

Meredith Will Return To Ole Miss

Kennard Is Free

Sentence Indefinitely Suspended; Kennard Tells Plans For Future

Clyde Kennard is free. When it was made public that Kennard, weak with illness, had been denied medical care and forced to work at hard labor, Governor Barnett Thursday reversed the decision of his state penitentiary superintendent and ordered Kennard transferred to the University Medical Hospital.

Then, Monday night, Barnett announced that he was indefinitely suspending Kennard's sentence; he explained that the suspension could be revoked if Kennard's conduct was not good. Kennard has been given a one in five chance of living another five years.

Kennard left the Jackson hospital Tuesday afternoon and was driven home to Hattiesburg by two friends. He will return soon to be admitted into the Veterans Hospital for additional treatment for cancer.

The 35 year old veteran said that he was amazed to learn of his release; he didn't believe it at first and thought it was a mistake.

Will Care For Mother

He hopes now to be able to return home to care for his mother, age 67, and to put his poultry farm into shape.

If he gets well, Kennard said that he would like to earn a degree in constitutional law and work for the rights of Negroes in Mississippi.

He has already completed three years at the University of Chicago, a school with a top academic rating which is noted

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Arrest Clarksdale Youth For Speaking To White Woman Over Telephone

A Cleveland youth was arrested last week on charges of talking to a white woman on the telephone. Paul Dean, a senior at East Side High School, said that no other formal charge was made.

The police reportedly called Dean's mother shortly after 9 p.m. January 22 and asked if Leon was there. Mrs. Dean answered that no Leon lived there. The police arrived in a few minutes and arrested Dean.

Talked Into Recorder

At the police station the young boy was forced to talk into a tape recorder and into a telephone while the woman who made the complaint listened. She identified Dean's voice as the one she said she heard on the telephone. No mention was made of what

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Charge Bus Agent Threatens Man Who Opposes Station Bias

A resident of Clarksdale has charged a Greyhound bus terminal official with threatening him for using the white rest room.

J. J. Mason declared that the Greyhound ticket agent followed him into the rest room and told him that he should have asked for the key to the colored rest room. "I informed him that I understood there was now no difference," stated Mason. "He said there was a difference and that he had a white and colored rest room."

Threatened

Mason said that he was ordered to leave by the back door of the waiting room. "He threatened my life if I ever used the restroom marked for white again," Mason said. "I feared for my life and left by the back door as he had ordered."

An affidavit of the incident was sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Justice, the Greyhound Bus Company and the NAACP. Mason requested that these groups take action to end the bus station segregation.

Station Segregation Ended Says R. F. K.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy said in his report to the President that "1962 was a year of great progress in civil rights." He declared that most Southern citizens showed "responsibility and respect for the law" and cited examples of civil rights achievements.

Says Station Segregation Ended

"Segregation in interstate transportation has ceased to exist," said Kennedy. "Only one city, Jackson Mississippi, still has systematic segregation at interstate bus and rail terminals." He also cited voting gains in Mississippi and other deep South states.

Reapportionment Vote Set For February 5; Must Pay Poll Taxes

Mississippi voters will go to the polls Tuesday, February 5, to accept or reject an amendment to reapportion the state's legislature. The measure is a compromise proposal created after the defeat of the first legislative plan November 6.

The Mississippi Labor Council has endorsed the amendment while stating that it is not entirely satisfied with it.

In order to vote in the special election, citizens must have been registered by October 5, 1962—four months before the election.

Poll Taxes Must Be Paid

No poll tax receipt is required because this is not a regular election. However, voters must have paid poll taxes for 1961 and 1962.

If a voter has paid his 1960 tax, his name will probably be on the poll books. However, if a voter didn't pay a tax for 1960, but did pay for 1961 and 1962, his name may not be on the books because they may not be up to date.

Bring Receipts

In order to avoid confusion, voters who didn't pay a 1960

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He Seeks No Special Distinction And Will Remain Till Graduation

James Meredith told over two hundred newsmen and well-wishing observers that "the Negro" would not return to Ole Miss. However, he said, "J. H. Meredith will register for the second semester at the University of Mississippi."

Meredith said that he would register Thursday or Friday. He told the reporters "It is a great tragedy for America that whether a student will attend a University has become a big news item."

Signs Of Hope

"Many things have taken place in recent months, and I see signs that give me hope that I will be able to go to school in the future, under adequate, if not ideal conditions."

Meredith was asked if he thought he was in constant physical danger on the campus. He replied, "Negroes are in continual physical danger in Mississippi generally."

Will Graduate

Meredith's wife June, his son John Howard and his sister Willie sat in the back of the room as he told newsmen that he intended to remain at the University until graduation. Mrs. Meredith later said that she was pleased at her husband's decision to return.

Asked about his grades, Meredith answered that he had received an official notice that he was "eligible for immediate readmission in good standing."

Meredith announced his decision with these words: "After listening to all arguments, evaluations and propositions, and weighing all this against my personal possibilities and circumstances, I have concluded that the 'Negro' should not return to the University of Mississippi. The prospects for him are too unpromising." This statement was followed by the

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Complaints Against Bias Result In Better Jobs For Workers

Ingalls Shipyard Corporation in Pascagoula has promoted nine Negro workers and hired a Negro office worker in the wake of complaints to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Days after Ingalls workers filed complaints of discrimination, the company, which has millions of dollars in government contracts, agreed to promote and hire Negro workers and open up apprenticeship training programs to Negro applicants.

The new policy was put into effect after the NAACP telegraphed Vice-President Lyndon Johnson urging that "no government contract be let to Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation of Pascagoula, Mississippi, until all job discrimination against Negro employees is effectively eliminated."

Ingalls Builds Navy Ships

The telegram was the result of information that Ingalls had been the low bidder on a \$51.5 million contract for two navy transport ships. NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers, who

sent the wire, reported that Negro workers were being asked to sign company pledges that there was no discrimination.

As a result of the protest, the company has sent out a request for Negro applicants for the welding school and the blueprint reading class. Ingalls also announced that it had openings for Negro cable pullers. The corporation has just hired a Negro woman to work in the employment office.

Workers Promoted

The firm promoted two Negro laborers to pipe helpers apprentices, two to warehouse clerks and another to storekeeper. A rust machine operator was moved up to sheet metal operator apprentice; a fire equipment checker was given the job of working leaderman, and two ship cleaners were upgraded to steam crew operator apprentice.

Individuals who wish to apply for jobs should apply to the Industrial Relations Department of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation in Pascagoula.

Name Boycott Targets And Start Voter School

The boycott against Clarksdale merchants who discriminate against Negro customers and workers has been redirected to concentrate on the "hard core hold outs."

Negroes are being urged to boycott J. C. Penny, F. W. Woolworth, Grabers, Jo Ann Shop and My Shop on Yazoo Avenue and Fred's Dollar Store on Fourth Street.

Citizenship School

The 1963 Citizenship School has begun, with the aim of assisting Negroes to pass the literacy test for voting. The classes help prospective voters with reading and writing and explain how to fill out the voter registration form.

People who are interested in attending the classes can contact the director, Mrs. Vera Pigeon, or can obtain additional information at the weekly mass meetings of the NAACP.

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Editorial Page

Meredith Returns!

"It's like the end of the war," said one Jackson man last Wednesday. He meant, of course, the feelings of relief and happiness which followed James Meredith's announcement that he would return to the University of Mississippi.

We're glad that James Meredith is going to continue as a student at the University, but we hope that he can return as J. H. Meredith and not as "the Negro."

Meredith has blazed the path for hundreds of other Negro students who seek the best education that their state can provide. We hope that students will not continue to apply to Jackson State and Alcorn and Rust as a matter of course, but that they will seek entrance to the University of Mississippi, Mississippi Southern University and the other schools that their tax dollars help support.

James Meredith has been the first Negro student to attend a white Mississippi school but he cannot—and will not—be the last. There must soon come a day when thousands of students attend any school they choose—as people—and not as Negroes or whites.

Blow To Job Bias

A Pascagoula company has upgraded nine Negro workers, hired a Negro office girl and opened two apprenticeship training schools to Negro workers in the wake of complaints filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

The Committee did not act on the complaints; however, the fear of losing over \$51 million worth of government contracts appears to have overcome the defence to "Southern tradition" which set company policy till now.

The Pascagoula workers filed their complaints under the President's Executive Order against discrimination in companies with federal contracts. According to the federal law, the government can withdraw contracts given to companies found to discriminate in hiring and upgrading.

We urge Mississippians who suffer job discrimination to find out if their companies do business with the government. If this is so, write to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Washington, D. C., and to the Free Press.

Don't accept discrimination on the job; it may be illegal.

Bus Stations Still Segregated

It is ironic that Attorney General Robert Kennedy chose to declare that bus station segregation was virtually ended the same week that a Clarksdale resident was reportedly threatened by a Greyhound agent for using the "wrong" rest room.

The federal government declared segregation in bus and train stations unconstitutional but has not taken the one step necessary to enforce it. Until there is only one waiting room at each terminal, Negroes will continue to be intimidated into using the "colored" one.

It is not necessary to point out the "colored" waiting room with a sign. If there are two rooms, Negroes know that they must use the one that is smaller, dirtier and often without eating facilities. Even if police and station officials do not enforce segregation, fear makes Negroes hesitate to assert their rights.

These "extra" waiting rooms should be closed in all the cities of the South.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

To The Editor:

In your January 12 news story on the postponement of civil rights hearings in Mississippi, you quote Attorney General Robert Kennedy as saying, "In the meantime, it seems to me that the work of the commission staff should continue, and a report could be prepared, without any need for public hearings in the state." (Emphasis added.)

This can only be interpreted as a suggestion that hearings in Mississippi be canceled altogether and it is a point that is being missed in protests against the postponement.

Jerry DeMuth,
Dayton, Ohio

To The Editor:

I am enclosing a check for \$20 to provide subscriptions for 20 Mississippians who otherwise would be unable to afford your paper. These subscriptions are given in memory of Mrs. Rachael Hall of New Haven, Conn.

Best wishes for the new year!

Edward Opton, Jr.
Durham, North Carolina

Official Methodist Creed Condemns Segregation

One of our Jackson readers, Mrs. S. Van Buren, has called our attention to the official position of the Methodist Church on civil rights. This statement was adopted by the General Conference of the Church in 1956.

The Methodist Church and Race

The teaching of our Lord is that all men are brothers. The Master permits no discrimination because of race, color, or national origin. . . . In this spirit, we recommend the following:

1. That the institutions of the church, local churches, colleges, universities, theological schools, publishing agencies, hospitals, and homes carefully restudy their policies and practices as they relate to race, making certain that these policies and practices are Christian.

2. That Methodists in their homes, in their work, in their churches, and in their communities actively work to eliminate discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

3. That Methodist churches in changing neighborhoods, rather than seeking new locations, early prepare their people to welcome into their fellowship all races as they become a part of their community.

That our pastors, upon whom rests the responsibility of receiving individuals into church membership, discharge that responsibility without regard to race, color, or national origin.

4. That bishops, district superintendents, pastors, and lay leaders seek ways for the implementation of better fraternal relations between the Central Jurisdiction and other jurisdictions where they are adjacent by closer cooperation at annual and district conferences and at local church levels.

5. That Methodists at national and international meetings of the church make provision for equality of accommodations for all races without discrimination or segregation.

6. That the many racial and national groups which make up our Methodist world fellowship be afforded the opportunity without discrimination to enjoy full participation in all the activities of the church.

Registration Requirements And Sample Sections Of The Mississippi Constitution

Any Mississippi citizen who can satisfy eight requirements set by the state is eligible to vote. But registration must be four months before any election in which the voter intends to participate.

Here in brief are the requirements. One must be:

(1) a citizen of the United States.

(2) 21 years of age or older.

(3) a resident of Mississippi for two years and a resident of the election district for one year.

(4) able to understand and interpret the state constitution before a registrar; able to un-

derstand the duties and obligations of citizenship before a registrar; correctly fill out an application form supplied by the registrar for registration.

(5) registered as a voter by a registrar.

(6) have no convictions of burglary, bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy.

(7) pay, in the last two years, all poll taxes which have been legally required and which one has had an opportunity to pay.

(8) show evidence satisfac-

tory to the election officers that the poll tax has been paid before Feb. 1 of the same year (poll tax receipts).

Those who wish to register to vote should appear before their county registrars. If any citizen feels that his county registrar has unfairly rejected his application for registration, he should write the Free Press or the Justice Department, Washington, D. C.

The following are some sections of the Mississippi Constitution with interpretations. Potential voters should study them before they take their literacy tests.

SECTION 1: The powers of the government of the state of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are judicial to another, and those which are executive to another.

INTERPRETATION: All the powers of the state government are divided among three separate departments and each group of powers is placed in a different group of officials. The first group, which is the legislative, passes the laws, the second group, the judicial, interprets the laws, and the third group, the executive, enforces the law.

SECTION 2: No person or collection of persons, being one or belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others. The acceptance of an office in either of said departments shall, of itself, and at once, vacate any and all offices held by the person so accepting in either of the other departments.

INTERPRETATION: Any person holding office in one of the separate departments can only exercise the powers belonging to his department and cannot move over and exercise the powers that rightfully belongs to any of the other departments. Also, if a person accepts an office in a department it means that he will automatically lose any office that he might have held in any other department.

SECTION 4: The legislature shall have power to consent to the acquisition of additional territory by the state, and to make the same a part thereof; and the legislature may

settle disputed boundaries between this state and its conterminous states whenever such disputes arise.

INTERPRETATION: The legislature can agree to bring in additional land to the state of Mississippi and that they can also decide disputes between Mississippi and any other state regarding boundaries.

SECTION 5: All political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

INTERPRETATION: The people themselves have all the political power in the final analysis. They also are the original source of all political power, and it exists only by their consent and is created for their benefit and the good of everyone.

SECTION 6: The people of this state have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary to their safety and happiness; Provided, Such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

INTERPRETATION: The people of Mississippi alone have the sole right to govern themselves internally and to regulate the police force that govern their conduct and that they alone can change or do away with the constitution and the kind of government that they now have. However, whenever they do, it must not be in violation of the United States Constitution.

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Tallahatchie County Told To Stop Poll Tax Discrimination

The U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans has issued an order to end discrimination against Negroes seeking to pay poll taxes in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi.

The order by the 5th Circuit Court reversed the ruling of federal district Judge Claude Clayton who said that the injunction was not necessary. Clayton called efforts by Negroes to pay their poll taxes "superficial at best."

However, the appeals court said that affidavits, which Clayton refused to admit, showed that Negroes had been denied the right to pay poll taxes for years. Mrs. Birdie Kegar of Charleston said that she had attempted to pay the taxes "to the sheriff's office since about 1951, but they have never allowed me to pay it."

Sheriff Elliot Dogan has ruled that Negroes wishing to pay poll taxes must see him personally. The court ruled that this constituted discrimination because few, if any, whites were required to see the sheriff.

There are about 6,400 Negroes and 5,000 whites of voting age in Tallahatchie County. Until this year, no Negroes were ever registered to vote there.

The Court of Appeals overruled Clayton's decision that an emergency did not exist to warrant the injunction. It said that when the injunction was first requested the final day for paying the poll tax, February 1, 1962, was approaching. In ordering Clayton to issue a preliminary injunction at once, the appeals court said that the February 1, 1963 deadline was about to be reached.

Attorneys for Mississippi had said that the Negroes who tried to pay poll taxes hadn't registered or attempted to register to vote. However, the higher court said that the federal voting law applies to the entire voting process.

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Man In . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

ly, perform their duties to Negro citizens.

"Twice I've tried to pay my poll taxes and twice I've been denied the right to do so," he charged. It was in January 1962 when I tried to pay my poll tax the first time. At this time I filed a complaint with the FBI."

Registration Run-Around

Peacock also attempted to register December 21. He reported that the circuit clerk would not permit him to take the written test but agreed to take his name and address for two weeks' publication in a county newspaper, according to the new registration law. He said, "I could come back on January 21 to find out the results of the moral test; he seemed a bit vague on the testing procedures altogether," declared Peacock.

"I asked him if I would, at this time, be permitted to take the written test. He told me he didn't know and said I should see a lawyer.

"It is my feeling," asserted the young voter registration worker, "that the circuit clerk is delaying my registering to vote for the simple reason that I am a Negro."

Group Seeks National Support For Jackson Capitol Street Boycott

The North Jackson Youth Council of the NAACP has made a nation-wide request to civil rights groups to boycott and picket 17 national chains with branches on Capitol Street.

The Jackson stores are being boycotted as part of an effort to force Capitol Street merchants to end discrimination in employment and treatment of Negro customers.

Woolworth Again

The group is seeking a national boycott of Woolworth, Walgreen and Green, targets of past sit-in demonstrations to integrate lunch counters, and of five shoe stores—Bakers, Bell Brothers, Bomar, Butlers and Thom McAn.

Supporters are also asked to boycott four women's shops—Graysons, Lerner's, Nora Day and Parisian, as well as three men's stores—Owens Ltd., Schwobilt and National Shirt, and two department stores—Pennys and Shainbergs.

The Jackson boycott is aimed at 127 downtown businesses.

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Negro Students Must Deny Idea That 'White Is Right'

This is the second half of a U. S. National Student Association article first printed in Current magazine. The first part was published in the Free Press two weeks ago.

If there is the need and the attempt on the one hand to encourage white students to change, there is just as great a need to help Negro students in the South to break out of their traditional way of life.

Although, as mentioned above, the direct action movement has attracted many of them, the vast majority are still "buying the package" that the past has prepared especially for them.

While the white Mississippian was learning his lessons from the Manual for Southerners, the young Negro child was learning his—to the tune of "if you're white, you're right; if you're black, stay back."

White Books

When he reached school age, he attended inferior schools and was taught by teachers who had attended the same inferior schools; he learned from "white" books that discouraged his belief in the capabilities of his race or in the possibility of his making a contribution to his society.

When the time came for him to go to high school, it was often an impossibility, because of the

Reapportionment . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tax should bring the receipts for the 1961 and 1962 poll taxes. This, however, is not a legal requirement.

The last day to pay poll taxes was February 1; payments were made at the County Court House.

The new reapportionment plan provides for 122 members in the House; each of the 82 counties gets one seat and the other 40 are distributed on the basis of population. There are now 140 representatives; however, the new distribution means that many counties will have additional seats if the plan is passed.

Senate Gains Members

According to the amendment, the 49 member Senate will be increased to 52. The 22 largest counties will get one Senate each, and the remaining 30 Senators will represent 2-county and one 4-county district.

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Meredith Will Return . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

applause of one newsmen. Then he declared, "However, I have decided that I, J. H. Meredith, will register for the second semester at the University of Mississippi;" and the audience of Jackson citizens drowned out his words with applause and cries of approval.

Meredith said that he was going to school as an individual with no special distinction. He said that he was not opposed to the marshals or military forces, but to the situation that caused their presence.

"It is essential in this country that every citizen have the opportunity of receiving an education made available in his state," he asserted. He said that Chancellor J. D. Williams had assured him that he would do his best to improve the situation of all the students.

Thanked Supporters

Meredith said, "I have, in various ways, been informed of the feelings and opinions of most of the people in this country, and many throughout the world regarding this question . . . I want to thank the people of the United States of America for their support."

"With so many of our citizens genuinely concerned with this grave racial problem we are bound to find an adequate solution. I also want to thank the many people throughout the world who have shown such a great interest in the struggle of men for the equality of opportunity."

Known Sources Of Criticism

Meredith declared, "I've never wanted to blame the students. They're just like students everywhere; basically, they're good people." He said that in judging charges that he was just a publicity seeker, it was important to know the source of the criticism. Most newspapers were fair, he said; but, there were always some who were not.

Meredith called the news conference at the request of news services which wanted to be present when a decision was announced.

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Kennard Is Free . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

for high intellectual achievement.

Arrested After MSU Application

It was Kennard's effort to complete his education at the all white University of Southern Mississippi in 1959 that preceded his arrest on questionable charges of stealing \$25 worth of chicken feed. He was given the maximum sentence—seven years in prison—by an all white jury.

Kennard also plans to publish a book, *In Double Jeopardy*, which was written during his stay in the Hattiesburg jail. Kennard was refused bond and forced to remain in jail a year while appeals were pending.

Novel On Miss. Negro

The book, a novel, is set in a small plantation town in Mississippi around 1935. It deals with the persecution of Negroes in Mississippi, but is "not a Negro-white book," Kennard said. It attempts to touch on the whole panorama of American thought, he explained.

Kennard hopes to write a second autobiographical novel about his experiences in Parchman and the problems of Negroes in the deep South.

Organized Sunday School

While at Parchman, Kennard organized a Sunday school class to teach fellow prisoners about the Bible and to encourage the development of good moral character. He told the Free Press that he counseled prisoners on what to do when they were released and tried to create an interest and identification with Society. "Prisoners

become prisoners most of the time because they don't identify themselves with the community," he said.

Taught Reading and Writing

Kennard also tried to help prisoners learn to read and write. "It is a tragic thing," he declared, "that out of 100 men, you don't have five who can write a readable letter." He wrote 25-30 letters each week for prisoners who could not write themselves.

Kennard is still in pain, but he feels stronger after his stay in the hospital. At Parchman, he was forced to work in the fields and dig ditches — "anything anyone else wouldn't do."

Kennard Fund

Over one hundred dollars has been contributed to a Clyde Kennard fund started by his friends when he was in prison. Drug costs are high and money is also needed to make repairs on his farm. Contributions can be sent to him c/o Route 1, Box 70, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Happy About Meredith

Although he was not permitted newspapers in prison, Kennard now knows about James Meredith and was happy at his entrance into the University of Mississippi. He expressed the hope that many other Negro students would apply to the white colleges of the state.

Kennard spoke warmly of his deep appreciation to all the people who worked for his release.

Arrest Clarksdale . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Dean was supposed to have said on the phone.

Dean was released the next day and told that he would have to pay a \$13 fine. The police told him that the case wasn't finished.

Can't Trace Calls

Amzie Moore, a Cleveland civil rights leader, called a Cleveland telephone operator to find out if it was possible to trace local calls. The operator informed him that it was impossible, because the calls do not come through the switchboard.

A number of Cleveland citizens believe that Dean will be charged with using obscene language on the telephone. The state legislature recently passed a law which makes it illegal to use the telephone for obscene purposes, with a penalty of five years in prison. One resident stated, "It is rumored that this law was passed for the purpose of getting Negroes in the same or similar situation that Dean is now in."

Union Urges Workers To Organize And Take Part In State And National Politics

The way to get a better life for union members is to organize workers in other fields and to take an active part in state and national politics. This was the theme of a conference of the officers of Mississippi locals of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, held in Jackson last week-end.

Mississippi Labor Council President Claude Ramsey spoke to the more than 100 delegates to urge them to take an active part in the 1963 elections to the state legislature. "If the reapportionment proposal is adopted," he said, "it is up to labor to make sure that the legislators represent the rank and file . . . not the vested interests." He declared, "The labor movement is through taking a back seat."

Lower Pay In South

Ramsey attacked the difference in wages between the South and other parts of the country and declared that the only way for telephone workers to raise their own wages was to help organize workers in other industries to raise the entire wage level of the South.

The Mississippi Economic Council, he said, was holding a series of conferences aimed at making the state more at-

tractive to industry. Their goal, he asserted, was cheap labor.

15 Miss. Locals

There are 15 CWA locals in Mississippi, with 800 locals scattered throughout the United States. According to the State right-to-work law, all the workers in the shop do not have to join the union and pay dues, even if the majority of the workers vote to join. Over 3/4 of the workers in the communications industry belong to the union.

The contracts held by C.W.A. and employers determine the wages and hours of the workers. The contract also guarantees holidays, vacations, health and safety, pensions and other benefits. In addition, workers are guaranteed promotions and wage increases on the basis of seniority—their length of service with the company—and training.

Union Protects Rights

The union contract states that members cannot be fired without a just cause and it sets out a grievance procedure for complaints of unfair treatment. Thus, when a worker feels that he is being treated unjustly, he has a national union, representing many thousands of workers, to stand up for his rights. Each contract between the union and the company must be approved by a vote of all the workers in the union.

Ask Fair Selection Of Federal Juries

In the wake of the ruling of the federal grand jury at Oxford which refused to indict General Edwin Walker and seven other whites accused of stirring the riots at Ole Miss, Attorney General Robert Kennedy has asked Congress to change the procedure for selecting federal juries.

Kennedy called for a bill to insure that the selection of juries would not "deliberately exclude any group from the jury panel on account of race, sex, political or religious affiliation or economic or social status."

He asked for a bipartisan jury commission in each federal district court to choose jurors through the use of questionnaires.

The Justice Department said that several court cases had been challenged recently because of the use of voting lists, telephone books and city directories to pick the members of juries.

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