

Special Legislative Session Considers Reapportionment

Senate Defeats Proposal For 50 In Senate, 140 In House

The Mississippi Senate Tuesday defeated a reapportionment plan to create a 140-member House and a 50-member Senate. Supporters of the proposal failed to muster the needed 30 votes, two-thirds of the Senators present, and the plan died 26 to 18. A motion for reconsideration was introduced by Sen. Thomas Douglas of Hazelhurst.

Committee Plan

Pro-reapportionment forces in the Senate succeeded November 15 in obtaining Constitutional Committee approval for new 133-seat House and 49-seat Senate. Mississippi's present legislature contains 49 Senators and 140 Representatives, a provision of the constitution of 1890.

Committee Chairman Frank Barber of Hattiesburg unsuccessfully sought to keep the legislature in session over the week-end so that it could consider the proposal. Supporters of the plan, rejected by voters November 6, won a recess until Monday.

Proposed Senate

The Senate measure would give one Senate seat to each of the 20 most populous counties. It would also assign one seat to 22 districts comprised of two counties and five districts made up of three counties, and would grant two seats to one three-county district.

Proposed House

According to the Senate Committee plan, each county would

receive one House representative per 23,000 people. Hinds County would receive nine seats, Harrison six, Washington four and the others, three or less.

There are at least six reapportionment proposals before the House, which is dominated by rural lawmakers. At press time, the House Committee had still not acted on any of the plans.

November 14, Rep. Alton Phillips of Noxubee County failed in an attempt to get the legislature to vote to remove the suit for reapportionment from the Hinds Chancery Court. Speaker Walter Sillars of Bolivar County declared that it would be unconstitutional for the legislature to pass such a law. The suit, filed by citizens of Harrison County, resulted in Hinds Chancellor W. T. Horton's ruling that the legislature must be reapportioned according to the state's population.

Oxford Jury Attacks Federal Government

The grand jury hearing testimony about the Ole Miss riots has accused the federal government of "agitating and provoking violence." The Lafayette County jury's charge came in the wake of Judge Walter Barr's order to them to disregard evidence secured in what he termed "unlawful" Army searches.

The Oxford Judge was referring to an Army search of Baxter and Lester dormitories which occurred after a large firecracker thrown from one of the buildings exploded in the face of an MP stationed there.

No "Purpose"

The jury asserted that federal marshalls placed around the Lyceum immediately preceding Meredith's entrance "served

(Continued on Page 3)

Workers Want Union

Workers at two Greenville plants overwhelmingly voted their approval of union representation last week.

Employees of the International Vegetable Oil Company voted 39 to 1 to have the International Chemical Workers Union, AFL-CIO, act as their bargaining agent. The Union won an election at the Southern Cotton Oil Company, a subsidiary of Hunts Feeds, by a total of 40 to 7.

Further information was unavailable at press time.

Miss. Union Leader Attacks Hate Group

Clarksdale Woman Fined For Striking Her Male Attacker

Miss Willie Griffin of Clarksdale was convicted November 13 for defending herself from a male attacker. Miss Griffin was arrested by city officials and fined \$202 in City Court. Upon her release, she was arrested by County authorities on the same charges and tried and fined an additional \$100. No action was taken against her attacker.

Miss Griffin has been active in the Clarksdale voter registration drive and is an employee of the Fourth Street Drug Store.

The young women's arrest sparked Clarksdale citizens' determination to continue their boycott of downtown stores begun in November, 1961. The Coahoma County NAACP is providing transportation for people who wish to buy items not available in stores in the Negro section. It declared that it would take people to towns "where Negroes are treated as customers and not as boys, girls, uncles, aunts, preachers, niggers, etc., and are employed beyond the level of pushing a broom or a dust mop."

A "Celebration of the Boycott Movement" is scheduled for Wednesday night, November 28 at the Chapel Hill M.B. Church. Clarksdale citizens promise that "the boycott will go on until the downtown merchants agree to employ us and treat us courteously."

Calls Chronicle Labor's Friend; All Advertising Accounts Return

The president of the Mississippi Labor Council, AFL-CIO, Claude Ramsey of Franklin Creek, made a speech to the Pascagoula Metal Trades Council two weeks ago—the first public statement opposing the terrorist group which formed to put the Pascagoula Chronicle out of business.

The speech made clear to the working men that the Chronicle was a friend. He also noted that any disturbance caused by bigotry may result in the cancelling of federal contracts and would throw many men out of work.

Begin Criminal Contempt Action Against Governor

The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has ordered the Justice Department to institute criminal contempt proceedings against Governor Barnett and Lt. Governor Johnson.

Criminal contempt charges seek punishment for past violations of a court order. Barnett and Johnson are accused of defying the federal court order to permit James Meredith to register at the University of Mississippi. The Governor appeared surprised by the court move and remarked, "I hadn't dreamed of it."

Both men already face jail and daily fines of \$10,000 and \$5,000 for their convictions of civil contempt. Civil contempt seeks to force compliance with a court order and imposes penalties which continue until the order is obeyed.

The group that Ramsey spoke out against was formed more than a month ago as the Jackson County Citizens Emergency Unit. The group stated that it would cope with hurricanes, fires, and other disasters. The first disaster approached by the group turned out to be the existence of the Moss Point-Pascagoula Chronicle, edited by Ira Harkey.

Supports Union Efforts

The hate group was formed after Harkey attacked Gov. Barnett's actions in the Meredith crisis; its backing appears to come particularly from people connected with industry which does not want the working force to become organized. The Chronicle has supported the workers' efforts; it appears that some of the resistance to the newspaper has come from people who want to see it stop supporting labor.

Since the group was formed, shotgun blasts have shattered

(Continued on Page 4)

Justice Dept. Wins Suit To See Voter Records

The Justice Department was granted the right to examine voter registration records in Hinds, Madison and Lauderdale counties by a federal appeals court decision November 16. The court set aside a September ruling by U. S. District Judge Harold Cox which had granted a delay in a court order to open the records.

The Justice Department told the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals that the state had failed to prove that an inspection of the records would do irreparable harm to the registrars.

Hinds circuit clerk H. T. Ashford claimed that he had not been told of any charges of improper actions in his role as registrar.

Both Canton registrar L. F. Campbell and Lauderdale registrar Preston P. Coleman stated that the court order will force them to open their records for federal inspection.

COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

When I asked the librarian in the periodical department of the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library if they had either the Jackson Daily News or the Clarion-Ledger, she looked at me in surprise and asked why. I told her that I saw papers from nearly every capital in the country, but none from Jackson.

I was then told that the papers were purchased for the library because of their high quality. Then I said, "Oh."

When I was in Ohio, a couple of weeks ago, many of the people were shocked to find that I was from Mississippi. They wondered what it was like in "that place." I tried to tell

them that it was not as bad as they apparently envisioned it, but it is not too hard to see that with this kind of image of our state, not many industries are going to be eager to come to Mississippi.

Over at the Capital building the other day, one of our state Senators showed signs of being intoxicated by the juice of the Magnolia, but a fellow Senator straightened him out. The lawmaker asked if it would be in order to introduce a resolution calling for the impeachment of the President. His colleague's answer was that it would not be worth the paper it was printed on.

WE STAND FOR . . .

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BETTER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
SOCIAL JUSTICE . . . IN MISSISSIPPI

Editorial Page

Better Attitude For Better Altitude

The view that greets the visitor as he approaches Atlanta from the air is highlighted by several tall, modern buildings. The visitor immediately has the impression that he is landing in a prosperous city. The Atlanta airport, which covers a tremendous expanse, has one of the nation's most modern terminal buildings and the impression of prosperity is increased.

Although these structures represent only the superficial Atlanta, they correctly suggest that the city has made terrific strides in the last few years. In fact, Atlanta has made so much progress, that, back in Mississippi, one often hears Georgia referred to as a "Yankee state." The population has grown tremendously with the prosperity in contrast to the decrease in population taking place in our state, with very little increase in prosperity.

The difference seems to be that Atlantans have subdued their emotionalism and concentrated on the issues that bring about progress. It seems that they have been more concerned with improving the situation rather than just keeping the other fellow down.

Bill Mauldin, cartoonist for the St. Louis Dispatch, captured on his drawing board the message that the South must learn, but which it makes such an effort to avoid. Mauldin shows a Southern cracker riding on the shoulders of a rural Negro. The Negro is carrying the other man and his shotgun through shoulder deep swamp. The cracker's legs are also in the swamp water. The Negro is observing, "You ain't gaining much altitude by holding me down."

Atlanta has gone beyond the old system of landowner-hand, rich-poor. Atlantans have encouraged new business and industry to come to their city and have made sure that they contributed to the community rather than exploited it.

Workers are fairly compensated for their labors. In turn, they turn their wages back into the community by purchasing goods and services, thereby adding to the prosperity of others in the community and so on around the circle.

When Georgia changed its ancient and unfair county unit system of voting, the great number of people who had profited from the progressive ideas of Atlanta were able to make their force felt in state elections. As a result, the state will be led by men much more interested in gaining altitude than in keeping someone else in the swamp.

The tall buildings that grace Atlanta symbolize some of the altitude that one city in the Deep South has reached. Lets hope that Jackson can follow its example and set the pace for progress in the rest of Mississippi.

The Big Lie

Not since Nazi Germany has the Big Lie been used with such effectiveness as here in Mississippi. Local newspapers and pressure groups appear to have completely brainwashed a large number of Mississippians into believing an incredibly false version of what happened the night James Meredith came to Ole Miss.

Recently a county judge and jury aimed virulent attacks at the federal government, charging it with provoking the Sunday night riot. The FREE PRESS and other newspapers throughout the nation, who are not tied to the vested interests of segregation, reported how students and outsiders, inflamed by professional racists, attacked U. S. marshals at the Lyceum.

A special correspondent for the FREE PRESS told how state highway patrolmen deliberately egged on the rioters, how they ignored armed men who poured into the University.

Oxford Judge Barr's instruction to the jury to disregard evidence secured by the Army's search shows his lack of integrity as a jurist; he has degraded his office by repeating the lies and distortions of the segregationists.

The army investigation followed an attack on one of the guards outside Meredith's dormitory; the search turned up a store of hidden arms. In the wake of two killings—and the threat of more—the army's job is made more difficult by men who seek to shelter those who would provoke new bloodshed.

Hitler proved that when you make a lie big enough and shout it loud enough, people will begin to believe it. This, regrettably, has come true in Mississippi.

From Pascagoula

Editor Thanks Gulf Folk Who Opposed Terrorists

The Pascagoula Chronicle has been the target of a terrorist group which formed, with the support of the sheriff, to put the liberal paper out of business. Editor Ira Harkey wrote the following editorial entitled "Steaming as before, says the Chronicle."

The Chronicle staff will forever be grateful to the hundreds of gentle Jackson countians who quietly offered support to them during the past month.

These people waited in vain for some expression from their political leaders, some word of opposition to the hate group that had been organized under auspices of our sheriff.

Labor Leader Spoke

But the politicians abdicated their responsibility—chickened out is a more active although less delicate way of putting it—and it was not until Claude Ramsay of Jackson County, head of the state labor federation, issued his statement of last week, that anyone but the Chronicle joined the battle against hate.

Many good people have asked us what have been the effects of the attack on us. We are happy to report that, as of now, the Chronicle is still sailing under a full head of steam carrying a full cargo of advertising. There was one week, however, when we thought damage had been done. Two customers cancelled their ad contracts, three others we discovered had dropped out so quietly that we had not noticed their going. Last week, the latter three suddenly came back and the former two announced they were on the way back to the pages of the Chronicle. Although we have our opinions, of course, we will never know beyond doubt what exactly caused the drop out.

We do know beyond doubt, however, that just as spite and hate will never build a going concern, spite and hate will not sink an enterprise that is honestly run and supplies a genuine need.

Buy Spare . . .

We know something else, too. That Paspoint businessmen and merchants are intelligent enough to realize that when they buy space in the Chronicle they are buying only that — space — plus the guaranteed

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the past few weeks, the FREE PRESS has received several letters containing checks for more than one subscription and directing the money be used to purchase subscriptions for those Mississippians for whom money comes very hard. We have been able to find many, many people who want to regularly receive the paper, but who cannot afford the subscription price. Contributions for this purpose are greatly appreciated. The following is one of several such letters:

To the Editor:

Please find the enclosed check for a subscription to your fine newspaper. I used to live in Mississippi and know very well the importance of fair news coverage. I also know that there are many Mississippians, who cannot find the wherewithall to pay for a subscription. Please use the remaining twenty dollars to buy subscriptions for five Mississippians. Keep up the good work.

(Mrs.) Betty Henderson
Chicago

Close Up: Voter Registration

The Bad Check Case - II

Bob Moses brings FREE PRESS readers a close up of the voter registration campaigns that are currently being carried on in the Mississippi Delta.

Unlike most of the registration workers, Bob Moses is not a Mississippian. He came here a year ago in order to see what it was like, living here in Mississippi. He was astounded by what he found and aroused by the importance of the vote in changing the situation. He is now the head of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations.

Eighth In A Series
By Bob Moses

The county attorney indicated he was ready to begin and the Justice of the Peace called the room to order. Jeff Surney was made to sit in front of the judge's desk, in front of his children, quiet now, huddled on the bench, in front of his wife, tense still, swaying in silence, back and forth.

I asked for permission to speak for Mr. Surney and was summarily refused by the prosecuting attorney, with a weak echo by the 'Judge.'

There was a sudden ripple in the room as two white lawyers from the Civil Rights Commission staff entered.

Couldn't Speak

I asked again for permission to represent Mr. Surney: "If it please the court . . ." But the county attorney repeated that it did not please the court, the 'Judge' mumbled his agreement and the 'trial' began:

Mr. Travis Edwin Bowen testified that Jeff Surney gave him a check in payment for two tires on March 26, 1962; that he wrote the check and Jeff signed it; and that he delivered to Jeff two tires and sent the check to Mr. Britt the same day.

Mr. Parker Britt testified that he had endorsed the check and the bank of Ruleville had stamped on the back that the party concerned did not have an account at the bank.

Mr. Surney did not testify or cross-examine the witnesses.

Found Guilty

The 'Judge' deliberated with the county attorney, Mr. Surney was found guilty and bound

paid circulation of the Chronicle. They are not buying the editor of the Chronicle or his opinions. Any more than when we buy a suit from Thad Brumfield, a shirt from Gordon Brent or an auto from Ralph Weaver or Jim Harvey, we expect Thad Brumfield, Gordon Brent, Jim Harvey and Ralph Weaver henceforth to agree with us on matters political and economic and to alter the policies of their businesses to conform with our ideas of proper management.

. . . Not Opinions

If and when the Chronicle starts selling its opinions, the customers will pay a heck of a lot more for them than they now pay for ad space.

But enough of that. We started out here to write a thank-you note to Chronicle readers and advertisers and we will now get to the point:

Thank you, Chronicle readers and advertisers.

over for \$500.00 to the circuit court, where he will meet trial in March.

Then the questions began pounding in my mind:

Why didn't Mr. Britt tell Mr. Surney as soon as the check bounced? Mr. Surney says he kept a charge account for his gas with Mr. Britt, paying between \$20 and \$25 cash every month.

Mr. Surney showed me a statement for two tires he bought on August 15, on credit from Mr. Britt. He paid \$20.00 on this bill on August 31st. Were these the two tires Mr. Britt was referring to? If so, why were the checks dated February and March?

Different Signatures

When we went to visit Mr. Surney before his trial, while he was in jail at Indianola, we saw two checks: One for Feb. as well as one for March. The deputy sheriff, Mr. Bradley, commented to Charles Cobb and myself that the signature on the February check didn't look like Jeff's. Why didn't the prosecuting attorney present the February check for trial last month?

What is the meaning of Mr. Parker Britt's statement to Mrs. Surney? She told us he said to her in the present of two other ladies from Ruleville, that if Jeff paid him for the two checks, he'd let the tires go. But if this is so, why didn't Mr. Britt say something before, since the checks were received in February and March.

Britt Forced

He told her that it hurt him to do this, that if it had just been somebody else but Jeff he wouldn't have cared. He said he knew Jeff and his children, but that Jeff must have been misled. He said Jeff had taken sides with the Communists and gone down and registered, that what he, Mr. Britt, did, he was forced to do, they made him do it.

Jeff Surney, his wife and children, come from the depths of the Delta Feudal system, signing for a dimension of Freedom.

Mississippi Rocking

Mississippi is rocking on her toes, swaying back and forth. I wonder what would happen if all the Negroes in Mississippi began to sing? What would Governor Barnett do then? Nothing. I know he wouldn't do anything. He is a small man in any case: surrounded and made obsolete by the inverted commas of history. Now we are in need of some "Rebels," some "Damn young smart white folks."

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Book On Jim Crow Points Out Key To Southern Freedom

DISCRIMINATION, by Wallace Mendelson, Prentice-Hall Publishers, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, paperback, \$1.95, 175 pages.

By Lucy Komisar

At the heart of the problem is "the peculiar economic dependence of Negro 'croppers' and tenant-farmers in the doomed old Southern black-belt setting."

With this truth as a springboard, one brief section of *Discrimination*, by Wallace Mendelson, discusses a significant survey of eight Southern states made by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission in 1959. In that year eight states had 158 counties with Negro majorities; in 51, less than 3% were registered to vote.

A sample of 17 non-voting counties included six in Mississippi (Carroll, DeSoto, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, and Tate), three in South Carolina, two in Alabama and Louisiana, and one each in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. A comparison with four voting counties in Louisiana, Georgia and Virginia revealed some meaningful statistics.

Cotton Counties

The counties where Negroes were not registered were predominantly agricultural, based on cotton; most Negro farmers were sharecroppers highly dependant upon white landlords and store keepers. However, two counties with diversified crop systems and some industry showed higher incomes for Negroes.

In an analysis of the voting counties, the Civil Rights Commission found that three were primarily industrial, and Negroes were thus less vulnerable to white economic pressure.

Even in Hancock, Georgia, a cotton county where Negroes

voted, the percentage of Negro-owned farms was 40% higher than in the 15 non-voting cotton counties; and, the farms were more than twice as large.

Political Influence

The political influence of Negroes reflected their voting power and economic independence. Except in Hancock, white candidates sought the support of Negro voters; in two counties Negroes ran for offices—and in one, they sometimes won.

The gap between Negro and white educational standards was less in the voting counties, and, except in Hancock, employment opportunities were greater. The four counties, with Hancock trailing, included records of Negroes serving as justices of the peace, participating on juries and holding positions of law enforcement (though only permitted to arrest Negroes). In the non-voting counties, Mendelson remarks that, basically, the "only service rendered by Negroes in the courts of justice is janitorial."

Vote and Economic Control

In short, Mendelson decisively illustrates that with the vote and power over their own economic destinies, Negroes can begin to combat the oppression which scars their lives.

The major part of *Discrimination* is a brief survey of the basic areas in which unfair practices flourish: voting, education, employment, housing and police cruelty. It is a useful introduction for the large section of the public which remains unaware of the extent of Jim Crow in the U. S. However, individuals who seek information in depth about any of these sectors should refer to the Civil Rights Commission's original report, published in five volumes (voting, education, housing, employment and justice).

The Importance Of The Family Group

This week the FREE PRESS begins the third of four very important articles dealing with the needs of children as they grow up. The FREE PRESS is proud to have this series written by Jeanne Beattie. All parents or someday-parents are encouraged to clip and save these articles. They may help your family to be closer and happier.

By Jeanne Beattie
Third In A Series

Last week we discussed the need we all have to feel respected as a person and suggestions of two ways to give this to a child. We also all have an inner need to feel that we belong to a group of people. For a child, this group is first his family. He wants to feel a pride in his mother and father and brothers and sisters and grandparents. He longs to be a real part of this family group.

It is easier for some of us parents to give the first child this feeling and forget to work out ways to give it to the later ones. We can build up pride in members of the family by talking about sweet considerate things that each one does. "Wasn't it nice and thoughtful of Daddy to remember to bring you the fish hooks you wanted" is a good way to show love and respect for dad, for surely every father does some little thoughtful act that can be mentioned. This also makes father feel happier that he is included in the family.

When all the older children have gone away to school in the morning, you can turn to your little one at home and say—"I'm so glad that you are home to keep Mama company." If a brother or sister is successful, we can talk about their success with pride.

But Be Careful

But we must be very careful not to suggest to one child that he should copy the behavior and have the same successes as another child. If Susie does well in her arithmetic at school, we can speak about it with pride, but also remember to later mention how well Sam can saw wood—or something else that she does well. This lets each child feel needed and accepted in the family. Our pride in each one must be different, for each child wants to be like himself and not just like his brother or sister.

A Family Needs Rules

Every group needs rules to go by. The family needs rules that every member feels are just. Every family must make its own rules. Perhaps one can write them out and post them so that everyone knows just what they are.

Family Jobs

Members of a family need jobs that are fitting for each one. Rules and jobs can teach children the idea of responsibility. A small child can set the table, but an older child would enjoy decorating the table with leaves or flowers, or perhaps make the biscuits.

If a teenage daughter is wish-



ing for a coat, why not ask her to sit down with her parents and go over the family budget together and see whether it can be worked out. Or a boy, who is taking a part time job might be wondering if he should pay all of the money or only part of it into the family funds. Why not ask him to sit down and go over the family expenses and income and see which would be the best plan.

Show Honor

This lets our child know that we honor their judgement and want it. They feel that they are a real part of the family. Also they will understand the problems that we parents face in making the money stretch.

Accepting Suggestions

There are other ways that we can show our acceptance of our children.

If a young boy rushes into the kitchen and says breathlessly, "Can't we have a picnic tonight. It is so pretty out," his mother can reply—"That would be fun let's ask your father." So they plan it then if they can, or, maybe it must be saved for another time. But the suggestion has been accepted and talked about and the child feels that his opinions are helpful for family fun.

Feeling Needed

Or a mother comes home to find that Mary has not only cleaned the house as she was asked, but has made a special bouquet of flowers for the table. If the Mother says—"Look at those flowers, aren't they beautiful! And the house looks so good. What a sweet daughter we have," how good Mary will feel and how much more willing to do "extras" that she is not asked to do. She feels needed in the family.

Must Ask Why

When rules are not kept and jobs are not done, a parent must ask himself and the child, "Why did you break that rule?" Or, "why did you not do that job?" Then we, as parents, must listen to what they have to say. After the subject has been discussed and the parent has pointed out the harm that

was done to the family, the parent must decide what action to take. Perhaps it is the first mistake, and so he decides to give him a second chance.

If it has been repeated, perhaps a privilege must be taken away or some other appropriate discipline imposed. But, let us act firmly and justly without nagging. We parents must always be looking for ways to guide our children to do right without having to use the fear of punishment.

Being Needed

When we can give them the feeling of being needed they will take the responsibility of their jobs much more readily. When children feel that their efforts for the family are appreciated and necessary, they will develop real loyalty to the family group.

When a boy is fixing a broken step of the porch he can think to himself—"Ma, or Pa, will be pleased if I can make this right," or a teenager who makes a surprise for her Dad can feel, while she is working on it—"Dad will love this."

Perhaps a boy calls home to say—"I can't get back when I said I would." It is fine if he hears at the other end of the phone—"O.K. and thanks for calling. When do you plan to be back?"

Won't Forsake

With a response like this, it becomes a joy for children to be "responsible" with their parents. This sort of joy makes them feel proud and pleased that they belong to this particular family. Children who feel that they are a helpful part of the family will never forsake their family.

The next of the series will discuss a child's need for new experiences and the joy that parents can find in helping children to have these adventures.

Oxford Jury . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

no useful purpose," and stated that he had been "housed in a university dormitory in direct opposition to the university's orders."

The grand jury also declared that U.S. Marshal James McShane's order to fire tear gas was unnecessary and done to incite a riot; they commended the Mississippi Highway Patrol for its part in the riots and charged that U.S. Marshals had inflicted "cruel and inhuman acts of violence" on students and others on the scene.

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Miss. Union Leader . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the front windows of the Chronicle office three times. No one has been injured during any of the shootings.

Official Concerned

In his speech, Ramsey noted that James Moran, an official of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, is also alarmed about the hate group, with its racial overtones. Ramsey told his audience, "Mr. Moran has good cause for concern. Practically every ship produced by this company is subsidized to some degree by federal funds. A racial disturbance can cause this company to lose future contracts. It necessarily follows that this in turn would mean the jobs of many of our members."

Must Defend Paper

Ramsey emphasized: "It is important that we come to the defense of the Chronicle."

In a front page editorial, the Chronicle stated that five advertisers had cancelled their contracts, apparently as a result of the terrorist group. The editorial said that all of these accounts are either back with the paper or say that they are coming back.

(A reprint of the Chronicle editorial appears on page two.)

Memphis Meet Will Discuss Democracy

As a college student in the space age of the 1960's, ask yourself three questions: "What has been the historic role of the South in the development of the democratic concept in America? Can the South now make a unique contribution to the democratic ideal? Must students share leadership responsibility for the future of the South?"

These are the key questions which will provoke discussion at an Intercollegiate Workshop set for Memphis, Saturday, December 1. James McBride Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council, will keynote the Conference with an address on "The Search for Southern Identity."

Past And Future

Dabbs is slated to deal with the assets and liabilities of the past and the problems and promises of the future. Students from Jackson and Memphis colleges will conduct workshops to discuss the questions raised by his talk.

Registration is free and will be held from 8 to 9 a.m. at Westminster House on the campus of Memphis State University. The Workshop will end at 5 p.m.

Mississippians Attend Session On Improving Life For Farmers

Sevcteen Mississippians traveled 450 miles to attend a conference entitled, "A Better Life for Farm Families." The three day conclave, sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund, was held in a rural atmosphere 80 miles west of Durham, North Carolina.

The conference brought together farmers from all parts of the South and representatives of the various organizations that are interested in advancement for rural Southerners. Officials representing agencies of the government that serve the farmer also attended the meeting.

Purpose Of Conference

In the past decade, over four million Southern farmers have been uprooted from their homes. The continuing decline of opportunities in small scale farming and the lack of alternative employment in rural areas have forced many families off the land without the means to better their lives elsewhere. The conference was called to discuss what practical steps rural families can take to remain in farming, to obtain other employment near their homes, or to gain skills necessary to secure permanent jobs elsewhere.

Problems Not New

The Mississippi delegation, which was the largest besides the group from host state, North Carolina, arrived too late to hear the keynote address by Dr. Lewis W. Jones of Fisk University entitled, "Plowing the Row Again." His talk noted that the problems of the South's transition from a declining one crop economy to other forms of permanent employment are not new problems but that progress can be made by examining the available tools represented by the personnel at the conference.

Government Programs

Throughout the course of the conference, the delegates were

introduced to the many programs that the federal government has designed expressly for the changing rural economy. The programs included research assistance and long term loans for community redevelopment leading to more jobs; training programs to enable people to qualify for skilled jobs; and the different loan programs available through the Farmers Home Administration.

It was necessary for the conference delegates to discuss problems of implementing the programs in the face of hostile local supervisors. Most Federal programs are handled by local officials.

Need For Education

Looking into the crystal ball, C. E. Bishop, head of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics at North Carolina State College, suggested that most vital to progress in the rural South is education. He said that the South was going to have to pay the price for high standard education or it was going to have to remain in its poor condition.

Miss. Wants Own Conf.

Tentative plans were laid in the Mississippi state workshop

Clear Jackson Woman Of Disorderly Conduct

A Jackson business women was acquitted on a disorderly conduct charge made last June when she refused to heed the order of restaurant employees at the Memphis airport.

Mrs. Thelma Sanders, who operates Sanders Womens Apperel Shop on Farish Street, said that she had entered the airport resturant while awaiting a plane to Jackson. When she sat down, another man who was already at the table objected. Mrs. Sanders remained seated while several retaurant employees tried to have her wait for another table.

Right To Seat

Mrs. Sanders maintained that she had a right to her seat in the desegregated restaurant. The management later called the police who took her to court where she was booked for disorderly conduct. In the trial last week, the judge acquitted Mrs. Sanders because of insufficient evidence.

for a similar conference on a state-wide basis. The National Sharecroppers Fund promised its support in securing the speakers for the meeting.

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