

Oppose U. S. Support To Bias In Training

The federal government has been asked to cancel over \$185,000 in job training funds to a group of Mississippi junior colleges and high schools because the schools exclude Negroes.

All-white Hinds Junior College reported that it will add a federally supported program in farm management to its present retraining program in the field of business machines. The school is also considering a plan to teach specialized phases of agriculture.

The State Board of Education has proposed an expansion of federally-aided vocational education in Mississippi's high schools and junior colleges.

The retraining and vocational education programs—both supported by federal funds—are being expanded in answer to the state's crucial need for trained manpower. But Negro leaders here are insisting that the advantages of these programs be available to Negroes too.

Telegram To Labor Sec'y.

Medgar Evers, field secretary for the Mississippi NAACP, sent a telegram Sunday to Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz asking that \$185,989 be withheld from Perkinson and Central Junior Colleges and from Jackson city high schools. Funds were granted under the 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act.

He charged that "Negroes are excluded from both institutions, and racial discrimination exists where the training is to be conducted in Jackson."

Retraining At Hinds J. C.

Dr. M. C. Garr of the U. S. Office of Education in Washington is helping to develop an agricultural retraining program for the Vocational Division.

(Continued on Page 4)

U. S. Supreme Court Denies Miss. Appeal Of Meredith Orders

The U. S. Supreme Court has denied Mississippi's challenge to the constitutionality of Justice Dept. and appeals court actions in registering James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

An appeal filed by Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson charged that the Justice Dept. had acted for political gain. He said that the court did not have authority to tell state officials not to block Meredith's admission.

Objects To Supremacy

He claimed that the use of armed forces to enforce the decision was illegal and unconstitutional and said that the federal government has asserted a supremacy it did not possess.

Patterson also asked the Supreme Court to overturn Gov. Barnett's conviction for civil contempt.

The court turned down the appeal in a brief order.

ILGWU Says Firm Threatened Workers

Garment Plants Brought To Trial For Unfair Labor Practices

Dewey Greene Told To Appeal To U.M. Admission Committee

A three judge panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has told Dewey Greene to appeal to the University of Mississippi Committee on Admissions.

The Court said that if he was denied by the Committee, he would get a speedy hearing before the Appeals Court and a decision in time for the summer term.

Charge Injunction Violated

Greene was seeking an order for his immediate admission to the University on grounds that Registrar Robert Ellis has violated the federal injunction against discrimination issued to admit James Meredith.

In a ruling Monday the Court said that Greene had not "exhausted all administrative remedies." The three judges were Elbert Tuttle, Warren Jones, and Griffin Bell.

Only Exceptional Cases

They said that immediate admission could be granted "only in exceptional cases" if it were evident that the person would be denied future relief unless the Court acted at once.

Greene's attorney William Kunstler said that the young man would appeal for admission to the February or summer term.

A hearing began in Hattiesburg last Tuesday to determine who is at fault in a labor-management dispute between the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) and the Movie Star corporation.

The action was begun by the federal government acting for the Union because they claim the company has refused to negotiate in good faith.

Countercharges

The case, which is being heard by Rosanna A. Blake, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner from Washington, also includes countercharges by the company that the Union does not represent a majority of the workers and therefore ought to be decertified.

On March 9, 1962, four months before the contract was to expire, representatives from the ILGWU began meeting with officials of the Movie Star garment company.

'Final Offer'

At that meeting, and at seven other meetings, the company refused to yield beyond its "final offer."

E. T. Kehrner, who is the Southeastern Regional Director for the ILGWU, reviewed in his testimony his repeated attempts to arbitrate with the company representatives only to have them finally walk out.

(Continued on Page 5)

BULLETIN

Clyde Kennard underwent an 8 hour operation Saturday for the removal of a section of cancerous intestine. He is in serious condition and in need of blood.

People over 18 are asked to give blood at their local hospitals and credit it to Kennard, at Billings Hospital, the University of Chicago, Ill.

It doesn't matter where you live or what your blood type is.

Pascagoula Refinery Seeks 200 Workers

The Standard Oil Company refinery in Pascagoula has openings for more than 200 men. The workers will be hired in the next seven weeks for the company's operating and mechanical work force.

An Operator and Mechanic Training Program will begin May 1. The company will provide trainees with classroom and on-the-job experience until the beginning of 1964. Workers who wish to enter the training program may apply now and do other work with the company until the program begins.

All men who want to work at the refinery should apply to the Standard Oil Company in Pascagoula.

Senator Seeks School Desegregation And End To Job Discrimination

A U. S. Senator has introduced two bills aimed at dealing sharp blows to school segregation and employment discrimination.

Pennsylvania Sen. Joseph Clark, a Democrat, said that almost a decade after the Supreme Court desegregation decision 2,000 school districts are completely segregated. He also declared that Negro unemployment is 11 to 13%—more than double the national average.

Desegregation Plans

Clark is supporting a bill to require every school board operating a segregated school to file a desegregation plan with the Secretary of Welfare in 6 months.

His other proposal would make it an unfair practice for any business or labor union with more than 50 workers to discriminate in hiring, promoting or firing on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin.

COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

The FREE PRESS has talked about the difficulties of people trying to seek the advantages of apprenticeship training programs. We know that in Mississippi, this crucial area of job training is one that must be opened, but is a mighty difficult job.

A friend of labor, and a friend of ours, Harry Fleischman, has permitted me to reprint a part of his news column that deals with the problem of apprenticeship training. On this subject he says:

"Apprenticeship training is the toughest nut to crack in dealing with employment discrimination. Negroes throughout the land fill less than two per cent of apprenticeship spots, despite concern and pressure by civil-rights groups, federal, state and local government agencies and some labor and management organizations. Yet I can't help but feel that where there's a will, a way can be found.

I'm reminded of the farm lass who walked down a country lane with a boy who had a pail in one hand, a shepherd's crook in the other, a chicken under one arm, and a lamb tied to a rope. As they came to a forest, the girl said, "I'm not going into the forest with you. You might try to kiss me."

"With a pail, a crook, a chicken and a lamb? How in the world could I?"

"Well," replied the girl, "you

(Continued on Page 4)

5 Vote Against Poll Tax

Five states have approved an amendment to end the poll tax. They are Maryland, West Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey and New York.

Only Mississippi has voted against this amendment to the U. S. Constitution. It must be passed by 36 of the 50 states in order to become law.

Food And Clothing Given Weekly In Nine Counties

Distribution of food and clothing to Negroes in 9 counties continues despite threats by the State Welfare Commissioner that Mississippi's entire food program might be ended.

Mrs. Vera Pigeo, co-chairman of the Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, told the FREE PRESS that donations of

food and clothing pour in daily.

Truckloads Sent

Two truckloads were sent by residents of Moss Point and Vicksburg last week, she said, and Dick Gregory arrived with 4 trucks and a trailer carrying 14,000 pounds of supplies from Chicago for Sunflower and LeFlore counties.

Some newsmen reported that 250 people got 4 pound packages February 12; this adds up to 1000 pounds. Mrs. Pigeo emphasized that 14,000 pounds were delivered February 11 and declared that segregationists were trying to downgrade the group's work.

Good Food

"It was all good food," she said, "practically anything you could name in a can. I was

(Continued on Page 4)

Clarksdale Mass Meeting

The weekly mass meeting of the Coahoma County Federation of Organizations is set for the Centennial Missionary Baptist Church in Clarksdale, Wednesday evening, February 27.

Past meetings have drawn from 30 to 1500 participants.

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

Editorial Page

Balanced Growth

A special supplement to the McComb Enterprise—Journal entitled, "Inventory of the McComb 25 mile radius," appeared recently. The twenty-eight page report summarized and tabulated many interesting statistics about the McComb vicinity.

In an editorial on the front page of the report, Editor-Publisher, Oliver Emmerich called for citizens to know their community, to know the problems that it faces, and plan to meet them. He closes by calling for "balanced growth."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Emmerich is referring to the unbalanced kind of growth that has taken place in some of the industries that have come into the McComb area.

The garment industry, for instance, is cited in the special report with the headlines, "\$6,600,000 Payroll To 2,600 Workers."

Some quick figuring will demonstrate that the average payroll is slightly under fifty dollars per week.

Although it is stated in the article that there is "a fine spirit of cooperation between the management and the ownership of the plants and the people of the communities," the article elsewhere in this paper concerning the lengthy dispute between labor and management certainly shows that dissatisfaction does exist in the garment industry.

The report also points out that there are almost no additional openings for women in the trade.

Such a statement probably does not take into account that there are many unemployed women who, (1), are a member of a race not employed in these plants, or (2), have been "excused" from the plants.

It has been suggested by the garment workers that when a person has been on the job long enough to begin to get many wage increases, reasons seem to be found to get rid of her.

The kind of balanced growth about which Mr. Emmerich speaks certainly is needed in McComb and throughout our state.

When industries can come into Mississippi and use buildings that our communities provide for them, be exempt from many taxes, and earn tremendous sums of money (it is said that one garment manufacturer has made better than \$12 million dollars in as many years) and still pay such low wages, something has to be done.

Needed: Jobs For Youth

The president has announced his plan for a youth employment act to help to put to work the many young people who have to join the army of unemployed after finishing school.

In a special message to Congress, President Kennedy asked for \$100 million to put the new program into effect.

The program is divided into two parts. The first is a conservation corp that would work to improve the nation's forest and recreation areas.

Of course, preservation of our country's natural beauty is important—but the real strength of this plan comes from preservation of our natural resource—our youth.

With increased numbers of young people entering the labor force—only to be greeted by a smaller number of jobs, they will quickly lose their initiative and hence their usefulness. This plan will engage them in a useful occupation.

The second part of the program would provide half the salaries and costs for young persons employed on community projects in non-profit community centers, hospitals, parks, and schools.

This act would allow youth to gain training and be of service to the community. It would make it possible for them to earn a living, which is very important for the community.

Here in the South it may spell the difference between all the strength of our youth being lured off to the city and their remaining to contribute to the community.

Of course, as they stay and earn salaries, they will spend that money in the community to make more jobs for others.

Passage of this act could do a great deal to determine if some of our smaller towns are going to lose their youth—and eventually their strength—or be able to employ and retain their young people and a healthy future.

Guidance Counselors Are Asked To Apply To Training Institute

The United States Office of Education will sponsor a training institute this summer for high school guidance counselors from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas.

The program, called the National Defense Education Act Counseling and Guidance Training Institute, will be held from June 10 through July 20 with expenses paid by the government.

Applications Wanted

Applications are requested from counselors who will be serving in public schools in the 1963-64 school year. Each participant will receive \$75 a week and \$15 a week for each dependant, plus the cost of material and tuition. Six semester hours of graduate credit will also be earned.

The Institute will discuss methods of counseling, theories of personality development and how a person chooses his career. There will be actual laboratory interviews with high school students.

The faculty will include pro-

(Continued on Page 4)

Are Our Children Getting A Decent Education?



Mississippi Needs National Service Corps Local Govt. Approval Would Be Barrier

College students from all parts of the country will meet in Washington, D. C., next week-end to discuss a project which may affect the lives of many Mississippians. These young people will study plans for a National Service Corps at a conference sponsored by the United States National Student Association.

The Other America

The National Service Corps is a plan aimed at combatting the poverty, illiteracy and poor health standards that afflict "the other America"—the one-third of our population which lives below the standards set by the U. S. government as a minimum for decent living.

Mississippi, as usual, falls at the bottom of the list. The average income here is \$1,173 — about half the national figure of \$2,223 per person. However racial discrimination against 42% of the population results in a median income of \$724 for Negroes—less than a third of the national average; the median income for whites is \$2,028—almost three times more than Negro earnings.

The kind of education and training that Service Corps volunteers can provide is vitally needed. Only half of the Negroes over 25 ever completed elementary school; and little more than half of those between 14 and 24—the new Negro leaders for the years ahead—were able to finish junior high school.

3% Are College Grads

With a Negro population of over 900,000, there are only about 7,500 Negro college graduates in Mississippi—about 8 in every 1000 people. The percentage for whites is six times as high—58,000 college graduates out of a population of more than 1,200,000 — or 47 out of every 1000, still an extremely low figure.

There are more than 43,600 Mississippians over 14 years old

who have never been to school! And over 34,000 of them are Negro. Small wonder that one out of every 20 Mississippians cannot read or write; this is more than double the national figure.

No Compulsory Attendance of being the only state in the union without a compulsory school attendance law; it was repealed after the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision. And the state's version of "separate but equal" means four times more money spent for each white school child than for every Negro youngster.

Large scale federal programs are needed to provide any meaningful solution to these problems, but they are not in the wind. The National Service Corps, however, is at least an admission that serious conditions of poverty and illiteracy exist in this nation; it is a small step in the right direction.

But a few things worry us.

One of the sections in the NSNSA report on the Service Corps notes that projects would be proposed by public or private agencies, but would need community approval. Does this mean official approval by the local government? If it does, Mississippi Negroes can forget about hopes for a better life through Service Corps aid.

Local Gov't. Won't Approve

It goes without saying that local segregationist governments will not approve volunteer teams which are interracial. However, even if the National Service Corps were to segregate its workers—which is illegal under federal law—it is unlikely that local officials would agree to projects.

White Mississippi does not want an educated Negro population. It is easy for a Negro to borrow money here to buy a television set or a washing machine; but it is impossible to secure a college loan.

Unless local community groups can invite volunteers without the approval of racist officials, the National Service Corps will merely be added to the long list of benefits which Mississippi Negroes instinctively

ly know are not for them.

The NSNSA report also states that "the local agency would provide a gradually increased share of the cost of the volunteer's service." Yet, those people that need help most are the least able to pay for it.

In Mississippi there are no private white groups (and, of course, no state agencies) concerned with improving the lot of Negroes, and the Negro church and civic groups that exist are themselves victims of the poverty of their race.

It would be ironic for the U. S. government to send unpaid volunteers to aid the poverty-stricken and uneducated of America—and then to ask these same people—who live at less than subsistence—to pay part of the cost.

End Inferiority Feeling

The National Service Corps could have an important effect in Mississippi. The sight of Negroes and whites working together—as equals—might begin to shatter the wide-spread feeling of many Negroes that they are actually inferior.

The fact that volunteers are federal workers would provide strong protection against the kind of intimidation that greets others seeking social change; the state is hesitant to tangle with the federal government now. And federal protection would extend to Mississippians working with the program.

We hope that the National Service Corps will not by-pass the poorest group in the poorest state of the nation.

IMPORTANT

If you are planning to move or change your mailing address, be sure to notify the Free Press three weeks in advance. Tell us your old address, your new address and the day you will move to the new location.

If subscribers send us wrong or incomplete addresses, there is unfortunately no way to find the correct addresses. Newspapers cannot be forwarded, and if you fail to notify us of your correct address, we will not be able to continue to send you the paper.

If you have subscribed and are not receiving the Free Press, please notify us and send us your correct address.

Special Series

A special series on unions starts this week in the FREE PRESS. Turn to Page 3 for the first article, "What Is A Labor Union?"

Comments . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

might push the crook in the ground, tie the lamb to the crook and put the chicken under the pail."

California industrialist Eddy Feldman needs no such lesson in ingenuity. Feldman, head of the Los Angeles Furniture Mart, has devised a plan to stimulate minority group inclusion in an enlarged apprenticeship program.

The problem, Feldman stresses, is not so much dreaming up new ways to combat discrimination as it is to create adequate numbers of on-the-job training opportunities.

Therefore he calls for administrative action and legislation by the State of California to require that all state contracts in which journeymen would be employed, include clauses providing for non-discriminatory hiring of at least one apprentice or trainee for every five journeymen.

If we expanded Mr. Feldman's proposal to cover the entire nation, mandatory training quotas for federal, state and local public works, public service and defense projects would go a long way toward filling the skilled labor gap and strengthening equal opportunity in training at the same time.

At the present time, it seems unlikely that the Mississippi Legislature would be interested in a plan similar to the one suggested for California—but we would be able to benefit if the federal government had such a plan that included federal public works here in the state.

Time and again we are able to see tremendous sums of federal money being spent here in the state—which means employment for many people.

Negro workers are not able to get any but the most menial of these jobs.

If the fact that they do not have the skills for the better jobs is true, it is only because they have not been able to enter into training programs that would have given them the necessary experience.

ILGWU Says . . .

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on him after making their final offer.

Unfair Labor Practices

If a company refused to negotiate a contract with a recognized union, it must face charges of unfair labor practices before the National Labor Relations Board.

In this case, Movie Star, Inc., which has plants located in Poplarville, Purvis, Ellisville, Magnolia, Collins, and Sumrall, Mississippi, is facing those charges for refusing to budge from its "final offer" which the union claims is insufficient.

In order to elude the charges, the company is trying to have the union decertified by claiming that it no longer represents a majority of the one thousand-plus workers at the six plants.

Company Coercion

The union states that it does not know if this is true since the company did not show them a payroll sheet until that day.

They claim that if they no longer have a majority of the workers as members, it is because members have been coerced into withdrawing by company officials.

In testimonies Tuesday and Wednesday, women who are employed by Movie Star stated that they have been warned numerous times by their supervisors to "quit the union if they knew what was good for them," and "get out or lose their jobs."

Many of the women have refused to leave the union.

If the trial examiner rules that coercion did occur, this also would make the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

Higgs Found Guilty; Sentenced To \$500 Fine And 6 Months

William Higgs was convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor and sentenced to six months in jail and a \$500 fine last Friday, Hinds County Judge Russel Moore passed sentence after an all white male jury (women are also excluded from juries) deliberated 35 minutes to find the Jackson attorney guilty.

He was convicted on the testimony of William McKinley Daywalt III, 16, of Collegeville, Pa., who said that Higgs had committed unnatural sex acts with him.

Higgs did not appear at the

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What Is A Labor Union?

The Free Press has frequently printed articles about the activities of labor unions in Mississippi. Some readers have asked us to explain just what labor unions are and why they are important. This is the first of a series of articles about unions and what they mean to you.

Pretend that you work in a factory in Jackson . . . or you work in a store or an office building. And you don't have a union.

You didn't decide how much you would get paid. Your boss decided and if you thought you should get more . . . well, you just thought it to yourself.

You didn't decide how many hours you should work. Your boss decided . . . and he didn't ask you.

Afraid Of Being Fired?

Suppose one day your supervisor made you do something that wasn't part of your job. Suppose your pay was docked for something that wasn't your fault. Did you complain—or did you keep quiet because you were afraid you would be fired?

Has the boss given raises and promotions to other people who haven't worked at the company as long as you have? There just wasn't anything you could do about it, was there?

When you got sick, you certainly didn't get paid . . . and you went into debt to pay the doctor bills. You work day-in, day-out; no vacation. You don't get paid on holidays, do you?

And when you get too old to work? What then? You have little money saved and social security is not very much to live on the rest of your life.

When one man is talking to a big company, his voice is very small; the company is not likely to consider his particular problem to be very important.

A union is a group of working

men and women who have been working at a company the longest get first choice at raises and promotions. And if the company wants to lay off some men, it must fire the workers who have been there the shortest amount of time.

One of the most important parts of a union contract is the "grievance procedure." If a worker feels that he has been treated wrong, the union representative will take his complaint before the management. Usually these grievances are settled quickly; sometimes the union takes the complaint of one man to the top of a national company. And a union worker can't be fired without a good reason.

Look for another article on unions in next week's Free Press.

trial and was tried in absentia. He issued a statement Feb. 13 in New York that he would not return to Mississippi because of fears that his life was in danger here.

He declared, "The charge against me, which is completely false, has in my opinion been manufactured to stain my reputation because I am so involved in the civil rights movement."

Daywalt was picked up after he hit an automobile with Higgs' car. He gave police the phony name he had been using in Jackson—Tom Bono.

It was reported that the Hinds County Bar Association will probably move to disbar Higgs.

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people in one company or occupation who join together to make their voices heard.

When a group of workers organize into a union, they choose a representative to talk to the boss and he speaks with 50 or 100 or 200 voices. The representative bargains with the boss about wages, hours and working conditions—and the company has to listen.

Union Can Strike

If it doesn't, it is guilty of unfair labor practices under U. S. law. And if the union men aren't satisfied with the boss' proposal, they can strike.

A strike is a walk-out. All the employees refuse to come to work. In a good union town, no one else will accept the jobs of striking workers: those that do are "scabs"—the lowest form of man.

The agreement between the company and the union is made into a written contract. Then all workers know their rights and can prove them, because they are down on paper.

Many Benefits

The contract doesn't only cover wages, hours and working conditions. Many union agreements provide holidays and vacations, sick leave, pensions and health insurance—all paid for by the company.

The contracts provide for seniority. This means that the men and women who have been working at a company the longest get first choice at raises and promotions. And if the company wants to lay off some men, it must fire the workers who have been there the shortest amount of time.

One of the most important parts of a union contract is the "grievance procedure." If a

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Oppose U. S. . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
sion of Hinds Junior College for whites.

The program will be paid for through the federal Manpower Development and Retraining Act and its chief planners include the Mississippi Supervisor of Vocational-Agricultural Education and the manager of the State Employment Security Commission, both paid by federal funds.

Hinds is currently working with the State Employment Service in a program which retrains men for work with business machines. This is a field with increasing opportunities.

Farm Management Program

A program in farm management will begin next September. It will include 21 months of classwork and on-the-farm training. Work on the school farm will help pay students' fees.

The program under consideration now will give men special training in specific phases of agriculture.

The State Employment Service will help choose students for the program. Applicants must be at least 22 years old and must have worked at least three years.

Applications

Applications should be made at the State Employment Service, 502 Yazoo Avenue, Jackson.

worker feels that he has been treated wrong, the union representative will take his complaint before the management. Usually these grievances are settled quickly; sometimes the union takes the complaint of one man to the top of a national company. And a union worker can't be fired without a good reason.

Look for another article on unions in next week's Free Press.

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Food And Clothing . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

some of the best food—not second hand."

The Committee has made preliminary plans to continue distributions through March and Mrs. Pigee said that large vans will bring 50,000 pounds more waiting in Chicago. Gregory is also continuing efforts to collect added supplies.

Charges Publicity Scheme

Welfare Commissioner Fred Ross attacked the Chicago shipment as a "publicity scheme" and said that "county boards of supervisors could decide to turn the entire food distribution program over to Dick Gregory and his cohorts in Chicago rather than to tax the citizens of their county for the expense of doing so."

Ross asserted that "the white people of Mississippi are leaning over backwards and taxing themselves to the hilt to help the Negro race."

Wants Appreciation

"These white people not only fail to receive any appreciation for their sacrifices in behalf of the Negro from outside the state, national news media printing, broadcasting and telecasting these half truths and whole lies hold the state and its people up to national ridicule and abuse unjustly," he said.

Dr. Aaron Henry, President of the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, has reported that rural families are particularly hard hit this year because of the early harvest. Cotton picking usually lasts through January; this year the crop was in in November.

Need Boss' Recommendation

Mrs. Pigee said that Negroes interested in civil rights have a difficult time getting aid. An

One Nation Indivisible

This is the third article (slightly condensed) of a five part series, "The Oxford Disaster — Price of Defiance," by Karl Wiesenburg, Jackson County delegate to the Mississippi House of Representatives. Pascagoula Chronicle Editor Ira Harker wrote, in the foreword to a pamphlet of the articles, that they are "a major contribution to the welfare of Mississippi and form a reasoned viewpoint around which may rally all Mississippians who are appalled at what is happening in their state."

The people of Mississippi have been told that the actions of Gov. Barnett preceding the Oxford riots were justified under the Constitution of the United States and specifically under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides that:

"The powers not delegated to

applicant's former employer has to recommend him for the surplus commodities, and "in a lot of instances the boss has refused to sign," she declared.

She said that at least 150 people—40 families—received food and clothing in Clarksdale Tuesday. About 100 other people were asked to return next Tuesday—there were plenty of supplies but no more time left for distribution.

Clarksdale distributions occur each Tuesday at the Haven Methodist Church.

Mrs. Pigee said that many of the families receiving packages had 6, 8 or 10 children. One of the families was given 15 pairs of shoes, she said.

9 Counties

Area chairmen of the Relief Committee also make distributions once a week in Bolivar, Leflore, Marshall, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica and Washington Counties, Mrs. Pigee reported.

People who wish to apply for aid can get applications from their area chairmen. The names of the area chairmen can be obtained from the Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee, 404 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Miss.

the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

It is argued that the State of Mississippi alone has the right to determine for itself what powers are reserved to it under the Tenth Amendment.

Under the American system of government the Supreme Court of the United States alone can determine what powers are reserved to the states.

To hold otherwise would result in 50 states travelling in 50 different directions.

Supremacy Of Court

Chief Justice Marshall established the doctrine of the judicial supremacy of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1803 in the famous case of Marbury vs. Madison.

This doctrine has been accepted by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our federal government, and is recognized and followed by our 50 highest state courts, including the Supreme Court of the state of Mississippi.

Were the actions of Gov. Barnett illegal and in open defiance of the law? In Cooper vs. Aaron (the Little Rock school case) decided on September 29, 1958, the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it."

Constitution A Mockery

Chief Justice Marshall spoke for a unanimous Court in saying that: "If the legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, and destroy the rights acquired under those judgments, the constitution itself becomes a

solemn mockery . . ."

The doctrine of interposition that is the right of the state to interpose the sovereignty of the state as against asserted illegal federal action, has never been accepted in the United States.

Court Hits Interposition

However, even this last possible argument was stricken down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States vs. Louisiana decided on December 12, 1960.

In that case, quoting with approval the language of the lower court, the Supreme Court of the United States said:

"The conclusion is clear that interposition is not a constitutional doctrine. If taken seriously, it is illegal defiance of constitutional authority."

"The main basis for challenging this ruling is that the State of Louisiana 'has interposed itself in the field of public education over which it has exclusive control.'"

Objection Not Valid

"This objection is without substance, as we held, upon full consideration, in Cooper vs. Aaron."

The President of the United States has been censured, vilified, and maligned because of his use of the National Guard and military forces in restoring peace and order at the university and in the city of Oxford.

It is argued that his actions violate various sections of the United States Constitution. These arguments are utterly without merit.

Historically the President of the United States as Commander in chief has always used the powers vested in him by law and by virtue of his position as chief executive to cope with disaster, riots and insurrection.

Gov. Responsible

The governor by state law is vested with the same powers and could have exercised them to preserve peace and order . . .

Mississippi cannot become a great industrial state while en-

gaged in an undeclared war with the federal government.

It cannot maintain the respect of its sister states and the nation if it permits state's rights extremists to be its spokesmen . . .

Miss. Firsters Threaten

Our state is now threatened from within—not by the federal government—but by those who insist they are Mississippians first and Americans second.

We are Americans by allegiance, and Mississippians by residence.

Section 8 of the Constitution of the state of Mississippi expressly declares "all persons, resident in this state, citizens of the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the State of Mississippi."

A citizen of Mississippi can change his state citizenship at any time by moving his residence to another state. He carries his United States citizenship wherever he goes.

We are Americans first and Mississippians second.

Guidance . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

fessors from Columbia University, Ohio State University, Mississippi College and other universities. Dr. Willis Dugan, president-elect of the American Personnel and Guidance Association, will also lecture.

The Institute will be held in Clinton, Mississippi. Apply to the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

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