

Pickers Attempt To Disqualify Judge Cox

Jackson Boycott Continued

Six picketers arrested last month seconds after they began a demonstration calling for a boycott of Capitol Street merchants have filed a petition asking U. S. District Judge Harold Cox to disqualify himself from considering their case. Cox, who is slated to hear their petition aimed at removing the cases from municipal to federal court, is charged with being biased against the petitioners.

The paper, filed December 28 in federal court, charges that Cox's "antipathy toward those who oppose racial segregation" prejudices him and makes him unfit to rule on the case.

Sponsored By Eastland

The request points out that Cox was sponsored for the federal judgeship by Senator James Eastland, "an outspoken advocate of racial segregation," and has been praised for helping "to preserve Mississippi traditions" by segregationist Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson.

When Cox was chairman of the Hinds County Democratic Executive Committee, declare the petitioners, he invited Congressman John Bell Williams "to give racist speeches." Furthermore, the petition states that Cox referred to the 1961 Freedom Riders as "criminals" and "counterfeit citizens."

Includes Cox's Own Opinions

The petition includes a copy of one of Cox's legal opinions as well as copies of correspondence sent previously to Attorney William Kunstler, American Civil Liberties Union attorney and counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights.

The paper was filed by Jackson attorney R. Jess Brown and signed by Kunstler and Tougaloo professor John Salter, who signed on behalf of himself and the other five defendants—Betty Poole, 19; Mrs. Eldri Salter, (Continued on Page 4)

Coahoma County Group Continues Store Boycott

The Coahoma County branch of the NAACP is continuing its boycott against the downtown merchants of Clarksdale. The campaign seeks to end job discrimination in the stores and to gain courtesy and respectful treatment of Negro patrons.

Extends Boycott

The group is planning to lift the boycott from "those who are offering employment and courtesy to Negroes in the downtown section," and will continue against those who are not. The boycott will also be extended to stores "on this side of the Railroad track that have not yet seen the light."

The Clarksdale civil rights organization is also considering picketing of the downtown stores.

Meetings of the NAACP to consider these questions are held Wednesday evenings at the Jerusalem Baptist Church.



Clyde Kennard

Plea For Kennard's Freedom Filed With State Supreme Court

Jackson Attorney R. Jess Brown has filed a petition before the Mississippi State Supreme Court in the latest of a series of legal moves to free imprisoned Clyde Kennard.

The motion requests the Supreme Court to order the Forrest County trial court to entertain a petition to overturn Kennard's conviction. It asserts that new evidence proves that Negroes were excluded from the jury which found him guilty.

Must Go To State Court

Attorney Brown was told to take his appeal to the state's highest court by U. S. Judge Allen Cox when Brown appealed to the federal courts. Cox ruled that the attorney had not exhausted all states remedies.

If the Supreme Court does not order the Forrest County Circuit Court to hear the appeal, or if the circuit court does not obey a Supreme Court directive to hear the case, Kennard may enter his appeal before the federal judge.

In another development, Tougaloo student Dorie Ladner announced that the petition campaign to free Kennard had begun to elicit nation-wide response.

Send Petitions To Tougaloo

In a change of plans, Miss Ladner said that all petitions should be sent directly to the Mississippi Student Committee to Free Clyde Kennard, Dorie Ladner, Chairman, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, and not to the White House as previously directed.

Correction

All petitions asking President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy to free Clyde Kennard should be sent to the Mississippi Student Committee to Free Clyde Kennard, Dorie Ladner, Chairman, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, and not to the White House as previously announced.

Copies of the petition can be secured from the Committee or from the Free Press.

Jail Youths With Aid For Destitute Families

Charge Two With Possessing Drugs

Two youths who were bringing food, clothing and medicine to the impoverished people of the Mississippi Delta have been arrested, with bail set at \$15,000 each. The two youths were seized in the early hours of December 27 shortly after they had reached Clarksdale.

Ivanhoe Donaldson, 21, and Benjamin J. Taylor, 21, were jailed under the state narcotics act. They are accused of possessing barbiturates and face up to a year in prison.

Donaldson, a SNCC Field Secretary, and Taylor, a student at Michigan State University, were picked up about 2 a.m. Thursday morning as they slept in a station wagon parked outside the Fourth Street Drug Store in Clarksdale. They had arrived very late with a load of contributions from Louisville, Kentucky, and were waiting to deliver them to Dr. Aaron E. Henry, owner of the drug store and president of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations which organized the drive.

Police Searched Car

No charge was lodged against the two until after the police had searched the car. When the medicine was discovered, the youths were accused of violating the drug law.

Dr. Marshall King of Louisville reported that the medicine was donated by three Louisville doctors and included "vitamin tablets, digitalis (a heart drug), iron liver tablets, some synthetic heart preparations, bandages . . . medicine for expectant mothers . . . and the like."

Dr. Doxie Green said, "We went over the stuff pretty well. We were careful to take out all of the sedatives and narcotics before any of it left the office."

Looking For Charge

Dr. Henry declared that the police "were looking for something to charge them on," and said that the food and clothing which had been collected "were just as objectionable to the police as the medicine."

(Continued on Page 4)

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS

Emergency Welfare and Relief Application

Status ()

Head of Household

Address

Area Chairman

I Am () Am Not () A Registered Voter

I Have () Have Not () Tried To Become A Registered Voter By Going To The Courthouse and Asking

Permission To Register. When

I Plan () Do Not Plan () To Pay My Poll Tax This Year.

My Earnings For The Past Year Was \$

Number In My Household

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	CLOTHING SIZE	SHOE SIZE

SIGNED

ADDRESS

I Hereby Request That The Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations Solicit Food, Clothing, and Finance In My Behalf As I Am Unable To Provide These Things For Myself.

Judge Admits Facts Prove Bias, But Accuses 2 Govt. Witnesses Of Lying

U. S. District Judge Harold Cox threatened to hold two Negro witnesses for perjury a day after he admitted, December 27, that testimony had shown "very substantial evidence of discrimination against Negroes."

The action came last week during a hearing in Meridian in a Justice Department suit to enjoin Clarke County Circuit Clerk A. L. Ramsey from discriminating against Negro voter applicants. Cox denied

Ramsey's request to dismiss the suit.

Justice Department attorney Gerald Stern presented 31 government witnesses, including Negroes, whites and special FBI agents. They were questioned to show that whites were registered immediately without testing, while Negroes were forced to undergo rigid testing or were turned down.

Recounted Denials

Negro witnesses recounted denials of registration attempts occurring from 1955 to 1958. The government produced white witnesses who declared that they had done nothing but sign their names to register; others reported that relatives had registered for them.

The Clarke County Registrar has denied that he, the County Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors had agreed not to register Negroes. Ramsey's lawyer, Talley Riddell, stated that Ramsey had never turned down a Negro, but had merely sometimes suggested that they come back at another time — for various reasons. Negro witnesses declared that they were told that no Negroes would be registered unless the

Threaten To Suspend Ole Miss Law School

The Executive Board of the Association of American Law Schools declared November 27 that it may suspend the University of Mississippi law school from membership.

It charged that the University with failing to respect law and order denied the lack of free inquiry and discussion. The unanimous statement declared that suspension would occur "if a suitable educational atmosphere is not quickly created."

No Freedom Of Discussion

The Board praised the University Board of Trustees for

(Continued on Page 4)

Remember

The union workers at
HARTS BREAD
are still on
Strike

(Continued on Page 2)

We stand for . . .

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

Editorial Page

In Search Of Justice

Mississippi law enforcement officials have once again shown their contempt for justice and integrity. Clarkdale Police Chief Ben Collins has arrested two young men on trumped up charges of possessing barbiturates—a violation of the state drug law.

The two youths, both 21 years old, had driven to Clarkdale with packages of food, clothing and medicine donated by people in Louisville, Kentucky. The supplies were collected to aid impoverished Negroes in the Mississippi Delta—people who spend the winter shivering in drafty shacks with little but government food surplus to keep them alive.

Some Delta sharecroppers have been thrown off their land because they tried to register to vote. Others are the victims of the cotton picking machine. All are the victims of an economy which sees the thousands of poor Negro and white sharecroppers and farmers as merely a source of cheap labor.

Clearly the two were not guilty of possessing drugs in terms defined by the act. Dr. Aaron Henry aptly pointed out the reason for the arrests by declaring that the food and clothing headed for destitute Mississippi Negroes was just as objectionable to the police as the medicine.

Clarkdale authorities must be very desperate to resort to such harassment. They obviously don't want Mississippi Negroes to know that people throughout the nation are aware of their suffering—and are determined to help.

The powers of Clarkdale are also unhappy about the voter registration drives being conducted in the Delta—for the beginning of large scale Negro voting will spell the end of their corrupt domination.

The applications for assistance which the Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee has prepared includes space for people to indicate that they are or have attempted to be registered voters and that they have paid their poll taxes. The drive for food and clothing is not a charity drive. It is an effort to support people who are taking difficult and courageous steps to change the political status quo of Mississippi.

We call on the U. S. Justice Department for an immediate investigation of the clear intimidation and denial of rights which occurred last week in Clarkdale. We call on the Justice Department to get those two young boys out of jail.

And we call on our readers, in Mississippi and throughout the nation, to stand firm in back of those who are leading the battle for equality and decency.

Dr. Henry spoke of a "drive-in" of scores of people bringing food and clothing from all parts of the nation. They can do no less.

Ross Hits Bottom

In the wake of months of brainwashing by Mississippi officials who seek to make the people believe that the federal government was responsible for the violence at Ole Miss, an article just published by Look Magazine reveals some interesting facts.

It appears that our distinguished Governor played games with the President of the United States and with the lives of countless Mississippians as he sought to avoid jail and at the same time glorify in the garb of a militant segregationist.

Barnett's reputation has hit the basement throughout most of the nation and the double-dealing revealed in the Free Press summary on Page 3 should make the reasons evident.

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Meredith Helps Awake Students Isolated At U.M.

Once again this column is being used to reprint excerpts from an article written by Ralph McGill. This article appeared in the November 17, 1962 issue of the Saturday Review under the title, "Rebirth of Hope at Ole Miss?"

"I trust it will not be misunderstood," wrote a member of the faculty at the University of Mississippi. "If I say that every time I see James Meredith on our campus the tune and words of an old spiritual run through my head: 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot, coming for to carry me home.'"

"Some of us here see him, and the slow evolving meaning of his entrance and presence, a destiny-sent chariot, swung low, to lift this university and all who love it and hope for it out of the morass of fear, educational inadequacies, and make-believe in which it has so longed lived.

Birth Of Hope

"To speak in the vernacular of the times," he continued, "we are freedom riders riding the hope symbolized by Meredith's presence. Through him freedom may come to thought and teaching. We may, in time, be able to turn to the business of education and creating a university worthy of the name. It will not be soon. But hope has been born."

One of the faculty at the university at Oxford, Mississippi, is writing a book on thought control in education in the years since 1954. If the book finds a publisher, as is likely, it will explain a condition which made Mississippi, if not unique, at least somewhat "different" insofar as control of thought and restrictions on academic freedom are concerned.

Citizens Council

The White Citizens Councils were organized in the state soon after the U. S. Supreme Court declared segregation on a basis of race to be unconstitutional. Within an incredibly brief time the CC's were active in every county in the state. Their center of power moved inevitably from the Delta, where the idea was initiated, to Jackson, the state capital city. It became headquarters for the statewide Citizens Councils Association because political power was centered there.

A subsidiary of the association was the Citizens Council Forum. State tax money was being paid to the Association at the rate of \$5,000 per month. The Forum began to turn out films and taped programs for broadcasting on hundreds of radio and television stations.

Barnett Is Member

Since 1954 no governor and no legislature has been unaware of the Association. Governor Ross Barnett is a member. It is estimated that about 95 per cent of the legislature is affiliated.

A block-by-block, house-to-house survey was held in Jackson, and in other towns, to determine segregationist "attitudes." That this was an indirect form of intimidation was obvious. When, in 1955, a petition for integrated schools was presented in Jackson by forty-three Negroes, all of them in private employ almost immediately lost their jobs.

College Spys

By 1955, university professors and ministers had become used to the inevitable man with a tape recorder at public speakings or panel discussions. University and college students,

1963-POLL TAX RECEIPT-1963

County, Mississippi
Miss. Date 19
Received Of _____ Receipt No. _____
Address _____ Ward _____
The Sum Of TWO AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$2.00)
Poll Tax For Year 1963, As Per H.B. 206
Laws Of The Regular Session 1950

Sheriff And Tax Collector
By _____
Deputy _____

Now is the time to pay your poll tax. Everyone from 21 to 60 years old must have a poll tax receipt—like the one above—in order to vote in November. Today, go to the sheriff's office in your county court house to pay your tax of \$2 or \$3.

Your vote can be the key to your freedom. Pay your poll tax, register and vote!

Letters To The Editor

Dear Friends,

The condition of which I speak to you about now is probably difficult for you to understand. But suppose you were in a situation where your last pay check came to you in November 1962 and you will not get another until late in May 1963.

This is precisely the predicament many, many Negro farm workers find themselves in this year. As bad as the lot of these sharecroppers and farm workers has been in the past, this year appears to be the worst yet.

Usually cotton picking lasts until January or February. This year the crops were almost all in by November.

On many of the plantations the owners are using cotton picking machines to gather the crops. This automation is displacing many Negro workers whose whole lives have been spent in this work.

While automation is the greatest contributing factor to the misery of hunger and cold, to some degree Negroes that have been involved in the freedom movement are the first and the most severely victimized, if their activities are known by the white racists. In many instances this kind of white person is in charge of the general welfare programs and the issuance of surplus food programs.

There are many families without fire in the cold winter. Many of the children have no shoes for their cold feet. Perhaps worst of all, many go to bed every night hungry and cold. We have appealed to the Federal Government for relief in this situation but to date have not been informed what course they will take.

We are therefore asking you, the individual citizens of this nation, for immediate aid now, for the Negro victims of Mississippi.

We need your help in trying to ease this human misery. We need food, preserved or canned,

reflecting what they had heard at home, or what they heard from radio or television or read in their newspapers, began to spy on professors and send in accusations, signed or anonymous, accusing them of being soft on Communism or segregation. A great statewide silence fell save for the CC programs.

In time there seemed to many Mississippians to be but one voice—that of the CC's. As the power of the CC's grew, it corrupted. Some of its investigators, in talking with teachers, ministers, editors, or any person who had voiced "moderate" opinions, subjected them to coarse, vulgar, and on occasion (Continued on Page 3)

clothing: coats, dresses, slacks, underwear, socks, shoes of all sizes, and finances to pay utility bills for light and heat.

If you can help supply any of these needs, please direct your parcels or mail to: Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee, Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations (NAACP, SNCC, CORE, SCLC), Haven Methodist Church, 400 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Miss.

Dr. Aaron E. Henry,
President, Mississippi
Council of Federated
Organizations.

To The Editor:

It will no doubt be a surprise to you to receive a letter such as this from a white South African, and, moreover, one who is an interested and enthusiastic reader of your newspaper. I write on this occasion to express myself briefly on two matters.

The first is my appreciation of the work which is being done by the Mississippi Free Press . . . There is nothing more pitiful to witness than the "slave mentality" of some black folk who have been subjected from childhood to white supremacy. Their humble and self-humiliating acceptance of the indignity of their position in the society is to me one of the saddest aspects of segregation and the gospel of racial inferiority. In counteracting this unfortunate state of mind, in educating and encouraging the Negro to, with dignity and quiet assurance, see to it that his basic human rights are not infringed upon, the Mississippi Free Press is performing a vital and invaluable role in the fight against injustice and discrimination.

For those of us, black and white, who are dedicated to the overthrow of rule by colour rather than rule by merit, the triumph of James Meredith in the face of insult and physical danger, symbolizes far more than just the victory of a single student over the authorities and even the Governor of Mississippi; it rather stands for the inevitable crumbling of the walls of segregation whether these walls exist in Mississippi or in my own town of Johannesburg. We are confident at least of this when we see James Meredith attend classes at his previously all white university; that time and moral righteousness are on our side; and, however grim and foreboding the present may be, the future holds a torch of light and of the certainty that the days of racial supremacy are numbered.

Yours sincerely,
Alan Murray,
Johannesburg, South
Africa

Meredith Helps . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

casion, profane tongue-lashings and intimidations.

Thought Control

In the span of about two years roughly one-fourth of the faculty of Ole Miss left, on orders, on "advice," or in a great hurry to be out of the witch-hunting, thought-control climate.

But always there was a small, hard core of professors who, in a very real sense, went underground. Some, indeed, were subjected to spying and denunciations by fellow professors. Nonetheless, they held on. There was, for these, a feeling of obligation to stay which they could not or would not put into public words.

Meredith Will Teach

They believe, with reason, that the presence of James Meredith will force the University students, as few have, to think about the racial problem, the constitutional guarantees of citizenship, and their own relationship to the great social issue of their generation.

The more sensitive faculty members have had long years in which to observe. They believe the students of the State University are, and long have been, isolated from the main stream of national and international thought and ideas.

Unconcerned About World

The student actions since the riots confirm what faculty members describe as a most unbelievable lack of interest in, and opinions about, events

Judge Admits . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

county was "forced to do so."

Judge Suspended Suit

Methodist Minister Rev. W. G. Goff and Andrew Kendrick testified that they were denied registration just after they watched Ramsey register white Floyd B. Jones in Stone-wall. When Ramsey stated that he had registered Jones in the Quitman office, Cox accused Rev. Goff and Kendrick of lying.

He stopped the suit and stated that he would hold Rev. Goff and Kendrick on \$3,000 bond unless the Justice Department proved that their testimony was true.

and ideas in the rest of the nation and the world.

...It is against this melancholy background that James Meredith has emerged as a symbol of change. Resistance remains strong, angry and determined. But the state has reduced its payments to the CC's Forum.

"Happy Life" Called Off

The governor has had to call off a Chicago dinner at which he was to have addressed 200 Midwest industrialists on the happy life and advantages in Mississippi. One hundred business leaders have called for a recognition of law.

The faculty supporters of the CC's no longer seem quite so arrogant and assured. They and the student informers have seen that the CC's are not, after all, greater than the government of the United States. They have been forced to think on constitutional rights, common to all.

Hope, therefore, glimmers at Ole Miss. It is a tiny flame. But it burns.

Look Article Tells How Barnett Tried To Deal With RFK To Save Face

An exclusive story published in the December 31 edition of *Look* magazine has played havoc with Mississippi's official version of the Ole Miss conflict.

According to the *Look* report, a group of Mississippi leaders plotted for thousands of men to physically block Meredith and the federal marshals escorting him on campus—some would be unarmed, others would fight with rocks, clubs and guns.

Secret Schemes

"What the segregationists did not know is this," declared *Look*, "While Barnett was encouraging their efforts, he was—throughout the four days before the riot—secretly suggesting schemes to Attorney General Robert Kennedy that would allow Negro James Meredith to enter Ole Miss."

Over 2,000 students, troopers, sheriffs and outsiders were gathered at the University's East Gate Thursday, September 27. Barnett had arranged a plan with the Attorney General, backed by state patrolmen, to refuse to let Meredith enter until federal marshals drew their guns—this would save his face with the segregationists.

Would Embarrass Ross

Barnett started more than he could handle. Oxford Sheriff Joe Ford declared that the marshals would have had to use their guns to get by the assembled sheriffs. The Governor called Kennedy to postpone the plan; he said that a hundred people were liable to be killed, and that would be embarrassing to him.

The next day Barnett called Kennedy with a new proposal: He, Johnson and the troopers and sheriffs would stand defiantly at the University gate Monday. At the same time, Meredith would be sneaked into Jackson where registration facilities would be waiting. Barnett would bitterly complain of "Federal trickery," but he would allow Meredith to begin classes at Ole Miss the next day. The President agreed, but Saturday night Barnett called off the plan.

Barnett's Plan

Sunday, as racial agitators from many states began to arrive in Oxford, Barnett suggested a new plan. On Monday, he would wait at the Ole Miss gate, backed by state troopers,

sheriffs, citizens and students. "Meredith would arrive with a large Army force. The Governor would read a proclamation barring him from Ole Miss." Then the federal troops would draw their guns and Barnett would step aside.

Attorney General Kennedy became indignant and warned that unless Barnett cooperated and maintained law and order when Meredith arrived, the President would appear on tele-



James Meredith

vision and tell the nation that Barnett had broken his word—and would tell the world about the Governor's secret proposals.

The two finally agreed that Meredith would be brought on campus that night—to avoid the mobs which expected the next attempt to occur on Monday.

Crowd Attacked Marshals

The federal marshals arrived on campus shortly after 4 and were stationed at the Lyceum. In a half hour 500 students gathered; by dark there was a mob of over 2,000—cursing, throwing molotov cocktails, bottles, pipe and bricks; an army truck was set afire.

The chief of the State Highway Patrol removed the patrol road-blocks from the University entrances, and armed outsiders streamed in. Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach vainly pleaded with highway patrol chief T. B. Birdsong to restore the barriers.

Patrol Almost Withdrawn

The president of the Mississippi Senate, George Yarbrough, determined to completely withdraw the state patrolmen. He even refused to heed the Attorney General's warning that, if he removed the state lawmen, the President would reveal what had happened on his T.V. broadcast. Kennedy then contacted the Governor who ordered Yar-

brough to keep the state patrol at the scene.

When a two-foot piece of pipe struck a marshal on the helmet just before 8 o'clock, Chief Marshall James McShane finally gave the order for tear gas.

Walker Praised Mob

But the crowd continued to attack with stones, bricks and chunks of concrete. As students fell back, outsiders took their places. At 9 p.m. the state troopers pulled out. Ex-General Edwin Walker stood at the Confederate monument and told his people, "I want to compliment you all on the protest you made tonight."

Over their car radios, the state patrolmen debated whether or not to control the mob. They knowingly let hundreds of armed men penetrate the campus. The marshals sought protection behind trucks in front of the Lyceum as gun fire was directed against them. The White House denied them permission to return the shots with pistols.

Some time before 11, a convoy of federal guardmen arrived. On their way from the campus entrance to the Lyceum, 13 guardmen were wounded by attack of bricks, molotov cocktails and gun fire.

Bulldozer Charge

The rioters stole a fire truck and tried to shoot water at the marshals, but they were thrown back by tear gas and a marshal fired bullets into the hose. The mob charged the federal officers with a bulldozer—headed straight for the Lyceum, and were again stopped with tear gas. The fire truck attacked again, and marshals shot the truck's tires and pulled off the driver.

In Jackson, Barnett denied that he had given in: "I will never yield a single inch in my determination to win the fight we are all engaged in. We will never surrender." Nevertheless, he sent Lt. Governor Paul Johnson to Oxford, and Johnson ordered the highway patrol to set up roadblocks, stopping up to 800 armed men.

By midnight, most of the students had returned to their dorms and the outsiders took over. Cars went up in flames.

Army Ambushed

The U. S. Army arrived just after 2 a.m. As they walked the half mile from the entrance to

(Continued on Page 4)

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c/o Odel B. Sore
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Brownsville, Tenn.

Pickers Attempt . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Rupert Crawford, 19; Ronald Mitchell, 18; and Walter Mitchell, 21. (no relation).

The first petition, to remove the case to federal court, was filed by Clarence Jones, counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, William Kunstler and R. Jess Brown. It declared that the charge of obstructing the sidewalk was "totally unrelated" to what they were actually doing "peaceful picketing."

Denied Picketing Rights

It also charged that the arrest of the demonstrators denied them due process of law by giving judicial powers to the police and "making punishable as a crime any peaceful picketing which, in the opinion of the police, obstructs the sidewalks."

The picketers asserted that the authorities of Jackson had, in arresting them for peaceful picketing, violated their rights under the first, fifth, 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

Intimidation

Professor Salter has reported repeated attempts at intimidation and harassment at his home on the Tougaloo College campus. December 20, a sign was placed on the Salter's lawn reading, "Santa Claus—Boycott Tougaloo, NAACP, National Advancement Association for the Poor White Trash, Merry Christmas, White Folks."

The next night Salter was

Look Article . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the Lyceum, they were ambushed with bricks and molotov cocktails. The wounded were carried on by their fellows.

The battle raged for many hours, with the original 230 marshals now backed up by 255 federal guardsmen and 4 busloads of army MP's. The toll: 2 dead and 375 wounded.

This article is a summary of "How a Secret Deal Prevented a Massacre at Ole Miss," by George Leonard, T. George Harris and Christopher Wren, who interviewed over a hundred people in Jackson, Oxford, Atlanta and Washington to get the story.

When asked to comment on the Look report, Governor Barnett declared, "I haven't read it yet, but it's trash."

Copies of the December 31 issue of Look are available for 25c from the Look Building, Des Moines 4, Iowa, or at your local newsstand or library.

asleep and his wife was in the living room with Dorie Ladner and Betty Poole, two of the arrested picketers, when a shot was fired into the room where the couple's 10 month old baby was sleeping. A former U. S. Army ballistics officer later identified the bullet hole as made by a .38-calibre gun.

Strange Cars

The night watchman later reported that he had seen a strange car on the campus earlier, a faculty member's wife verified his account.

Christmas eve, the night watchman saw two cars filled with white men prowling the campus. When he attempted to intercept the cars with his own car, the white men speeded up

Threatens To . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

taking steps to reassert its independence but declared, "Despite the fact that the law faculty of that institution has commendably maintained its academic and intellectual integrity throughout the period of tension, it is obvious that in long range terms a sound program of legal education cannot be maintained where a wholesome respect for law and order is not nurtured, or in an atmosphere in which freedom of inquiry and discussion is discouraged and even derided."

The statement was adopted after the Board received a report from an observer who visited the campus recently. It was read December 29 to 1,000 members of the association at the opening of the group's annual convention.

The members of the Board include the dean of the University of Utah law school (1962 president), a Columbia University professor (1963 president), the dean of Catholic University law school, the dean of the University of Minnesota law school and a professor at Louisiana State University.

and ran the watchman off the road.

The incidents have been reported to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

In the meantime, NAACP Field Secretary reports that his last check confirmed that the boycott was from 55 to 65% effective. It was also discovered that an associate of Star Grocery has unsuccessfully urged the NAACP to call off the boycott of Star.

Jail Youths . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

The police "have a possibility of a charge," he asserted, "and they're using it against the total freedom of movement."

The drive for food, clothing and medicine was started by the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations — an association of NAACP, SNCC, CORE and SCLC — to counter the poverty of rural Negro families who suffer greatly in the winter months.

No Work

From the end of cotton picking in November to the beginning of "chopping" in May, there is virtually no work for Negroes to do; they live off their meager savings and the small welfare payments and food surplus allotted them.

Dr. Henry, State President of the NAACP, stated that the Mississippi groups made a nationwide plea for assistance when some families suffered "economic pressures" after seeking to vote. Some were evicted from plantations because of their civil rights activities.

Racists Direct Welfare

In a request for help, the civil rights leaders declared that increased automation is displacing large numbers of Negro workers who are untrained for other jobs. "Negroes that have been involved in the freedom movement," he asserted, "are the first and most severely victimized" when white racists know of their activities. Often segregationists are in charge of welfare and surplus food programs, he stated.

Dr. Henry reported that he had received 35 to 40 telephone calls from Michigan after the arrest of Donaldson and Taylor. He predicted a massive "drive-in" of people bringing

Freedom Riders Appeal To State Supreme Court

The convictions of 12 freedom riders arrested for "breach of the peace" when they sought to break down racial barriers have been appealed to the Mississippi State Supreme Court.

Attorneys R. Jess Brown, Carsie Hall and Jack Young based their appeal on the fact that lower courts have not ruled on the constitutionality of the breach of the peace statute.

Violates 14th Amendment

They assert that the arrest of the freedom riders under this law violates the equal protection of the law clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Hinds County Circuit Judge Leon F. Hendricks granted the appeal after affirming the earlier decisions of the city and county courts. If the State Supreme Court agrees with the rulings of the lower courts and finds the defendants guilty, they will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

food and clothing, and asserted that "the Coahoma County jail may not be able to hold" the coming supporters.

\$15,000 Bail Excessive

Lawyers for the youths reported that they will seek a reduction in bail on the grounds that the \$15,000 each violates the 8th amendment to the Constitution which prohibits excessive bail. The trial is scheduled for January 14.

CORE Field Secretary Dave Dennis reported that food and clothing have come from Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Florida, Nebraska, Chicago, New York, California, Michigan and Massachusetts. The delivery the arrested youths brought to Clarksdale was their second load; they had driven in with another carful Christmas eve.

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