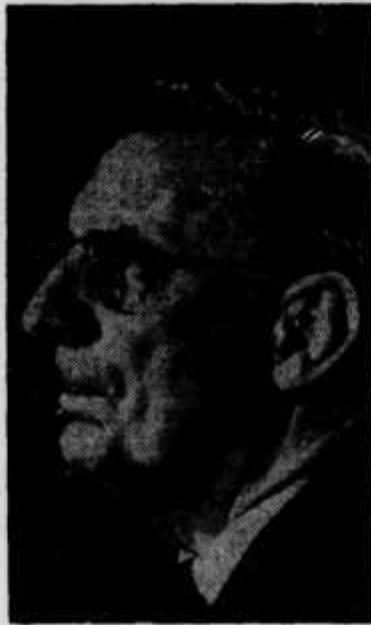


A Change Of Face

"Personally, I feel that it is not for the best interest of Mississippi State University, the State of Mississippi, or either of the races," said Governor Barnett in his statement in regard to the MSU basketball team competing against integrated teams in the NCAA tournament in East Lansing, Michigan.

Then, after the State College Board voted in favor of State going, the governor had this to say, "I have great pride in our team and I hope they will win the national championship."

The coach, the university president, and the people of the state did not want the team to be shackled by segregation even if the Governor and some of the daily newspapers did.



Gov. Barnett

Leake County Parents File Desegregation Suit

The parents of 30 Negro children have filed a suit to integrate the schools of Leake County, home of Gov. Ross Barnett. They have asked federal judge Harold Cox to enjoin the county school board from operating separate schools or to order it to submit an immediate plan for integration.

The suit is filed on behalf of all the Negroes in Leake County. The group of parents and grandparents asked for an April 12 hearing.

The suit charges that Leake County public schools assign students and teachers to schools based on race and that school bus transportation is segregated. This is said to violate the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

Ask Injunction

The parents have asked for a permanent injunction against

segregating students, teachers and other personnel. The suit also asks the court to prevent public funds from supporting school construction and all school programs—in class and extra-curricular — which are limited to one race.

If the court does not order immediate integration, the group has asked it to require a school board plan to reorganize the school system without regard to race.

The Leake citizens last February petitioned the school board to desegregate the schools but got no answer.

In March O. E. Jordans, principal of the Negro high school

(Continued on Page 3)

Greenwood Citizens Attempt To Register

There Goes MSU To The NCAA - Don't Tell Ross

Ross Barnett's advice was ignored last week as the State College Board voted 8-3 to send Mississippi State University's basketball team to an integrated tournament in Michigan.

The Board of Trustees met after some members attacked MSU President Dean Colvard's decision to break Mississippi's "unwritten law" against competing in integrated sports events.

Not Best Interest

Barnett had said that "it is not for the best interest of Mississippi State University, the State of Mississippi, or either of the races" to enter the National Collegiate Athletic Association regional contest.

A front page editorial in the Marion-Ledger declared, "We play integrated teams abroad—next we play integrated teams at home,—next we recruit Negro stars to strengthen our teams,—and the fast cycle of integration is completed." The Citizens Council also opposed going to the tournament.

School Wants To Go

The entire team, the student body and the faculty of MSU

(Continued on Page 4)

More Gunfire Aimed At Youth; Bishop Golden Speaks Monday

Charles F. Golden, Bishop of the Methodist Church for Mississippi and several other Southern states, is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting Monday, March 18, 7:30 p.m. at the Wesley Methodist Church in Greenwood.

Golden will be the second in a series of nationally known figures to address meetings in support of voter registration in Leflore County.

Dr. John Marcel, assistant to Roy Wilkins, will speak March

25, and Rev. Martin Luther King and Michigan Congressman Charles Diggs have been invited to speak in the future.

Last week at the Christian Church over 150 people heard Rev. Merrill Lindsey, former candidate for Mississippi congressman, talk about "The Responsibility of the Negro in these Changing Times."

National Support

These noted men will speak as part of an all-out drive to register every qualified Leflore County Negro who wants to vote. Five national organizations have pledged their full support to the effort.

Voter registration workers reported that another 50 people applied to register in Greenwood last week.

Registration Classes

Two citizenship classes have

(Continued on Page 4)

Clarksdale Vote School Meets Twice A Week

Voter registration classes continue to be held in Clarksdale every Monday and Tuesday, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Classes are conducted at the Chapel Hill Baptist Church, Silent Grove Baptist Church, Raftord Chapel Baptist Church, Pigeon's Beauty Salon and Johnson's Sandwich Shop.

Mass "freedom meetings" are held every Wednesday night at 8 p.m. A different church is used each week, so check with Aaron Henry at the Fourth Street Drug Store or Mrs. Vera Pigeon at Pigeon's Beauty Salon to find out where this week's meeting will be.

Whip Prisoners To Increase Cotton Profits At Parchman

Gov. Ross Barnett has refused to comment about the revival of "Black Annie" — a leather whip used to punish prisoners at Parchman State Penitentiary.

The use of the lash was renewed by Parchman Supt. C. E. Breazeale during the cotton picking season in September because "we didn't seem to get the job done without it."

Cotton Profits Count

"The job" means picking cotton. Parchman is located on a large cotton plantation. According to the McComb "Enterprise Journal," "Success there is gauged on the amount of cotton grown and the cash profit earned. A superintendent is praised if he turns over a good profit to the penitentiary commission."

Breazeale was hired as farm manager of Parchman in 1961. He asserts, "I'm not a penal man; I'm a farmer." Breazeale told one reporter, "We're getting along fine now and don't like to make headlines. He declared that officials might "go for weeks sometimes without

using" the lash.

Won't Show Records

However the Supt. refused to let "Times-Picayune" reporter William Minor see the record of whippings administered. "I know it is a public record," he said, "but you will have to get authority from somebody else. I don't want to take the responsibility for opening them."

Minor wrote that Breazeale's "elevation to the job of superintendent revived the long held concept that the state penitentiary primarily operated for the farm profits it produces and

(Continued on Page 4)

U. S. Suit Attacks Most Of State's Voting Laws

Three federal judges last week decided to hear a suit to throw out all Mississippi voting laws used to deny the ballot to Negroes. The Justice Department suit would give voting rights to all adult residents who can read and who haven't been convicted of certain crimes.

Unconstitutional

The court has been asked to declare unconstitutional the requirements to interpret a section of the state constitution, show good moral character and have one's name published in a local newspaper.

The suit is based on the 1957 Civil Rights Act which gives the government the power to take court action to protect the voting rights of Negroes.

The U. S. charges that "since 1890, the State of Mississippi by its laws and custom has maintained and promoted white political supremacy and a racially segregated society by ex-

cluding Negroes from the ballot."

Justice Department Attorney John Doar argued last Friday in Jackson that the purpose and the effect of the state's election laws was to prevent Negroes from voting.

No Objective Standards

There are no objective standards used to judge an interpretation of the state constitution or the moral character of an applicant. The registrar has complete power to reject or accept an applicant—and does not have to give a reason for the rejection, the suit says.

Doar also charged that the new laws, passed since 1954, acted to "freeze" voter lists. Although in 1890 more Negroes were qualified to vote than whites, by 1899 82% of the whites were registered and only 9% of the Negroes could vote.

Reflects Education

For over fifty years before

(Continued on Page 3)

'Keep Calm,' Says City Council

The Jackson City Council and School Board have issued a statement urging all citizens "to maintain a calm and lawful atmosphere," in the wake of a suit to integrate the city's public schools.

They said that they would "resist and oppose this litigation by every legal and constitutional means available" and asked people to let "the duly constituted authorities" handle the problem.

The statement was signed by Supt. Kirby Walker, Mayor Allen Thompson and City Commissioners D. L. Lucky and Tom Marshall.

The Jackson parents who filed the suit have asked Judge Harold Cox for an April 12 hearing.

Old Clothes For Easter

Residents of Clarksdale, Miss., are wearing old clothes for Easter this year. This is part of a boycott of downtown stores aimed to gain equal employment and treatment for Negroes.

The following stores are considered "off limits to everyone": My Shop, F. W. Woolworth, Grabbers, Jo Ann Shop, and J. C. Penny.

WE STAND FOR . . .

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

Editorial Page

Views On The Man Power Problem

Two weeks ago, we posed the problem of what to do if the facilities in Mississippi for the Manpower Training Act were left segregated.

It is suggested by some that if the centers are not integrated, then every effort should be made to prevent anyone from having the benefit of the program.

Others claim that the benefits of the program are so vitally needed in Mississippi that it is more important that it operate even if it must do so under segregated conditions.

In response to our request for comments, two people, known for their contributions, to the rise of American labor, have submitted their views.

One is the executive secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund, a group that has worked for over twenty-five years to bring economic and social justice to Southern sharecroppers and tenant farmers. She writes:

Dear Charlie:

I have read with much interest your lead article and editorial in the March 2nd issue, dealing with Federal training programs and how to deal with the problem of discrimination. You have asked for comments.

As you know, we are not a civil rights organization, nor do we make integration a criterion for our programs. We do stress bringing knowledge of available programs to all who need them and making these programs open to all who qualify. This means that a training program at Jackson State College, as well as at any other educational institution in the state, should be open to all who qualify. No educational institution is forced to accept such programs, nor is anyone forced to attend.

It is our view that the more Federal education and training programs and programs for economic development that can be brought to all who need them, the sounder will be the growth and progress of the area.

Sincerely,
Fay Bennett

The other person offers his view of the question, is a labor publication editor. He apologized for not having the opportunity to carefully work out a statement, but submits the following impressions:

The Federal Government is responsible for the training program and the Federal Government is responsible for enforcing the rights of all citizens.

There is no reason why the citizens of Mississippi should be satisfied with any fewer rights than are available to most of the citizens of this nation, and that goes for white and Negro.

If there are those in Mississippi who will not permit any training program unless it is segregated, then it is the duty of the Federal Government to find a way to set up training centers that are open to citizens of the U. S. who live in Mississippi and are open to all without discrimination.

Those who want such a program have the right to demand it of their state and if that proves of no avail, they have the right to demand it of the Federal Government and to publicize the scandal if it is not forthcoming.

Although we see no reason why a Federal program should be permitted to operate in a segregated manner, we think that it is crucial that this assumption should not be made until proven.

We have been told by state officials that the situation has not occurred where a Negro has wanted to participate in a program and been denied because of race.

They claim that anyone would be accepted. Until this is definitely proven false, no accusations ought be made.

If discrimination proves to be the case and no negotiation seems to be able to alter it, then the Federal Government must be called upon to intervene.

From South Carolina

Desegregation 'Fact Of Land' Legislators Cheer S. C. Governor

Increasingly, the responsible leadership in the South is seeing the need for desegregation in order to permit the South to know the progress of the rest of the nation. The following article, taken from the January 16, Boston Globe, powerfully records the speech of the retiring Governor of South Carolina which he gave to his legislature. The article was written by Roscoe Drummond.

You need to have the full setting of the event clearly in mind to measure its great significance.

The scene is a quiet, nostalgic but almost routine session of the state legislature of South Carolina to say hail and au revoir to its retiring governor, Ernest F. Hollings.

Gov. Hollings is delivering his farewell address. He is speaking with awareness of his own past and the South's future.

He was one of the brilliant lawyers and legal strategists who made up the battery of counsel who pleaded the South's position before the Supreme Court of the United States in the 1954 desegregation decision.

When Hollings reached the theme he was about to unfold, he began by saying:

"We have all argued that the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, is not the law of the land. But everyone must agree that it is the fact of the land."

Then he went on.

The prophetic force of the event was not alone what Hollings had to say, but what happened after he said it.

"The legislators stood and applauded the governor for a full minute when he finished speaking," reported United Press International.

What Hollings had finished saying was that South Carolina must accept racial desegregation peacefully or be content with second-class statehood.

Who stood and applauded this

view and this man who had been in the forefront of enacting a law designed to close any school where integration was attempted.

Was it the local ministerial association? Was it a meeting of the N.A.A.C.P.?

It was the state legislature in open session, the elected representatives of the people of South Carolina which, along with Alabama and Mississippi, has been one of the three southern states most implacably determined to hold out against complying either with the "law" of the land or the "fact" of the land on public school integration.

They stood and applauded because they knew that their retiring governor had been an honest and honorable anti-integrationist and they knew that he spoke the truth about the present—and the future.

And what exactly, was Gov. Hollings telling his colleagues in South Carolina and in the whole South, especially Alabama and Mississippi?

He was telling them that "if and when every legal remedy has been exhausted, this general assembly must make clear South Carolina's choice—a government of laws rather than a government of men."

He was telling them that "as determined as we are, we of today must realize the lesson of 100 years ago and move on for the good of South Carolina and the South."

He was telling them that

"this should be done with dignity.

"It should be done with law and order.

"It is a hurdle which brings little progress to either side. But the failure to clear it will do us irreparable harm."

And then the blunt and realistic statement:

"This very day any ranking of regions or states for any purpose finds the South and her states wearily clinging to the bottom rung."

* * *

"The legislatures stood and applauded for a full minute."

Not that they relished what Hollings was saying, but they knew that no one had better credentials to say it or could say it more convincingly.

One might wonder whether the retiring governor was speaking an urgent and simple truth only at the end of his political career and therefore had nothing to lose.

I think not. Ernest Hollings is a young man, 41 years old. I suspect that the most successful period of his political career is still ahead of him, that he will again hold important elective office.

In any event, he is not going to retire into silence.

He is enlisting in the cause of law and order and a "government of laws, not of men" and his objective is to help carry the South several rungs up the ladder "free of traditional shackles."

"The legislators stood and applauded."

LETTERS to the EDITOR

To The Editor:

I was listening to Governor Barnett's message to the Legislature; it was hard to believe that a governor would make such a statement.

Then, after such a statement, I heard that these white men shot into the car that Travis and Bob Moses were riding in, accompanied by others.

It has been said that if the out-of-state people wouldn't come in and interfere with the Negro, the white men would get along. That is not so.

Who can be satisfied with the things that are going on in Mississippi such as what happened in Greenwood, Mississippi?

The out-of-state people, both Negro and white, are very good and very fine people.

The Negro doesn't have any trouble with the out-of-state white people; all this trouble is in-state white people.

E. W. Steptoe
Osyka, Miss.

What is A Labor Union?

More Than Money

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 third of a series of articles about unions and what they mean to you.

Third in a Series

Is it just a coincidence that Mississippians earn \$1,050 less than the national average for per capita income? Is it just by chance that all but one of the 18 most anti-union states have per capita incomes below the national average?

But wage figures don't tell the whole story, for there are many union "fringe benefits" that are not even included as wages.

Let's take a look at the wage and fringe benefits that union workers enjoy.

Time And A Half

Union workers get time and a half after 40 hours a week; most of them are covered by the federal overtime law which unions fought for, but many workers without the power of a union still work overtime without pay.

Extra pay for work during holidays, vacations and weekends are often part of union contracts. Union workers also get added pay for working inconvenient hours—such as at night.

If an employee is called in to work in an emergency, he gets extra pay; if he can't do his job because machinery has broken down, he still gets paid for "down-time."

Security

Most workers have small sav-

ings and sickness or unemployment can bring great misfortune. Unions have fought many years to win a measure of security for their workers.

Almost all union contracts include life and medical insurance paid for by the company. Union pensions make sure that the workers will not be thrown on the scrap heap when he gets old. But it took a nation-wide steel strike and a major auto strike to win company-paid pensions for working people years ago.

Today many pensions provide a certain amount a month for each year of service, early retirement rights and disability income after 10 to 15 years of service. Retired union workers get these benefits in addition to social security.

Unemployment Benefits

Some union contracts provide for a Guaranteed Annual Wage—even if there is no work, union workers must earn a minimum amount each year. Other contracts include Supplemental Unemployment Benefits for workers who are laid off. And severance pay for employees who get laid off is universal.

Union contracts also give the workers those little "extras" that are important. Organized workers get holidays and vaca-

tions with pay; they are also paid for the time used in lunch and coffee breaks. Union workers get paid when they take time off for maternity, death in the family and marriage.

When you get right down to it, union workers get more than just higher wages. They get the kind of consideration and treatment that says, "You are men, not machines."

Be sure to read the fourth article in this series in next week's FREE PRESS.

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

Published every Saturday by the HiCo Publishing Company, Inc., 1253 Valley Street, Jackson, Mississippi, Phone FL 5-7345.

Published weekly in Jackson, Mississippi. Entered as second-class matter at the Post office at Jackson, Mississippi.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per year for Mississippians. \$4.00 for Non-Mississippians. Ten Cents per copy.

Editor Charles L. Butts
Managing Editor Lucille Komisar

U. S. Suit Attacks . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

the new voting laws, Negroes were barred from registration, the suit claims. In addition where public education for Negroes has been inferior and segregated, it is unconstitutional to require an interpretation or understanding test which reflects the quality of an applicant's education.

Now about 67% of the white population is registered to vote while only 5% of qualified Negroes can vote. The effect of passing stricter requirements after a period of discrimination against Negroes is to freeze the voter roles—and prevent Negro voting, Doar said.

Should Keep Records

The suit also attacked a new Mississippi law which permits registrars to destroy registration applications. The law was passed three weeks before the 1960 Civil Rights Act which requires registrars to keep all records affecting federal elections for 22 months. Since registration in Mississippi is permanent, Doar contended that registration records must be kept permanently; they affect each federal election, he said.

The Justice Department has asked for an injunction to stop registrars from following the laws it calls unconstitutional. The government also asked the court to declare that a pattern and practice of voter discrimination exists in Mississippi. This would make it possible for federal voting referees to register Negroes here.

The three judge court, made up of John Wisdom of New

Orleans, John Brown of Houston and Harold Cox of Jackson, granted the Justice Department request to open the voting records of six counties for inspection; it told Mississippi to cooperate 100%.

The judges rejected the state's demand for detailed information about Negroes who had been discriminated against—including names. The panel did not rule on the state's motions to dismiss the state as a defendant, to throw the case into the state courts or to dismiss the case because of lack of jurisdiction.

Separate Trials Asked

The judges also postponed rulings on a request for separate trials for six registrars accused of discrimination and a motion for a one judge court instead of three. Only a three judge court can rule on the constitutionality of state laws.

The defendants in the suit are the state of Mississippi, Gov. Ross Barnett, Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, Secretary of State Herbert Ladner (all members of the State Board of Election Commissioners) and the Circuit Clerks of Amite, Claiborne, Coahoma, Leflore, Lumbard, and Pike counties.

Leake County . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

in Carthage, wrote each person who had signed the petition about "the advantages of the segregated schools and urged them not to take further action to change the system because the white community would react adversely to such efforts," the suit says. Some of the more than 50 people who signed the petition removed their names.

The parents petitioned again in August but received no response. Shots were fired into the homes of two of the petitioners and other Negro residents; local police have not found those responsible.

An Explanation Of The New

Presidential Primary Law

The Mississippi Legislature has approved Gov. Ross Barnett's plan to promote the selection of unpledged electors in the next presidential election.

According to the U. S. Constitution, when citizens vote for president on election day in November, they are actually voting for "electors"—men who are pledged to that candidate.

Electors Actually Vote

The electors cast their ballots for president in January, but since they must vote for the candidates they are pledged to, everyone knows the results of the election in November.

Each state party chooses the men who will be the electors pledged to that party's national candidate for president. When people voted in 1960, they actually cast their ballots for "electors for John F. Kennedy" or "electors for Richard Nixon."

10% Can Choose

The new Mississippi law says that each party must hold a state convention to choose a list of electors. Only 10% of the delegates are needed to nominate a slate of electors.

Therefore, it is certain that there will be enough delegates loyal to the National Democratic Party to nominate a slate of electors pledged to the choice already made by the National Democratic Convention.

It is also certain that state Democrats who oppose Kennedy—the sponsors of this primary bill—will nominate a list of electors who will not pledge to any candidate.

According to the new law, if more than one set of electors is nominated, there must be a state primary to decide which electors will appear on the ballot under the party's name.

Must Petition

If the unpledged elector slate wins, the name of the National Democratic Party candidate—probably Pres. John Kennedy—will not appear on the ballot as a Democrat. His name will not appear at all unless he petitions to be put on the ballot as an independent.

The reason for the bill is to let Democrats decide whether to support the national party candidate or the unpledged electors before the actual election. This would prevent a split in the Democratic vote and lessen

the possibility for a Republican to win the most votes.

Lt Gov. Paul Johnson also expressed big hopes about throwing the election into the House of Representatives. According to the U. S. Constitution, of neither candidate receives a majority of the total votes, the House of Representatives chooses the president.

"Each state would have one vote in such an election and Southern states could count on enough help from conservatives in the North and West to elect a candidate of their choice," he declared.

He said that the Southern states which might be expected to elect unpledged electors would need only 17 more votes from other states in order to control a presidential election in the House.

Coalition With Republicans

Johnson said that the unpledged elector movement could lead to a coalition between Southern Democrats and the Republican Party. "A conservative coalition such as this could hold the balance of power in presidential elections," he said.

Johnson also said that the proposal would stop Democrats from moving to the Republican Party. "The rising tide of the GOP in the South is not due to the power of the party, but to dissatisfaction with the national Democratic Party," he declared.

Harass State GOP

The presidential primary bill also aims to harass the state's Republicans. The Republican Party will have to hold precinct, county, district and state conventions to nominate electors.

The party will not be forced to conduct a primary unless two slates of electors are nominated.

If this occurs, the GOP will have to pay the cost of the primary, because the state will only pay if a party has won at least 1/3 of the vote in the preceding presidential election.

Hattiesburg Sen. Frank Bar-

ber supported the plan, saying that it "would cost the Republican Party a great deal of money if it were required to hold a primary. It would not cost the Democrats anything."

The Senate passed the measure 30-11 after four hours of debate March 1.

Sen. E. K. Collins said that the plan was an "act of Hitlerism and would rob the people of their last vestige of freedom under the guise of anti-Kennedyism."

"I went along with the unpledged elector plan in 1960, when Gov. Barnett promised that other Southern states would be by his side," he said. "Mississippi went unpledged and the other states would not go along."

1960—Unpledged Won

In 1960 the Mississippi ballot included both electors pledged to Kennedy and a set of unpledged electors. The unpledged slate won and cast their ballots for Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia.)

Sen. Flavous Lambert of Belmont said March 1 that the supporters of the unpledged electors provoked Kennedy into sending troops to Oxford in order to destroy the power of the Democratic Party. He said that one of the authors of the bill told him of the plan before the Ole Miss riot.

Lambert apologized the next day and said that he might have misunderstood the senator's statement. The bill was introduced by Senators John McLaurin, John Love and George Yarbrough.

The House passed the bill 101-13 March 2 with little debate. Only L. L. McAllister, the lone Republican, attacked the bill strongly.

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There Goes MSU . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

support Colvard's stand. Forward Leland Mitchell said that he saw nothing "morally wrong with competing against Negroes . . ." and others on the team agreed.

Four Millsaps students picketed the College Board meeting in Jackson last Saturday. They carried signs which said: "Don't confuse the NCAA with the NAACP," "Go State Go," and "Don't discriminate against whites. Let State play." They were told to leave by police—but not arrested.

MSU was invited to compete in regional play-offs in 1959, 1961 and 1962, but had to decline because of the "unwritten law" which has been in effect since 1954. Before that, state teams did compete in integrated events.

Will Play Negroes

The first team State will play in East Lansing will probably be Loyola of Chicago which has four Negroes on its starting team. The Loyola coach has said that his team would "like very much" to be matched against MSU. Loyola is rated 4th in Associated Press standings and State is counted 7th.

The College Board also gave a 9-2 vote of confidence to Pres. Colvard. M. M. Roberts, who made the motion to ban MSU from the tournament, said that the issue was "the greatest challenge to our way of life since Reconstruction." His motion to call for Colvard's resig-

Miss. Union Wins Contract Benefits

About 850 union workers in Columbus have won a contract granting wage and welfare increases totaling 17½¢ over a three year period.

The production and maintenance workers are members of Local 974 of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO. They are employed at American Bosch Arma Mississippi Corp.

Yearly Raises

The Local 974 workers will receive yearly raises of 3, 4 and 5¢ an hour. They will also receive increased hospitalization insurance, pensions and shift benefits from the company.

Employees with 10 years seniority will get three annual vacations; workers will also receive benefits when death occurs in the family.

Bosch, the largest plant in Columbus, manufactures motors and other automobile parts. Women make up about 75% of the union's membership.

nation died for lack of a second.

Officials Attend Meetings

Board of Trustees Chairman Tom Tubb stated that Mississippi spends about \$60,000 a year to send officials to integrated national meetings. Other members said that MSU's participation in the tournament would be the same as this kind of integration, which is common.

The Athletic Director of Georgia Tech in Atlanta said that the Yellow Jackets would be glad to go to the competition if MSU decided to withdraw.

Nothing Voluntary About Segregation

Last week the FREE PRESS reported that the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals had refused to order Jackson's public facilities open to Negroes. The Court based its ruling on the city's claim that segregation in Jackson is purely "voluntary."

The FREE PRESS asked Recreation Department Director Kurts to explain this decision. Kurts answered: "You know and I know that the parks and recreation facilities in Jackson are operated on a segregated basis." He made it clear that there is nothing voluntary about it.

Whip Prisoners . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

not as a correctional institution."

Barbarism

Former state Sen. Howard McDonnell, who fought corporal punishment for 12 years, called the use of the lash a "throwback to barbarism." He attacked Gov. Barnett for letting the penitentiary remain "in the charge of farmers and politicians."

Corporal punishment can be abolished by the superintendent, the Penitentiary Board of Commissioners (political appointees) or the governor.

It was abolished in 1960 when Fred Jones was named superintendent. However, he was fired by the Board in April after accusing the governor and the administration of political interference in the internal operation of the prison.

"Black Annie" is a heavy leather lash, ¼" thick, 6" wide and 4' long, attached to a heavy wooden handle. Beatings are administered publicly in the "cages" on the prisoners' bare buttocks or on the backs of their thighs.

The "Enterprise Journal" charged that "the emphasis of the state at Parchman is on profit, not the rehabilitation of human beings."

When Barnett was asked if he had approved the resumption of the whip, he declared: "I don't have any comment on that at all."

Greenwood Citizens . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

begun to train 20 people to take over registration schools in Greenwood and other parts of the county.

However, many Greenwood Negroes have been intimidated by the recent shootings. March 4 the deacon of Locust Grove Church locked out Negroes who had gone there for a mass meeting.

The Mayor of Greenwood made spot appearances on television all day March 5 telling the people that outside agitators were coming to Greenwood and calling on both whites and Negroes to ignore them.

Leaders Must Be Heard

Bob Moses, who heads the voter registration project, expressed the hope that Negro leaders would come out in the open and back the program.

One day after the Mayor's statement, four young people were shot at as they parked across the street from the office of the Miss. Council of Federated Organizations.

Shotgun Blasts

Willie Peacock reported that four white men driving a 1958 light colored Dodge station wagon—with no license tags—pulled alongside their car just before midnight and blasted the left front window with a shotgun. Investigators later said that a 12 gauge shotgun had been used.

Miss Peggy Marie, Sam Block and Peacock were treated for glass cuts, but Miss Essie Broome escaped unhurt.

Police Car Seen

Police investigating the shooting said that someone inside the car must have broken the windows and shot into the house where bullets were found. Peacock told the FREE PRESS that the group had seen a police

car following the car which shot at them.

The day of the shooting, 28 Negro citizens had attempted to register at the court house and 22 had succeeded in filling out forms.

Greenwood workers also reported that Monday a group of students placed bumper stickers on the cars of Broad Street High School teachers. The stickers said: "Be a first class citizen. Register and vote."

Vandals Brick Druggist's Display

A brick shattered the window of Aaron Henry's Fourth Street Drug Store in Clarksdale early in the morning of March 4. The day before voter registration workers had met there to map an all-out drive to register Negroes in Greenwood, Miss.

The vandals tore up an Emancipation Celebration exhibit which was placed in the window. They also knocked down the American flags which decorated the exhibit.

The drug store is a reception point for food and clothing sent from all parts of the country to aid Negroes in the Delta.

Henry reported that "these windows have been broken several times before. No one has ever been apprehended."

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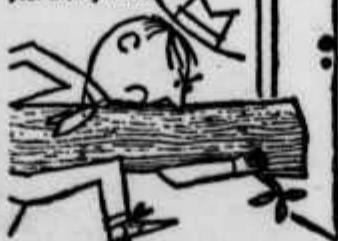
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