They Made Civil Rights A Must

COFO REPORT

Federal authorities were slow to authorize the search for three civil rights workers who disappeared in Neshoba County Sunday. Federal investigation began late Monday, nearly twenty four hours after Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner were reported missing. H. E. Helgesen, Jackson FBI, was first contacted at 10:00 p.m. Sunday by a COFO worker. He asked to be kept informed of developments.

The COFO offices in Jackson and Meridian also contacted Mr. Schweb, a Justice Department lawyer, several times Sunday evening. At 12:00 p.m., when asked to authorize an investigation, he replied (Continued on Page 4)

Mississippi Free Press

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Vol. 3, No. 28

Jackson, Mississippi - Saturday, June 27, 1964

10¢ Per Copy

Arrests and Violence

Hot Summer Is On

$Millions Flows Right Through Them...

CR Workers Missing, Car Burned, Church and Homes Bombed and Burned

Terrorism marked the beginning of the Mississippi Freedom Summer project, as staff members and volunteers arrived from training sessions at Oxford, Ohio.

Three Civil Rights workers have been missing in Neshoba County since Sunday night. Monday night, a series of bombings took place in McComb, Mississippi.

James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Mickey Schwerner were reported missing to the Jackson COFO office late Sunday afternoon. Chaney, Negro, is a resident of Meridian, and has worked in past voter registration campaigns. Goodman, white, is a COFO volunteer from New York. Schwerner, white, has been the CORE project director in Meridian for the past five months.

The three men left Meridian about nine o'clock Sunday morning for Philadelphia. They planned to investigate the beating of three Negroes in a church burning which occurred in Philadelphia on June 16.

COFO officials called local police in several Neshoba communities in an effort to locate the three men. Philadelphia police said Sunday evening that they knew nothing about the case. H. E. Helgesen, Jackson F.B.I. was notified of the discovery (Continued on Page 6)

Hi Yawl

by PROF. GEO. KAYE

Guess yawl know that I’m not the most called upon after dinner speaker in church circles.

Seems every minister takes the view that old George’s picking on him personality. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

I know quite a few ministers whom I list among the finest people I have had the honor and privilege to meet and know. Now brother ministers, unless you’ve got a guilty conscience for some reason or other, hold your heads up.

With a Civil Rights bill all but tucked away in my jeans, I’ve gotta leave the Bible set for a while and say a few words in behalf of the good people over this great nation who see the light of old George, and all of Yawl too, wanted a sense of being a real part of this great land so they finally passed the Civil Rights Bill.

That took a lot of doing too. But when you look back in retrospect you wonder how in the name of a good dippin’ smuff did all them good senators let a handful of long-winded Southerners and a few badwater people spend as much tax money for so long for the sole purpose of ventilating their tonsils.

You gotta give our southern white relatives (proponents of after-dark integration) credit though. It takes a heap of courage to stand up before the whole world and say you prefer to be stupid, greedy and shameless to being a real American.
State Dems Separate

Since the days of Reconstruction, Mississippi's Negro citizens have been denied the right to participate in the political life of the community. The traditional Mississippi Democratic Party has never represented Negro citizens. In fact it represents only a minority of whites, and has not encouraged a broader participation by the public. Negro Democrats intend to demonstrate that, contrary to the assertions of some white politicians, Negroes want to participate on an equal basis in politics at all levels. Second, they are trying to show that in most cases, attempts by Negroes to play a role in the traditional Democratic Party are conducted by evasions and maneuvers on the part of the controlling elite. Third, they hope to build a new Democratic party in the state, which will represent all Mississippi Democrats, regardless of race or background, and which will be loyal to the policies and goals of the national party. During the past year Negroes have been attempting to take an active part in local Democratic Party precinct activities. On June 16, small groups of Negroes in a dozen communities, attended, or tried to attend, precinct meetings. Precinct meetings are designated by law to take place at regular polling places beginning at 10:05 a.m. At these meetings, delegates are chosen for the county conventions, which, in turn, send representatives to the state party convention. In Ruleville, Mississippi, home of Senator Eastland, eight Negroes went to the Community House, but were turned away at the regular polling place for their precinct. The building was locked. At 10:05 a.m. they convened their own meeting. They elected two delegates to the county convention, and passed a resolution pledging delegates to support the platform of the national Democratic Party. CBS newsmen filmed the activities of the group. A report of the proceedings (Continued on Page 6).

Mississippi Free Press

Tougaloo Girls In Mathematical Enrichment Program

WASHINGTON, D. C....June 17, 1964....The National Council of Negro Women has received a grant from the Heineman Foundation to provide an eight-week Mathematical Enrichment Program for ten selected Negro college girls at New York University. The program underway since June 13, will continue through August 1. The ten girls were selected from Negro colleges. Each girl has completed her junior year, has successfully completed several Mathematical Courses and it is anticipated to pursue a scientific career.

The Project Director is Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, Professor of Mathematics at NYU, and is the latest presidential appointee. The curriculum co-ordinator is Professor Cecilia Froehlich, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the City College of New York.

The course is intended to give the girls an introduction to Mathematics for application in Science and Engineering. They will also have an opportunity to learn computer programming. Classroom and study hours are consuming approximately 30 hours per week. The rest of the time is spent in field visits and talking to distinguished scientists.

In addition, there is a cultural and social program, including trips to the World's Fair, theatre and museums. The trainees will attend several sessions of an international conference sponsored by the Society of Women Engineers. The program is designed to explore selected Mathematical concepts and to encourage interest in a variety of scientific career opportunities.

The trainees are Barbara Clark, Alabama A&M College, Huntsville, Alabama; Bernice Gibson, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland; Dorothy Fort, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Doris E. Schoeller, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Anna Dean, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi; Chyrl Miller, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi; Lena Elston, Talledge College, Talledge, Alabama; Lynn Parker, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana; Amanda Houston, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina; and Lena Tice, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida.

CARNATION
COOKING HINTS
by Mrs. Blake

HOME SERVICE DIRECTOR AND HER STAFF

Carnation has it! The new SURE-GRIP rim lets you open Carnation Evaporated Milk with an ordinary beverage can opener.

Make an elegant feather-light souffle that's packed full of summer's plentiful vegetables. Always keep several of the familiar red and orange vegetables on hand. They're easy to open now, thanks to Carnation's new exclusive SURE-GRIP rim!

GOLDEN GARDEN SOUFFLE

Place 2 tablespoons butter, pastry, green onion, green pepper and pimentos in skillet. Saute over low heat until tender, stirring occasionally. Melt remaining butter in 2-quart saucepan. Add flour, stirring until blended. Remove from heat; add Carnation, stirring until smooth. Return to heat and cook until thick, about 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add milk and cook, stirring constantly, until thick and smooth. Add vegetables, seasoned salt and pepper and cheese. Stir to blend well. Set aside to cool. Butter bottom of 1 1/2 quart straight-sided souffle dish or casserole. Heat Joyce yolks until thick and lemon colored. Pour egg yolks into sauce-vegetable mixture. Mix well. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. With wire whip or rubber spatula, starting on lower-and-over motion, fold sauce-vegetable mixture into egg whites. Turn into prepared dish. Make a top hat with block of large spoon, making a deep path around top of souffle. 1 inch from edge of dish. Set in pan containing about 1 inch hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350°F) about 1 hour and 10 minutes. Serve immediately.
Aid for Negro Business

NEW YORK, -- The Interracial Council for Business Opportunity and a group of 14 leading New York City commercial banks today announced a joint program to provide special assistance to Negro businessmen applying for business loans from the banks.

The Interracial Council, which a spokesman described as "the nation's first volunteer program of free direct technical assistance to underdeveloped business communities here in our own country," is co-sponsored by the American Jewish Congress and the Urban League of Greater New York. It is an organization of prominent New York businessmen who volunteer technical assistance to small businessmen from minority groups in the city.

Harvey C. Russell, chairman of the Interracial Council and a vice president of the Pepsi-Cola Company, told a news conference at the Overseas Press Club, 54 West 40th St.:

"While progress is achieving civil rights legislation is essential, it is equally important that efforts be made to strengthen the Negro community economically. A prime target in such an effort must be the small businessman, who can and should play a key role in the economy of his community."

Most Negroes are cut off from the mainstream of business, Mr. Russell explained, and have not been able to gain the knowledge and skill needed to make proper presentations to banks when seeking business.
Civil Rights — Tribute To A New Generation

The real battle for Freedom has just begun

Some paid the full measure — others recorded the action

One Man, One Vote

Washington — The Supreme Court ruled in a landmark decision that both houses of state legislatures must be elected from districts "substantially equal" in population.

The court rejected the argument from six states that one house might be elected so as to base representation on geographical areas rather than on population.

Citing "the equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th Amendment, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote for the court's majority: "Legislatures represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests."

The effect of the court's 6-to-3 decision was to ensure that in the future state legislatures will have a substantial increase in members from city and suburban areas while there will be a relative decrease in membership from small towns and sparsely-populated rural areas.

The AFL-CIO in its 1963 convention in New York praised the high court for its 1962 ruling that federal courts had power to outlaw state legislative districts that discriminated against the seven out of 10 Americans now living in metropolitan areas.

The convention called for application of the principle of "one man, one vote" in apportionment of both state legislatures and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Chief Justice Warren, in spelling out the application of the court's 1962 decision, ruled for the majority that the legislative apportionments of all six states involved in the cases — Maryland, Alabama, New York, Colorado, Virginia and Delaware — were invalid.

The court had already ruled that a Georgia "county unit" plan for selecting party nominees to the U.S. House of Representatives was unconstitutional, the majority opinion pointed out. Any congressional districting law weighting the votes of citizens in one area favorably and the votes of other citizens unfavorably defeated the basic principles embodied in the Constitution, the court had decided then.

The court majority in Warren's opinions — he wrote six of them, one for each state involved — applied the same doctrine to the districting of state legislatures. He was joined by Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Warren said it would be "inconceivable" to imagine that the court would sustain a state law providing: "That the votes of persons in one part of the state would be multiplied by two, five or 10 while the votes of persons in another would be counted only at face value," he wrote.

"The effect of state legislative districting schemes would give the same number of representatives to unequal numbers of constituents is identical," he declared.

Any "dilution" of representation for some citizens "impairs basic constitutional rights," the Chief Justice wrote.
FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS AIDS NEGRO COLLEGES

NEW YORK, June 24 -- The Ford Foundation today announced grants totaling $3 million to eight Negro colleges and the Atlanta University Center, a group of five predominately Negro institutions. The grants are designed to help these institutions realize their potential for high-quality education in a reasonably short time. For that reason, the funds will not be added to endowments but, rather, will be spent over the next ten years.

Recipients are: Atlanta University Center, Georgia $7 million (Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College); Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina $1 million; Bishop College, Dallas, Texas $1 million; Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana $1 million; Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee $1.5 million; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia $1.5 million; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee $1.5 million; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee $1 million; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama $1.3 million.

The funds may not be applied to endowment, construction, equipment, or other tangible assets, but the recipients may use them for faculty and staff development, student assistance, among the expected uses are scholarships, faculty salaries, and summer teaching programs, fellowships for faculty research and advanced training, and restoring professorships.

Henry T. Heald, president of the Foundation, said: "The expansion of educational opportunity for Negroes is a complex challenge to all levels of education and to society as a whole. Among the important aspects of this challenge is the continued improvement of a number of private Negro colleges that have already demonstrated their capacity to be a high order of academic competence."

Last fall the Foundation granted $15 million to the United Negro College Fund, which has thirty-two private colleges as members, for its campaign for building and other capital improvements. At that time the Foundation said it would grant an additional $10 million to a small number of the member colleges on the basis of their academic quality and performance and their future promise. Today's grants represent that commitment and an additional $5 million.

"The principle of selection has been followed by the Foundation since it began its National Program in Education in 1960," said James W. Armsey, director of the program. "The purpose of that program is to make grants sufficient in size to help the recipients reach and sustain new levels of academic quality, administrative effectiveness, and financial support."

"Like other grants in this program, these are intended to have an influence beyond the campuses of the recipients, by stimulating similar colleges and universities to plan for and make the massive academic gains required of American higher education in the next decade."

Unlike previous grants to forty-two liberal-arts colleges and ten universities, today's grants do not carry a matching-fund requirement. "This feature was eliminated in recognition of the limited fund-raising capability of predominantly Negro colleges and relative financial position," Mr. Armsey said. "To a great degree, this disadvantage reflects the average income status of the Negro in the United States. It would have diluted the effect of these grants to make the colleges foot the funds as a condition of payment."

"However, the grants will be continuing for the colleges that have tremendous financial needs. It is to be hoped that their efforts to achieve long-range educational improvement will receive substantially increased support, not only from the alumni but from other individuals, businesses, and others in the white and Negro community."

The recipients have a total enrollment of 12,051. They range in size from 552 students (LeMoyne College) to 2,492 students (Tuskegee Institute). (Additional details on each college are in the enclosed Fact Sheet.)

The Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent organization established by the Foundation, have been assisting improved equal educational opportunity at the school and college levels for Negroes and other minority-group students since the Foundation became a nationwide philanthropy in the early 1960's. Mr. Heald said today that Foundation assistance for the improvement of education of Negroes would continue at all levels, and through a variety of means and institutions.
Later Monday morning, some white people in Philadelphia reported seeing the men in the jail at 9:00 p.m. Sunday. They said the men appeared to have been beaten, although not severely. These reports were communicated to federal authorities. Late Monday afternoon, the F.B.I. said they had not investigated the leads or attempted to enter into an investigation.

Federal agents were in Philadelphia, Miss. and Meridian Monday evening and Tuesday to make inquiries, after the three men were officially declared "missing." It was reported that they had been seen last at 2:55 Monday and that two of the men were not there.

Tuesday afternoon the Associated Press office in Jackson reported that the case, driven by the missing men had been found by state highway officials. The car, a blue '63 Ford Station Wagon, carrying a Mississippi license plate, was burned and charred. It was found on one foot of the junction of highways 21 and 49. There was no indication as to the whereabouts of the three Civil Rights workers.

MCCOMB HOMES BOMBED

Federal agents entered McComb, Miss., Mississippi Tuesday at the request of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, to investigate series of bombings which terrorized the Negro community there Monday night. Two homes were bombed, a third bombing attempt failed. News of the bombing was reported by Mr. Freddie Bates, 928 Seventh Street. Mr. Bates has been active in Negro voter registration in the Delta County, and has been a victim of harassment for several months. Mr. Bates and his wife have been housing and feeding Freddie Green, a SNCC staff member and the sister of George Green, McComb project director. They have also been hosting Pat Walker, a member of the CORE field staff.

The home of C.C. Bryant, a formerly active president of the Pike County NAACP, received minor damage. Miss Jessie Wilson, who was at the Bryant home at the time of the bombing, reported seeing a 1960 green Chevrolet in the driveway past the house at about 10:15. The car then back up slowly and stopped. A heavy-set man wearing khaki clothes and a light, small-brimmed hat, got out and approached the house. He then back the bomb which landed in the yard near Bryant's automobile. Miss Wilson, Miss Green and Mr. Bryant ran to the back of the house to escape injury. Mrs. Corine Andrews, another McComb resident, reported finding several sticks of exploded dynamite in front of her house Monday evening.

Volunteers scheduled to work on voter registration in the southwest Mississippi area were in Washington seeking assurances of federal protection during the summer. They will leave for project assignments, after attending several orientation sessions in Oxford, Miss. this week.

State Demo... (Continued from Page 2)

The Negroes attempted to attend meetings in four precincts in Meridian, and met with similar discouragement, Robert Lanier, who went to the polling place in the 8th precinct, was told by bystanders that no meeting was being held. Later on, some white men drove up and said the meeting would be held inside the building.

According to Lanier's account, "the man drove up, got out of the car, announced to the group that he was Precinct Vice Chairman, pointed to the door, and said, 'The meeting will be held inside.' Mrs. Griggs and I started toward the door. As we were walking toward the door, the Precinct Vice Chairman motioned with his hand for the white group to come over under the trees on the lawn. We also started for the tree. As we approached, I heard the Precinct Vice Chairman say he had already appointed a secretary and a slate of delegates. Then he said, 'That's all, folks. See you in four years.' "

Negroes who attempted to locate precinct meetings in Greenwood, Canton, and Holmes County met with the same kind of difficulties. In all cases, they canvassed their own meetings and elected delegations to county conventions according to regular procedure.

Negroes who attended meetings in Jackson in precincts 4, 22, 23, 23, 41, and 43. In the 43rd precinct, two Negroes were turned away and five others admitted after receipts had been checked. Procedure at the meeting was irregular. For example, the

Chairman presented slates of candidates and attempted unsuccessfully to prevent nominations from the floor. One Negro was nominated for delegate. The chairman handed out ballots and instructed people to vote for three delegates. The Negroes present protested, according to an affidavit by Miss Chaffee and Mrs. Hendrix, saying that "people should vote for one, and the three with the most votes would be delegates." The chairman insisted that "this is the way we're going to do it." After that, slates of candidates proposed by the chairman were elected without opposition.

In precinct 54, ten Negroes and four white women were present at the polling place. The Negroes followed the women into the meeting room, and insisted that a permanent chairman be elected, according to regular procedure. The precinct was entitled to one vote and chose to elect two delegates with a half vote each. One Negro, Mr. J. D. Harrington, and one white woman were elected.

Mrs. Peggy Jean Connor said in affidavit that she and seven other Negroes attended a meeting in Hattiesburg. When they arrived at 10:00 a.m., three whites were present. The acting chairman asked to see their credentials, then called the

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ROUND STEAK

lbs. 59¢

SPLIT FRYERS

for Bar-B-Q each 69¢

PEARL BEER qt. 49¢

SLICED BACON

lb. 39¢

BOLOGNA

4 lb. $1

SPARE RIBS

lb. 29¢

PORK Sausage

4 ROLL $1

small lb. 39¢ large lb. 29¢

SLICED HAM

3 lb. $1

SANDWICH SPREAD

pt. 29¢

FRYER

3 lb. 89¢

WATERMELONS

59¢ Ea.

SUGAR

10 Lbs. 99¢

with $5.00 purchase

OKRA

lb. 19¢

FRESH

Lettuce 2 Heads 29¢

BUTTER BEANS

2 lbs. 29¢

BLUE PLATE

Mayonnaise qt. 49¢

FRESH CORN

10 ears 49¢

CREAM PIES

3 FOR $1.00

Frozen
No. 1—618 North Farish St.
No. 2—Hiway 49 South-Plain
No. 3—2606 Delta Drive
No. 4—816 Mayes Street
No. 5—902 Dalton Street

**NEW DEAL SUPERMARKET**

**“The Total You SAVE is What Counts”**

Dr. Aaron Shirley of Vicksburg elected to represent First Precinct in Warren County Democratic convention.

**New Course At JSC**

A new curriculum designed to allow more students to prepare for the needs of the 20th Century and to study a broader range of advanced subjects will help them engage in research or the graduate level has been developed in the new Department of Economics and Geography at Jackson State College.

The new curriculum is described by the Area and Department Chairman, Dr. S. E. Warren, as “challenging to the students.”

The Geography Section is coordinated by Dr. H. J. Vander, III, Associate Professor of Geography. Other members of the department faculty and staff are: Dr. George F. Currie, Associate Professor of Economics; J. D. Hardy, Associate Professor of Economics; and Mrs. Ann E. Covington, Area Secretary.

**Church Burning Protested**

The NAACP has vigorously protested to the U. S. Department of Justice the burning this week of a Negro church in Philadelphia, Mississippi, which has been the scene of recent voter registration meetings.

In a telegram to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Charles Evers, Mississippi NAACP field secretary, called on the Justice Department to take immediate steps to protect the Negro citizens of Neshoba County, of which Philadelphia is the county seat.

The Mt. Zion Church was burned following a regular church meeting. Approximately 50 white persons surrounded the circuit clerk’s office to “check”. During the delay he made several phone calls, and seven more white arrived later. Mrs. Connor asked the chairman if he intended to check the credentials of the whites, and he said he did not.

When Mrs. Connor introduced the party loyalty resolution, fifteen whites had arrived. Someone said the resolution couldn’t be passed since no one knew what the national party platform would be. The vote on the resolution was one for, fifteen against.

In Vicksburg, Precinct 1, ten people were present at the meeting. That Precinct was allowed to elect six delegates to the county convention. Several whites present declined nominations. Of the six who did not decline, two were Negro. Dr. Aaron Shirley, a physician, and Frank H. Summers, a florist, were among the delegates chosen.

It is clear that, because of incidents such as those described, there is a need for a new and representative Democratic Party in Mississippi. The recently formed Freedom Democratic Party will send delegates to the National Nominating Convention of the Democratic Party in August. The delegation will challenge the legitimacy of the traditional Mississippi Democratic Party delegation. The Michigan and California delegations have pledged to support the Freedom Democratic Party in its attempt to be seated at the convention.

**Mississippi Free Press**

Saturday, June 27, 1964

**Watermelons**

79¢ EACH

**Eggs**

4 doz. $1

**Wagner**

Orange or Grape Drink

Full Qt. 29¢

**Midwest Biscuit**

5 CANS 39¢

**Betty Crocker**

CAKE MIX

3 For $1

**Fresh**

**CROWDER PEAS**

lb. 19¢

**OKRA**

lb. 29¢

**LIVER PORK**

lb. 10¢

**LARD**

50¢ $3.98

**BOLOGNA**

CAPITAL ALLMEAT 39¢

**Brisket Stew**

4 lbs. $1

**Butcher Boy Smoke**

**SAUSAGE OR FRANKS**

3 lbs. 89¢

**Wieners**

BRYAN BROS. ALLMEAT

49¢

**Delta Roll Sausage**

ROLLS 85¢

**Cantaloupe**

3 for $1

**Tuna**

VAN CAMP 2 CANS 39¢

**Ribs**

PORK or BEEF FOR BAR-B-Q 29¢

**Rice**

3 lbs. 39¢

**Budget Sliced**

BACon 3 lbs. $1

**Steaks**

PORK 39¢

**Ox Tails**

3 lbs. 59¢

**Ribs Strips**

3 lbs. 4 lbs. PIG TAILS

Neck Bones 5 lb. 4 lbs. PIG FEET

4 lbs. HOG MOWS