Mississippi FREE PRESS

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Vol. 3, No. 22  10c Per Copy

Jackson, Mississippi — Saturday, May 16, 1964

Alcorn’s 1,000 Still Out

State News Cover-Up Still On:
NAACP Calls Mass Meeting

"The National Guard and the governor’s Highway Patrol would be needed to protect the college if an administration, if one of the state’s white colleges had treated white students as we were treated at Alcorn. Then packed like cattle with many women students chid only in pajamas, and sent home without explaining after our parents’ demands, of the Alcorn A&M College students still out of school after three weeks following a student demonstration Tuesday night, April 21, directed against the college administration for what students termed ‘inhumane conditions.’ ‘One Alcorn student, without any justifiable reason whatsoever, was. arrested about half a million dollars worth of property, injured hundreds of people, caused the death of two others and the expenditure of untold millions to rehabilitation, but none were sent home,’ another student said. ‘What’s more,’ she added, ‘there was a newspaper, TV and radio campaign waged for six months because disciplinary action was mentioned.

The news of incidents of Alcorn College students after three weeks out of school following a student demonstration on the campus for which, purportedly, over 1000 student body involved in the student demonstration were packed on buses and sent home by a force of State Highway Patrol called by the college administration. Although the public, and the conditions under which students complained have been changed and which, in effect, is an administrative admission, student action was justified, only a few have been enabled to return. Many students, locked in their dormitories and others who refrained from participating in the demonstration, left the college of their own volition after expulsion of those who demonstrated.

Many of the young women involved in the expulsion are from the rumors that parents are being told or that it is being "misled" that sets of immorality were communicated by students during the overnight stay on the college football field from which places they were deported. ‘That,’ one young lady said, ‘is a deliberate lie. The football field was on all night and large numbers of students were constantly milling about.”

Mississippi State Secretary of the NAACP, said today (May 10) that a telegram would be sent to the college president, J. D. Bollard, inviting him to attend a mass meeting called by the association for open discussion of the unfortunate situation. He said the president would be given every opportunity to present the administration’s side. Alcorn students involved are being invited to the mass meeting from all over the state to present their side. Evers also stated that he would attempt to contact several states scheduled to appear on the close circuit "NAACP Freedom Spectacular" telecast, which will be seen in Jackson, April 21, all over the country Thursday night, and mentioned that a state telecast on the situation since then has been an effective news cover-up by forces in the state.

More Changes At Alcorn

Despite persistent claims that the student demonstration at Alcorn A&M College was a baseless student action, many conditions and problems about which students complained for a long period of time and finally took action (demonstration) have been changed.

Coin operated photographs all over the country are operated for 2 cents, but the instruments at Alcorn cost the students 10 cents per record. The price has been lowered to 4 cents. Toilets have been repaired or installed in dormitories (only one before the administration). A child care and day care are also being installed in the dormitories (students had to go outside the college in the poor quality of laundry service, which students, ‘dormitory inadequately’ has been extended from the original 1:30 pm closing to a 9 p.m. closing time for the building, and the general director of Student Union, whose management was said to be ‘dictatorship’ (Continued on Page 3).

Hi Yaw-

by PROF. GEO. KAYE

The continuous smashing of windows of the Smith Super Market on Valley Street in our well policed city raises this important question: ‘Why hasn’t something been done?’ The Mayor has repeatedly bragged about the Jackson police force as the "best in the world." With twice the strength and many times the armor of a normal force for a city the size of Jackson, Looka mighty like the Civil Rights people are right when they say, ‘but the only way for a Negro in Jackson and Mississippi to get any protection is to provide his own.’

Funny thing, in a tragic sort of way, how every Negro (and a lot of whites also) feel as sure they know exactly why Jackson police can’t find the "criminals" who are breaking the Smith Store windows. What’s worse, it is not unusual to hear the question raised as to whether the police could "solve" become if windows in stores owned by whites were to be broken a few times.

Of course, there is no Mississippi basis for trying to mate the educational achievement level of the Mayor’s poor Anglo-Saxon police force by that of the small Negro contingent the mayor hired after Medgar Evers was murdered. In the first place, they are separate in the real sense of the word. It’s let’s face it. In from the second place, that’s about as far one can go in comparing the OPPORTUNITY for education. And finally, for the Negro college graduates who put up with white police force jobs were turned back is in the face of a law, which states, about the Mississippi evidence goes, to an extent that police people are eliminated because of their education achievements.

Now, 'bout breaking out white folks’ windows, JUST DONT 'L

(Continued on Page 8)
MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

Hazel Brannon Smith

The Pulitzer prizes for 1964 were announced Tuesday, May 5, a day after Free Press deadline. This sequence of events belies this inadequate recognition which MUST be given her头发 with grace.

By now, it is general knowledge that Hazel Brannon Smith (editor of the Jackson Advertiser, Durant News and Northside (Jackson) Reporter), has received the most coveted prize in American journalism, the Pulitzer award, for editorial writing. When leaders in Jackson decided that Mississippian Hazel Smith needs a vobice for truth, they consulted Hazel Brannon Smith, The Free Press slogan, "The Truth Shall Make You Free," describes the very soul of the great woman who suggested it.

Much has been said about threats, suits and intimidations which have beset her. The Pulitzer award is a token that dates back to 1906 in little Durant, Miss. Most of her trouble in this connection stemmed from her firm stand on Civil Rights. The great editor who now takes her rightful place in the annals of American Journalism, has been labeled a "Negro lover" by racists. The accusation is true, but only to the extent that Negroes are people, because Hazel Brannon Smith loves people. She is given of hill immeasurably for her community, Mississippi, the nation and people everywhere. The great honor bestowed upon Hazel Brannon Smith cannot have been more richly deserved by any of her illustrious predecessors.

A Look At Separate Provisions

Recent events and revelations pertaining to education of Negro youth under the illegal "separate provision system" make it sad to realize of how the un-

equal system works.

Negroes have always been made aware of many of the methods used by the state and local authorities who shamefully flout most of the state's educational revenue to white schools and colleges, and with even more gaud, use the word "guilt" to describe the end product. Still, many aspects of the evils have gone almost completely unnoticed.

At the college level for example, all of the state supported schools are operated by de facto degree holders, but not one of the three Negro counterparts have a preponderance of Negro students. Two have masters while the other holds a bachelor's degree. Those who are well aware of, say that college presidents clandestinely urge students not to attend; the higher degrees don't really matter. By Mississippi political reasoning, this may be true, that it is never applied to the white colleges. Nevertheless, the most important function of the higher education institution of education is the end product.

It would seem to follow for Negroes as well as far whites that the higher education the state raises the question of how the un-

equal systems works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.

equal system works.
Accreditation Questioned

Negro high schools in Mississippi are getting Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools accreditation by the truck load. The sudden upsurge in accrediting Negro schools in the state needs a long look, the Human Relations Committee was told by a noted Negro educator in the state.

Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson of Clarksdale, a retired teacher and principal, is on her way for many years, a leading proponent of good teacher preparation and school administration as prerequisites for up-grading education in the state.

Mrs. Johnson's warning was given during the press session of the Human Relations Committee meeting April 30. "There has not been a substantial change in the wide gap that exists between provisions for Negro-White education in Mississippi," the Johnson said. The much publicized school building program for Negroes is characteristic of the "empty shell" provisions by which the state promotes the "separate but equal" system. The new buildings are inadequate and lack faculty. Provisions for libraries, laboratories and teaching aids is precisely the same as it was before the Supreme Court decision against which the educational "make-shift" is directed.

Negro schools are being accredited by the Southern Association Accredited School ahead of white schools for superior faculty and quality of instruction. The speed and interest in accreditation of Negro schools is designed only to stall impending desegregation. "The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools should make a thorough investigation of the ways and means by which its criteria are twisted, stretched or disregarded in the Negro school accreditation rush in Mississippi," Mrs. Johnson said.

U.S. Incomes Rise But One In Five Live in Poverty

WASHINGTON—The average American city dweller is living more comfortably on an income of almost $6,200 a year but the U.S. it still has a substantial proportion of low-income families able to "eke out only the barest existence," the U.S. Dept. of Labor has reported.

An estimated 41 percent of city and suburban families had incomes between $3,000 and $5,000 but 21 per cent earned less than $1,000, according to a report on consumer incomes for 1960 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the low-income group, 34 per cent were under $1,000, 47 per cent between $1,000 and $2,000, 18.8 per cent from $2,000 to $1,000.

The study, based on data provided by 5,000 families of out of 14,000 contacted by BLS interviewers, was made public by Charles Assistant Commissioner Arnold Chase, who called it "a story of affluence vs. poverty, homeowners vs. renters, working wives vs. stay-at-homes, central city vs. suburbans in other words, of average Americans."

It showed that, since 1959:
Average income before taxes rose by 5 per cent, after taxes by 5 per cent. On the basis of real income, average increase was 2.7 per cent. Families increased their spending for consumer goods and services by 4 per cent. They put more money into personal insurance, social security and retirement funds, gave more gifts and contributions and, mainly those with incomes over $5,000 a year, saved a little.

Disabling Work Injuries Hit 10-Year High

WASHINGTON—Disabling-on-the-job injuries rose to 2.62 million in 1962, the highest in 10 years, the Labor Dept. reported. These included 14,200 fatalities and 84,600 injuries resulting in some permanent impairment.

The last-time through injuries added up to 42 million man-days the Labor Dept. said. However, when future hours of potential worktime are taken into account, the ultimate total will be 117 million man-days. This is equivalent to a year's full-time employment for about 551,000 workers.

Categories

Mr.

Mr.

Raymond McClinton
DEPARTMENT STORE

Amite & Farish
Delte Mart

Men's Short Sleeves
Sport Shirts
Fast Colors—Sanforized Cottons—Sizes S-M-L
New Styles New Patterns
1.00
2.00
2.99

Bermuda Shorts
Solid Colors—Plaid Sanforized—Fast Colors
Sizes S-L

Little Boys
Short Pants and Shirt
Sizes—2-8
Fast Color

Javaica Sets
Girls
Blouse—Javaica Shorts—Fast Colors—3-DX

Bath Towels
Solid Colors and Stripes

Page 3
HRC Asks
Keep Dr. Biettel

The Human Relations Committee passed a resolution com-
mending Dr. Biettel for his outstanding administration at Toug-
alo College. The resolution was directed to the college Board
of Trustees requesting in the Board urge Dr. Biettel’s recon-
sideration of his announced decision to resign as president
of the college. The motion was taken at the April 30 meeting of
the Human Relations Committee which followed very closely Dr.
Biettel’s announcement of his resignation to be effective Sep-
tember 1, 1964.

Aside from the nationally recognized high quality of educa-
tion offered at Tougaloo under Dr. Biettel’s administration
special concern was expressed about continuity of Tougaloo’s
value to the state and the South in providing a climate for
equal educational opportunity. The resolution further urged that consi-
eration be given to “other” capacities in which Dr. Biettel’s
wide experience and great influence may be used to bridge the
possible inter-racial communication gap during the orientation
phase of a new administration.

Mrs. C. C. Harvey Named To CR Advisory Comm.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The chairman of the U. S. Commis-
sion on Civil Rights, Dr. John A. Hannah, has announced the
appointment of Mrs. Claire Coll-
sor Harvey of Jackson as a
member of the Mississippi State
Advisory Committee to the Com-
mision. Mrs. Harvey, manager of the Collin Funeral Home in
Jackson, received her BA from Spelman College in Atlanta and
did graduate work at Columbia University and New York Uni-
versity. She is national secre-
tary of the General Board of
Christian Social Concerns for
the Methodist Church, a mem-
ber of the Southern Regional
Council, and secretary of the
Executive Committee of the
Mississippi Funeral Directors
and Embalmers Association.
Mrs. Harvey is also active in
other civic and religious organi-
zations within the community.

The Mississippi State Advis-
ory Committee is one of 31 such
Advisory Committees estab-
lished in each of the States and
the District of Columbia, com-
posed of citizens of standing
who serve without compensa-
tion. The Committee provides
the U. S. Commission with in-
formation concerning civil
rights issues in the State.

Y-News

The North Parish Street
Branch YMCA recently an-
nounced the opening of a short-
term art activity for boys and
about twenty youths from
Isable, Minnion and Walton
Schools, Jim Hill High School
and C. M. & L. College shown up
for the opening session.

Mr. Arthur Britton, leader of
the activity, states that the pri-
mary objective is to provide op-
portunities for boys interested in
art to develop their talent.
Classes will be held on
Monday at 3 p.m.