

Kennard Dies Of Cancer; Operations Were In Vain

Clyde Kennard died of cancer July 4. His last days were spent in the University of Chicago hospital where he was operated on for a malignant tumor.

Services were held in Chicago Sunday, and then Kennard's body was sent to his native Hattiesburg. A Clyde Kennard fund for cancer research has been set up at the University of Chicago, and his family has asked people who wish to remember Kennard to make memorial gifts to the fund.

Kennard's illness was revealed in January when his attorney H. Joss Brown filed a plea in State Supreme Court asking medical care for Kennard.

Imprisoned In Parchman
He charged that the Superintendent of Parchman Penitentiary, where Kennard was imprisoned, forced the dying man to work at hard labor and would not permit him to get medical care.

Brown offered in evidence a letter from the University of Chicago Medical Center to Supr. C. E. Borenstein asking him to send Kennard there for regular treatments. The letter said that Kennard had only a 1 in 5 chance of living another 5 years and urged that he be given a parole.

Kennard was jailed in 1956 on charges of receiving \$25 worth of stolen chickens. The illiterate youth was actually aided the first testimony against Kennard and did not spend any time in jail. His testimony during the trial was contradictory and confused dates and times; however a white jury took 10 minutes to sentence Kennard to 7 years in prison.

Applied To MSU
His arrest came a year after his second application to all-white Mississippi Southern University. The day of his interview with the President of MSU Kennard had been arrested for reckless driving and the possession of liquor; he said the

liquor had been planted in his car by the police.

After widespread publicity and efforts by people in all parts of the country—and, reportedly, the intervention of former Governor Hugh White—Governor Barnett granted Kennard a pardon. The pardon was not granted until it was made known that Kennard was dying of cancer.



Clyde Kennard

CLERK WANTS REST; NEGROES WANT VOTE

Boycotts Effective; Spell End Of Fair

There will be no Negro State Fair this year, according to Mississippi State Fair Director N. S. Hurd. For the past two years an effective boycott of the segregated fair has cut down attendance and revenue, and the Mississippi State Fair, an agency set up by state law, has to pay the deficit. Hurd said that no money comes from the state; the agency is supported by revenue from the lotto.

Hurd said that the Mississippi Negro Fair Association, the private group which runs the fair, thought it would be wiser to hold a fair this year. The State Fair Board said there will be no Negro fair, but the white fair is scheduled for October 7-12.

Reg. In Demonstrations Loom If JD Can't Open Vote Book

Hinds County voter registration books closed last week in the midst of a three-week old stalled-up registration campaign. Campaign leaders responded to the shut-down with a call for a Justice Department official and a vow to sit-in at the courthouse if local officials refuse to reopen the books.

Beckwith Arraigned; July 15 Hearing Set

Byron de La Beckwith, accused killer of Medgar Evers, pleaded not guilty at his arraignment for murder in Jackson Monday. He will appear at a pre-trial hearing before Circuit Court Judge Leon Hendrick Monday, July 15 at 2 p.m.

Defense attorneys are expected to request a mental examination for Beckwith at that time.

In Greenwood, 14 business and professional men were appointed directors of a fund set up to help pay for Beckwith's legal expenses.

The call was answered Tuesday night when a Justice Department representative flew into Jackson. He arrived with attorneys to meet with county officials and negotiate a reopening of the registration books.

If his efforts fail, sit-ins will begin at the courthouse. Charles Evers declared, "They can call it protesting if they want, but we're just going down there to register."

He said people going to the courthouse would be orderly and would not bother or interfere with them.

However, Rev. G. B. Hightower said that if applicants were not allowed in the Clerk's office, demonstrations would be taken into the streets.

Circuit Judge Leon Hendrick and M. M. McGowan issued the injunction which closed the books Friday. The order was put into effect Monday when several applicants were turned away.

'Breathing Spell'
Circuit Clerk H. T. Anderson said he asked for the injunction "to give myself a breathing spell." He said he couldn't have time to prepare the poll registers for the August primaries if he had to continue registration. "The work in the coming weeks is going to be such an agony," he said.

Anderson said he needs more (Continued on Page 4)

Moses Asks U.S. Investigation; Cites Killings By Law Officers

Robert Moses, Director of the Mississippi Voter Registration Project, has charged that "a ring of killers operates out of Greenwood with an official wink from the police and other law enforcement agencies in Mississippi."

Moses cited three killings in the past six weeks "by officers of the law in Tallahatchie, Holmes and Panola Counties," and called for "a full scale hearing on civil rights in Mississippi immediately" by the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. He made these statements in a telegram to Earl Warren,

Staff Director of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Killings
According to Moses, Willie J. Lovett, 30 years old, was shot by Deputy W. H. Moore in Holmes County; Foster Sargent was shot by highway patrolmen Sherry Watts in Panola County; and Sheriff Dagan shot a Negro man who was sitting in his car in Tallahatchie County.

Moses said, "The fact that the murders of Medgar Evers comes from Greenwood is not insignificant by any means. It strongly suggests the theory that a ring of killers operates out of Greenwood" against interference from Mississippi lawmen.

Moses told Bennett that the Department of Justice and the FBI are unable to work with local law officers. "The Department of Justice has voting aim in all three counties and it is the unattached Negroes that the law officers are most likely to take vengeance on."

Can't Protect Workers
The veto leader stated that the Justice Department has an obligation to guarantee voting rights to Southern Negroes and pointed out, "It admits its inability to provide protection for applicants for registration and for voter registration workers, in the setting of the ordinary citizen who is an innocent victim."

Moses said that "the country cannot demand the strong" (Continued on Page 4)

The State Failed To Find The Killers In Past Murder Cases

(This is the second of two articles on Mississippi voter registration. Last week's story dealt with the case of a white man accused of causing the deaths of Negroes for little or no reason, were not mentioned. This week the FREE PRESS demands the same for state lawmen.)

The indictment of Byron de La Beckwith for the murder of Medgar Evers is making many (Continued on Page 4)

Intimidation By Foremen Leads Workers To Vote Against Union

The Chemical Workers Union lost an election last week at the Cahama Chemical Company, 22-23, and is awaiting results of a challenged election at the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, both in Clarksdale. The Cahama plant election is the first time the Chemical Workers Union has lost where a majority of the workers are Negro.

A day before the Cahama election, company foremen came to a union meeting attended by employees of both plants and 150 workers. They would lose their jobs if the union won.

Workers Frightened
July 1, the night of the meeting, a police car was parked at

the entrance to the dirt road leading to the Mammoth Temple. Two cars were parked at the meeting hall; white foremen sat in them and observed who entered the building. Some workers drove up and turned around, frightened by the foremen.

The union organizers invited the whites in. They were afraid that the men would cause a disturbance if they were kept out, giving police an excuse to break up the meeting.

The foremen sat apart at the side of the meeting room. They asked questions of the union organizers, Sherry Mills said that the men would lose (Continued on Page 4)

Penal Farm Prisoners Refuse Hard Labor; Sent To Parchman

Twenty-three people arrested in the Evers case have been sent to Parchman Penitentiary. They were among 37 people jailed when they walked to the town marshal's home and asked him for protection shortly after a tear gas bomb was thrown into their camp last week.

The group was convicted and sent to the Leflore County Penal Farm. Twelve children under 15 years old were later released.

Hard Labor
July 1, 14 of the prisoners refused to do the hard labor assigned to them; they sat in the barracks and would not move.

The next day 23 returned to work.

Leflore Sheriff John Cannon asked that they be moved to the state penitentiary.

A July 11 hearing was set to consider a Justice Department request to free the 45 prisoners. The case will be heard by U. S. District Judge Claude Clayton in Greenville.

The Justice Department is asking for an injunction to prevent Marshal Gil Warren, Leflore prosecuting attorney John Frasier, penal farm director John Arterberry and deputy sheriff Bertha Pittman from interfering with the people seeking to register.

Mississippi Free Press

Published every Saturday by the Free Press Publishing Company, Inc.
 1215 1/2 North Fourth St., Jackson 2, Miss. Phone FI 2-7345. Entered
 as second-class matter at the Post Office at Jackson, Miss.

Subscription prices: \$1.00 per year for Mississippians; \$2.00 outside
 of Mississippi. Ten Cents per copy.

Robert L. T. Smith, Jr., Chairman of the Board

Dr. A. E. Edwards, President

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EDITORIAL PAGE

Men In Power Are Afraid

We are just beginning to find out what unity really means.

For two years Negroes in Jackson have protested second-class treatment by boycotting the Negro Fair. The boycotts were effective and white businessmen had to take money made by the white fair to pay the bills of the "second-hand fair" Negroes boycotted.

Now people have turned their strength toward building a better unity—a force which will not just register a protest against segregation, but which will be able to make radical changes here.

And the men in power have again reacted by closing the circuit clerk's office to people who want to register to vote in Hinds County. The circuit clerk admitted that 700 people have attempted to register; a civil rights leader set the figure at 3,000.

No wonder the men in power are afraid!

They may have lost money when the fair was boycotted but they know they have a lot more to lose when thousands of Negroes register to vote.

Lower Benrick and M. M. McGowan, the circuit judges who issued the order to close registration, were up opposed in the general election and got vote totals of 2,500 and 2,572. There are 26,132 eligible Negro voters in Hinds County—enough to make sure that fair judges are elected next time around.

Before Medgar Evers died, he said that his goal was to double the number of registered voters in Jackson. There were about 5,000 Negroes registered in Hinds County in 1961. If one or two thousand more have registered, that means that nearly 20,000 people still have a job to do.

The registrars' offices are still open in other Mississippi counties—and the office in Jackson won't be closed for long, especially if the federal government means what it says about protecting your voting rights.

The white people in Mississippi know how important Negro voting is. Why else would they try so hard to stop Negroes from registering. Sometimes it seems that Negroes don't realize their own strength.

Now is the time to build a political force so strong that Mississippi politicians will not dare to say "nigger" again—because the people they call "niggers" now will be able to put them out of office.

They Didn't Stick Together

We are sorry to report it, but there is one place where Negroes did not stick together last week. Negro workers at the DuPonts Chemical Company and Planters Manufacturing Company in Clarksdale didn't stick together to win better wages and job security—they didn't vote in the Chemical Workers Union.

It has been reported that the company intimidated the workers, threatening that they would lose their jobs if they voted for the union. This is the same tactic that whites use to try to prevent Negroes from registering.

The important thing is that once the union is in, it can protect your job, just as a united force of voters can prevent intimidation against those who register.

Workers in Clarksdale will never have anything unless they stick together—and the way to do that is with a labor union.

We hope that when the next union election comes up, Negro workers stand together to support the union. With unity at the ballot box and unity on the job, we can bring a better life to the people of this state.

You Should Know These Provisions Of Workmen's Compensation Law

A job injury can deprive a family of its only source of income. However, the Workmen's Compensation program provides an injured workman with money and medical care to help offset his loss in wages.

Nearly all factory and plant workers are protected by the Workmen's Compensation Law. Any company in Mississippi with 8 or more workers falls under the program, which covers all accidental injuries regardless of who was at fault.

How It Works

To see how the program works, let's follow the steps a worker would take to receive benefits if he was injured while operating plant machinery.

Immediately after the accident he would go to his employer and report the injury. The employer is required by law to furnish immediate medical care or else see that the injured is taken to a hospital for treatment.

While the worker is away from his job, the employer is required to pay temporary total disability benefits to help make up for lost wages.

If the employer refuses to pay these benefits, the worker should tell the state Workmen's Compensation Commission, which can force the employer to pay.

2/3 Of Pay

The benefits paid while the

disabled worker cannot return to his job amount to two-thirds of his average weekly wage. The maximum benefit an employer must pay is \$25 per week and the minimum is \$10.

If the worker has recovered from the accident but has a permanent injury, the employer must pay permanent partial disability benefits.

For 156 weeks after recovery, the employer pays the worker two-thirds of his average weekly wage, again with a maximum of \$25 per week. If the

employer did not pay, the worker would again take his case to the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

If a worker is permanently disabled, he is entitled to receive Workmen's Compensation in addition to Social Security benefits. If an injury results in death, the worker's wife and children receive up to \$12,500.

Employers usually have policies with insurance companies to pay for any Workmen's Compensation payments, which they must make.



THE GOAL OF COVERING all workers under workmen's compensation programs is still far from reached, as this chart shows. In only nine states are as many as 75 percent protected. (Source: Social Security Bulletin, Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, June 1962).

Food Stamps Would Mean Fresher Foods For Needy

If it becomes law, a bill now being considered by the U. S. House of Representatives would make it easier for needy Mississippians to receive fresher, and more healthful, free food.

The program calls for the replacement of the present food distribution set-up with a stamp plan which would put more fresh fruit, vegetables, meat, and milk on the tables of those receiving aid.

Right now, a needy family applies to the county welfare department if it wishes to receive free food. The local welfare board investigates the family's situation, adds up the number of people in the family, how much money the members of the family are making, and how much the family's property is worth.

All Can Receive Aid

If the board finds that a family's members are unable to feed themselves properly, it authorizes them to receive enough food to raise their diet to an acceptable level. During the past six months 61 of Mississippi's 82 counties took part. That means that in these 61 counties, no family that cannot get needed free food should have gone without help.

Under the present program, local welfare boards distribute packages of beans, butter, cheese, dry eggs and milk, canned pork and beef, rice, oats and rolled wheat.

The food is given to the families by the federal government, and the county pays only for the cost of handling the food and the salaries of those needed to distribute the commodities to the people.

Program Has Flaws

But the present program is far from perfect. One big problem results when families who receive the food food try to

sure money by using only that food. Such a family saves money, but does not eat any better because the amounts of free food they receive are set with the understanding that they will continue to spend as much on food as they did before they began to take part in the program.

A second difficulty comes from the fact that those families who need free food not only are not eating enough, but are not eating the right kinds of food.

They need more fresh fruit and vegetables, more fresh meat and whole milk. But the goods distributed under the present program are foods that the government has had in storage, and so are dried, powdered, or canned.

Stamps Solve Problems

The new plan would tackle both these problems by having each family apply to the welfare department, as they do now. But the family would receive stamps which could be taken to any grocery store and used to buy anything in the store, with the exception of

foods that are grown in foreign countries.

The new plan would work this way. The welfare department would investigate how much money a family spends for food, and how much it should spend if the members of the family are to be able to eat well enough to remain healthy.

The welfare office would then sell food stamps to the family for the amount they should spend for food, and charge the family only as much as they were presently spending.

Doubles Food Buying

For instance, if a family spends \$20 a week on food, but ought to spend \$40 a week in order to stay healthy, the welfare department would sell them stamps good for \$40 of groceries at any store, but charge them only \$20. Under the new plan, the food stamps would be used only for food purchases, and could not be turned in for cash.

The stamp plan has been tested out in communities across the country and has been proven a success. Here in Mississippi the Tallahatchie County Board of Commissioners and the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce have asked the federal government to begin the plan in their areas.

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Then the winner, along with the correct answers to the quiz, will be announced in the Free Press July 27. There is only one correct answer to each question, so make sure you mark only one answer per question.

- Jackson civic leaders have vowed to resume demonstrations because:**
 - They claim Mayor Allan Thompson went back on his word.
 - Jackson police have not found a suspect in the Madjar Evers case.
 - Demonstrations are beginning all over the state.
 - They don't like President Kennedy's civil rights bill.
- Since workers at the Storkline plant have formed a union, they stand a good chance of:**
 - losing their jobs.
 - getting higher pay.
 - working longer hours.
 - losing their locations.
- Court records show that:**
 - when a white man is accused of murdering a Negro, Mississippi courts do not show equal justice for all.
 - Byron DeLa Beckwith is not guilty.
 - There is no crime in Mississippi.
 - Robbery is legal in Mississippi.
- The Farnon Home Administration will:**
 - show you how to raise better crops.
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 - give you tips on how to keep a farmhouse tidy.
 - show you how to fix a tractor.

The winner of the first \$5 Quiz is Mr. A. Winston, a subscriber from Laurel, Mississippi. The answers to the first quiz are: 1) B, 2) A, 3) A, 4) B.

The winner of the first \$5 Quiz is Mr. A. Winston from Laurel, Mississippi.

The answers to the first quiz are: 1) B. It is rumored that a Hart's breadman gave free bread to policemen who were arresting demonstrators in Jackson. 2) A. Lack of education is keeping Negroes from getting ahead. 3) A. Federal law. 4) B. Arlington National Cemetery.

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Jackson, Miss.

Smith Is Granted Stay Of Execution

Willie Smith, 26 year old Negro man who has been sentenced to die because he is said to have raped a teenage white girl while he held off her boy friend with a pen-knife, was given a stay of execution by the Mississippi Supreme Court.

His attorneys have entered a legal petition asking for a retrial on the basis that Smith did not receive adequate legal protection.

Youths Apologize So Judge Suspends Jail

A Greenwood municipal judge sentenced four white men to 30 days in jail and \$10 fines for throwing a tear gas grenade into a Negro cafe.

Since three said they regretted their actions, their sentences were suspended, the judge told them to replace the damaged merchandise. The incident took place last Sunday night in Greenwood.

Storkline Complains

The Storkline Corporation has filed a complaint with the NLRB, charging that the union election at Storkline June 26 was invalid.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America won the election 806-526.

Intimidation . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

their jobs if the union was voted in. An observer said that they created an atmosphere of fear and tension.

The results of the Planters election held July 3 were 56 for the union, 59 for the company and 5 company-challenged ballots. The National Labor Relations Board will meet to decide whether these 5 votes will be counted; the company claims that they are temporary employees and not entitled to vote.

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People Needed For Federal Civil Service Jobs In Mississippi

The federal government is looking for people who want to be mail clerks and carriers, engineering aids, food service workers and janitors in Jackson.

The jobs they have open are civil service jobs. The government wants to build up a list of people qualified to do these tasks; then federal agencies will pick from the list to fill their needs. U. S. law says there can be no racial discrimination in any of these jobs.

Post Office Jobs

Substitute mail clerks, carriers and special delivery messengers must live in the delivery area of the Jackson post office. The minimum age for workers is 18. Wages start at \$2.26 an hour and go to \$3.14 an hour.

Engineering Aids

The government is looking for engineering aids to work in Vicksburg and Jackson. Applicants must have some technical experience; this may include experience in mechanical trades, in assembly or repair of engineering equipment, or in work related to a given branch of engineering, such as electrical work.

If an applicant has completed high school or has taken three years of mathematics in high school, this may take the place of technical experience. The deadline for applications is September 4, 1963.

Food Service Workers

No experience is required for food service workers who can earn \$1.20 an hour at the Veterans Administration Center in Jackson. These jobs are only open to veterans and the wives and mothers of disabled or deceased veterans.

Jobs as janitors, with wages of \$1.17 an hour, are available in several federal agencies in Jackson. Men with experience doing manual labor will be given preference. All applicants must be veterans. The deadline for applications is September 10, 1963.

Applications and additional

The State Failed . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Mississippians wonder how fair the trial will be. Often a white man charged with the killing of a Negro has been released even though the evidence seemed to indicate that he was guilty.

But even worse, frequently the guilty have never been brought to justice, seemingly because the dead man was black, and the suspects white.

In the spring of 1953 two voter registration workers were lynched, one in Belzoni, the other in Brookhaven. In both cases local police reported that the two men were "mysteriously shot and killed." Their murderers have never been traced.

Perhaps the most widely publicized unsolved lynching involved Mack Charles Parker.

Witness Lied

He had been accused of raping a white woman, but the case against him was doubtful. One of the prosecution's key witnesses said that his accusations against Parker had been lies, and the rape victim herself admitted that she was not sure that Parker was the guilty party.

He had been transferred from the strong and well guarded jail in Jackson to Poplarville to await trial, which was to begin three days after the lynching took place.

Parker was beaten and carried away by a smoothly organized gang of ten men who were familiar enough with the jail to know where the sheriff left his keys when he went home at night.

Despite these clues, the identity of the masked men was never discovered, nor was Parker's body found.

There have been a few cases which ended in fairer decisions. For example, last March a white man was convicted of manslaughter in the slaying of a Negro in Madison county following a fight between the two.

information about these jobs can be obtained in any post office or by writing to the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Room 240, U. S. Post Office, Jackson 5, Miss.

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Jury Frees Man Accused Of Part In Ole Miss Riot

A federal court jury in Oxford acquitted Melvin Bruce, a native of Georgia, for charges that he interfered with U. S. marshals during rioting in Oxford last fall.

Attorney A. E. Moreton said that Bruce, "was seen by at least two persons hauling gasoline and was in the vicinity of raging fires used to obstruct the marshals."

Bruce's attorney, J. B. Sherr, argued that "there was no evidence of gasoline" presented during the trial.

One Hour

The jury deliberated slightly more than one hour in finding Bruce innocent of the Federal charges. Other men arrested on similar charges during the rioting were acquitted by a federal court jury in Oxford earlier this year.

Negro Cop Promoted In Meridian; 4 Hired

The Meridian City Council has approved the promotion of the city's first Negro policeman to full status as a uniformed, revolver-carrying officer. The Council also approved the hiring in the near future of four additional Negro policemen.

When the four are hired, they will join James Sudbury on beats in the Negro district where he has already been assigned.

Clerk Wants . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

been closed on other occasions. However, they remained open in the weeks before primary elections in 1959.

He said the office was not too busy to close the books that summer. After the deadline for voting that year had passed, "people naturally didn't come in," he explained.

Ashford said he had expected the current registration campaign to continue after the July 5 deadline. However, "the books were not closed because of the Negro campaign," he said.

He said registration lists would not be opened before the August 27 Democratic primary and added he did not know how soon thereafter his office would accept applications.

A federal court turned down an appeal from two Jacksonians arrested in demonstrations in June on charges of parading without a permit. The pair claimed that their rights under the first and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution were violated by the arrests and confinement.

They asked for a writ of habeas corpus which would have made their arrest illegal and would have amounted to a dismissal of the charges against them.

Wade-Ins Convicted; Mize Rules In Biloxi Beach, School Suits

43 people who staged a wade-in at a Gulf beach June 23 have been convicted of trespassing. Eight in the group drew fines of \$100 and 30-day jail terms. The remaining 35 were fined \$50. The cases will be appealed to a higher court.

Meanwhile, in a related legal action District Judge Sidney Mize ruled that the 2,000 persons who claim ownership of beach property must be made defendants in the case. This greatly complicates the whole issue.

Dismissed School Suit

U. S. District Judge Sidney Mize has dismissed a suit for school desegregation filed by the parents of 25 Biloxi children.

Mize gave no reason for granting the motion for dismissal which had been filed by the city.

OK To Demonstrate Says U. S. Air Force

If civil rights demonstrations continue, members of the U. S. Air Force may be among the marchers. An order from the Pentagon said recently that airmen are free to participate in demonstrations as long as they are not in uniform and there is no danger of injury or property damage.

The order told major commanders that the Air Force has no power to prevent an off-duty serviceman from exercising a constitutional right.

INVESTIGATE DISCRIMINATION

Meanwhile, a nine-man team of federal officials wrapped up an investigation of discrimination against Negro airmen stationed at Columbus Air Force Base.

The team was composed of officials from the Justice Department and the Department of Defense. It represented the Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Services, which, under a recent Presidential order, has the power to recommend the closing of bases

Clarksdale Officials Take Court Action; CR Tension Rises

Clarksdale officials have secured an injunction in an effort to head off civil rights demonstrations promised there.

Charles Myers said the order sought to prevent him from speaking at a mass meeting, but "I didn't pay any attention to it."

Civil rights leaders cancelled a demonstration set for Tuesday morning so they could study the order. Martin Luther King spoke at a mass meeting Tuesday night.

Charged Faxed Firing

Meanwhile, water registration workers charged that two Clarksdale policemen forced the operator of the Belmont Cafe to fire one of his employees. They said police threatened to close the cafe with a Health Department order if Miss Mattie Mae Gilmore was not fired.

The Belmont Cafe is a restaurant which serves whites and Negroes on a segregated basis.

Federal Loan Aids Plan For Low-Rent Housing In Corinth

A \$6000 federal loan to the Corinth Housing Authority has moved that city's plans for building 20 low-rent homes a large step nearer to completion.

Under the provisions of a recent Presidential order, federal loans such as this may not be used to help build segregated housing.

Approved By F.H.A.

The loan means that the Public Housing Administration in Washington has approved the city's basic plans for the project. The \$6000 will be used to prepare more detailed sketches and drawings.

These plans must then be approved by the P.H.A. before more federal money is given to the city. In almost all cases however, once the federal government gives money to draw up detailed plans, it continues to help finance the project until its completion.

The city applied to the federal government for the loan, and the federal Public Housing Administration then approved the request. Both the city and federal governments are helping to finance the housing project.

Moses Asks . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation needed from Congress because it does not understand and cannot control these stray facts which drift through Mississippi's Cotton Curtain. A hearing of the Commission could present these facts to the nation, he declared.

The claim that a hearing would harm chances of Justice Department suits in Mississippi is not justified, he said. "The Federal Judiciary in Mississippi has demonstrated it is by no means able to respond to these suits and to the emergencies of our times with intelligent constructive judicial action," Moses stated.

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