Candidate Explains Reason For Medicare

GREENVILLE, Mississippi—Mississippi Democrat John C. Stennis, a candidate for U. S. Congress, Monday, March 26, in a statement to The Greenville Press, Roger Ruleville, spoke here April 17 about his proposed "Public Health" in Mississippi, and Washington County in particular.

Mrs. Hamer said there were only six Negro doctors in Washington County where the Negro population is 43,400 or 37.2 percent, a situation forcing Negroes to seek help from white doctors. (There are 35,200 whites in the county.)

"At the white doctor's office we're put in a little over-crowded and room and made wait all day until the doctor treats his white patients. Then when the doctor gets to us, he says, 'By the way.'

She told the crowd that throughout the 3rd Congressional District, where she is running as a U. S. Senate candidate, the death rate is twice as high for Negroes as for whites.

"One third of the Negro babies born in Washington County and in the state were delivered by midwives. Only two white babies out of 100 were delivered by midwives. And according to the white infant mortality rate is 21.1 per cent but 67.1 per cent for Negroes," she said.

Mrs. Hamer attributed this to segregated hospital facilities which lower the quality of professional and professional ethics, and the poverty of aggregate black families.

"Poverty and poor health form an unbreakable circle, and which need attention from the people who are supposed to represent us," she said.

Mrs. Hamer departed from her prepared speech to say that her campaign was showing many people that a Negro could run for office. "Well, now they know and they can run for any office in the state," she said.

Mr. Hamer, one of four Negroes seeking national office in the state plans to challenge the "mainstream" National Association of Colored Women, according to The Greenville Journal.

Bertie Whitten, if he is elected in the June 2 primary, will become the 2nd black man in the House of Representatives.

HRC Hos 2 Lively Sessions

Miss Jean Fairfax, national representative for Southern programs of the American Friends Service Committee, will have a student report on "Public Education in Mississippi and the Courts." at a general meeting of the Mississippi Council on Higher Education, Thursday, April 30. The entire morning session of the conference was chaired by Miss Fairfax's report.

In an afternoon round talk on "The Role of the Press," included in the week's theme of reporting problems with Hill,腴 and the corresponding problems for the New Orleans Times Picayune.

Promotion of inter-communally communication has been the great deal of consideration. Lack of responsible news agencies has become a major factor in the slow progress of racial understanding.

Hank Kirksey To Edit Free Press

Hank Kirksey, former editor of the Mississippi Educational Journal, has been chosen to become the full-time editor of the Mississippi Free Press.

Kirksey, a native of Tupelo, Mississippi, has had experience working both with several newspapers both in and out of the state. He is a graduate of North Carolina College at Durham. Here in Jackson, Kirksey has become Chairman of the local Veteran's Committee.

College Demonstration Is Lesson In Under-Education

While about 1000 of the 1400 Alcorn A & M College students are engaged in two weeks of education time go by, the national and local media "hot" boycotters carefully avoided Mississippi's proposal of combating under-education. Early Wednesday morning about 35 State Highway Patrolmen and about 75 of Governor Paul Johnson's troops climbed to the football field at the nation's oldest land grant college and arrested about half of the college body into about 34 Trailways and two of the college buses for shipment to their homes. Each of the local dulcises carried care-fully weighed accounts of the incident (less than 20 column inches between them) and dropped the story. Local radio and television news quoted briefly on Wednesday and Thursday and then dropped the story.

All news reports on the Alcorn incident gave the college foot- ball field as the point of origin of the demonstration, but the incident began on Monday, April 23, in the form of a student strike that were boycotting the Student Union Building, in the form of a "Jubilee," and that was held by the "Fish." The "Fish" is a new faction that was voted in April, 1964, and is the result of the first of the last Big Six. All students say they were required to pay a $9 Sub recreation fee for both students, or about $25,000 collectively for the 1963-64 school year. The Sub is managed by the students. The "Fish"" captives, now know a new "Jubilee," and have been around the campus to all the student dormitories picking up strength as they went. Many young women, they said, who were high on the advisory board, slipped on house coats and departed through side doors and windows as the dormitories were occupied. The demonstration proceeded to the football field where subsequent action was planned. After a pledge not to destroy property or be un- cointrive, the students de- clined to make another tour of the campus and to demand audi- ence with the college president, J. D. Boyd, but in the football field. Thus organized, the students again toured the campus looking for the president's campus reside- nce and demanding audience with him. After waiting fruit- lessly for the president, the stu- dents agreed that any deman- dity assignments are undergoing pleas as a result of the recent demonstration at Alcorn State.

One informant said that the football coach, Franklin Turner, and student government leaders have been cited. It is reported that Purnell refused to sign a statement that the Alcorn faculty advised the President to call the State Highway Patrol to stop demonstra- tion.

The "captives" present a new "Jubilee," now know a new "Jubilee," and have been around the campus to all the student dormitories picking up strength as they went. Many young women, they said, who were high on the advisory board, slipped on house coats and departed through side doors and windows as the dormitories were occupied.
Let's Face Up

Under the Barrett-Wallace "states rights" and local self-government system, sovereignty extends even unto the "Little Red School House," controlled from the "top" and completely immune to community concern.

For too long, Negroes, who know and feel the tragedy of being "second class," have refused to "face-up," and to speak out lest we "offend" some of "our own people." The following excerpts from an article by Arthur L. Benson, of the Education Testing Service, Princeton, N. J., pinpoint the shame that Negro victims help to perpetuate:

"The legal fiction that Southern Schools for Negroes were "separate but equal" has produced a generation of Negro school teachers undereducated despite their college degrees. Hardly anybody talks out loud about this troublesome situation, which could be conveniently overlooked so long as the legal fiction could be maintained. . . . Unless the vicious circle is broken, whereby large numbers of undereducated American teachers are permitted to educate other generations of Americans, Benson said, "it is futile to hope that the gap between inadequately educating for large numbers of children in the quality education for others, will be closed in Southern education."

Let us too face-up our "shame" in all our schools as only our children have shown courage to expose. The sooner we expose the "separate but equal" fiction for what it is, the sooner relief will come.

Aid Sought For Alcorn Students

Charles Evers, state NAACP secretary, charged state and national NAACP with "covering up" of the Alcorn College student expulsions. He saw no news of any of the four students involved being prosecuted. A "political holding" of the "separate but unequal" variety during Senate debate of the civil rights measures means that, if the state does not seek NAACP legal and financial aid for the suspended student, it would fail to take a first hand look at the scheme by which the state cheats its youth out of possibility for a decent education, he contended.

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MISSES FREE PRESS
Saturday, May 9, 1964

THE FREEDOM WRITER -
Crazy Questions

By Andy Mitchell

First he says, after having seen the civil rights demonstra-
tions during the last three days, that his image of these events has changed. Abroad one usually gets the impression that these actions are not demonstrations, but riots. But riots with better

Man, you can really tell a Negro guy who can't understand the logic of segregation. If the white guests are both

tioned by Negroes sitting at the table next to them, you won't get the same guest not bothered by the Negroes who cook and handle the food they eat.

It is also quite an experience to find out that a foreigner who comes from a country that has fought two wars against the U.S. for its "segregated" restaurant. If a foreigner it is not logical that the Negroes are not allowed to work in the kitchen and as waiters in some restaurants, but are not allowed to enter those same places as customers. If the white guests are both

May Many Should Make

Vote Try - Prof. Says

This week the FREE PRESS prints the third and final portion of a series of articles by Prof. Ray Russell. Cabell, " Voting Qualifications in Mississippi."

As I argued before, this brief look at the registration form shows that the test is not a particularly difficult one if—and only if—there are no assumptions made. These assumptions are: first, that Negroes attempt to register in substantial numbers instead of being afraid of the process; second, that they study the registration application and other requirements in advance so that they are familiar with the possible difficulties; third, that the registrars do not apply extremely strict standards in evaluating the answers; fourth, that there are organizations such as the NAACP and the Department of Justice willing to support appeals against discriminatory application of the requirements.

Send To:
Freedom Candidates For Congress
P. O. Box 2896
Jackson, Mississippi

I enclose $________ to be used by the Freedom
Candidates who are running for Congressional office.

Name __________________________

Address ___________________________________________________________

Register Today and Take A
Friend With You

ONF MAN—ONE VOTE

are the Four Freedom Candidates —
They Are

YOUR CANDIDATES AND NEED
YOUR SUPPORT

The four Negro candidates for Congress need financial support in order to be able to wage effective campaigns in the coming weeks before the primary election June 2, 1964.

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Freedom Candidates For Congress
P. O. Box 2896
Jackson, Mississippi

I enclose $________ to be used by the Freedom
Candidates who are running for Congressional office.

Name __________________________

Address ___________________________________________________________

Register Today and Take A
Friend With You

ONF MAN—ONE VOTE

VICTORIA J. GRAY
Sesorntional Candidate from Hattiesburg

FANNIE L. HAMMER
2nd Cong. Dist. Candidate from Ruleville

JAMES M. HOUSTON
3rd Cong. Dist. Candidate from Vicksburg

JOHN CAMERON
5th Cong. Dist. Candidate from Hattiesburg
Noted Georgian
To Deliver JSC
Commencement

Dr. William H. Dennis, Jr., President of Albany State College, Albany, Ga., will deliver the Commencement Address at

NAACP
FREEDOM
SPECTACULAR

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Star-studded closed circuit television program, to observe 10th anniversary of Supreme Court School Desegregation ruling and to raise bail bond money for arrested freedom demonstrators.

Hollywood and Broadway Stars

Cannonball Adderley
Steve Allen
Harry Belafonte
Tony Bennett
Richard Burton
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Ossie Davis
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Ruby Dee
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MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS
Medics Create Scholarship Fund

A fund has been established to assist any Negro student who is accepted in Medical School at the University of Mississippi. The Scholarship Fund was set up by the Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association at its annual meeting in Jackson last week. The Association, which is made up of Negro physicians, demonstrated its interest for qualified Negro students to take advantage of the training that is available here in the state.

In other action, the Association voted to file a complaint with the President of the United States, the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare concerning acts of discrimination at the University Medical Center and other Hill-Burton Hospitals and institutions in the State of Mississippi using Federal funds.

A few weeks ago, the FREE PRESS revealed that almost nine and a half million dollars was being spent on hospitals here in the state and over five million of that money came from the Federal Government.

FREE PRESS also reported that officials at the Medical Center had told a group of Jackson Negro leaders that they (the officials of University Hospital) were powerless to abandon segregation policies.