Mississippi FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

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GREENWOOD CITIZENS on the Court House steps waiting their turn to register. The line outside the circuit clerk's office was long because she only allows three people to take the registration test at one time.

Greenwood Leaders Disappointed By JD

US Govt. Puts Off Request To Stop Intimidation: Peoples League Begins; 31 Pastors Add Support

The U. S. Government has backed down on its request for an immediate injunction to halt official intimidation of Negro voters in Greenwood and a dozen people are free on $500 bond following their arrest last Wednesday as they walked to the Leflore County Court House to attempt to register to vote.

A mass community meeting Tuesday April 9 met to form the Peoples League—a Greenwood political organization which will act for the interest of low-income people.

Police Threats

It was reported that Greenwood police last Thursday threatened three voter registration leaders who tried to post bond for Landy McNair, a SNCC worker arrested for speeding late Tuesday.

Over 30 Negro ministers from Greenwood and Leflore County have signed a statement giving their full support to the voter registration movement.

About 50 people walked and rode to the Court House to register Monday, April 8. That night over 800 people jammed the Turner Chapel AME Church to hear Rev. James Bevel of Cleveland, Miss.

Congressman Speaks

U. S. Congressman Charles Diggs from Michigan accepted an invitation to speak in Greenwood Thursday, April 11 and Rev. C. T. Vivian of Chattanooga, Tenn. was set for the next night.

The President of the Borough of Manhattan Edward Dudley proclaimed the week of April 7 "Food for Freedom Week" and urged all New Yorkers to contribute food and clothing for sharecroppers in Mississippi.

THE DETAILS

Vote leader Dave Dennis of Jackson declared this week, "It's getting close to election time, so they decided to take the Negro people and play politics with their freedom."

Dennis was reacting to the government's decision to withdraw its request for a temporary injunction to prevent Greenwood officials from threatening, arresting or injuring Negroes seeking to register.

Mayor Happy

The Justice Dept. said it needed time to prepare a case. Greenwood Mayor Charles Sampson said he was "completely happy" with the agreement they had reached.

Thursday, police released the eight vote workers arrested two weeks ago but said they would arrest Negroes walking to the

(Continued on Page 3)

Rev. Tucker

Rev. Tucker, Leader In Greenwood, Hits Government's Action

Rev. Donald L. Tucker, has been urging Greenwood Negroes to register since he became pastor of the Turner Chapel AME Church over two years ago.

He began with the members of his church and when SNCC staff members began working in Greenwood this summer, he joined forces with them and other members of the community.

Church Began Classes

Turner Chapel was the first church in Greenwood to set up citizenship classes to teach people how to register. Now classes are held regularly in homes and meeting places.

Rev. Tucker stated, "If we're ever going to stand up to be leaders in the community it has to be now." He was pleased that 31 ministers had declared their support for the movement.

Disappointed In J. D.

He said he was "very disappointed and let down" about the deal made between the Justice Dept. and the Greenwood city government. "We're right back where we started—we have no protection," he said. "I definitely feel that it's politics" that caused the agreement.

Justice Dept. Investigates; Warns County Registrars

The Justice Department is continuing its crack-down on local officials who interfere with the voter-registration campaign. The federal court in Hattiesburg was the scene of a hearing Tuesday to investigate registration practices in Walthall County.

John Q. Wood, Circuit Clerk, was ordered to appear and to bring all voting records for the county.

One witness at the hearing was Ruby Magee, a graduate of Jackson State College. Miss Magee, a political science student at Harvard University, testified that she "failed" the voter registration test in Walthall County.

The Justice Department has already filed suit seeking an injunction against Wood on the grounds that he is interfering with the efforts of Negroes to register to vote.

Wood is also being tried in another case which arose when he struck a Negro who was encouraging others to vote in Walthall County.

John Hardy, the vote worker, was struck in Wood's office and then arrested by officials there. To prevent Hardy's prosecu-

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Want To Be IBM Key Punch Operator? Course To Be Offered

For those interested in a new job in the growing field of automation, a new training course has just been announced. It will train operators for IBM key punch machines. The time schedules of the course will be worked out to fit the needs of each student.

Any high school graduate can take this course. A typing speed of thirty words per minute and an interest in machine operations is important, but not required.

All those interested in learning more about this program should write to Mr. R. E. Lee, Director, IBM Computer Center, Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi.

Just Ignore Him

Claude Ramsey, President of the Mississippi Labor Council (AFL-CIO) won enthusiastic applause at the annual convention of the Louisiana AFL-CIO last week.

Ramsey told the trade unionists, "I understand our governor has been over here telling you how to run your state. I hope you will ignore him."

Advisory Comm. Will Hold Hearings April 17

The Mississippi Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission will meet in Jackson next Thursday, April 17, the Committee chairman Mrs. Wallace Schutt has announced.

The advisory committee meets periodically to hear people tell about denials of civil rights in Mississippi. Anyone can testify.

Closed & Open Sessions

The committee will meet in executive session at 12:30 and in open session at 2:00 p.m. Those citizens interested in giving testimony at the private hearing may do so. Both sessions will be in room 236 of the Federal Building (Post Office) in Jackson.

Mrs. Schutt urged all interested citizens to attend.

Jack Sends CR Bill To Congress

President Kennedy has sent to Congress a proposed bill to protect the rights of Negroes seeking to vote.

The law, if passed, would do the following:

Federal Referees

1. If a suit charging a registrar with discrimination was filed in a county where less than 15% of the Negroes was registered, federal referees could be appointed to handle registration.

2. Judges would be appointed to handle civil rights cases in the quickest way possible.

3. Election officials would have to use the same tests and standards for all people voting in federal elections.

6th Grade For Literacy

4. Anyone with a sixth grade education would be considered literate enough to vote in a federal election.

Congress last year voted down a proposal to make a sixth grade education proof of literacy.

Pres. Killed Chances

Liberals in Congress have agreed that the President killed all chances for the passage of a civil rights bill when he refused to use his influence to end the Senate filibuster in January.

Southern Democrats have killed civil rights bills in the past by talking for hours (filibustering) and holding up all Senate business until the liberals gave up their efforts.

Senate rules permit unlimited debate—Senators can talk forever, if they wish. The liberals wanted to adopt a rule which would cut off debate with a majority vote, instead of the 2/3 vote which is hard to get now.

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

Editorial Page

Protection or Censorship?

You know, we here in Mississippi have the good fortune to be protected from the possible bad influences of television. Those programs that might be harmful to us, or to "our way of life," are kept from us.

We had the opportunity to see one of the films that was kept from Mississippi audiences. Part of the "CBS Reports" series, it was entitled, "The Other Face of Dixie."

The CBS cameramen returned to the same schools which they had covered during the friction period when desegregation first took place. They interviewed, parents, teachers, and students to see how things were now, after a few years of integration.

Those interviewed almost unanimously agreed that being able to know people of another race was an important part of their education and would enable them to be able to better work within the society in which they lived.

In each case—in Norfolk, Virginia; Clinton, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia and Little Rock, Arkansas, there was no incidents against the Negro students. Once the agitators stopped inciting the community, all the students were quite capable of going about the business of getting an education.

The Negro students said that when they first started to attend the previously all white schools they were ignored, but that gradually more and more students began to ask their names and interests. In several cases, it was the team spirit of an athletic event that broke down the silence barrier.

It was the realization that integrated athletics do help people to learn to work and live together and learn to be friends that probably promoted the front page editorial by one of the daily papers in Jackson which wanted to prevent Mississippi State's basketball team from competing in a tournament with Negroes.

They admitted that integrated athletics may lead to cooperation among the races. They wanted to protect us from that.

The CBS report also showed how many leaders in the community fought to keep the schools open (and Norfolk, reopened them where they were closed for a semester). The commentators had interviews with the people who repeatedly said, "We must obey the law."

An industrialist pointed out that he was considering setting up a plant in a Southern state. He said that when state officials started cursing the 14th amendment he changed his mind. He said that the 14th amendment applied to him too, and he was not going to invest in a state where they did not respect it.

The mayor of one of the cities to which CBS returned said that bad race relations is "Bad morally and bad for the cash register." The report revealed that Little Rock was only now beginning to get any new major industry.

The CBS program began and ended by pointing out that the mass media only covers the bad situations in the South, but that this program recorded what responsible leaders in the South are doing to improve it.

Why is it that we are protected from seeing such a program? Why is it that we are not supposed to see how other states have taken care of their problems? Why is it that our leaders insist that we must be forced to go through all of the same problems and bring down ever more shame on our state?

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What Is A Labor Union?

STRUCTURE

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.

Sixth in a Series

For the past several weeks we have pointed out several of the advantages of a trade union. We have mentioned a local union and an international union. In this article we will try to explain the functions of each.

The local is the unit made up of the union members within one area. They meet regularly and democratically carry on the business of their union. They elect their officers, make decisions, and select delegates to go to the international convention.

At the international convention, delegates from all over the country gather to elect the international officers and make the decisions for the year. The officers select the staff people who will assist the various locals all over the country.

It is the representatives of the international who help to organize new locals. They are skilled in pointing out to workers the advantages of a union. They also know how to combat the attempts of the company to prevent the union from being organized.

The local union representative is always in contact with the international. If the local should get into trouble, he will be able to call upon the assistance of the powerful parent organization.

Action Begun To Make Segregation Expensive

An article in the Wall Street Journal indicates that school segregation may become expensive for some of the big money men who own the bonds that finance segregated schools in the South.

Legal action is being brought against an investment banking concern for underwriting a $1,850,000 tax-exempe bond issue of Gulfport, Mississippi, for the Municipal Separate School District. The action will try to prevent the bonds from being tax-exempt on the basis that they are providing funds for an illegal program (illegal because it is segregated in violation to a Supreme Court order).

The Congress for Racial Equality, which is sponsoring the protest, claim that these companies are supplying funds for an improper and illegal project. They are trying to draw public attention to their point. If they are successful, it will become too expensive for investing concerns to buy the bonds of segregated school districts.

Letters To The Editor

To The Editor:

I encourage and challenge you to continue publishing the FREE PRESS, because it has awakened many people in our county. The FREE PRESS is one of the most interesting and encouraging papers that has been published for all human beings.

We have some people that are fighting for justice and human rights in Mississippi. There are others who are fighting against it. How can we ever make fast progress like this?

If we all would learn to work together and co-operate as one, there could be faster progress in Mississippi.

We also could make faster progress in space and other things, but no—they want us to have just enough education to work in Miss Sally Ann's kitchen and earn $15 to $25 a week.

So, as Negroes, let's wake up and fight for our rights.

Vincent Stephoe,
Student at Central High,
Osyka, Mississippi

ILGWU Protects Men Who Help Organize

Last week the "What is a Labor Union" series in the FREE PRESS told how unions and the federal law act to protect people trying to organize trade unions with their fellow workers.

Here is a report of how the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) got back the jobs of five people who had been fired for trying to start a union.

The ILGWU is especially important for the people of Mississippi because of the growing number of clothing factories that are coming here.

Most of these plants are trying to escape paying the high union wages that ILGWU members earn in other parts of the country.

If you work in a clothing factory, you need the ILGWU.

(Ed. Note)

Two 10 day strikes have resulted in union contracts for over 500 clothing workers in New York City. The strikes began when five workers in one plant were fired for their union activity; their fellow workers walked out in support.

In 10 days the strikes had been won and the five who were discharged had gotten their jobs back.

During the walk-out, 'round the clock picket lines were manned by strikers, other union workers and the staff of ILGWU Skirt & Sportswear Local 23. Whenever there is a strike, other members always help out.

Workers Stayed Out

When the walkouts began, everyone stayed away from work and management wasn't able to recruit strikebreakers. Spanish language newspapers refused to accept "help wanted" ads from the struck companies.

(In New York, Spanish speaking people suffer job discrimination just as Negroes do and the companies thought they could get them to be strikebreakers because many do not have jobs.)

Local 23 chief Shelley Appleton said that the strikes marked the beginning of an effort to "organize whatever remains of non-union sportswear production" in the New York area.

Sections Of The Mississippi Constitution

SECTION 7: The right to withdraw from the Federal Union on account of any real or supposed grievance, shall never be assumed by this state, nor shall any law be passed in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this state to the government of the U. S.

INTERPRETATION: The state can never have the right to withdraw from the United States and it cannot pass any law that is in conflict with the more powerful obligation of the people of this state to the United States Government.

* * * *

SECTION 8: All persons, resident in this state, citizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of this state.

INTERPRETATION: Everyone who lives in this state and intends to make this his home and is a United States citizen is also a citizen of the state of Mississippi.

* * * *

SECTION 9: The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

INTERPRETATION: All of the state's armed forces and military power shall be strictly under the control of the civil officers, such as, the governor, legislature, boards of supervisors and mayors.

* * * *

SECTION 10: Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

INTERPRETATION: A person commits treason only when he makes war against the state or helps out those who would make war against the state. And such a person can only be convicted of treason in open court by the testimony of two witnesses who saw him do some act or by his own confession.

SECTION 11: The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government on any subject shall never be impaired.

SECTION 12: The right of every citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but the legislature may regulate or forbid carrying concealed weapons.

INTERPRETATION: Every citizen has the right to keep weapons in his home for the protection of his home and his property, and also to help out whenever necessary to protect the common security. But the legislature can pass laws regulating the carrying of concealed weapons.

SECTION 13: The freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred; and in all prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

INTERPRETATION: Freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred and not violated. And whenever someone is prosecuted or sued for libel, that person can introduce the facts and if he said was true and he published it with good motives and justifiable ends, then he has to be acquitted by the jury.

Greenwood Leaders . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Court House in large groups.

The day before they had arrested 19 people walking to the Court House. They had gone a few blocks from the voter headquarters when police blocked their way and ordered them to break up. When they refused, police grabbed them pushed, and threw them into a waiting bus.

Police Violence

Rev. D. L. Tucker said, "The violence created was a pitiful and pathetic sight." Diane Nash Bevel said, "When Milton Hancock, who was being pushed around by police, lay down, three policemen came over, removed their identification badges and began picking him up and dropped him on the ground several times."

One man was spun around by a policeman and dragged into the bus by two officers, his back was bumping the ground. Another was dragged away when he urged the group to stand fast. A Negro cameraman made a hasty exit when a policeman reportedly threw his night stick at him.

Face Trial

The agreement between the Justice Dept. and the Greenwood officials does not affect the 12 still charged with breach of the peace. Members of the community put up $6,000 in property appeal bonds to free them from jail. They face 30 days in jail and $100 fines.

The people convicted were Ida Holland, Levi Hamilton, Milton Hancock, Henry Smith, John Turner, Matthew Hughes, Henry Gilmore, Willie Magee, Eric Rainey, James Sanders, Oscar Broom, and Rev. Robert Kinloch. Charges were dropped against Lucius Ledbetter, Willie Wilson, Robert Stuart, Lucius De Berry, Mary Booth, Louise Cooper and Alberta Brown.

A ministerial alliance of thirty-one ministers have signed a statement which says: "We the pastors and ministers of Leflore County do hereby endorse the Freedom Movement 100% and we urge the members of our congregations and friends of Greenwood, of Leflore County and of the State of Mississippi to register and become first class citizens."

Peoples League

Greenwood citizens have formed the Peoples League in an effort to organize the Negro community for political purposes. The League will spur voter registrations and examine the platform of candidates to decide who to support.

It will also support the election of Negro officials for city and county positions. One spokesman said, "We'd like to see Negro policemen in Greenwood."

Dave Dennis told the FREE PRESS that he, Charles McDew and Hollis Watkins were threatened by police when they attempted to put up bond for Landy McNair early Thursday morning. McNair had been arrested three times in one day: twice for leading Negroes to register and once for speeding.

Dennis said that when the three entered the police station at about 5:30 a.m. the Captain told McDew, "Take that black hat off, you black nigger, you." McDew saw other policemen standing around with hats on and said, "What about the hats on these guys?"

Captain Pulled Hat

The Captain walked over to him and said, "I told you to take that damn hat off your head," pulled it off and threw it on the floor. McDew picked up the hat and put it back on his head. He asked about the bond and Police Chief Hammond said he would have to find the judge to determine the amount.

The three vote workers left and returned 15 minutes later to pay the $50 fine. Before they got to the police station door, the Captain and a few other officers stepped out and met them. One officer said, "What

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Voters Can End Police Violence

There are a lot of people in Greenwood, Miss.—and in other parts of this state—who are afraid to register to vote. They fear violence; they fear losing their jobs.

But just a short look over things that have happened in Greenwood just since the summer should make it clear that Negroes will always face violence and hunger until they gain political power.

July 3 Curtis Crosby died while serving a 30 day sentence on the Leflore County Farm. He was arrested on the charge of stealing $1 from his wife.

Forced To Work

At the time of his arrest, July 1, Crosby was under doctor's orders not to do any heavy work, but he was put to work the next day cutting grass and digging ditches. He became ill that night, but was not taken to a hospital until the next night; he died on the way to the hospital.

A few weeks later, July 22, 14 year old Welton McSwine, Jr., was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into.

Had Been Working

The youth said he didn't know about the incident; he had been working in the cotton fields.

The policemen took him to a cell. One beat him on the head with a blackjack; another hit him in the face with his fist; a third hit him in the stomach with a club. The police made him lie naked on the floor while they beat him with a whip.

They later released him without ever charging him with a crime.

Of course there has been violence against voter registration workers. August 14 Sam Block was beaten by three white men.

Three days later he and two other vote workers fled over the roof of their office when a band of whites armed with guns, ropes and pipes broke in. A police car had been seen early waiting parked outside the office.

Unjust Arrests

And there have been unjust arrests in Greenwood before these recent mass arrests. In February, when four Negro businesses next door to the voter registration office were burned, Block said, "I believe this was at attempt to burn down our office." He was arrested for circulating statements calculated to incite a breach of the peace.

But when the judge offered to suspend the sentence if Block stopped his voter registration work, the young man refused.

He refused because as a native Mississippian he knows that the only way to end violence and intimidation permanently is to register masses of Negro people—and to get mayors and sheriffs and policemen who treat all people as human beings.

2 To 1

The people of Leflore County should remember that there are two Negroes to every white man there. If Negroes voted, they could control the entire county government. This is the way to end violence and intimidation—not by sitting back in a tumble-down shack content to be a second class citizen forever.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE crowd the First Christian Church in Greenwood for a mass voter registration rally. Mass meetings at different churches have drawn over 2,000 people.

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Injunction Delayed In Jackson School Desegregation Suit

The Mississippi state law requiring school officials to enforce segregation provides proper grounds for suing the Jackson and Leake County School Boards, argued attorneys in a hearing before U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize last Friday.

They spoke in response to a request by School Board lawyers to dismiss the cases of nine students demanding to be transferred to integrated schools.

The Boards said that since the Negro students had not previously asked the School Board for transfer to white schools they had no legal right to bring the integration suit to court.

However, as lawyer Jack Young pointed out, "The school board couldn't assign these people to another school if they wanted to," because of the state segregation laws.

Motions for preliminary injunctions were due Friday. Attorneys for the Jackson parents agreed to delay this motion until a decision is made on the School Board's motion for dismissal of the case.

However, attorney Jess Brown, made no such agreement. He stated that Leake Negroes "have waited long enough." District Judge Harold Cox, will hear both cases this week.

Justice Department . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, Justice Department officials are seeking a permanent injunction against Wood, Breed O. Mounger, a Tylertown attorney, and Mike Carr, a former district attorney.

A warning has also been issued to Elred Green, George County Circuit Clerk. During a conference held in Hattiesburg last Friday, it was disclosed that Green had failed to tell the federal court he had rejected the registration of a Negro, Inez Wilson.

Federal Judge Harold Cox said that he "will not hesitate" to hold Green in contempt if he refuses to report Negro voter rejections to the court. According to Judge Cox, Miss Wilson appeared to be well-qualified to vote. Green is presently under a year-old restraining order prohibiting him from discrimination in the application of voter registration laws.

Greenwood Leaders . . .

Continued from Page 3)

in the hell are you back up here for?"

The police pushed the three into the street and the Captain declared, "This black nigger is going to make me kill him yet," Dennis said.

Last Friday a group of 30 people walking to the Court House turned back after the streets became congested with cars, police and a fire truck. Voter Education Project head Wiley Branton said that a clear attempt had been made to create a traffic jam so that the people could be arrested for blocking traffic.

Cars Waiting

One vote worker told the FREE PRESS that cars driven by whites were parked and when the group began to cross the streets, the cars moved into the intersections. Some cars passed the group several times. Later another group drove to the court house to register.

Miss. Sou. Comm. Has New Head For Desegregation

Ross Barnett's campaign publicity manager was elected director of the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, beating out a candidate supported by the Citizens Council and its chief William Simmons.

Erle Johnson, editor of the Scott County Times in Forest and part-time public relations director for the Commission, was promoted to director, with a hike in salary from $4,800 to $9,500 a year.

Present director Albert Jones resigned in order to seek a third term as Hinds County Sheriff and tax collector.

C. C. Opposed Him

The Citizens Council supported Commission Investigator Andy Hopkins for the position. A dozen women, some members of the Women for Constitutional Government, came to the Commission meeting March 20 to oppose Johnson's election. Johnson was elected by a vote of 6-4.

An editorial in Johnson's newspaper last June said: "Regardless of the original intentions of the Citizens Councils, organized as a 'non-violent and non-political association', is has degenerated into a handful of leaders who depend for their very existence on the friction, tension and emotionalism they can create.

"Its chief objective in Mississippi now appears to be making white people hate other white people . . .

Attacked Simmons

"Mr. Simmons doesn't want harmony. He wants strife, confusion and violence. He still believes in the swinging club and the cracking whip . . ."

Simmons charged that "Johnson sounds like he is ready to surrender. His approach is the sure way to integration."

Since Barnett became governor, the Sovereignty Commission has given monthly gifts to the Citizens Council. The amount has been cut twice from the original $5,000 and is now $2,000.

Ask Appeals Court To Order Rehiring Of Greene Teacher

The Justice Dept. has appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to force Greene County school officials to rehire a Negro teacher fired after she helped the government in a voter registration suit.

The Justice Dept. said that it is "an outrage" that the teacher, Mrs. Ernestine D. Talbert, did not have her contract renewed. She filed an affidavit after an unsuccessful attempt to register in George County.

Judge Harold Cox ruled against the government last August.

Mrs. Talbert was the only one of 22 teachers who were not rehired for the 1962-63 school year. The attorneys for the school superintendent claim that her dismissal had no connection with civil rights.

"Recommend Her Anywhere"

In testimony last August, MacArthur Hays, principal of the school were Mrs. Talbert taught, said that he would give her good recommendations anywhere.

Several teachers testified that Mrs. Talbert had performed her duties well, and that they had heard Hays praise her work in the school.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy said last August that Mrs. Talbert was fired to discourage Negroes from "cooperating with the Justice Dept. in its efforts to enforce the law."

Police Sieze Demonstrators

Four Tougaloo College students were arrested for breach of the peace when they attemped to picket a Capitol Street store in Jackson last Thursday. They carried signs reading: "Negroes — Don't Shop on Capitol Street; NAACP."

Averna Adams, 20, Frank Dickey, 18, Austin Moore, 19, and Jimmie Armstrong 21, were seized by waiting police seconds after they began the demonstration.

Lawyers for the students are seeking to move the case into federal court.

5th Circuit Denies Request

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals recently denied a petition by six picketers arrested in a similar demonstration in December. They had asked the Court to disqualify U. S. District Judge Harold Cox from hearing their case on grounds he is prejudiced against them because he is a segregationist.

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