistic facade of submission and exploitation which has been the modern relationship between Negroes and whites.

Beginning with the premise that the idea of white supremacy has been the basis of western civilization, Baldwin seeks to explain its crippling effect on the personality of the Negro—and the painful search for identity which has ensued.

### Racist Culture

America's racist culture is a poison which seeks to deny and destroy the humanity of the Negro people. Baldwin declares that "the American commonwealth chooses to overlook what the Negroes are never able to forget: they are not really considered a part of it."

### Human Being

"The black man insists, by whatever means he finds at his disposal, that the white man cease to regard him as an exotic rarity and recognize him as a human being. . . . Most people are not naturally reflective any more than they are naturally malicious, and the white man prefers to keep the black man at a certain human remove because it is easier for him thus to preserve his simplicity and avoid being called to account for crimes committed by his forefathers, or his neighbors.

### Legends Created

"He is inescapably aware, nevertheless, that he is in a better position in the world than black men are, nor can he quite put to death the suspicion that he is hated by black men therefore. He does not wish to be hated, neither does he wish to change places, and at this point in his uneasiness he can scarcely avoid having recourse to those legends which white men have created about black men. . . ."

Baldwin explains, "It was impossible for Americans to accept the black man as one of themselves, for to do so was to jeopardize their status as white men. But not so to ac-

cept his was to deny his human reality, his human weight and complexity, and the strain of denying the overwhelmingly undeniable forced Americans into rationalizations so fantastic that they approached the pathological."

### Insecurity and Guilt

Insecurity and guilt, then, have combined to distort the view that white people have of Negroes. "I learned that to be a Negro meant, precisely, that one was never looked at but was simply at the mercy of the reflexes the color of one's skin caused in other people."

### Destroys Humanity

James Baldwin speaks for a new generation of Negroes who refuse to accept the myth of white supremacy in America—which is held by whites and Negroes alike and which destroys the humanity of all who share it.

"And despite the terrorization which the Negro in America endured and endures sporadically until today, despite the cruel and totally inescapable ambivalence of his status in his country, the battle for his identity has long ago been won.

### An American

"He is not a visitor to the West, but a citizen there, an American; as American as the Americans who despise him, the Americans who fear him, the Americans who love him—the Americans who became less than themselves, or rose to be greater than themselves by virtue of the fact that the challenge he represented was inescapable."

"One must never, in one's life," Baldwin counsels, "accept these injustices as commonplace but must fight them with all one's strength. This fight begins, however, in the heart . . . free of hatred and despair."

*Notes of a Native Son, James Baldwin, The Beacon Press, Beacon Hill, Boston, \$1.25. Can be borrowed from the FREE PRESS office.*

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# Letters To The Editor . . .

To the Editor:

I fully realize that the purpose of your newspaper is to advance the cause of civil liberties in the state of Mississippi and I commend you for it. However, in your issue of October 20, you have committed an error that violates all rules pertaining to newspaper editorializing.

On page two you reprint an article from a Jackson daily—"Policeman Slays Negro Motorist." On top of this piece you inserted an editorial comment "inviting readers to draw their own conclusions as to what took place." This comment is uncalled for. In the first place you are jumping to conclusions without knowing the facts. As long as any doubt exists, as it

does in this case, it is conceivably quite possible that the policeman was attacked by a "Negro Motorist." I know these things are quite unusual in Mississippi but you must admit that it is not impossible. You could have gotten your point across much more effectively if you had simply reprinted the article as is and let your readers come to the conclusion which you seek. A newspaper—a good newspaper—must trust to the intelligence of its readers and not underestimate their capacity to think. If you felt it necessary to comment on this piece you should have used your editorial column. The only place on the editorial other than the editorials for an editor to reply to a comment is in a signed column or in response to a letter. I am sure you will heed this last piece of advice and I anxiously await your reply.

Sincerely yours,  
Michael Spector  
New York, New York

We certainly appreciate comments—whether critical or otherwise—about our newspaper, provided they are sincere.

Obviously the above letter is from a sincere and sympathetic reader. He contends that we violated all the rules of newspaper editorializing. From our knowledge of the number of rules that control the editing of newspapers, we must have really produced something if it has broken all the rules. We do not feel that we have. In the first place, we do not see how we "are jumping to conclusions," when we had invited our readers to draw their own conclusions.

In the second place, we are accused of putting editorial comment where it does not belong. Page two, the editorial page of the FREE PRESS is normally devoted completely to signed comment. In this case, the note that preceded the reprint was signed by the editor.

We hope that we have spared some rules from being broken—in case we have, we again reprint another article. The names are different but otherwise it is much the same. It also appeared in a Jackson daily a few days after the other article. Often these incidents do not reach the newspapers, but are, nevertheless, commonplace. The Editor.

# Justice Dept. Seeks Injunction To Check Voter Discrimination

The Justice Department is seeking an injunction to prevent Jefferson Davis County Circuit Clerk James Daniel from discriminating against Negroes seeking to register.

In a hearing before Judge Harold Cox I. Hattiesburg, Justice Department attorney D. Robert Owen charged that "white people had been able to register with ease, but some Negroes have had to make as many as 10 trips to the clerk's office in an effort to register." The federal government declared that the number of reg-

istered Negro voters has dropped from about 1,300 to 60 since Daniel became clerk.

State Assistant Attorney General Will Wells defended Daniel and asserted that the county board of supervisors had ordered re-registration in the county because the books were poorly kept prior to 1956 and did not reflect the true situation.

Daniels, who handles all registrations himself, asserted that he required all people to take examinations and did not know that this was only necessary for new applicants.

Following the two days of hearings, October 23 and 24, Judge Cox ordered attorneys for both sides to file briefs by November 2.

## Ex-Ole Miss . . .

(Continued from Page 1)  
Barnett . . . and, unfortunately, these few are always on the scene, waving their Confederate flags whenever the cameramen appear."

On the Monday following the night of rioting, Robertson claims, "Several hundred think it is funny; several thousand do not." Although the violence has brought most students "to their senses," any danger that still exists is on the outside.

## Comments . . .

ceived from the federal government roughly \$100 per month; that the average family of six received \$150 per month; that the average family of eight received \$200 per month.

I wonder how the taxpayers of such states as New York, California, Illinois and Pennsylvania feel about the tax money they pay into the federal government for distribution to such states as our own. Is it possible that they consider this money in the category of foreign aid?

Some Mississippi editors recognize the irrationality of the anti-federal sentiments. I hope some of the people can, too.

# Negro Slain Attacking Officer

CLEVELAND—A Coahoma Negro died in the Cleveland County hospital after being shot twice by a policeman here Sunday.

Hospital authorities said Maurice Barnes, about 37, died from wounds.

Police Chief W. C. Dempsey said officer L. T. Kemp had attempted to calm the Negro who was "acting crazy." The Negro attacked Kemp, he said.

Kemp's condition was described as "moderately serious," by a hospital spokesman.

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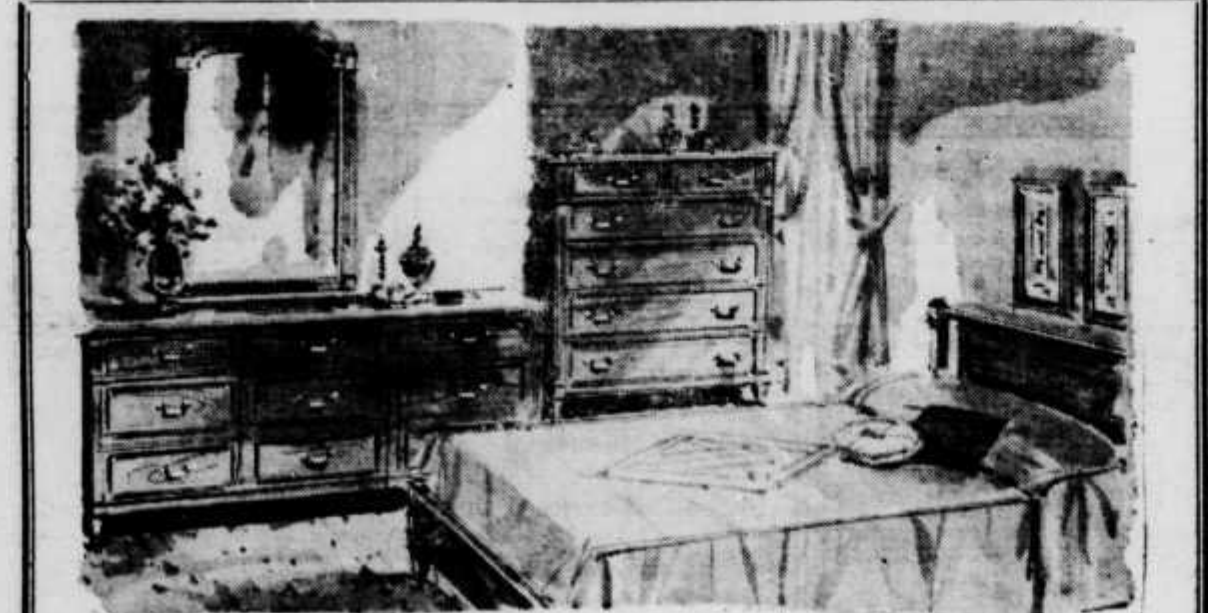
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