

Police Jail Over 600



High School students from Lanier in Jackson, stream from classes chanting and singing for Freedom.

Admit McDowell To University Of Mississippi Law School

U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize has issued an injunction to prevent the University of Mississippi Board of Trustees, the Chancellor and the Registrar from interfering with the Law School registration of Cleve McDowell. He was set to register Wednesday, June 5.

McDowell graduated 10th in a class of 311 at Jackson State College. He was declared qualified for admission last month by the Law School admission director. However, he was not officially admitted until last week, when Mize issued a temporary restraining order to prevent interference with his registration.

Barnett presented an affidavit opposing McDowell's admission on the grounds that it would cause "increased unrest and disturbances" there. About 300 soldiers are still on duty at the University to protect Meredith. Added troops have been sent to the campus for McDowell's entrance.

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the anti-union campaign conducted by Storkline Corporation officials prior to the last election was illegal and has directed that another election take place.

The election is to determine if Carpenters Local 3031 should be allowed to represent the workers at the large Storkline plant in Jackson.

Frightened Workers
This is the second time that the NLRB has found the company guilty of "frightening the employees into the belief that their physical safety and jobs were at stake in the election."

The decision was handed down by Frank W. McCulloch, Chairman, and Gerald A. Brown. Philip Ray Rodgers, who was appointed by Eisenhower, voted against the decision. In this dissent, Rodgers claimed that the Carpenter's were given opportunity and did refute the propaganda of the company.

In an election to determine if a majority of the workers in a plant wish to have a union represent them, the Federal government requires "laboratory conditions." If they believe that either the union or the company destroys these conditions, they will set the election aside and conduct another.

The new election, which will affect about 1300 workers, will be held in the near future.

The striking Harts workers are trying to organize the union to raise their wages. Union dough mixers at Colonial Bread Co. earn \$1.89 an hour, while workers doing the same job for Harts only get \$1.50 an hour.

Biloxi School Suit

Segregation of the public schools was challenged by a suit filed in Federal court last Tuesday by twenty-four Negro children in Biloxi. The suit claimed that the students' constitutional rights under the 14th amendment are being denied. The suit will be heard June 26th.

Attempt To Organize Clarksdale Workers

The Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) held a hearing in Clarksdale Friday to determine which Coahoma Chemical Company employees can vote in a union election.

The International Chemical Workers Union is seeking to organize the plant which has 45 workers. The company has

(Continued on Page 4)

Mass Protests Will Continue; Charge Police With Brutality

'Do Not Buy Harts Bread'

Last July the workers at Harts Bakers in Jackson went on strike in an effort to force the company to recognize their union, the American Bakers and Confectioners Union (ABC), AFL-CIO.

The company hit back at them by hiring scabs to cross the picket line and take their jobs.

Gave Bread To Police

Friday, when over 400 children were arrested for demanding their rights, Harts Bakery gave out free bread to the police.

Jackson civil rights leaders have called on everyone to stop buying Harts bread. They have also called for a boycott of Barqs soft drinks; Barqs was seen giving out free soda to police.

The striking Harts workers are trying to organize the union to raise their wages. Union dough mixers at Colonial Bread Co. earn \$1.89 an hour, while workers doing the same job for Harts only get \$1.50 an hour.

More Schooling Will Mean Better Jobs, Says Meredith

In Mississippi, 85% of the Negroes over 14 who have a job earn less than \$1,000 a year, James Meredith said Sunday



We don't see how anyone could not know what James Meredith looks like, but last week our printer inserted a picture of Clarence Mitchell where Mr. Meredith should have been. This is James Meredith.

Hundreds of armed, helmeted police officers wielding clubs and rifles arrested over 500 children last Friday and Saturday as they marched in the Negro section of Jackson in a demand for equal rights.

Police also jailed 67 people Thursday and Saturday, Monday and Tuesday for picketing downtown stores and praying on the steps of the Federal Building and the City Hall.

A suit has been filed to stop city and police officials from arresting or using violence against people who peacefully protest against segregation or



Willie Ludden leads hundreds of students on mass freedom march. He was arrested minutes after and brutally beaten by police.

seek to use all facilities on an integrated basis.

500 Lanier Students

At Lanier Jr. and Senior High School Thursday 500 students held a demonstration against segregation until police surrounded them and forced them into the school building, holding them there until their parents came for them.

Police beat and threatened by-standers at both mass marches. The children were taken to jail in paddy wagons, county farm trucks and garbage trucks; some cut their arms on the hooks sticking from the sides and tops of the garbage trucks when the trucks stopped short.

Over 100 Brinkley High School students were arrested Friday before they got to the Farish Street Baptist Church, starting point of that day's march.

Hundreds Of Police

Both days police were lined up in formation several blocks down from the demonstration headquarters. Friday the Church and Saturday the Masonic Temple on Lynch Street. There were at least 200 city police, county deputy sheriffs and constables and state highway patrol officers involved in the arrests. They broke formation and ran toward the children, clubs held high, when the youngsters changed direction to escape. One child of about 12

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Clarksdale Citizens Make Demands; Plan Mass Demonstrations

Aaron Henry and a group of Clarksdale civic leaders sat in at a meeting of the city's Board of Mayor and Commissioners Tuesday afternoon to present a list of demands and grievances of the Negro community. They attended the meeting even though their request for an invitation was ignored.

Mayor W. S. Kincade said that he was not prepared to give the group an answer. Henry said that unless a biracial committee is appointed in a week, there will be mass demonstrations. The city's Negro ministers met Tuesday night and pledged their support

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night. Meredith addressed over 1,000 people at a meeting to announce the foundation of the Meredith Educational Fund to aid underprivileged students seeking higher education.

He stated that 61% of all Negroes over 14 who work make less than \$500 a year. (The median income for whites is \$2,028, in Mississippi, the median income for Negroes is \$724.) Meredith said that the median total family income for Negroes in Mississippi is only \$1,168; this is figured for a family of more than four.

Overthrow White Rule

Meredith called on his listeners to "overthrow white supremacy." "The nigger will no longer play the nigger's role," he said. For 300 years the Negro has worshiped the white man, but now it is time to stop, he declared.

The lack of education is holding down Negro advancement, Meredith said. In 1960, Mississippi had only 2,702 Negro men and 4,861 Negro women with college degrees; this is out of a population of over 900,000. (Whites have about 56,000 col-

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WE STAND FOR . . .

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

Editorial Page

There's A Difference In Bread

It was reported that there was a Harts bread man handing out free bread to the policemen who were preparing to arrest the demonstrating youth last week. In response, the demonstrating leaders have decided to ask everyone to stop buying all Harts bread products. In some ways, this seems to be a disturbing situation because there seems to be no way that the company can reconcile itself.

It happens, though, that there has been a union boycott against Harts bread almost a year. A group of men who formed a union at the bakery have repeatedly asked the company officials to recognize the union's demand for higher wages and more stable working conditions.

According to the union leaders, the company does not seem willing to sign a contract that will permit the employees to earn a living wage. Harts workers are now getting up to 89 cents an hour less for the same jobs than competing bread companies where the workers have unions.

If a boycott against the bakery is effective, the company would have to move toward accepting the workers' demands. In this light there is a definite goal for the boycott, not just a matter of spite against one guilty outfit that got caught in the act.

It is interesting to observe that the same company which is unwilling to give its employees decent wages and job security is also the same company which chooses to distribute free bread to the police.

We are eager to support the group of Negro and white workers who are trying to have the FREEDOM to earn a decent living for their families. They are not happy. They want a change.

Most of Mississippi is not happy. We do not need any outside agitators for us to be agitated about the way things are. We want a change. We all want FREEDOM.

Who's Happy?

In the crowd of white bystanders watching the Negroes who were marching in Jackson, one could often hear the comment, "It's all due to the outside agitators." And certainly, what else could cause the Negro community to get so aroused? Who is to believe that Negroes are not happy with their circumstances when that is what has always been said?

But clearly, this is the theme of the demonstrations. The people are not happy with the life that is handed out for them to accept. They are demanding a voice in deciding their futures. They want FREEDOM from living the kind of life the people in control think they ought to live.

Now it is not surprising that the white fellow who comes in from the hills to watch (hoping to be able to "participate"), should believe that agitators have aroused "happy colored folks." But suppose someone was to ask him if he was happy with the life that is being doled out to him. Would he say that he was happy? Perhaps, but it is doubtful.

He is given one freedom, and that is to consider himself better than someone who is dark. But little more. He spends a good part of his life unemployed or under-employed. The opportunities for his child to get an education and compete with white children who come from the big houses is tragic.

Well, perhaps the Mississippi redneck is happy because he is allowed to consider himself superior to a colored man. If he is, he needs to be agitated.

Citizens of Jackson are demonstrating to the mayor, the businessmen, and everyone else—including the poor white people of Mississippi—that they are very dissatisfied with the way they are being treated.

The youth of this city do not want to have to grow to the age of their parents and still be called boy and girl. They do not want to be kept from good training and later from better jobs because they are Negro. They want it to be different.

They are not demanding just that their future be as good as the white man, but rather that it be decent, which is presently not the case for many people in this state either white or Negro.

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"We'll Never Turn Back"

Police Jail . . .

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was hit in the mouth with a gun butt Friday when he ran off.

Friday 421 were arrested, 327 were under 18; Saturday the police took in 90 young people.

Mrs. Teresa Almore will meet with the mothers of children who have been jailed in the mass marches. They will meet at the Masonic Temple after the mass meeting Friday.

Prayer Vigil

Twenty-five arrests were made Thursday, 14 of them at a prayer meeting on the steps of the Federal Building on Capitol Street.

Rev. Edwin King knelt in prayer after the arrest was announced and he was carried to the police wagon and thrown in. The group was charged with breach of the peace and later released on \$500 bonds. Police made no effort to clear the crowd of hostile whites which gathered around the steps.

Earlier in the day, police arrested 8 people on charges of obstructing the sidewalk when they picketed Pennys.

Three young ladies were also jailed for trespassing when they entered Primos restaurant.

Saturday, three people were jailed and charged with a commercial felony, conspiring to restrain trade, when they picketed Woolworth. The three were released on \$1,000 bond.

Six people were arrested Monday afternoon when they began to picket Pennys.

68 Sentenced

Municipal Judge James Spencer sentenced 68 demonstrators to \$100 fines and 30 days in jail on charges of parading without a permit. The jail sentences were suspended and the group was sent back to the jail compound to be kept there until the fines are paid or appeal bonds posted.

Tuesday groups of 5 walked past downtown stores carrying American flags and were immediately arrested. They were picked up walking in front of Greenes, Woolworths, Pennys and Kent's Dollar Store. Five people were arrested when they walked in Krystal Restaurant and 3 were taken in when they entered Primos Restaurant.

Five parents were arrested while they prayed for the jailed children in front of Jackson's City Hall.

Injunction

The injunction request, filed by the NAACP, Roy Wilkins and Medgar Evers, names Mayor Allen Thompson, Commissioners D. L. Lucky, and Tom Marshall, Police Chief W. D. Rayfield, Deputy Chief J. L. Ray, Chief of Detectives M. D. Pierce, City Prosecutor R. H. Nichols, Highway Patrol Commissioner T. B. Birdsong, Sheriff J. R. Guilford, City Atty. Paul Alexander and District Atty. William Waller. Wilkins and Evers were arrested for picketing Saturday.

Local press reports said that the Mayor was seeking an injunction to end the demonstrations.

Famed entertainer Lena Horne will be featured at Friday's mass meeting, 7:30 at the Masonic Temple. Mass meetings continue to be held nearly every night.

Birmingham



Mayor's Negro Police



One of Thursday's demonstrators is carried from the sidewalk by two Negro trustees. The youth was sitting in front of Penny's department store when the police told him to move on. He refused and was arrested.

Police Brutality

Cases of police brutality against women and children have been reported during each day of demonstrations.

After the Lanier students were herded inside the school Thursday, Mrs. Inez Smith came to pick up her three children, 14, 15 and 16. Police ordered her to move on, but she protested that she had come for her children. Three policemen grabbed her, threw her down and beat her with blackjacks all over her body.

Then she was arrested for assault, resisting arrest and interfering with an officer. Two officers said she attacked them when they arrested Miss Patricia Stewart on charges of abusive language and resisting arrest. Miss Stewart, the Negro Miss Mississippi, was grabbed and arrested by police because she wasn't going back into school fast enough.

Carried American Flag

At the time of the mass arrest Thursday, Willie Ludden, who led the group carrying an American flag, was thrown into a paddy wagon and beaten on the stomach and legs with a club. When he refused to tell the children in the compound to stop singing and praying, he was put into solitary confinement and refused permission to see a doctor or make a phone call.

Mrs. Shirley Catchings went to the compound Saturday to get her daughter out of jail. However, the young girl didn't want to leave and Mrs. Catch-

ings agreed to her decision. Police beat the woman until she forced her daughter to leave.

Attacked By Bystander

Mrs. Sidney Marshall told the FREE PRESS that she was on her way to a meeting Saturday afternoon when the mass march occurred. She stopped to watch the demonstration and was told to move on by the police. She took one step, but a policeman grabbed her and threw her to the ground. Another officer told him to wrap the stick around her neck, she said. Mrs. Marshall grabbed the stick when the policemen layed it on her neck; she was arrested for disobeying an officer.

Another bystander, James Jones, saw a policeman hit a student and pointed him out to

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Watch Us March Man



MISSISSIPPI JUSTICE

Conditions Grim; Spirits High

Hundreds of children were locked in a livestock compound after their arrest for mass freedom marches Friday and Saturday. The children, as young as 11 years old vowed to continue to go to jail until they won their freedom.

The young people refused to eat the prison food. When only a few mattresses were provided for the more than 500 children, they tore them up and said they would all sleep on the floor together.

High Spirits

Several children who were released early said that the others were in high spirits, singing and praying constantly. Police begged parents to take their

children out; however, they were forced to sign statements promising to avoid any future demonstrations.

Student leaders were placed in solitary confinement. One youth reported that guards threw rocks into the prison building and into the shower rooms. One newsman reported that the conditions were "pretty grim." By Tuesday nearly 100 remained in jail.

Police Brutality . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

people standing near him. An officer arrested him, pulled him into an alley, beat him with a blackjack and stomped him. Jones said. He said the officer hit him between the eyes with a night stick and threatened to kill him.

Knocked Unconscious

Dave Green was hit on the head with a billy club and knocked unconscious. He lay on the ground until police pulled him away and pushed him into a police car, under arrest.

Numerous complaints of police brutality have been made to Justice Dept. agents on the scene in Jackson.

Candidates For Governor Answer Labor's Questions

The Mississippi Labor Council, AFL-CIO, met with J. P. Coleman and Charles Sullivan May 27 to find out how the two candidates for governor stand on issues important to working people. Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson also a candidate, declined to meet with the group. Republican candidate Rubel Phillips will receive an invitation after the Democratic Primary.

The candidates met with the Executive Committee of the State AFL-CIO at different times, but were asked the same questions.

Coleman who was governor of Mississippi from 1956 to 1960, stated his support for collective bargaining. Sullivan said he favors the principle of collective bargaining but would apply anti-trust legislation to unions, a move the President of the Labor Council said would destroy them.

Labor Dept.

Coleman also said he would go along with the creation of a Department of Labor if the Legislature approved it; Sullivan said he would "actively oppose it and might veto it."

Coleman declined to discuss the question of unemployment insurance; Sullivan said that anyone who seeks unemployment insurance should be required to accept any job which he is physically able to do, no matter what his past experience and training.

Both candidates hinted they might increase teacher's pay, but made no promises. Coleman said that he would not promise anything, but reminded the group that during his last administration he gave teachers the largest single raise they ever received.

Sullivan said he wanted an "incentive program" to require school districts to collect maximum taxes before getting additional state aid. He also said he wanted to add a "qualitative" factor to the consideration of salary increases.

Wants Increases For Whites

He said that there is a "difference in the qualifications of Negro and white teachers" which should be recognized by a rating system. Then the State could increase salaries for the more qualified teachers, rather than raising everybody across the board.

Sullivan said he favors a com-

pulsory school law up to the 8th grade; Coleman stated he opposed such a law.

Sullivan told the labor group he could not promise that he would not increase the sales tax; Coleman stated his opposition to such an increase. The sales tax is now 4%; 3% for the state and 1% for towns and cities.

Wants Restrictions

In giving his opinion of collective bargaining, Sullivan said the principle was sound, but that he didn't think the governor "should use his influence on either side." He said there was a need for "restrictions and regulations" and declared he would do whatever he could to get appropriate federal or state legislation.

Claude Ramsey, President of the State AFL-CIO, told Sullivan that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which was passed to regulate business, was at first used to "prosecute and persecute" unions and almost destroyed them.

The President of the Jackson Central Labor Union, Lonnie Daniel, asked Sullivan if he would support legislation outlawing the practice of some towns which force union organizers to register and pay fees. Several court cases have already found these ordinances unconstitutional. Sullivan said that he thought the law was all right if the fees were applied "across the board."

He said he would oppose a law making it illegal to bring in strike-breakers from outside the state.

Anti-Union

After his discussion of collective bargaining, Sullivan declared, "I have an idea that it is believed among your membership that I am anti-union . . . I do recognize your right to exist. At the same time, there are limitations. If I am elected, your members can expect me to do in the future as I have done in the past."

Coleman said that if the AFL-

CIO was talking about "sound collective bargaining, based on justice for the employer and employee sitting down around the conference table—I'm for it."

The Labor Council said, "Mississippi is the only state in the Union that does not have a Department of Labor . . . A matter of great concern to the Labor Council is the lack of safety inspections and safety measures in the unorganized plants throughout the State."

Need Safety Laws

Ramsey said that no safety law has been passed in Mississippi since 1914 when a law regulating conditions for women and children in industry was put on the books. The State Department of Health is responsible for inspecting plants for health and safety conditions, but there are only two men employed for this job. He pointed out a report by a Tupelo Grand Jury which revealed unsafe conditions in numerous plants in that area.

Coleman said that if a Labor Dept. combined the functions of the Workmens Compensation Commission, the Employment Security Commission and other needed functions, he would support it. Sullivan said he would "actively oppose it."

Aid To Education

The AFL-CIO asked the candidates if they would have the State "guarantee loans for college education to qualified high school graduates." Sullivan said he would favor more liberal support for exceptional students.

Coleman said that he thought it would require a constitutional amendment to permit the State to underwrite loans, as the constitution now prohibits this. He added that State credit is given

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Clarksdale Citizens ...

(Continued from Page 1)
of the demonstrations.

Unaccredited Schools

In a telegram to the Mayor and Commissioners Hudson Bell and J. W. McKellar, the group declared, "Not a single Negro child attends an accredited school in this community, while all schools white children attend are accredited. We agree completely with the request for a walk-away asked for last week by the PTA."

"The point is, however, if white children had been attending Booker Washington School too, it would not have been necessary to file a petition for a walk-away. The School Board would have seen to it as they have done for the new Clarksdale Coahoma High School."

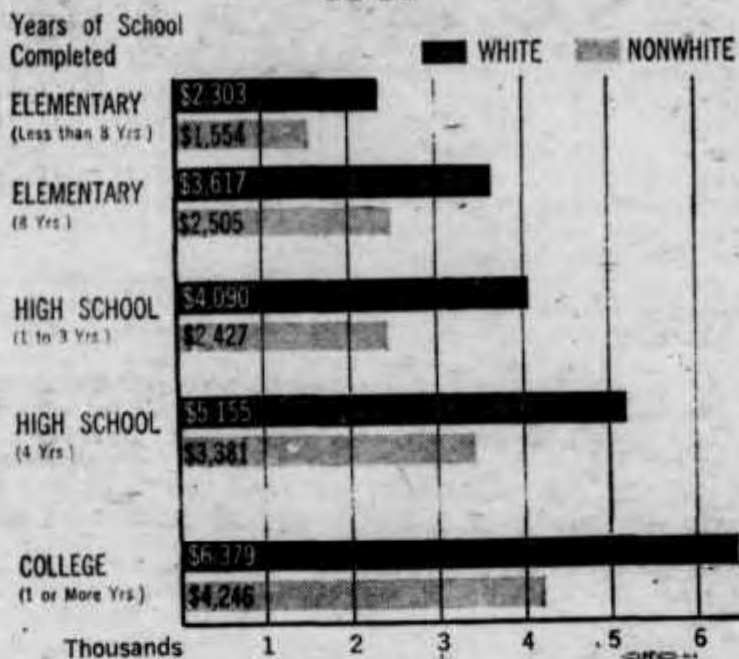
Better Jobs

The telegram also demanded employment of Negroes by the city and private business in other menial jobs, the right to use all public facilities and an end to police harassment and the 12 o'clock curfew.

It charged that "an average of 50 Negroes per week appear before the County Registrar to request the right to register to vote, but fewer than 5 are permitted to register."

Average Income of Men By Education and Color

1961



SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census

More Schooling -- Better Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

lege graduates out of a population of over 1,200,000.)

Negroes are not only denied educational opportunities, but they are often without life-giving medical care, Meredith said. Mississippi has 115,798 whites over 65 and only 74,230 Negroes over that age; the median age for whites is 28.7 years and for Negroes 18.6 years. This means that Mississippi whites live years longer than Negroes.

The Meredith Fund is not only for underprivileged children in Mississippi. Meredith pointed out that Negroes all over the nation faced poverty

and discrimination. In Detroit, he said, less than 500 Negroes out of the 500,000 living there earned \$6,000 or more last year. About 3/4 of the Negro youths between 16 and 23 were unemployed, he said. However, even additional education often didn't mean much. He said that while 76% of the high school dropouts were unemployed, 72% of the high school graduates were also without jobs.

The Meredith Educational Fund aims to help Negro youth in all parts of the nation get the college educations necessary for good jobs today. The Fund will provide loans and grants to college students and will seek out promising high school students to aid them continue their education.

Permanent office in Jackson will be a center of information to insure that students take advantage of all private and government programs that are available. It will also work with churches, social and civic clubs, and public and private schools to seek out opportunities for Negro youth.

Meredith said that he has already received contributions from the President of the University of Mississippi chapter of the American Association of University Professors and a dozen Ole Miss professors.

Contributions can be sent to the Meredith Educational Fund, Box 3470, Jackson, Miss.

Candidates ...

(Continued from Page 3)

in the Balance Agriculture with Industry program (BAWI) and the State Supreme Court has upheld this use of State credit. Coleman said that he would favor extending the public school system through the junior college level to provide for students who must live at home.

Workmen's Compensation

Answering a question about workmen's compensation benefits, Coleman said he wasn't sure what effect a raise might have on the continued existence of the law. He said he had increased maximum payments from \$30 to the present \$35 when he was governor and said, "that would be some indication of what my attitude would be" toward another raise. Sullivan said he was not in favor of increasing the maximum benefits at all now.

Both candidates said they would oppose electing the members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; they are now appointed. Sullivan said he would oppose extending benefits to the duration of the injury; Coleman gave no specific answer, but said that the law protects the employer and should be equally fair to the employee.

Sullivan said he would support the Labor Council's desire to allow injured workmen to choose their own doctors; Coleman said he would give the measure consideration.

Initiative and Referendum

"Sullivan said he would support a bill establishing an initiative and referendum procedure. This would permit the people to pass or repeal any law or recall any official. Coleman said he would not favor this proposal.

Sullivan also told the Labor Council that in the cases where International Unions gave money to "organizations like the NAACP, CORE or any other organized agitating group," they should be required to publish the contributions in any

Start Drive To Sign Up A Million Voters

Georgia State Senator Leroy Johnson will head a Democratic Party drive to register a million Negroes in the South and Southwest by the November 1964 elections. "Negroes must have some influence in the power structure of the ruling class if they are to obtain first class citizenship," he said.

Can Change South

Sen. Johnson, the first Negro to serve in Georgia's legislature since Reconstruction, declared "If Negroes register in large numbers and vote together in the South, we can change the political climate of the South and be a step closer to enjoying all the fruits of American democracy."

Attempt To Organize ...

(Continued from Page 1)

hired the union-busting firm of Kulman and Lang to manage its campaign against the union.

Hired Whites

The plant, which manufactures insecticides, used to have only Negro workers. Since the union began to organize the workers, the company has hired about a dozen whites, apparently expecting them to vote against the union.

Most of the workers earn \$1.15 an hour, which is the minimum wage they can be paid according to federal law. Organized workers make considerably more.

Mississippi county where a local of that union existed. Any member should be entitled to get a proportional refund on his dues.

One union official asked him if he would require the same for business and management groups. He replied, "For those that gave to these minority groups."

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