



GREENWOOD YOUTH Matthew Hughes lies on the ground after being bitten by police dog held by policeman Jimmy Switzer.

Hundreds Want To Vote In Greenwood

Ask The Federal Government For Protection; Attempts To Register Will Continue Every Day

In spite of shootings, arrests, dogs and police harassment, Negroes in Greenwood continue to apply to register to vote at the Leflore County Court House.

Eight voter registration workers, all members of SNCC, are in the County Jail serving sentences of four months and \$200 on charges of disturbing the peace. They have vowed to remain in jail, without appeal, until the federal government acts to get them out.

Bitten By Dog

A Greenwood minister, Rev. D. L. Tucker, was bitten by a police dog Thursday as he left the Court House with a group of Negro citizens who had attempted to register.

U. S. Judge Claude Clayton Monday temporarily denied a federal request for an injunction to free the jailed workers and to keep local officials from preventing Negroes from registering to vote. A hearing was set for Thursday in Greenville.

Police continued to break up groups of Negroes walking to and from the Court House to register. Several Greenwood people were arrested Tuesday when police split up a group returning from the Court House; however they were released without charge.

A day by day account of the recent events in Greenwood follows:

Gunshots

TUESDAY, March 26: Two shotgun blasts shattered the front door and bedroom window of George Greene's home moments after he had entered the house near midnight. Greene, a student at Broad Street High School, said he had been followed while being driven home after working with voter registration workers.

Mrs. Greene and her oldest daughter applied to register at the Court House the next morning.

WEDNESDAY, March 27: A group of 100 Greenwood citizens walked to the City Hall to ask police protection for Negroes seeking to register to vote.

Mayor Sampson met them on the steps of the City Hall and threatened to turn the police dog loose on them if they did not disperse, they said.

The group started toward the Court House four blocks away in order to make another attempt at registering. Ten policemen reportedly blocked their way after they had walked a few blocks; a fire truck also pulled into the intersection.

Police ordered the group to break up. When vote workers tried to lead them toward the Court House, two of them—Lawrence Guyot and James Forman—were arrested.

Dog Loosed

Then a police dog was set on the crowd. Matthew Hughes was bitten (see photo) and required hospital treatment. Bob Moses' leg was scratched and his pants torn to the knee.

Members of the group continued to the Court House in groups of five. Fifty gathered on the Court House steps. They left in groups of two and three after a crowd of whites formed.

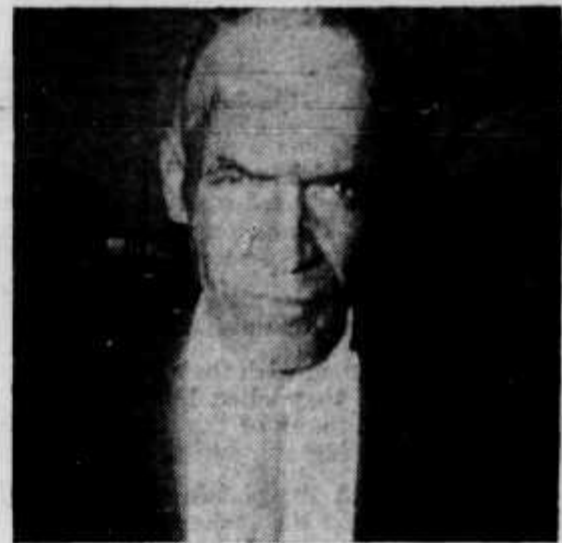
Nine people were arrested at the Voter Registration headquarters as people were entering cars to return to the Court House to again attempt to register. Police, with drawn guns,

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Greenwood Voter Classes

Voter registration classes are being held daily, beginning at 9 a.m. and lasting all day, in the Sanders Building, 708 Ave., N. at Broad Street. Everyone who wants to learn how to register is invited to attend.

Put Off



Reverend Crain

Registers; Loses Home

Rev. Jessie Crain and his 14 children and grandchildren were ordered off a Leflore County plantation last Friday because he refused to erase his name from the voter registration lists.

Rev. Crain, 67, has been a sharecropper on the plantation for 13 years. He filled out a voter application a month ago and has attended or spoken at all the mass meetings held in Greenwood.

He got his wife, Rebecca Crain, 60, and three daughters—Roberta Harris, 26, Rebecca Crain, 23, and James Ella Crain, 31, to apply to register too.

Never

Joe Turner, manager of the plantation, owned by W. R. Bond, even offered to drive Rev. Crain to the Court House. Rev. Crain said, "He asked me to take my name off. I never will. I'll die first."

"I've been wanting to register all my life, but I didn't have the courage. Now I've got somebody to help me," he declared.

"I'm happy letting you know I'm out of a home," he said. "Now I have a real home."

Now Work

The five adults in the family and two children—a girl 13 and a boy 11—work in the fields hoeing and picking cotton during the season, but there's been no work to do all winter.

Mrs. Marris was receiving money from her husband through the Welfare Dept., but it was cut off after she applied to register. James Ella

(Continued on Page 3)

Citizens Charge Greenville Hospital Maintains Inadequate Accommodations

Several Washington County citizens charged recently that Greenville General Hospital maintains "inadequate accommodations," especially in the wards for Negro patients.

In support of their claims they brought forth the fact that often Negro patients are forced to sleep in the halls since the 54 beds normally given to Negroes are not enough to handle all the patients.

The leaders of the protest include James Carter, James Edwards, Rev. W. L. Smith, Jr., Rev. T. B. F. Walker, Rev. L. W. Williams, and Rev. R. L. Washington.

Crowding Poses Danger

According to Dr. Royal Williams, director of the Washington County Health Department, "Over-crowding in the Negro wards poses a constant danger of an outbreak of contagious disease."

Dr. Leon Lenoir, Hospital Chief of Staff, said, "The shortage (of beds) is more acute in the Negro wards," although 45 per cent of the population of Washington County is Negro, only about 1/5 of the beds in the hospital are in the Negro wing.

Dr. Matthew Page, a local doctor, said, "The Negro is not getting a fair deal from the space standpoint." He added, "We need a more adequate distribution of beds in regard to race. It can be done if the right people make up their minds to do it."

He went on to point out that there are only two night nurses on duty in the Negro section. He labelled this "an impossible situation."

Mid-Wives Still Practice

Page also noted that last year

514 infants were delivered "by mid-wives in shacks and poverty-torn homes." Thirteen of these children died at birth. Washington County has 25 practicing mid-wives who are licensed by the State Department of Health.

Many pregnant women do not receive hospital or doctor's care since they are not able to pay

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Students Help Out Clarksdale's Needy; Receive Jail Terms

Three University of Iowa students were arrested in Clarksdale Saturday after they had delivered a truckload of food and clothing to needy Negroes, a civil rights leader said.

Aaron Henry identified the trio as John Goulet, Roswell Donaldson, and Donald Flachart. Goulet and Donaldson were charged with running a red light and failing to signal as they were leaving town.

Arrested On Return

Flachart then returned the truck to Henry's drug store where police arrested him as he drove up, charging him with failure to signal and resisting arrest. Henry said he recommended that the truck be returned to his drug store where he could observe it and prevent additional harassment of the sort that had greeted the students all day.

The student's case will come for trial before the city court April 11. They will be represented by the NAACP, which also posted bond for them.

WE STAND FOR . . .

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

Editorial Page

Still Here—Here To Stay

He is still here in Mississippi. They have beaten him, threatened his life, put "that dog" on him and thrown him in jail. But he is still here. And he is going to stay here.

He has said from the beginning, "We don't want to hurt anybody or have anybody hurt. All we want is for the people of this state who want to register and vote to be able to do so. We know that it is their right." And he is still saying it.

And he will undoubtedly continue to say it. Each unlawful act that stands in his path only reinforces the clear need for the rights he desires for the people of Mississippi.

But he isn't the only one saying these words, asking for these rights. Others in Mississippi's Delta land are too.

"For to be Free."
"I want my rights."
"I want to be Free."
"I want my children to be Free."

The cries for Freedom are here. They are here to stay. The deep inside desire has been here for a long time, longing inside. But now it is outside.

Those who do not wish for the people of Mississippi to have the right to be free may take out their venom on him and the people who are working with him, but now anything aimed at Bob Moses would be missing the mark.

He is still here, and he is still saying that people ought to be able to register, but so are many men and women in Greenwood and throughout the Delta land and the state. And the chorus, "We ain't gone to let nobody turn us 'round," is here to stay.

The Price Of Fear

In an unplanned interview with the Enforcement Officers of Deltaland, we heard some of the reasons for the intimidations that meet the citizens who are attempting to register and vote.

"There are twice as many Negroes in this area as whites and we don't want to be around when they take over."

These gentlemen with their pistols and night sticks were afraid. They felt that when Negroes get the right to vote, they will demand many of the things that they deserve—including higher living standards.

The men with the pistols and night sticks were afraid that Negroes might then take their jobs.

But the very problem of low incomes suffered by the men with the pistols and night sticks and their friends cannot be improved by keeping Negroes down.

Until there are jobs for all of the people, until everyone has real money to spend for the goods and services of the community, the problem for everyone can only get worse.

To improve the situation, the community will have to have industry that will give people good jobs.

The city fathers recognize that industry is needed. Each reporter who covered the recent intimidations was given a booklet which states why the community is favorable for industry. But what industry will come into a community of pistols, night sticks, dogs and reporters.

How sad that the men with the pistols and night sticks cause the situation to become so ugly that the very things that they want most—industry and jobs—are driven away.

They will not halt the Negroes' desire for freedom. They will prevent their own opportunity for advancement because they will pay the price of fear.

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Songs Of Freedom —



. . . We Want To Be Free . . .

Why do people brave bullets, dogs, burnings, arrests and police intimidation to register to vote? Why are they willing to lose their jobs, their homes and even their lives to become "first class citizens?"

Mrs. Hattie Willie, 63 years old, works in the cotton fields. "I want to register for my freedom rights . . . I wasn't afraid. I thought I was doing right."

Afraid

Her husband is afraid to register—"scared of the dog they had up there biting folks."

Louise Dozier is a maid. She earns \$15 a week, pays \$7.50 rent each week and supports her daughter and three grandchildren.

"I want my rights. I've been under the yoke for nearly 62 years," she declared.

Mother and daughter both went down to the Leflore County Court House to register Friday. "We've got to pull together," she said.

To Be Free

Why does Edna Lee Jones, 42, want to register? "For to be free . . . and for my children to go to school."

Mrs. Jones said Welfare Agent Sue Cage told her she had cut off benefits for her seven children because she couldn't get a job. Then she found that Miss Cage had written a report accusing her of "running a honky tonk."

Mrs. Jones said that she had picked cotton, but there are no jobs around now. Miss Cage said welfare payments would start again if the children went to different homes.

"I'd rather walk the streets and beg for bread before I'd give my children away," vowed Mrs. Jones.

Why does a man 75 years old try to register. "For my children and grandchildren," said sharecropper George Harris.

Mrs. Paley Patterson was

Branton Floors Leflore

Wiley Branton, head of the Voter Education Project, said Friday that he was no stranger to Greenwood. "My father was born in Greenwood and my grandfather comes from Leflore County. "And my great-grandfather was a man named Greenwood Leflore!"

Greenwood Leflore was a French-Choctaw trader and politician who founded the city of Greenwood.

Branton said "I am proud to be an American Negro. All I want is for my mother's family and my father's family to go down and register together.

waiting in the registration line for the third day—the circuit clerk takes only three people at a time and each one may take 45 minutes or more to fill out the application form and answer the constitutional interpretation questions.

Mrs. Patterson, 45, was fired Friday from her job as cleaning woman in a furniture store. She had worked there for 21 years. She said she wanted to register "for freedom."

They Do Us Bad

"They do us so bad here," declared Elnora Smith, 43 years old. Welfare payments for her four children were cut from \$50 to \$30 a month, she said. Disability payments for a water stroke she suffered were also cut. She said no reasons were given.

"My head hurts me all the time, but I can't go to the doctor. There's no place to go if you can't pay."

"Yes, I'm afraid," she said, "but I want my rights too."

"I do everything in these folks houses for \$2 a day—washing, mopping, scrubbing . . ." said Mrs. Hattie Mae Hooper. What would you like to see changed? "Everything!"



. . . We Want Our Children To Be Free . . .

What is the sound of freedom talking? What words do people use to describe the misery of the past and tell of their hope for the future?

"It's time that Negroes stopped running!"

"I believe in prayer, but it's never put a governor in office! We need the vote. Get your freedom. Become a registered voter."

And songs tell the story too: "Which side are you on? . . . Brother can you stand it? Oh tell me how you can. Will you be an Uncle Tom or will you be a man?"

Voices Of Hundreds

These are the words of Wiley Branton, of Rev. James Bevel and the voices of the hundreds of Negroes who attend mass voter registration meetings nearly every night in the town of Greenwood, Mississippi.

Nearly 400 people jammed the church Wednesday night, March 27; another 100 stood outside listening to the meeting on loudspeakers.

They heard Rev. James Bevel

Lowndes Bar Urges No Help For FBI Probe

The Bar Association of Lowndes County has urged people there not to cooperate with civil rights investigators.

It passed a resolution which said, "A citizen is under no legal obligation at any time to answer any questions about anything except in a court hearing or a court-connected proceeding."

The Justice Department has
(Continued on Page 3)

el of Cleveland, Miss., tell them: "We plan to change the political structure of this county and this town!"

The next night 500-600 people overflowed the Turner Chapel AME Church into the street where loudspeakers were again set up. Hours before, the minister of Turner Chapel, Rev. D. L. Tucker, had been bitten by a police dog. This time Rev. Bevel said: "Until we get enough votes so we can elect people who will not turn dogs on people, this will continue. . . . But it won't stop us. If the dog bit Rev. Tucker today, it will have to bite Rev. Bevel tomorrow!"

Where do you stand? he asked. "Those who won't register are for Barnett and those who will register are against him."

On Trial

Wiley Branton, head of the Voter Education Project, declared, "Whenever one Negro is mistreated anywhere, every Negro feels it everywhere. Democracy is more on trial in Greenwood today than anywhere in the world!"

James Farmer, National Director of CORE, said, "We have learned to suffer through the years. They can't stop us with dogs or bullets."

And Rev. Tucker—his foot in a bandage—declared, "If we ever in our life needed to stand up and be counted and take our rightful place as human beings—it is now."

Aaron Henry of Clarksdale attacked the "coward group of policemen who sicked the dog on a man." He said, "They've turned their dogs loose on us, and burned our buildings and fired guns, but we won't be stopped. We're not afraid."

Kennedy-type democracy "institutes a system of white supremacy wherever it rears its head," he declared. He called for a new system—different from Kennedy's U. S. or Khrushchev's Russia—which would provide freedom for all its citizens.

Smoking Preachers

Rev. Jordan of Greenwood lashed out at those who haven't given their support to the movement. "Preachers running around smoking cigars—they're not concerned about the dog biting Rev. Tucker."

And the next night hundreds packed the First Christian Church to hear Charles McDew, Chairman of SNCC, charge that "President Kennedy has abdicated his responsibility. The first duty of the President of the U. S. is the protection of the lives of its citizens. . . . He has let lawlessness run throughout the land."

Attacked Us

Wiley Branton attacked the federal government for not giving aid and protection to Mississippi Negroes. "If a group of Negroes slipped into Cuba and decided to return as refugees," he said, "the U. S. government would meet them at the dock and give them food, clothing and money to live." Yet, the government appears to ignore the poverty and suffering of its own citizens in Mississippi, he said.

Branton called on President Kennedy to fly to Greenwood as a demonstration of his own faith in democracy.

The people cheered and shouted with determination. At the end, they clasped hands and sang "We Shall Overcome"—and vowed to win the rights as free citizens.

'We're On Our Way'



The classes also talk about the benefits of social security, cooperatives and aids given by local and national governments to improve the living conditions of the people.

150 In Classes

Miss Annell Ponder, head of the Greenwood school, said that about 150 people are attending citizenship education classes in the Delta. Eight teachers now lead classes—four in Greenwood, two in Itta Bena and two in Ruleville.

Classes are also being held to prepare teachers to train others. Twelve new teachers will begin classes in Leflore County next week.

In Shaw, in Bolivar County, 200 people attend regular mass citizenship education meetings.

Special Classes

There are also beginners classes for young people 15-20 who are not old enough to vote, but who want to become educated about voting and politics. Special classes are set up for people who aren't able to read and write.

Miss Ponder, a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, said that she at first had trouble getting a meeting place for the classes. Now, however, eight churches have invited her to use their buildings for meetings.

Which Side Are You On?

"We sent eight people down to register each day for thirty days. How many people were registered?"

This is a question in the Citizenship Workshop used in Greenwood and other parts of the Delta in Citizenship Education classes run by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

It's part of a review of the 3 R's—reading, writing and arithmetic — to help people brush up on what they need to know to register and become "first class citizens."

Learn Form

The first aim of the classes is to help people register. They learn exactly how to fill out the registration form and answer the constitutional questions.

The class talks about how government works—and how all people can have a voice in running their government.

Films, pamphlets and speakers are used to discuss politics, health, housing, race relations and improving the community.



**We Want To Register . . .
We Want To Vote! . . .**

Hundreds Want . . .

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arrested eight SNCC staff members and an elderly Greenwood man.

Charges against the man, Henry Smith, were dismissed, apparently because he was a local resident.

The ten vote workers were later all charged with disorderly conduct and refusing police orders to move on.

THURSDAY, March 28: Fifty people were leaving the Court House, led by Rev. D. L. Tucker. They had gone less than a block when the police cars pulled up.

Rev. Tucker said, "All at once a large police dog jumped out. Somebody yelled 'There's that black nigger preacher.' The dog lunged. Some whites yelled 'kill him!' The dog knocked me down and grabbed my leg.

"A policeman said, 'Get up you black nigger, you're not hurt.' I tried. I couldn't. Two of my brothers carried me away."

Bite Denied

Rev. Tucker was treated by Dr. Mabel T. Garner for "several severe bites" on the left ankle. Police Commissioner B. A. Hammond denied that Rev. Tucker had been bitten.

Landy McNair, 19, had his pants leg torn by the dog.

At 1 p.m. the vote workers arrested Wednesday were tried. Lafayette Surney, Robert Moses, Frank Smith, James Jones, Willie Peacock and Charles McLauren were found guilty of breach of the peace. James Forman's trial was delayed until Friday so that his lawyer could be present. Lawrence Guyot's trial was held over and he was cited for contempt because he made several interruptions to protest actions during the trial.

Charges against Curtis Hayes were dismissed because the officer who arrested him was not present. Robert Talbert was also found not guilty after he said that he was arrested just

after he had stepped out of a car returning from Itta Bena.

Mrs. Mildred Forman said that she was not allowed to attend her husband's trial.

FRIDAY, March 29: Chief of Police Curtis Lary and eight policemen broke up a group of 50 people walking to the Court House. When Don Harris, 22, asked why, he was arrested, but later released.

Attorney Wiley Branton asked why only two people, Guyot and Forman, had been arrested then. Lary said that the others had dispersed. Branton said, "Then only two people were left there—all two of them blocking the sidewalk."

When the attorney asked why nine others had been arrested at the church meeting place, Lary replied, "They attempted to regroup them."

SATURDAY, March 30: The Board of Supervisors closed the County Court House.

The Justice Department filed a suit in Oxford asking for an injunction to stop interference with Negroes attempting to register. It asked that the vote workers now in jail be freed and that prosecution against them be halted.

MONDAY, April 1: A group of 60 walked to the Court House to attempt to register. They were split up by police after they had gone a few blocks.

Judge Claude Clayton denied a Justice Department request for the injunction. He set a Thursday hearing date for the order.

TUESDAY, April 2: A group of 63 people led by Dick Gregory was broken up by police as they walked to the Court House. Landy McNair was arrested but later released.

On the way back police picked up several carloads of Negroes who had been walking together. They also brought out a dog, but took it away after photographers began taking pictures of the animal. McNair was arrested again but released after a few minutes.

The group of Negroes arrested were released at the registration meeting place.

Greenwood Social Notes

The FREE PRESS had a person up in Greenwood covering that story, but it really wasn't necessary to get the story, I mean the real story. For instance, when we first heard about this fire, we thought about how it was that these people were trying to intimidate the registered people, but later we got reports of how it was this Sam Block who set the fire to get publicity (Block is in New York.)

Then we found out that some other SNCC worker went around and shot into the Greene home in order to encourage them to register. (They did go down and register.)

Then we heard that Bob Moses shot Jimmie Travis. You think that's something. These registration workers will go to any ends. We heard that this Reverend Tucker bit this poor police dog.

When all of the registration workers went down to the jail to visit the ones who were in prison, while they were in the jail, they took some pictures of their friends in the cells. The

film was out. When the police heard what was going on, they came running out to where Charles McDew, SNCC chairman, had another camera. The police took it and took the film out, believing this was the one he had used. The police were saying that that was no way to be after they had been so good to them.

During this time, McDew was observing, "You white folks are just too smart. You have to get up pretty early in the morning to out smart you folks." Someone is going to be surprised when those pictures of the workers in jail get developed.

All of the many reporters who were in Greenwood to cover the events of that little city, were presented with an information booklet put out by the local business men that are trying to attract industry. Certainly these men recognize this grand opportunity to point out all the many benefits of their happy little community to the industrialists of the nation who are looking for an attractive place to settle.

Registers; Loses . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Crain's welfare check was also cut off.

Rev. Crain said that he has been feeding the family of 15 on monthly checks of \$25 from Welfare and \$40 from social security. "But it's just not enough," he said.

The family was living in a shack on the plantation, with 15 people sleeping in 6 beds, Rev. Crain said. After the eviction Monday, they have no place to live, no savings, and no job.

When they learned what happened, the NAACP and CORE each gave Rev. Crain \$100 to help him take care of his family.

Urges Action

Rev. Crain is still getting people to register—and he said that he would keep on doing it. "I'm not afraid," he said. Hours after he had been ordered off the plantation he told a mass meeting of Greenwood Negroes: "Don't talk so much. Do something!"

Turner claimed he didn't know anything about Rev. Crain registering to vote. He said the family didn't want to work and he couldn't use them any more.

statement made no mention of a person's obligation to cooperate with policemen or other people asking questions, the legal advice given clearly applies to questions put by anyone.

Lowndes Bar . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

just begun to examine voter records of Lowndes County.

Likes FBI

The resolution said that the FBI is a "very efficient and honorable law enforcement organization" and asked "all citizens to cooperate with it fully in its endeavor against crime and subversion."

Although the Bar Association

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What Is A Labor Union?

Right To Organize

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

Fourth in a Series

Sometimes in the process of setting up a labor union, the company, in an effort to keep the union out of the plant, will use various means of intimidation against those who are leading the campaign.

Any such harrassment against an employee can be declared unfair labor practices.

Intimidations Illegal

Such intimidations are illegal. If the National Labor Relations Board finds a company guilty of these unfair labor practices, it may intervene and see that the worker is protected.

Prior to the great depression of the 1930's, there were very few such laws to protect the worker when he tried to organize.

Legislation which was part of the New Deal added many laws that permitted the Federal Government to protect a man's right to form labor unions without intimidations.

Partly due to the increased strength of trade unions, the country was able to come out of the depression. And the fact that Mississippi has not really ever come out of a permanent depression is because very few unions were ever formed.

Miss. Makes It Tough

Though most Northern states have passed state laws that help workers to get a fair deal, Mississippi has tried to make it difficult for men to raise their standard of living through unionizing.

The existence of the Federal laws, however, mean that if a company does try to interfere with a worker's attempt to organize his fellow workers, that the company has to pay the damages.

The union that is trying to form in any particular plant will always do everything to

see that any worker that is trying to help the union will not suffer for his dedication.

Union Lawyers

If the company does intimidate him, or tries to, the union will have its well-trained lawyers bring the situation to the attention of the NLRB.

If a man is fired for his union activity, for instance, the NLRB will see that he is rehired, with the same pay and the same seniority that he had, AND all back pay that he would have received plus 6 per cent interest.

Even though Mississippi is definitely in need of state laws that will make it easier for workers to organize, both the Federal laws and the International union will protect the workers in event of foul play on the part of the company.

Contract Protects

Once the union is formed, then the contract protects the workers from being fired without reasonable cause. In addition, the contract assures the worker that he will have a better wage and that he will only have to work certain specified hours unless he is to be paid an extra overtime wage.

The contract will probably include provisions for sickness, accident, vacations and retirement.

Often the struggle to establish a union is difficult in Mississippi, but the benefits are important and many. It is here where the worker is treated so poorly that the need for unions is greatest.

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NLRB Hands Down Storkline Decision

The National Labor Relations Board has handed down a decision on the Stockline unfair labor practices suit upholding a decision that the Jackson company re-hire seven men it fired because they tried to organize a union.

Pay Back Wages

The NLRB directed the company to rehire the men and pay all the back wages that they would have received if they had been permitted to work. The company must also pay 6% interest on the wages the men would have received.

Three of the seven men had been with the company for over thirty years. James Jones, representative of the Carpenter's Union, said, "This is just proof that the company does not have any concern for their workers even after they have worked for them for a great length of time."

Need Security

He pointed out that this lack of security is the very reason that the men want to organize a union.

The union is awaiting a decision from the NLRB which would permit the holding of another election. The union expects to be given the right to hold another election to decide if the men want the union to represent them at the bargaining table.

The previous elections have been declared void because the company was guilty of unfair labor practices.

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Hospital Conditions Bring G'ville Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

the \$115 hospital fee for delivery and recovery. In addition, "a clarity obstetric patient is seldom admitted to General Hospital unless complications in child-birth are expected," Page declared.

Appeal To Trustees

In an attempt to get a change in the hospital conditions, the six citizens leading the protest took their appeal to the Hospital Board of Supervisors and then to the Trustees of the Hos-

pital. Roy Myers, General Hospital administrator, agreed that "at the present time our colored facilities are overcrowded and the white facilities at times have been almost at capacity." He denied charges, however, last Tuesday that Negroes were receiving less treatment than white patients.

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