Mississippi
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'They Shall Regret Their Dishonor'

Goal Is Freedom

Police Arrest picketers on Capitol Street Tuesday

Ministers Claim Mayor 'Broke Faith' On Concessions Support Steamrolls Behind Move To Seek Rights

Twenty-seven people were arrested in Jackson Tuesday and Wednesday in demonstrations that promise to continue until the demands of this city's Negro citizens are met. Several men and women were beaten by whites Tuesday as police stood by and refused to protect them.

Tuesday night community leaders said that sit-ins and picketing would stop to give Mayor Allen Thompson a chance to effect the promises he made to them late Tuesday afternoon, after a 3 hour sit-in in Woolworth's. However, when newsmen called him after the mass meeting, he denied making the pledges.

600 People

Over 600 people packed the Pearl Streeet A.M.E. Church Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and other mass meetings were set for the rest of the week. CORE Field Secretary David Dennis is conducting daily workshops on non-violence at the Masonic Temple for those who are to demonstrate.

Rev. G. R. Haughton, Pastor of the Pearl Street Church, said that leading white bishops and ministers were still seeking to find some way to gain the demands of the Negro community. However, Rev. Haughton said he saw little hope of any more talks with the Mayor.

Demands

The demands put before the Mayor were for: 1. Negro policemen; 2. Negro school crossing guards; 3. Removal of segregation signs from public buildings; 4. Upgrading of Negroes in city employment; 5. Official authorization for bi-racial committee; 6. Desegregation of eating places; 7. Desegregation of public facilities;

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Greenville City Council Asks Bi-Racial Meeting

The Greenville City Council has called for a bi-racial meeting in the wake of integration demands by the Greenville Student Movement. Members of the Negro community met Wednesday night to form an organization to speak for the rights of Negroes in Greenville. Dr. Rodrick Yeldere was elected chairman of the group.

Joseph Wroten, a member of the State Legislature from Greenville, last week urged city councils and boards throughout the state to appoint bi-racial committees to "face up to the challenge of dealing positively" with racial issues.

Will Ask Council

When the City Council meets June 4, a committee of adult and student leaders will ask it to name the white members for a bi-racial committee to deal with their demands.

The new organization has not yet announced its formal demands; however, they are expected to be similar to those of the Student Movement, which called for: 1. A bi-racial committee; 2. Integration of public facilities, parks and libraries and of restaurants and lunch counters downtown; 3. The influence of the Council to get incoming industry to employ Negroes on an equal basis with whites; 4. Voting rights; and 5. School integration.

Charles Cobb stated, "If the Student Movement isn't satisfied, it will act." He said the students would use direct action to gain their demands.

The Greenville City Council

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Meredith To Speak At Jackson Opening Of Educational Fund

James Meredith

A drive to raise a million dollars for the education of Negro students will begin Sunday, June 2, when the Meredith Educational Fund opens its campaign in Jackson.

James Meredith will make his first public speech to kick off the drive 8 p.m. at the Masonic Temple. The admission to the event is $1 for students and $2 for adults. Public contributions will also be made at the meeting.

For Decent Education

Meredith has made the first contribution to the fund—a gift of $1,000; he had called on the people of Mississippi and citizens of other states and nations to add their donations to aid Negro youths "in their hard struggle for a decent education."

Contributions can also be sent to the Meredith Educational Fund, 125½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Miss.

Chemical Workers Fight Union-Busters In Delta

A Clarksdale company controlled by Coahoma County plantation owners has imported a New Orleans law firm which is said to specialize in anti-union work to direct their attack against the International Chemical Workers Union.

The Chemical Workers are seeking to organize the Planters Manufacturing Company which employs over 100 production and maintenance workers.

Planters has hired the law firm of Kulman and Lang to plan the attack against the union. The firm reportedly only handles this kind of case.

Make Examples

Chemical Workers representative H. L. Mills described some of the tactics the attorneys are said to use: "When they take a plant, they sign a contract with the company to handle the campaign all the way through, including the signing of the first contract. . . . They set up anti-union bulletin boards. . . . Then they get one or two people layed off or fired to try to make examples out of them."

Mills said this happened at the Carrick plant in Greenville which the Chemical Workers are seeking to organize.

Mills said that the working people of Clarksdale are for the union. "Of course, the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers are going to fight us. . . . Generally all the big shots are the plantation owners. They've got the money and they control everything. They're just keeping their fingers down on the working people.

Owned By Big Farmers

"Planters Manufacturing Company is actually owned by all the big farmers there. When you're dealing with that type of people, you know what you can expect." he said.

The National Labor Relations

(Continued on Page 4)

Tupelo Anti-Labor Group Attacks Clothing Workers

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is seeking to organize the workers at the Hunter-Sadler Manufacturing Company in Tupelo, has run up against the organized opposition of the town's businessmen.

A group of them ran nearly full page advertisements in the Tupelo Journal for several days before the Wednesday election, urging workers to vote against the union and threatening that they might lose their jobs if they didn't.

Hunter-Sadler, a division of the Oxford Manufacturing Company, makes men's suits and employs several hundred people.

Anti-Labor

Thomas Knight, Secretary of the Mississippi Labor Council and a former ACWA organizer, said that businessmen in Tupelo support an organization with several full time staff members to work against labor unions.

One of the advertisements,

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Clarksdale Groups Ask For Bi-Racial Meet; Plan Action

Demands for a bi-racial committee have been made in Clarksdale by civil rights leaders in Coahoma County.

The Coahoma County Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) sent a letter to Clarksdale Mayor W. S. Kincade, on May 24, which said that Negroes are no longer going to withstand discrimination in that city. Duplicate letters were sent to Commissioners Bell and McKellar.

The letter requested an audience for responsible citizens to discuss segregation and in-

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Editorial

After The Storm

The boom of freedom thunders out of the churches.

And like lightning, people demonstrating for their freedom strike here and there on capital strike—sending the police and newsmen scurrying about.

And the echo of the freedom on the lips of so many in the streets of Jackson which, like small drops, when there are a great many, make a great flood.

Here in Jackson, the first real heat of summer has brought a terrific storm. But how real is this storm with the thunder of freedom?

Of most storms, even the worst, people will say, "Oh, it will all pass." And no doubt this storm will pass.

Of course, we hope that something permanent and fine will come out and be left after the storm. And we have no doubt, there will be several changes—several improvements. But the only way to really assure that any improvements remain and the only way to really be able to get at the root of the trouble, is with the ballot.

We have heard it said by several people in the last few days, that "now we will be able to make some progress because we have pressure." This great storm is pressure. But remember the storm will someday pass. And we hope that the citizens, who have the word freedom on their lips, will get to be registered voters so that they can continue to be able to put on the pressure come election day.

One of the speakers at one of the rallies pointed out that Mayor Thompson and Ross Barnett were elected by a majority of the registered voters who cast their ballots. He said, "And if you don't like the way things are, there certainly is something that you can do about it."

It was also pointed out that although many people in Greenwood may have been intimidated as a result of registering (and they have not stopped) the people of Jackson have no such concern. In Jackson, a citizen can take that freedom that is his, the freedom to walk down to the circuit clerk's office and register to vote.

If the force of the storm can be put into votes, Jackson could be on the way to significant change — change that would be permanent.

'Old Way To Handle Negro Doesn't Work Anymore'

Why so much noise in the church? How come all those people are going to church every night? And why the other men with the bright lights?

The noise, the hand clapping, the feet stomping and the roars of enthusiasm were the voices of the citizens of Jackson asking the right to be treated with dignity. These sounds are not new sounds. But prior to this week they have been deep down in the hearts of the citizens. Now the sounds are in the air. The voices rise to the roof of the church where they join with those of their neighbors. And the church rafters shake with wave upon wave of the voices shouting FREEDOM, FREEDOM, FREEDOM, YEAAAAA.

FREEDOM--FREEDOM

And the people go back each night in order to see if the elected officials of the city are station and railroad depot have been taken down. But the cry continues, not enough.

But they say the mayor told them other things one day, and did not hold to his word the next day. And the people say that they will keep coming back to the church until they get the freedom they are singing and shouting for. And they say, what can we do?

And We Will Keep Coming Back

going to do anything about seeing that they get the freedom they demand. And the ministers say, we don't want this, if the mayor had done what he had said he would do, there wouldn't be all this.

Now the mayor has said that some things have been done. The signs in front of the bus

Some of the young people have not just said what they intend to do, they have done it. They tested the right to ask for a cup of coffee and a hamburger. Even though the waitresses closed the lunch counter, and even though they were splattered with ketchup and mustard and knocked off the stools and beaten and kicked, they say, we will keep trying for our rights, even if we have to do it a hundred times.

Sign Down— But We Want More

Perhaps to put some little fears into the young people, the police brought the dogs to Lanier High School where the students say they threatened to turn them loose. But a spokesman from that student group said that it made them come to church. Many called the ministers and asked, how can I get in touch with somebody so I can march on Capitol Street. And another said, we have seen the dogs before.

But not only the young people respond to the question, what can we do? A woman stood and told what the mothers and women are doing. Mrs. Clariea Collis Harvey said that they were with the students. They would form committees to telephone others about how to help reach **their** freedom. They will form committees who will be ready to speak to any group which would like to know about how to reach **their** freedom. And the women are doing many other things to help the citizens of Jackson reach freedom. She summed their support up in one word, the motto of the women's group, sacrifice.

But then, another preacher, Rev. R. L. T. Smith got up and said that he did not think that he was agitating when he said he wanted to be able to have the ballot. He said that he would say anytime, to any man, be he white or Negro, that he thought he had the right to be able to vote. And if he did not like it, that was all right because he was not his friend anyway. He said that this was what everyone over twenty-one must do. Right now, he said, the type of men we send to Congress are a millstone around the neck of American Democracy. We must send men that are worthy to represent free people.

The Dogs— We've Seen Them Often Before

The Women Are With You—Ready To Sacrifice

And the men with the bright lights, the gentlemen of the press, came to observe and to tell the rest of the community, the rest of the state and the rest of the world. And the whole world is listening to the sounds of the church. And the newsmen saw the people of Jackson who are told, if you don't like it here leave, and they heard them say NAAAYY. They saw them not content, but determined to stay and see their community changed. Most of these newsmen are told that the black people of Mississippi are happy. But these men heard NNOOOOOO. They heard them shout FREEDOM, FREEDOM, FREEDOM. What they heard was the great cry that is in the air in Jackson.

We Must Register And Vote

Ketchup, Mustard – Beaten But 100 Times If Need Be

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Biloxi Parents Ask Answer To Petition

The parents who presented a desegregation petition to the Biloxi School Board in March have asked the Board for an answer to their demands. The petition, signed by 22 parents, called for an immediate and complete end to the segregation of school children, teachers and school facilities.

Hundreds Help Push For Rights

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and 8. Desegregation of public schools.

Reporting to the community Tuesday night, Rev. Haughton told them that the Mayor had agreed to hire Negro policemen and crossing guards; said he was already removing segregation signs and pointed out that they have been removed from bus and train stations; said that he would use his good offices to open eating facilities and would protect people who used them; and declared, "You tell the people that I said go on down to the parks, go down to the library."

Promised Jobs

Rev. Haughton said that the Mayor had said a bi-racial committee would not be formed at present, but might be in the near future. He said that school desegregation was in the hands of the courts. Commissioner Lucky reportedly stated he would see to it that Negroes were upgraded in city employment, including jobs as truck drivers in the Sanitation Dept. and promised to see to it that segregation signs came down from gas station rest rooms.

The Mayor also promised that facilities desegregated by court order would stand desegregated and that there would be a Negro representative on the Recreation and Park Committee, Rev. Haughton said. Rev. L. L. Williams said the Mayor had promised not to use the word "nigger," although he had trouble putting the "o" on the word; he said he thought he could say "colored man." Wednesday, Rev. Charles Jones, Dean of Campbell College, declared, "If they are not honorable to their words, we shall make them feel the regret of their dishonor."

Women's Council

Mrs. Claire Harvey announced the founding of the Council of Women's Organizations and pledged that the mothers and women of Jackson would put their efforts into the boycott of Capitol Street. Mrs. Harvey urged Jackson Negroes not to buy on Capitol Street from State to Mill and also to boycott branches of Capitol Street, Jitney Jungle, Star and Lucky Markets, Bagby Hall and Wilkinson 555 Tire Stores.

Sit-In

The Tuesday sit-in began when Pearlina Lewis, Annie Moody and Memphis Norman walked into Woolworth's at 11:15. The counter was closed and the whites ordered them to leave. Norman was thrown to the floor by whites, kicked and beaten. Bennie Oliver, a former Jackson policeman, was arrested. The police also arrested Norman who was taken to the emergency room of University Hospital. Miss Lewis was thrown to the floor; Miss Moody was thrown on a counter and then dragged down an aisle.

During the three hours that the demonstration continued, others joined it and were attacked. Walter Williams was hit in the head and knocked unconscious. Joan Trumpauer was carried out by James Sparkman, who was arrested. John Salter was beaten on the face and back. Teenagers sprayed paint on the demonstrators, spelling out the word "nigger" on their backs, including the backs of white demonstrators. They were also covered with mustard and ketchup. It was a mob scene, with several hundred whites crowded into the store. Only newsmen stood between the sit-in people and the crowd.

Police Chief Ray was asked to go inside to protect the demonstrators, but he refused, saying that the manager hadn't asked him to go in. Ray and the other police stood outside the store. Tougaloo College Pres. A. D. Beittel got the police to guarantee the group safe conduct out of the store, and they left.

Arrest Picketers

Shortly after the sit-in began, Mrs. Jeanette King, Mrs. Margrite Garner, Miss Eddie Jean Thomas, Miss Doris Bracey and Eddie O'Neal were arrested for picketing outside Penny's.

Wednesday morning Willie Bass, Willie Ludden, Sylvester Warner, Stephen Rutledge, Tom Beard and Mrs. Doris Allison were arrested for picketing in front of Woolworth's. Shortly after, Mrs. Mattie Dennie, Robert Frazier, Lawrence Hicks, Morris Dickson and Eugene Murray were arrested for picketing in front of Penny's.

In the afternoon, Augustus Maxwell, Dorris Frazier, James Owens and Billy Jasper picketed Penny's and then sat down on the sidewalk when police told them to move on. They were arrested and carried to the paddy wagon by Negro prisoners forced to do it by the police.

Went to Primos

Minutes after this occurred four young ladies, Doris Erskine, Thelma Slaughter, Shirley Applewhite and Jessie Hartfield walked into Primos and were arrested for trespassing seconds later. Primos is owned by a well-known Citizens Council member.

Tuesday night a gasoline bomb was thrown at the home of Medgar Evers but no one was injured.

Threaten H. S. Youths

Lanier High School students claim that Wednesday afternoon, Jackson police threatened to turn dogs loose against them. The youths had begun a boycott against a store across the street from the school because the white owner supports the Citizens Council. They said police were called after students told one girl not to go into the store; and that the police then told the youths to disperse and threatened them with the dogs. The high school students stood their ground and the police left.

That same afternoon four students from Brinkley High School went to the Municipal Library on State Street and stayed there for 3 hours without difficulty. Rev. Haughton told the mass meeting, "The old way of handling Negroes doesn't work any more."

Mayor Said

The Mayor's last statement said desegregation signs will be taken down only when courts order it; he will not interfere with private businesses or do anything to open dining facilities. Thompson also said that now he would not even consider hiring Negro policemen and crossing guards immediately. He did say, however, that parks, playgrounds and libraries would be operated "liberally" as a result of court orders to desegregate them, but said they would be closed if it looked like Negroes were going to "take them over."

The stools have been taken out of the Woolworths lunch counter and Walgreen has closed its counter. Greens closed for part of Wednesday after getting word that demonstrations were to be held there.

Jackson attorney R. Jess Brown sent a letter to the Mayor declaring, "The city's dogs cannot rip and tear away Negroes' ambitions to hold responsible jobs . . . nor can her jail cells imprison their minds."

Greenwood Officer Beats Vote Worker

A Greenwood voter registration worker was beaten and arrested by police May 17 "to intimidate Negroes who want to register to vote," a registration leader has charged.

Bob Moses, head of the Greenwood voter project, said that police hit Milton Hancock, 21, with a blackjack so hard, that 8 stitches were needed to close the gash on his head.

Moses said that Hancock had driven into a service station, when a police car pulled up beside him and an officer ordered him to get out. Hancock couldn't get out because the car was too close to his door, and the policeman pulled away and drove on.

Hit With Blackjack

Hancock was looking under the car's hood when the policeman came back. The officer asked Hancock for his license. As the man was reaching to get it, the policeman got his blackjack and hit him on the head, he claimed.

Hancock was later charged with not having a license and resisting arrest. He did, however, have his license with him.

The vote worker was taken to the hospital. He had a clot on his head and was kept at the hospital for two nights. Then he was released on $300 bail.

Jackson State Grad To Attend Ole Miss

Federal District Judge Sidney Mize has ordered the University of Mississippi Law School to admit Cleve McDowell, 21, who just graduated from Jackson State College.

The State College Board had denied his application on the grounds of campus "unrest." Mize issued a 10 day temporary restraining order to prevent the University and the College Board from denying McDowell's application for admission. A hearing on an injunction is set for June 3. The Law School summer session starts June 5.

A June 3 hearing will also be held to consider James Meredith's petition for married students housing this summer. Meredith plans to bring his wife and son to stay with him.

Man Is Sentenced On Whites' Charges

A Greenwood man was sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine after he stopped two white men from digging a ditch on his mother's property. Clarence Robertson said that the two whites, Pete Smith and W. L. Floyd, swore out a warrant against him a day after he ordered them off his land.

Bob Moses, a voter registration leader, said that whites have wanted Robertson's property for a long time.

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Tupelo Anti- Labor . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

which were unsigned, threatened that if the union won, "it is very unlikely that this plant will continue to operate."

Another said, "When community leaders seek to attract new industries to our area, the greatest single advantage that our area has over any other area is that we can truthfully say that our friends and neighbors who work in local plants are 'cooperative and productive,' that our people do not fight management, but instead appreciate their jobs."

Cheap Labor

They were apparently referring to the area's cheap labor and the workers' inability to get any say in effecting better conditions.

The advertisement said, "We promise you that we will work harder than ever before to make your jobs better."

Greenville City . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

issued a statement which said, "The rights of all groups for peaceable assembly shall be respected and protected . . . at the same time the rights of property owners and other segments of our population deserve and will have the same protection."

The other officers of the new organization include Co-chairman Rev. John Redmon, Secretary Mrs. Thelma Barnes, Treasurer Dr. Leon Britton and student representative Jacob Allen Byas, Chairman of the Greenville Student Movement.

Rankin Sheriff Admits He Beat Man In Court House

The Sheriff of Rankin County admitted last Saturday that he beat a Negro man who was waiting in the Court House while his three friends registered to vote. He had previously told the FBI that he hadn't hit anyone in the Court House last February 1 when the incident occurred.

Federal District Judge Harold Cox delayed a decision on the Justice Dept.'s request for an injunction to stop Sheriff J. R. Edwards and other local officials from preventing the registration of Negroes. Edward's testimony was given at a hearing for the injunction.

Denied Striking

At the hearing May 25, in Jackson, Deputy Sheriff J. B. Collum denied that he had struck any of the voter applicants and testified that he was in Jackson at the time of the incident. He is charged with hitting two of the men who were filling out registration forms. However, a white Rankin County woman who appeared extremely nervous told the Court that she had seen Collum in the Court House during the time he said he was out of town.

The Saturday before, Circuit Clerk James Bradshaw testified that Collum "took one of the boys by the arm and they all walked out." He stated, "Not the first thing happened, Judge, in my office as far as violence was concerned." He said he saw and heard nothing.

Didn't Remember

When the FBI questioned Bradshaw in February, he told them he didn't recall when or under what circumstances the Negro men had left the office. At the May 18 hearing, he said he didn't remember giving a statement to the FBI.

Dowine Mitchell Grim testified that he went to the Rankin County Court House February 1 to pay his property tax; Grim already is a registered voter. He had talked with his friends about registering and three of them, Oscar Lee Hicks, M. C. Carr and Wallace Davis, went to the Court House that morning to fill out application forms.

Grim waited just inside the door of the Sheriff's office while the three men stood at a table answering the questions on the registration form. The Sheriff came into the office several times.

Blackjack

Then, Hicks and Davis testified, they saw the Sheriff begin to beat Grim with a blackjack. Collum, the Deputy, attacked Davis and then Carr. Hicks ran out of the office and Davis followed; Carr and Grim escaped as soon as they could.

In Court, Edwards stated that Grim had been blocking the door. He said he tapped Grim on the shoulder and asked him to come outside. Then, he said, he asked Grim if he were registering or tending to some business. He testified that Grim told him he wouldn't leave.

Fast As Could

"Then I lit into him," Edwards said. "I struck him just as many times and as fast as I could." The Sheriff said he knocked Grim down, and when he came to he "got in on him. I don't know how many times I hit him — just as many as I could." He declared, "If he hadn't run, I'd of kept on hitting him."

Edwards later added that Grim had swung at him first. When U. S. Attorney Robert Owen asked why Grim wasn't arrested, Edwards replied, "I was busy." He denied he had a blackjack, but Charles Enochs of Florence said he saw the Sheriff run out of his office with a blackjack as the Negro men tried to escape.

Clarksdale Groups . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

timidation of Negroes.

Although hoping to come to a peaceful settlement, such as those achieved in Memphis and Atlanta, the group stated that "we have the economic strength to back up this request."

A boycott of merchants in the downtown Clarksdale area has been in effect for some time. If an agreement is not reached, this boycott will be intensified, said the letter.

Full scale protests are anticipated in the event that there is no peaceful settlement. This would include picketing, mass meetings, sit-ins, marches, and law suits, it was reported, "until every vestige of racial segregation and discrimination is erased from our area."

COFO called upon President Kennedy, the Attorney General, and other national leaders to use their influence to get conferences initiated. National civil rights groups have already assured financial and legal support, should such talks fail.

A statement issued by the Coahoma County Branch NAACP called upon Clarksdale citizens to remember that "we are not alone," saying that "we cannot afford to have people of other communities more concerned about us than we are ourselves."

Direct activities will depend partially on what happens in Jackson, the group reported. Boycotts are now being held against the following: Fifth St. Grocery, Clarksdale and Denton's milk dairies, Jordan Furniture Company, Mooneyhans Service Stations, and all gas stations with segregated rest rooms.

The Clarksdale Police reportedly have been stopping Negroes coming home after midnight and telling them that if they can not get home before 12:00, they should stay out of Clarksdale all night. The NAACP has threatened major demonstrations, if similar incidents are reported.

Chemical Workers . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Act provides that when at least 30% of the workers in a plant sign cards asking for a union election, this must be granted. This was done at Planters, and May 22 a hearing was held to determine who was entitled to vote and be included in the bargaining unit. The company refused to consent to an election; they will file appeals of the hearing decisions with the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

Delay Tactics

Mills said, "If Kulman and Lang think that they're not going to win the election, then the company appeals to Washington and ties us up for 90 days up there in order to give them more time to work on the people. There are 115 people in the unit now; at the peak season from August through October there will be about 150 workers in the bargaining unit.

The Union spokesman said, "If you do win the election, Kulman and Lang come into contract negotiations. They don't want to give you any arbitration clause in your contract. . . . They figure that if you have a grievance, you can strike the plant. Then, if you do, in cases that we know of, they come back in and try to get you tangled up in court. They charge that you struck the plant illegally — that you weren't striking for what you went out on, you were striking for something else."

If the company continues its delaying tactics, as is expected, an election will not be held before September. During all this time, the company will probably try to intimidate and discourage workers from supporting the union.

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