

# Vow All-Out Vote Drive In Leflore

## CLASS OF SERVICE

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## WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

87-1201 (4-60)

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GOVERNOR ROSS BARNETT  
GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
JACKSON MISSISSIPPI

AS I AM SURE YOU AWARE, JAMES TRAVIS, A VOTER REGISTRATION WORKER, WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED LAST NIGHT BY GUNFIRE IN LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. MR. TRAVIS AND TWO OTHER MEN, ONE A STAFF MEMBER OF THIS OFFICE, WERE ATTACKED WHILE PEACEABLY DRIVING IN THEIR CAR ON A U.S. HIGHWAY. THIS IS BUT THE LATEST OF THESE VICIOUS ASSAULTS AGAINST REGISTRATION WORKERS AND APPLICANTS IN MISSISSIPPI. THIS CANNOT LONGER BE TOLERATED. WE ARE ACCORDINGLY TODAY ANNOUNCING A CONCENTRATED, SATURATION CAMPAIGN TO REGISTER EVERY QUALIFIED NEGRO OF LEFLORE COUNTY.

## Parents Ask For Injunction To Open Jackson's Schools

Six Jackson parents have asked a federal court to issue an injunction ending segregation in the city's public schools. The group Monday filed a suit against the Jackson Municipal Separate School District on behalf of their 10 children and "all other Negro children and their parents" in Jackson.

The group petitioned the school board last August 15 to take immediate steps to end school segregation; there was no answer to their request.

### Students And Teachers

The suit, filed in U. S. District Court, asks that the school district, the superintendent and the board of trustees be stopped from assigning students and teachers on the basis of race.

The group also asked for an injunction preventing the defendants from approving budgets and employment and construction contracts which maintain segregated schools. They sought an end to the use of sep-

arate attendance zones based on race.

### Seek School Plan

If these requests are not met, the parents ask that school officials submit a complete plan for desegregating the schools within a time limit set by the court.

The parents filing the suit are Medgar Evers, Samuel Bailey, Arne Logan, Edna Marie Singleton, Elizabeth White and Kathryn Thomas. Their attorneys are Jack Young of Jackson and Jack Greenberg, Constance Baker Motley and Derrick A. Bell of the NAACP legal staff.

### Law Forbids Integration

Mississippi law forbids the attendance of whites with Negroes in any public elementary, junior or high schools on penalty of jail and fines. Jackson has 34 white schools and 16 Negro schools.

Mayor Allen Thompson met with officials of the city and of the school board Tuesday to discuss the suit.

The case will be heard by District Judge Harold Cox.

## Co. Tries To Refute Claims Of ILGWU

The hearing in Hattiesburg involving the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Movie Star, Inc., moved into its second week. Several of the company's witnesses tried to show that they had left the union "because of the confusion."

This countered the many employees who earlier testified that their jobs had been threatened if they did not withdraw from the union. The company is trying to avoid negotiations with the union by claiming that the union no longer represents a majority of the workers.

### Bad Faith

A manager of the plant located in Poplarville testified that he was threatened by E. T. Kehrer, regional director of the union. The union has claimed that the company has refused to bargain in good faith ever since it opened negotiations last summer.

Movie Star, which manufactures ladies garments, has six plants in South Mississippi with a total of more than a thousand employees.

## Supreme Court Overturns S. C. Students' Conviction

The U. S. Supreme Court has set aside the conviction of 187 Negro students arrested in March, 1962, when they marched on the State Capitol of South Carolina.

The youths had been arrested for breach of the peace when they demonstrated in Columbia to protest segregation. All South Carolina courts had upheld their convictions.

## Negro Attorney Runs For Governor Of La.

Earl J. Amedee, a Negro attorney, has announced that he is a candidate for governor of Louisiana.

Amedee will compete in the state Democratic primary next December.

He has served as assistant district attorney in one of the state's parishes (districts).

## The "Touchy Problem"

Because of the short time between publication, the varying views on the "Touchy Problem" of whether the Manpower Act ought to be discontinued if segregated, have not yet been assembled. We anticipate having them by next week. This week, we would like to draw your attention to the feature on page two which explains exactly what the Manpower Training Act is, and what it can do for Mississippi.

## Demand Federal Protection Following Attempted Killing

Five national civil rights organizations have announced the start of a crash program to register every qualified Leflore County Negro who wants to vote. Gov. Ross Barnett and Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy were sent telegrams informing them of the stepped-up campaign and asking protection for voter registration workers.

Wiley A. Branton, Director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, made the announcement March 1—one day after James Travis was shot outside Greenwood.

## 'Gives Me Renewed Desire,' Says Travis Following Shooting

"In no way will the shooting deter me from my activities in trying to bring about democracy in Mississippi." These were the words of James Travis, 20, a voter registration worker who was shot in the neck and shoulder by three white men last Thursday night. They shot from a passing car while Travis was driving away from Greenwood.

"In fact, it (the shooting) gives me renewed desire to see that people of Mississippi have the opportunity to register and vote so that they can have the protection of law and order," Travis said in his home where he is recuperating.

### Two Others In Car

Two other registration workers, Bob Moses, leader of the Mississippi voting project, and Randolph Blackwell, Field Director of the Voter Education Project based in Atlanta, were in the car at the time of the shooting.

At least 150 Negroes had attempted to register in Greenwood on February 27 and 28, in what Moses termed, "the first real breakthrough in Mississippi."

### White Buick

Shortly after leaving Greenwood (Continued on Page 4)

"The state of Mississippi has repeatedly thrown down a gauntlet at the feet of would-be Negro voters, not only by the discriminatory practices of the registrars, but also by economic pressures, threats, coercion, physical violence, and death to Negroes seeking the right to vote," he said.

### Testing Ground

"The time has come for us to pick up the gauntlet. Leflore County, Miss., has elected itself as the testing ground for democracy and we are accordingly meeting the challenge there."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP have agreed to give the Leflore effort top priority.

Branton charged that both President Kennedy and Congress have "failed to meet the minimum requirements for protecting the rights of Negro citizens in Mississippi."

### Federal Failure

He quoted the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission which recently found that "the federal government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens."

The V.E.P. Director tele- (Continued on Page 4)

## President Requests Federal Voting Referees For South

President Kennedy has asked Congress to protect the rights of Negro voters, to further school desegregation and to increase the powers of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

The NAACP and a group of House Republicans called the program inadequate. Civil rights supporters in the U. S. Senate said that the filibuster would probably defeat any right measures this session.

### Voting Referees

The President asked that federal referees be appointed to pass on the qualifications of voters whenever a voter suit was filed in a county with less than 15% of a minority group registered. This includes about 200 counties in Mississippi,

Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Negroes would thus be able to register and vote immediately instead of waiting several years for the outcome of the court case. Now federal referees cannot be appointed until a court declares that discrimination exists.

The referees would follow state voting laws and their decisions could be challenged in the courts.

### Equal Tests

Kennedy asked that voting suits be given priority in the federal courts. He also requested a ban on the use of different application tests and standards (Continued on Page 4)



# COMMENTS

By Charles Butts

A columnist in one of the daily papers here often comes up with a tidbit that amuses me, but probably not in the way that he intended. Recently, he had the following to say:

It is hoped that Rubel Phillips and Wirt Yerger, both dashing and handsome young men, aren't trying to generate a fake issue by suggesting that the Mississippi State basketball team gander off and do a "little" integrating in that forthcoming Michigan tournament. That's the trouble with overnight conservatives. They integrate you and then blame it on the Liberals. That's been the Republican tactics for over 100 years. We can see those press photos pouring off the wires now. A big, lanky Chicago Negro hugging Red Stroud and the headline saying, "Brotherhood-in' Lesson for 'Mississippi State.'" Wirt and Rubel ought to leave well enough alone and dig up a more worthy issue upon which to seek votes among rabid basketball fans who can't see farther than the scoreboard. Besides, spring examinations are just around the corner and a week of education is more important than any one ball game.

Like I say, he is amusing—or perhaps, disgusting.

People all over the state have been pushing for the team to go if it won the SEC title, which it did. The reflection of the attitude of many could be seen in one Jackson sports writer's comment, "If those officials (MSU officials) show the guts and courage displayed by the Bulldogs, their chances of going will be greatly improved."

Last Saturday, following the 75-72 defeat of Ole Miss, MSU President, D. W. Colvard announced that the team would enter the NCAA tourney at East Lansing. Although little reaction against the decision was reported, there were these.

For instance, a state representative felt "the decision will be misinterpreted as a sign of weakness in our stand for segregation."

Another, a state Senator, who was undoubtedly thinking back to the good ole days when he was a cheerleader for MSU, called the decision, "a low blow to the people of Mississippi." Apparently to insure future generations of getting a proper education about the thing, he advocated, "a substantial decrease in the financial appropriations," to any Mississippi institution that would engage in integrated activities.

At the university, President Colvard said that the school student senate had unanimously passed a resolution in favor of playing. He also noted that a petition bearing the names of 3,000 students had been added to the many communications from interested alumni and friends of the institution in support of the team entering the tournament.

The president said, "My feelings and my faith are that the reception of our team, in recognition of their conduct and spirit will serve to allay the concern of those who question the wisdom of these participations."

President of the State Board of Trustees, Thomas Tubbs called a special meeting of the Board at the request of five of the 13 members. Obviously the

meeting is to discuss the MSU decision.

What will the reaction be when all these people who are so jubilant about going, are told; 'tut tut, better not go—some of them are dark.' Some people are going to be mighty mad.

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SOCIAL JUSTICE . . . IN MISSISSIPPI

## Editorial Page

### Voice For Responsibility

Throughout the nation, many people have taken a turn at moralizing upon the ugly episode that took place on the Oxford campus last fall.

But no words that we have seen have shone forth as brilliantly as these of Karl Wiesenburg, representative to the Mississippi state legislature from Jackson County.

This week, the FREE PRESS prints the last of the five articles written by Rep. Wiesenburg which originally appeared in the Pascagoula-Moss Point Chronicle.

His articles are brilliant, not only from the standpoint that they are accurate and well written, but that they are the true response of a Mississippian—A response that reflects the rising tide of feeling among responsible people of both races in the state that we must speak out against these state powers that have for so long held Mississippi on the bottom of the nation.

We cannot afford to repeat the errors that led to the riots at Oxford. We cannot continue to elect office politicians who think they can curry public favor by advocating defiance of constituted authority, disrespect for government and open defiance of the law.

Out of the teargas murky darkness of September 30th has come a clear voice for change, for clean-up, for progress.

The essence of government is leadership. The essence of a good democratic government is good leadership that responds to a responsible electorate.

Karl Wiesenburg is an elected official of the state. And we expect that he shall be reelected. He stands forth as a clear voice expressing the feelings of responsible Mississippians.

The narrow minded press has not recognized those elements here that desire a change. It has not let their voice be heard.

But Mr. Wiesenburg knows about the people who want a better Mississippi. He is a leader willing to speak out to say what these people are thinking and saying. And the Chronicle is willing to print it.

We are proud to see a leader and voice for responsibility. We hope that there will be more in the halls of our legislature when it next convenes.

(Wiesenburg and Joe Wroten of Washington County were the only voices that consistently contested the measures passed at the height of the Ole Miss crisis).

We have been honored to reprint the articles. Copies of the complete set of five articles will be sent, upon request, by the FREE PRESS.

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## Manpower Act

# Teacher's Skills That Lead To Better Jobs

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, signed into law by President Kennedy on March 15, 1962, sets up a nationwide Federal program to provide vocational and on-the-job training for unemployed and underemployed persons.

Although there is a terrific need for the labor force of Mis-

issippi to get more training, the provisions for this bill are such that it is not able to be very effective here.

Approval for the training cannot be granted until there is a reasonable expectation that those being trained can be placed into jobs upon completion of the training.

Mississippi does not have industry partly because it does not have a trained labor force. Without the industry to provide jobs, it is difficult to get approval for the training. It is something of a vicious circle.

In the cases where there is a need for more skilled people, and there definitely are some in Mississippi, the Act operates in the following way:

There exists a demand in Jackson for skilled business machine repairmen. A training center is found where the proper training can be given. In this case, the center located at Hinds Junior College where there are facilities to train people to be repairmen.

All men who are presently unemployed or underemployed (receiving too low a salary to maintain his family) are eligible for the training.

In addition, the men must be married. They are given a series of tests to determine if they are capable of learning the material.

When the program begins, the

trainee will receive government money to cover expenses. Although this payment is small, it permits subsistence until the training is received.

The trainee attends the classes which meet for varying lengths of time, from a minimum of five weeks to a maximum of fifty-two weeks, depending upon the skill which must be learned.

Although the program is financed by Federal funds, the program is administered by the state. The selecting is done by the State Employment Security Commission. The decision to establish a training center and where it will be located is the job of the State Department of Education.

### Open To All

Although the training centers are being held at institutions within the state that maintain segregation, an official at the Jackson Employment Service said that the training would be available to anyone who applies.

There are two centers in operation in the Jackson area, and several more around the state. There are funds and possibilities for several more.

A person interested in receiving training under the Manpower Development Training Act should register at his local office of the State Employment Service.

## From North Carolina

### Governor Speaks Out Good Sense

From an address by the Honorable Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina; Governor Sanford was speaking before the North Carolina Press Association at the Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill last month. His address was entitled:

"The American Negro was freed from slavery one hundred years ago. In this century he has made much progress, educating his children, building churches, entering into the community and civic life of the Nation.

### Toward Fulfillment

"Now is a time not merely to look back to freedom, but forward to the fulfillment of its meaning. Despite great progress, the Negro's opportunity to obtain a good job has not been achieved in most places across the country. Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the Nation and its States.

### Time Has Come

"The time has come for American citizens to give up this reluctance, to quit unfair discriminations, and to give the Negro a full chance to earn a decent living for his family and to contribute to higher standards for himself and all men.

### Cannot Rely On Law Alone

"We cannot rely on law alone in this matter because much depends upon its administration and upon each individual's sense of fair play. North Carolina and its people have come to the point of recognizing the urgent need for opening new economic communities for Negro citizens. We also recognize that in doing so we shall be adding new economic growth for everybody.

### Will Do It

"We can do this. We should do this. We will do it because we are concerned with the problems and the welfare of our neighbors. We will do it because our economy cannot afford to have so many people fully or partially unproductive. We will do it because it is hon-

est and fair for us to give all men and women their best chance in life."

### The Good Neighbor Program

"In North Carolina we will attempt to provide leadership for the kind of understanding America needs today.

"To carry out these hopes we will do five things right now:

"1. We have established the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

### 24 Outstanding Citizens

"We will also name an additional advisory committee to reach more sections of the economy and the State.

"The Council will have a two-fold mission (1) to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race, and (2) to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment.

### All Mayors Participate

"2. We are asking all Mayors and Chairmen of County Commissioners to establish local Good Neighbor Councils.

"3. We have issued a memorandum to heads of State agencies, and institutions, asking them, if they have not already done so, to examine and formulate policies which do not exclude from employment qualified people because of race.

### Wise Leadership

"4. Being aware that complete success cannot be achieved without wise and vigorous leadership from private business and industry, we will conduct a conference this spring, inviting leading industrialists and businessmen to participate.

"5. We call on church leaders, pastors, civic organizations, to support the objectives of the Good Neighbor Councils in their own effective ways.



# Gregory Will Help Mississippi Provide Federal Surplus Food To Needy Negroes

Dick Gregory is seeking to raise \$37,000 to pay the cost of distributing federal surplus foods to Negroes and whites in Leflore County. The money will come from the sale of Gregory's LP record, "My Brother's Keeper," which was made from an interview at San Diego State College, Calif. It will sell for \$1.60.

The Leflore County Board of Supervisors has claimed that it withdrew from the food program—which provides butter, milk, cheese, flour, potatoes and other staples—because they could not afford the storage and distribution costs of \$37,000 a year.

Gregory has charged that "voter registration attempts touched off enough anti-Negro sentiment to give the white groups which have always been opposed to the program enough power to force the county board of supervisors to discontinue it."

Leflore County has 31,000 Negroes out of a total population of 47,000. There are 312 Negro registered voters.

## Yearly Earnings \$300

Most Negroes in Leflore County pick cotton—and get paid between \$3 and \$4 per 100 pounds. A top picker can average about 125 pounds a day working 12 to 14 hours. The average yearly earning for Negroes is \$300.

About 26,000 people received food last year; more than 90% were Negroes.

Gregory said, "From all that I can determine, the Mississippi officials acted in reprisal simply because Negroes attempted to exercise their rights as citizens."

"I am perfectly willing to give them the benefit of the doubt," he declared. "If they really can't afford the program and are sincerely interested in feeding these people, then I can't see why they should refuse the \$37,000 when I give it to them."

Meanwhile, labor, student

## Appeals Court Rejects Recreation Request

The U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has rejected a bid to open all public recreation facilities to Negroes. The federal court turned down a request by three Jackson citizens who asked for an injunction desegregating the zoos, parks, playgrounds, libraries, swimming pools and golf courses.

The suit was a class action filed on behalf of the "thousands of Negroes in Jackson and all parts of Mississippi who are similarly situated because of race and color."

## Says Segregation Voluntary

The court upheld the ruling of District Judge Sidney Mize who said last May that there was nothing to disprove the city's statement that the segregation was voluntary.

Mize also said that the three were not authorized to represent anyone but themselves. He said that they could use Jackson facilities on an unsegregated basis, but didn't say that all Negroes were entitled to do so.

and civil rights groups continue to collect food and clothing for needy Mississippians.

Two tons of supplies were sent to Greenwood this week after a month-long drive by the Louisville Defender (a newspaper) and the Louisville, Kentucky, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality.

## Union Men Helped

Local 89 of the Teamsters Union donated a truck to transport the food and clothing and two union members, one Negro and one white, volunteered to drive the supplies to Mississippi.

At Howard University, members of the Nonviolent Action Group (NAG), have begun a drive for food and clothing to aid Negroes in Mississippi.

## States' Rights, Responsibilities

This is the last article (slightly condensed) of a five part series, "The Oxford Disaster—Price of Defiance," by Karl Wiesenburg, Jackson County representative to Mississippi's lower house.

In his introduction of the series, Pascagoula Chronicle Editor Ira Harkey declared that the articles 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 first responsibility of a state is to preserve law and order within the state by the exercise of its police powers...

If citizens of this state can be permitted to defy laws they do not like and obey only such court orders as they may agree with, then we will have no government at all. Anarchy and confusion will prevail.

Maintenance of law and order at the University of Mississippi, or at any public school in the state, is the primary responsibility of the state.

## State's Responsibilities

If we want to maintain our state's rights, we must accept our state's responsibilities.

The people of Mississippi were deluded into believing that Gov. Barnett had some well conceived plan that would insure him the final victory in the Oxford crisis.

The truth is he had no such plan. So long as he had only to contend with a few unarmed federal marshals, he was a lion in his defiance.

Faced with the full power of the federal government, he unconditionally surrendered.

He made a serious mistake in believing that he could bluff the President of the United States...

## Still Defiance

But many political "leaders" still maintain their attitude of defiance, and still urge the people to continue to resist constituted authority.

The people are being told they must not submit, they must not surrender, they must preserve their "freedom."

Submit to what? Surrender to whom? To a restoration of law and order, to acknowledgment that we are a government of laws not of men? ... Unless these political "lead-

ers" change their attitude further bloodshed is inevitable....

## Politicians Cause Bloodshed

Shall every school become a battleground? Shall innocent blood again be shed for political advantage...

We must have leaders who will maintain law and order within the state with the police powers of the state, even if they disagree with such court orders.

We cannot afford to repeat the errors that led to the riots at Oxford.

We cannot continue to elect to office politicians who think they can carry public favor by advocating defiance of constituted authority, disrespect for their government and open defiance of the law.

A public officer of this state who invites imprisonment by defying court orders violates both his oath of office and his public trust.

## 'Some Newspapers'

"Law and Order" seems to be controversial in Mississippi. Pastors, businessmen and other citizens of this state who have spoken out in favor of a return to law and order have been castigated by some newspapers whose columns are filled with vitriolic denunciation of the federal government...

## Must Speak Out

The time has come for the many citizens who have been afraid to speak out for law and order to make themselves heard.

Every citizen who has come to the realization that we must

have law and order, that we cannot continue to condone open defiance of our courts, and who now remains silent must accept full responsibility for other tragic events that inevitably will take place.

Let us join together in a common resolve that the Oxford tragedy shall not be repeated, that the public schools of Jackson, Greenville, Pascagoula and elsewhere in our state shall not be invaded by mobs.

This will take courage. Men will have to take a stand, to speak out and make themselves heard...

## Must Influence Politicians

When you speak out for law and order, the politicians will speak out for law and order.

The lunatic fringe that would destroy our schools, our state and our nation must be exterminated from political life as ruthlessly as vermin from the kitchen.

Our school boards, both on the state and local levels, must receive our full support in their efforts to meet the problems of today and tomorrow.

Our schools must remain free, public and open.

Our administrators and faculty must be allowed full academic freedom...

We need to let our public officials know, the nation know, and the world know that we insist on the maintenance of law and order. We can do this with dignity, honor and pride. The price of defiance is destruction, disgrace, disaster and death.

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**Vow All-Out . . .**

(Continued from Page 1)

grammed Atty. Gen. Kennedy that a "concentrated, saturation campaign to register every qualified Negro of Leflore County" would begin at once. Branton asked for immediate "federal protection to prevent violence and other forms of intimidation against registration workers and applicants."

**Justice Dept. Asked**

The Justice Department has also been asked to take legal action to end discriminatory actions by registrars. "Voting is a federally guaranteed right, and when its exercise is prevented by community lawlessness, the United States government has an obligation not only to punish that lawlessness, but to put it down," said Branton.

"The campaign will be conducted openly," Branton declared. "Voter registration is a civic duty, and registration workers will dignifiedly and publicly carry on their activities, which will include literacy schools, meetings, and individual contacts." He predicted continued harassment and violence against registration workers.

Branton charged that Mississippi has not only failed to pro-

tect workers, but has actively denied their rights. Nevertheless, Branton has informed Gov. Barnett of the new effort and has asked the state for protection.

**Called On J.F.K.**

Branton called "upon the President of the United States to use his executive powers to help make meaningful the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment—100 years late."

He asserted, "there is a need to establish once and for all that in this land people do not have to be afraid to be free."

**'Gives Me' . . .**

(Continued from Page 1)

wood, the trio were tailed by a 1962 white Buick, which was occupied by three men wearing sunglasses. Travis reported that the Buick pulled abreast of their car and began firing. He said that he felt a sting at the base of his neck and fell into the lap of Moses who was seated next to him. Moses grabbed the wheel and applied the brake to prevent the car from crashing. Neither Moses nor Blackwell was injured.

**Rushed To Hospital**

Travis was first driven to the infirmary of the nearby Mississippi Vocation College. A doctor was not on duty and a

**President Requests . . .**

(Continued from Page 1)

for different people.

The President asked Congress to declare that anyone who has completed the sixth grade is presumed to be literate. This proposal is weaker than the one made in the literacy test bill which was killed last year by a Southern filibuster. That would have made sixth grade graduates literate for voting purposes. A presumption of literacy can be challenged by local officials in specific cases.

In other proposals, Kennedy asked that federal money and knowledge be made available to communities which request help in desegregating their schools.

**Wants Expanded C.R.C.**

He asked Congress to extend the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission for four years. The

physician from Greenwood was summoned. The doctor advised that he be rushed to Greenwood hospital.

In Greenwood, he was treated for his shoulder wound, but the bullet which had lodged next to his spine was not removed until the following day after he had been taken to University Hospital in Jackson.

**Will Be Back**

Travis told the FREE PRESS that he was not able to have an anesthetic because of nearness to the spine. He reported that the operation to remove the bullet was extremely painful. He is recovering well, however, and hopes to be back on the job by the middle of April.

In Greenwood, three men have been arrested by the local sheriff and charged with the shooting. They are accused of felonious assault, which carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison. If they had been arrested for assault with intent to kill, conviction would carry a greater sentence. All three are out on bond awaiting trial.

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President also suggested that the Commission expand into a national clearing house to provide information, advice and technical help to public or private groups.

New York's Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller criticized the program as too little and too late. He said that it covered only five of the 28 recommendations of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

**No F.E.P.C.**

Rockefeller said that the program did not meet Democratic promises to set up a fair employment practices commission, to let the attorney general seek injunctions to prevent discrimination and to make the Civil Rights Commission a permanent agency.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins charged that the President failed to call for laws banning discrimination in all

federally-aided housing, setting a deadline for school desegregation or establishing a fair employment practices commission with strong enforcement powers.

**Miss. Attacks**

Mississippi Senator John Stennis said that the proposals were extreme and unconstitutional and State Representative John Bell Williams said it was "an attempt to turn the government over to the NAACP."

Kennedy also said that he has told the Department of Justice to join in cases of union discrimination filed with the National Labor Relations Board and "to urge the NLRB to take appropriate action against racial discrimination in unions."

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