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 other members of the ‘M’ of the ‘M’ of the ‘M’ to be shackled by segregation even if the Governor and some of the daily newspapers did not want it.”

Gov. Barnett

Leake County Parents File Desegregation Suit

The parents of 30 Negro children from Six Mile School in the Leake County public school system have filed a suit in the Leake County Chancery Court to desegregate the schools. The suit asks the court to order the school board to desegregate the schools and to adopt a plan for integration that will be fair to all children, regardless of race.

The suit was filed by parents of Negro students who have complained that their children are being denied equal educational opportunities. The parents are seeking desegregation of the schools and a court-ordered plan for integration.

‘Keep Calm,’ Says City Council

The Jackson City Council has passed a resolution stating they will not tolerate any action that would “disturb” the peace and order of the community.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by all members of the council. The resolution states that anyone who violates the peace and order of the city will be subject to immediate arrest.

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

A federal judge in Mississippi has ruled that the state’s voting laws are unconstitutional. The judge ordered the state to adopt a new system of voting that includes the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or color.

In conclusion, it is clear that the court is committed to ensuring that all citizens have equal access to the ballot box and that the rights of all citizens are protected by law.
MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

From South Carolina
Desegregation ‘Fact Of Land’ Legislators Cheer S. C. Governor

Incredibly, the responsible to permit the South to know the facts. The following article, taken from the February 4, 1963, edition of the Spartanburg Herald-Globe, is the case study of the speech of Governor Johnson of South Carolina which he gave to his legislature. The article was written by Robert Festival.

You need to have the full setting to understand this law in mind to measure its great significance.

The scene is a quiet, nostalgic gesture but almost routine session of the South Carolina legislature. Governor Johnson, South Carolina, to say hail and see you to his retiring governor.

Governor Hollings is delivering his farewell address to the legislature, speaking with awareness of his past in the state’s future.

He was one of the brilliant lawyers and politicians 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 said the book would be about the book or books. “We have all argued that the book or book is the law. The 1954, it is not the law of the land. But everyone must agree that the book or book is the law.”

Then he went on.

The prophet of the “Second Coming” of the states, Hollings had much, but what happened?

The legislatures stood and applauded the governor for a speech they thought was speaking, “reported United Press International.

What Hollings had finished saying was that South Carolina was ready to make a speech peacefully or be content with second place stood.

Who stood and applauded this?
An Explanation Of The New Presidential Primary Law

The Mississippi Legislature has approved Gov. Ross Barnett's plan to promote the selection of a presidential candidate by the House of Representatives. According to the U.S. Constitution, 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 electoral votes to win in the North and West to elect a candidate of their choice, he claimed.

In 1908 and 1912, 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.

Barnett said 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 Democratic Party," he declared.

Harris State GOP

The presidential primary bill also aims to hasten the state's Republicanization. The Republican Party will have the largest bodies in the county, district and state conventions to nominate electors.

The party will not be forced to conduct a primary unless two states of electors are nominated. If this occurs, the GOP will have the power 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.

The reason for the bill is to let Democrats decide whether to support a Southern national party candidate or the unpledged electors before the actual convention. This would prevent a split in the Democratic vote and lessen the possibility for a Republican win of the most votes.

The Senate passed the measure 38-11, 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."

The bill 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 other states would not go along." 1908—Unpledged Won

In 1908 the Mississippi ballott included both electors pledged to Kennedy and set of unpledged electors. The unpledged state won and cast their ballots for Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia.

Sen. Flavious Lumbert of Belzoni said March 1 that the supporters of the unpledged electors were 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 threat against the Ole Miss riot.

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

The House passed the bill 101-13, March 22. Only L. M. McAuliffle, the lone Republican, attacked the bill strongly.

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Saturday, March 16, 1963

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**There Goes MSU**

(Continued from Page 1)

support Colvard's stand. Forward Leland Mitchell said that he saw no conflict between being "maritaly wrong" in working against a negro

grocery, and adheres on the team agreed.

Four Milligan 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 playofs 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 inteventional 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 "will very much" be matched against MSU. Colvard, 4th in Associated Press standing and State is counted 7th. The College Board also gave a 9-2 vote of confidence to Pres. Colvard. M. M. Babb, 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 resigna

**Miss. Union Wins Contract Benefits**

About 850 union workers in Columbus have won a contract granting wage and welfare increases totaling $175 per year, 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%, and 6% for the first year, and also receive increased hospitalization, insurance, pensions and shift benefits from the company.

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

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

**Nothing Voluntary About Segregation**

Last week the FREE PRESS reported that the Columbus Public Schools, under a court order, were removing Negro children from the schools.

The court-based its ruling on the city's claim that it was voluntarily integrating in Jackson is purely "voluntary." The FREE PRESS asked Recreation Department Director Rucker to expand this decision. Rucker answered, "You know and I know that the pressures and frications 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 McConnell, who fought corporal punishment for 12 years, called the use of the lash a "throwback to barbarism." He attacked those who favor the use of the penalty and said the punishment remains "in the charge of farmers and police.

Corporal punishment can be classified as either segregationist, the Penitentiary Board of Commissioners (political appointees) or the governor. It was abolished in 1950 when Fred James was named superintendant. However, he was fired by the Board in April for refusing to administer the administration of the political liberals in the internal operation of the prison.

"Black Annie" is a heavy leather lash, ¾" thick, 6" wide and 4" long, attached to a heavy wooden handle. Beatings are administered publicly in the "cage" on the prisoners' backs or on the backs of their thighs.

The "Enterprise Journal" charged that "the emphasis of the state at Parchman is on physical punishment of human beings."

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

**Greenwood Citizens**

(Continued From Page 1)

began 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. Mayor of the Sherriff's raid, he was at the Sherriff's house when police boarded the courthouse and took Negroes who had gone there for a mass meeting.

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

Lenders 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.

Mississippi Blasts

Willie Peacock reported that four white men shot a black man in a black light colored Dodge station wagon—with no license tags—saying "Go home, nigger" and threatened to kill him, while talking to a police. Investigators later said that a 12 gauge shotgun had been used.

Miss Peggy Marie, Sam Block and Peacock were shot, mistreated, gassed, cut, lashed and beaten, but Miss Eunice Runyan escaped unharmed.

Police Car Shoot"

Police investigating the shooting said that some people in the car must have broken into the house and shot into the house but the windows were broken. Peacock called the FREE PRESS that the group had seen a police

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