

Hi Yawl

by PROF. GEO. KAYE

Yawl want to know something? The Alcorn A. & M. student and apparently his friend too found floating around in ole man river would probably have only achieved a few lines of note in the news if it were not for the two young whites missing from Sheriff Rainey's sovereign county of Neshoba.

Want to know something else? If the probers keep messing around Ole Jeff Davis' Island, they are apt to uncover a whole mess of skeletons of Negroes who disappeared and never returned to families afraid to ever report them missing.

Ole George can't help thinking about the Port Gibson man found in a canal in Vicksburg recently. He was fished out and quick as a flash whisked away to Port Gibson and buried the same day. He didn't rate a single line in a Vicksburg paper. The coroner, they say, just made a "visual" examination of the body and pronounced him dead probably from accidental drowning.

Ole George doesn't know much about medicine and autopsy and the like, but I do know that you can be thrown in the water after death and no "visual" inspection could tell whether or not death came from drowning.

The man could have been smothered, poisoned or killed in any number of ways that wouldn't leave a visible mark.

I was shown several letters to the editor from FREE PRESS subscribers in and out of state. Most wanted to know how to get the book "100 Years of Lynching", but one white lady was concerned that FREE PRESS had resorted to digging up the past (I had advise that it not be printed because it made Ole George's hair stand straight up on his head - if you ever take a good look at my hair, you'll know that standing straight is quite an achievement).

What impressed me about the Vicksburg Post account of the orgy was the fact that humans were joyfully destroying two other humans piece by piece in a manner that no mad or wild animal is known to do.

Yawl had better learn as parents (if you care about your young-uns) to

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White Citizens Council Delima

Sanity Beginning To Show In Mississippi

Compliance With Law For Self Preservation

The action of Jackson's fiery mayor, Allen Thompson, the chamber of commerce and inn keepers is not likely to solicit nominations for a Nobel prize for promotion of good race relations. Nevertheless, such action over the past two weeks of civil rights law testing in Jackson provides a ray of hope for sanity in a dungeon of political ignorance, in-

ternationally known as the sovereign state of Mississippi.

America has waited for over a century for one small expression of political common sense in Mississippi. With civil rights pressure on one side and the ruthless council pressing from the other, the hushed sounds coming from Dr. Silver's "Closed Society" may burst forth with a mighty roar of rebellion sooner than you think.

Following recommendation for compliance with law by the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Allen Thompson broke a long silence (for Thompson) and supported action taken by the chamber by stating that he had no alternative to enforcement of the law. To most Americans, this was probably a small contribution, but coming from the head of Mississippi's largest city, its capital, this was a nuclear explosion.

The White Citizens Council leaders, profiteers from hate and ignorance promotion, were sent into a frantic delima by the small show of sanity in Jackson. The council immediately countered with a proposed boycott against business enterprises complying with the law. This is a big switch by a group known for its stand against economic boycotts used so effectively by Negroes against

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MISSISSIPPI Free Press

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

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Mississippi Likely To Get

Grade-A-Year

Full Speed Ahead —In Low Low Gear

The National Education Association met in Seattle, Washington a couple of weeks ago and took a great step forward (for NEA).

NEA is an old education organization composed of state associations and a multitude of other affiliated associations in the field of education.

The quarter-year long fruitless resistance by southern seantors to the civil rights law points up the problem of the Nation Education Association in dealing with its southern affiliates.

After several years of just talking about eliminating one or the other of its two racially separate affiliates from southern states NEA set 1965 as the final year in which racially segregated state association can hold membership in the national body.

In view of the fact that the civil rights measure had already passed the senate at the time, the only credit earned by NEA is that it is now "WALKING with direction" in a jet speed age. By the time

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Desegregation

Mize Likely To Order 1-Grade Plan

Jackson, Biloxi and Leake County separate school districts filed near identical grade-a-year desegregation plans to meet the Mize deadline Wednesday. U.S. District Judge Sidney Mize is not expected to materially change the pace provided in the plans.

VIEWS OF COURT HIT



Derrick Bell

The NAACP Legal Defense Fund this week aired mixed feelings about the Federal District Court order calling for grade-a-year school desegregation in three Mississippi communities.

Among the 63 children involved in the suits are Darrell Kenyatta and Reene Denise Evers, children of slain NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers.

The Fund, through Assistant Counsel Derrick Bell, who handled the suits in Jackson, Leake County and Biloxi, issued the following statement in

reaction to the decision of Judge Sidney R. Mize:

"We are gratified that a Federal District Court in Mississippi has entered a final injunction requiring a plan to begin public school desegregation in the state this fall.

"However, we of the Legal Defense Fund are disappointed that the court, whose order offered so great a potential for peaceful acceptance of school desegregation, expressed at such length its disagreement with the Supreme Court's decision of 1954.

"We are also disappointed at the court's agreement with segregationist testimony that Negroes are inferior to whites and both races fare better in separate schools," Mr. Bell said.

"This position was entirely discredited by the Supreme Court in the Brown case, and has been rejected recently by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which reviewed similar testimony

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Hot Flashes

(Note: This is a partial list of reports received over COFO wires from summer project workers and others over the State condensed but not substantiated)

J. Edgar Hoover Press Conference

Jackson (July 10)....Sent by President Johnson to open local FBI offices to assure efficient functioning. The 50 agents brings in-state agent total to 153 -----"again, to enhance efficiency." Chief confident governor would enforce law fairly and objectively and without punitive action.

Freedom does not come by law alone...takes a solid degree of acceptance as well....our leadership must evidence more statesmanship...there will be those who resist, there always are.

On missing three CR workers - will not stop until case is solved - no immediate break seen -- CRW's believed dead.

On protection of CR

(Continued on Page 2)

To Test New 'Rights Act

Atlanta, Ga. -- Federal District Judge Frank A. Hooper here has named Friday (July 17th) as the day on which the new civil rights act will be tested.

- NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys secured an order to have segregationist restaurant owner Lester Maddox "show cause" why Negro citizens should not be served.

The suit, filed by Legal Defense Fund Cooperating Attorney William Alexander, is in behalf of three Atlanta clergymen.

It is the nation's first suit to enforce Title Two of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It is also the first suit of a series of suits to be filed in hard core southern states, according to Constance Baker Motley, associate counsel of the Fund.



PEN USED TO SIGN historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 is presented by Pres. Johnson to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Also shown are the Rev. Martin Luther King and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), House sponsor of the legislation.

Full Speed...

(Continued from Page 1)

NEA eliminates segregation of its members, America and Russia will have planted their respective flags on the moon.

There is more to NEA's snail-speed desegregation than meets the eye. We are accustomed to blaming segregation entirely on whites, but this is not the whole story. Many Negroes who loudly profess themselves to be advocates of desegregation are often the most powerful force behind maintenance of segregation.

The American Teachers Association (ATA), which is composed of Negro state associations from throughout the south, could have forced speedier NEA action.

ATA met last year in Dallas, Texas under a resolve made earlier at NEA's Detroit convention to take positive desegregation action. The heads of Negro state associations were delegates to both conventions.

The Dallas conferees hardly took note of the NEA resolution as they took steps to strengthen ATA rather than promote desegregation.

ATA could become a department of NEA for whatever reason it might conceivably have for further existence. It will be interesting to note what ATA does for speedier elimination of segregated education-teacher asso-

ciations when it meets at the end of July.

One of the stumbling blocks involved is that paid officer and clerical personnel of Negro associations will undoubtedly, have to go job seeking when and if a merger occurs. This is unfortunate, but many people involved in the fight for equality are paying the price with blood rather than jobs.

Hi Yawl...

(Continued from Page 1)

promptly report them missing when they fail to show up in the usual manner. If you are scared to tell the police, call COFO (Council of Federated Organization) in Jackson or write COFO or NAACP here and leave your return address off the envelope.

Grade-A-Year...

(Continued from Page 1)

in cases from Birmingham, Ala. and Savannah, Ga., brought by Legal Defense Fund attorneys.

Sanity...

(Continued from Page 1)

some of the same businesses as immoral and lawless, but the show is now on the other foot.

The WCC boycott has

for the most part fallen on deaf ears. Jackson's harassed businessmen have had enough of boycotts - many have fallen under its crushing force while the council lushed in contribution and state tax fund gravy.

The WCC boycott, as published in the daily press, is not just another request for sacrifices for the "noble cause" of white supremacy and "racial integrity," rather, it is a frantic call for sacrificial death that the cause of ignorance might live.

The small and apologetic voices coming from desperate businessmen whose life-time savings are in serious jeopardy are likely to find thunderous expression as the council continues its search for a way of leechful survival.

For a long time, success of the civil rights law, in Mississippi at least, will NOT be measurable by common sense, but rather by the threat to dollars and cents for non-compliance.

Hot Flashes...

(Continued from Page 1)

workers - will not give protection - job of local and state law enforcement agencies.

New agent in charge of Jackson office is Roy K. Moore - Phone: 352-8383 or 948-5421.

Paul B. Johnson: mainte-

nance of law and order at all cost. State no longer a cornbread and buttermilk economy. Hoods will be attracted and we must train to deal with them. Mississippi is the hospitality state with lowest crime rate in the nation. Charles Evers (after conference in office with Hoover): Cooperation assured --everything possible will be done to solve cases of police brutality--I am favorably impressed.

INCIDENTS

Canton - (Jul 11) Small fire bomb tossed at SNCC Freedom House at night landed on lawn - no damage.

Vicksburg - (Jul 11) Amateur bomb tossed in cafe window at 1 a.m. - little damage.

Canton - (Jul 11) Harry Holm, 21, white SNCC volunteer, from Macsepequa Park, L. L. N. Y., and U. of Iowa, arrested - improper license and parking charge - was driving truck load of library books for freedom school - \$200 bail reduced to \$50 after attorney interviewed.

Laurel - (Jul 11) Four NAACP youth group members injured and fifth roughed up at Kesses 5 & 10 lunch counter by 10 whites - police notified beforehand. Police reported white man arrested on assault and battery charge, Laurel police reported.

Later local Negro beaten by five whites in same store with two policemen present but no action taken. In third incident, at same store: 14-year-old girl cut about face and arms by white man.

No problem reported at Woolworth counter visited by at least one Negro. Shaw - (Jul 11) Local Negro alleged offer of \$400 to bomb SNCC Freedom House here. Also alleged offer of \$40 for list of home addresses of CRW's staying at Freedom House.

Jackson - (Jul 12) Miss Bennie Lee Catchings cut on head and hands by elderly white man in Greyhound bus station. Mrs. Catchings and three members of her family had finished snacks at lunch counter. Mrs. Catchings charged by station employee with disturbing peace. Bail set at \$50. Mrs. Catchings filed assault charges.

Jackson - (Jul 12) Local woman's car tires slashed by white teenagers during luncheon in white restaurant with integrated group - complaint filed.

New Freedom Schools Opening

Enrollment Growing

JACKSON - At least one freedom school will be opened McComb "in the near future," Freedom School Director Staughton Lynd of the Mississippi Summer Project disclosed here today.

"We hope the white community will be able to respond to this educational project with less anxiety than they have to voter registration activity," Prof. Staughton Lynd said.

At present, freedom schools are operating in 17 communities across the state, with a total enrollment of about 1,500. Eventually, the MSP expects total enrollment to reach 2,000---about twice the enrollment project a few weeks ago.

Lynd, a Spelman College (Ga.) history professor who will join the Yale University faculty this fall, said the MSP has "a deep concern" for establishing a freedom school in Neshoba County.

The burning of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia---a freedom school site---led to the disappearance of Mickey Schwerner, James Cheney, and Andrew Goodman May 20.

Lynd acknowledged that the situation in the Philadelphia area is "tense" and that the relatively small, geographically scattered Negro population would be exposed to more than normal physical risk in attending such a school.

While the freedom movement has encountered resistance from white authorities in some communities, it has begun to fan out from the cities into rural areas of the state, Lynd said.

Three schools have been established in Canton, for example, with

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Meany Asks State and City AFL-CIO Act For Enforcement of Rights Law

GREETING the passage of the Civil Rights Bill as a "great historic occasion," George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, addressed a letter to all state and city central bodies of the federation urging immediate involvement in all community activities for implementation of the bill.

The signing of the bill "represents a challenge to American society," said Meany, "a challenge that calls for the full realization in fact of the rights now established by law."

"In addition, the labor movement has the special responsibility. Title VII of the law covering fair employment practices, will not take effect until a year from today, but we cannot wait," declared Meany in a statement supplementing the letter.

He said that while unions fought discrimination in employment for many years, "we



MEANY

have never claimed total success; that is why we asked the support of the law."

"You will recall that in June, 1963, I wrote to you, urging the prompt establishment of bi-racial committees or councils in every community to accelerate the destruction of racial barriers at every level.

"My letter was prompted by a request from President Kennedy. However, as I pointed out, what the late President asked was no more than the policy adopted by the 1961 AFL-CIO convention.

"Now the Civil Rights Bill is not just an objective; it has been signed into law by President Johnson. The 'continental divide' has been crossed. The full achievement of civil rights for all Americans is no longer a matter of good will, it is a matter of law.

"It would be tragic for America, and for the labor movement, if law were the only reliance now. Enlightened self-interest, as well as abstract justice, demands that we in the AFL-CIO exert maximum leadership to bring about massive compli-

ance in every phase of community life.

"Therefore, I call upon those of you who have set up and joined in community civil rights programs to intensify your efforts. And I call upon those of you who have thus far failed to act to delay no longer.

"In particular, I urge you bring about the fullest possible involvement of the employers in your community, both organized and unorganized. Employers as a whole have stood aloof from the civil rights struggle; they cannot remain aloof from the law.

"In every sense, we in the AFL-CIO have a special obligation to implement the law we supported and the principles it represents. This can best be carried out in the states and communities. I urge you to move promptly and vigorously, and I again remind you that my office stands ready to provide whatever advice, counsel or technical assistance you may need."

Courts Speed Vote Registration

Batesville, Mississippi -- A federal court has erased double standards for Negro and white voters here.

Two workers from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) helped 237 Negroes register.

The current registration drive began after the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals overturned a decision by the District Court of North Mississippi "opening" registration books to Negroes. In effect, the court said the same standards that had been applied to whites must be applied to Negroes.

The court ruled registration applicants must be 21 years or over, may apply for registration without paying a poll tax, may try to register without the registrar or his deputy being present, and that as many applicants as possible may take the test as physical space allows.

Over 85% of the eligible white voters in Panoia County are registered voters. Of 7250 eligible Negroes, however, only 1 was registered before the SNCC drive began.

NLRB Order Hits Race Prejudice

Washington -- A northern clothing manufacturer who permitted the display in his southern plant of a poster appealing to race prejudice during a union organizing campaign has been found guilty

of unfair labor practices.

The finding was made by the National Labor Relations Board, which ordered Durant Sportswear, Inc., of Durant, Miss., owned and operated by Alvin and Larry Shutzer of Lawrence, Mass., to stop interfering with the organizing efforts of the Clothing Workers, and to reinstate a fired union supporter with backpay, plus interest at 6 percent.

The poster was hung in the raincoat department of the Mississippi plant a few days before a scheduled representation election last Aug. 13, as a highlight of antiunion demonstrations by employees staged with the acquiescence of management.

Roosevelt Gets AVC Commendation

Washington, D. C. -- Congressman James Roosevelt was commended by the American Veterans Committee for his work in including provisions helping migrant workers in the anti-poverty bill.

The commendation came in a letter from the veterans organization's executive director, J. Arnold Feldman, to Congressman Roosevelt. Roosevelt is a member of the National Advisory Council of AVC.

AVC is an organization of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. Its program is built around its credo that ex-servicemen are "Citizens First, Veterans Second"

Philip Randolph To Receive Medal Of Freedom

Washington -- AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph is one of 30 Americans to receive the highest civilian honor the President of the United States can bestow -- the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

President Johnson announced the selection of Randolph and the 29 other winners, including John L. Lewis, president emeritus of the United Mine Workers, as an expression of the nation's gratitude to the men and women whose "creative talents and demonstrated excellence" have had "a broad impact on the lives of their fellow citizens."

The national honors program was created by Pres. Kennedy in February 1963 to single out those who have made "exceptionally meritorious contributions to the security or the national interest of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors."

The White House statement on the winners noted that Randolph "for many years has been in the vanguard of his people's fight against discrimination in industry, in organized labor and in the armed services."

Randolph, 75, is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. He was the chief founder of the union and has been

its president since it was formed in 1925. He was a vice president of the former AFL and became a vice president of the AFL-CIO at merger in December 1955.

Lewis, 84, was president of the UMW from 1920 to 1960 and the first president of the former CIO.

In announcing the 1964 Medal of Freedom winners, the President said "these individuals add distinction to this high award. Each person we



AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph was one of thirty distinguished Americans named by Pres. Johnson to receive Presidential Medals of Freedom.

honor has previously honored his fellow man by setting himself a standard of excellence only he was able to achieve. Collectively they have made man's world safe, his physical body more durable, his mind broader, his leisure more delightful, his standard of living higher and his dignity important. They are creators; we are the beneficiaries."

Mississippi's own Leontyne Price of Laurel was one of five women and 25 men receiving the medals.

Freedom Schools...

(Continued from Page 2)

another two in surrounding rural areas of Madison County, where another five schools are planned.

More than 165 MSP volunteers are serving as teachers in the program. This group includes about 10 professional teachers and a handful of college professors.

When a 16-man team arrived to open a freedom school in Harmony, a Negro community near Corthage, the local Negro population turned out in masses and applauded their arrival. When local white officials posted a "no trespassing" sign on the abandoned buildings where pickup trucks to move the books and facilities to a church and private homes, where 70 students now receive instruction.

Cross burning and tack-strewing in the Negro community likewise failed to stop the project. If anything, it increased the local residents determination to secure the opportunity for their children, Lynd said.

Freedom schools are designed to provide high school-age students with a strong basic educational program in such subjects as English, science, and mathematics. They also foster the development of future Negro leaders through courses in Negro history and are designed to broaden individual horizons in such fields as music and the creative arts.

The Mississippi Summer Caravan of Music--- a group of 40 folksingers and other performers--- and the Free Southern Theatre, a touring dramatic group, both will play the freedom school "circuit" extensively.

Location of the schools is as follows: Vicksburg, Madison County (3) Meridian, Greenville, Greenwood, Canton (3), Hattiesburg (5), Bolivar County, Moss Point, Clarksdale (4), Laurel, Holmes County (3), Gulfport (3), Ruleville, Holly Springs, Harmony, and Biloxi.

Each school will select two student delegates for a statewide freedom school convention planned the weekend of Aug. 1 in Meridian. Proposals developed there will be presented at the state convention of the Freedom Democratic Party in Jackson the following weekend.

Free Press

"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

Editorial Page

For...Good Government • Higher Living Standards • Better Educational Opportunities • Social Justice...in Mississippi

H. J. Kirksey.....Editor.

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DISTRESS IN MISSISSIPPI

Closet Bursting Over with Skeletons

Two Negro churches in or near Raleigh, Mississippi, a little town of some 600 men, women and children, were burned Monday, July 6. Not one little whisper came out of the little "God fearing" community.

It was three full days later when a man, who requested that his name not be disclosed, called the NAACP office in Jackson about the incident. The county sheriff and town "law" would have to be the worlds poorest law enforcement officers not to have heard of the incidents shortly after they occurred.

The Raleigh church burnings by some "God fearing" person or persons is no more nor less important than the rapidly mounting number of charred churches over the state -- two were burned yesterday near Natchez. What is important is the naked fear which grips the inhabitants of that little community. What is more important, the people of little Raleigh are no less brave nor more fearful than black and white people all over the "sovereign" state.

Why didn't the people of Raleigh "go to the law" about the incidents? Experience is often a bitter teacher. The number of Negroes in Mississippi whose broken bodies are painful reminders of Mississippi law, the untold number of eternally "silenced" and missing Negroes who have had the gall to complain to "the law" stand as proof positive that "humane" and "just" have no meaning in the state of the "wonderful" southern tradition.

A letter to the editor from a white subscriber of FREE PRESS, reminded the editor that sleeping dogs are sometime best left to sleep, that after all the mutilation-burning-at-the-stake of a man and wife in Doddsville for the alleged killing a white planter occurred 60 years ago.

The unfortunate truth about Mississippi is that its people still live in the past. In publishing the gruesome act in which a thousand blood thirsty Mississippians gleefully took part, Free Press sought to provide understanding as to why the three civil rights workers were missing in Neshoba County and why bodies of Negroes are regularly pulled from Mississippi streams.

To most, the past is a protective beacon lighting the

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FREEDOM VIEWS

By



Aaron E. Henry

The silence of the church in the cause of freedom.

A very unpleasant question to answer in the freedom movement, is, "What are the churches of Mississippi doing to aid the cause of human dignity and human brotherhood"? It is hard to have to admit that the entertainment world, the sports world and many times even the underworld is doing more to express an attitude of human brotherhood than God's church in Mississippi.

Many Negro ministers of the churches in the state have made their witness in this cause of freedom, not nearly enough have, however, we cannot ask for more than was given by the late Rev. Theodore Trammell of the Haven Methodist Church in Clarksdale; God bless the dust to which he has returned. The contributions of men like Rev. Merrill W. Lindsey, Rev. R. L. T. Smith, Rev. Aaron Johnson, Rev. C. E. Cameron, Rev. Allan Johnson, Rev. G. R. Haughton, Rev. J. F. Fredmon, and a few other Negro ministers have been so great that some have gotten the impression that the Negro ministers in Mississippi are really with the freedom movement. This is true only to a degree and a very small degree.

On the other side of the coin in the white community the contribution in the cause of freedom of men like Rev. Duncan Grey, Jr., Father Law, Rev. Wofford Smith, Rev. Edwin Smith, Rev. Blanton Doggett, Rev. Garland Holloman, Father Nathaniel, Father Daniel, Father Diamond, and Rev. Donald Thompson represent a new breed in Christian leadership. That can be effective if they them-

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MR. COPEMAN SAYS ...

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17

One Man, One Vote

No Vote, No Representation

No man is good enough to govern another without consent of the governed.

Back in the days of legal slavery, southern politicians rammed into law a measure enabling slave states to count slaves as one-fifth human for the purpose of increasing southern representation in the Congress.

The value of that representation to Negro slaves was just about what non-voting Negroes are providing for themselves today.

Political parties are recognized by law as official instruments for selection of candidate for public office, informing the public as to the qualifications of such candidates, and conducting election campaigns.

Under a single party system, the people can be largely ignored. From a political control point of view, the fewer the votes, the easier the control and more complete the domination and exploitation. Such has been the south's fate.

Considering the century old customs of excluding the Negro from political involvement as an informed voter, it is highly improbable that civil rights organizations will be able to effectively overcome the "built-in" opposition from the people they seek to help.

The well entrenched and legally recognized political parties could do a much more effective and quicker job if it became expedient or necessary for them to do so. Since they control those already in office, legal barrier to voter registration could be quickly removed. They are also much better organized and better financed to promote voter registration effectively.

When representation in the congress is determined by the number of registered voters rather than population, political parties in the south will cause all voting barriers to be dropped and the hushes will be thoroughly beaten for potential voters - black, red, tan, white, yellow and all between.

Key Provisions of New Civil Rights Act

As Summarized By AFL-CIO News

Job Discrimination

Background: Negroes have been barred from jobs solely because of their race. Other minority groups have also suffered from job discrimination, although to a lesser degree. Some progress has been made—through fair employment laws enacted by 25 northern states, through presidential orders barring discrimination by federal contractors, through efforts by the trade union movement to clean up pockets of discrimination. But there has been growing realization that federal legislation is necessary to overcome the effects of generations of prejudice.

New Law: Employers, employment agencies and unions are barred from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex, effective one year after the Civil Rights Act is signed. At that time, the law will cover all employment agencies and union hiring halls, employers with 100 or more employees and unions with 100 or more members in industries affecting interstate commerce. The following year, minimum coverage drops to 75 employees or members, a year later to 50, and thereafter to 25 or more.

In addition to barring discriminatory hiring practices, the new law prohibits discrimination in pay or other benefits. It prohibits segregation or classification of employees in a way which deprives any group of employment opportunities.

Unions may not discriminate in membership or job referral or segregate members by race. All apprenticeship and training programs must be free of discrimination, whether operated by employers, unions or jointly.

Help wanted advertisements or other job notices may not list race, color, religion, sex or national origin unless these are bona fide job qualifications.

No employer, employment agency or union may retaliate against employees or applicants for employment because they have challenged discriminatory employment practices.

Among the groups exempted from coverage are public employees. Federal employees, however, are protected from discrimination by a presidential executive order.

It is clearly stated that the new law does not require racial or religious quotas or "balancing" in employment, union membership or training programs. Neither does it interfere with seniority or merit systems, or the setting of different standards of pay, or the giving of professionally developed ability tests, so long as such actions or programs were without intent to discriminate.

A bipartisan five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is established by the bill, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission can be appointed immediately, even though the balance of the employment section of the bill does not take effect for a year.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may—but is not required to—cede jurisdiction to states or cities with enforceable fair employment laws. In such cases, complaints would be handled under existing state or local procedures.

Where jurisdiction has not been ceded, an elaborate procedure for investigating and adjudicating complaints is established with this important proviso:

The Attorney General may bypass all prescribed waiting periods and intermediate steps and file an immediate court suit when he has reasonable cause to believe that there is "a pattern or practice of resistance" to the law. He may obtain a three-judge federal court to hear the case promptly.

For other cases, the procedure is as follows:

1. State or local fair employment commissions are given 60 days to handle complaints before application can be made to the federal commission. During the first year of a state or local law, the time is extended to 120 days.

2. After that time period, or immediately if there is no applicable state or local law, either the aggrieved individual or one of the members of the federal commission may file a written charge with the EEOC.

3. The federal agency then has 30 days to attempt to settle the dispute through informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion, with the right to extend this period another 30 days if circumstances warrant.

4. If the EEOC is unable to secure voluntary compliance, the aggrieved individual may then file a suit in federal district court. The court may at its discretion appoint an attorney to represent the complainant without cost to him. It may also permit the Attorney General to intervene if he certifies the case is of general public importance.

5. If the court finds there has been intentional unlawful discrimination, it may enjoin the defendant from engaging in the unlawful practice and order hiring or reinstatement of the employee with or without back pay (payable by the employer, union or employment agency responsible for the practice).

6. If a court order is disregarded, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission can commence legal action to enforce the order, subject to appeal.

Public Accommodations

Background: Most of the sit-ins and other demonstrations against segregation have been aimed at restaurants, stores, theaters and hotels which discriminate against Negroes. The Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional discrimination in tax-supported facilities or segregation required or enforced by law. Otherwise discrimination by privately owned establishments is presently banned only where prohibited by state or local laws. The question was whether establishments serving the public were free to "choose their customers" to the extent of imposing indignity and humiliation on persons with different skin coloring or religion.

New Law: Discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin is prohibited in:

- Hotels, motels or other lodgings, except for owner-occupied rooming houses with less than six rooms for rent.

- Public eating places, including restaurants, cafeterias, lunch counters, soda fountains.

- Movie and legitimate theaters, concert halls, sports arenas and stadiums.

Establishments not specifically included, such as barber shops, bowling alleys and retail stores, are included if they are located in or attached to a covered establishment (for example, a store containing a lunch counter or a barber shop in a hotel).

The attorney general is authorized to seek a civil injunction to prohibit a "pattern or practice" of illegal discrimination, and may request a three-judge court to hear the case.

An individual denied his rights may sue for an injunction. The court may, at its discretion, permit the attorney general to intervene in the private suit. The court may also appoint an attorney to represent the complainant.

States and communities with their own laws against racial discrimination are given 30 days to handle complaints before an individual may file a federal suit. Federal courts may provide a further extension of time for the state agency to complete action.

In jurisdictions without such laws, the federal court may refer complaints to the newly established Community Relations Service for 60 days, extendable to 120 days if there is a reasonable chance of obtaining voluntary compliance.

The waiting periods do not apply to suits brought by the Attorney General, and courts are directed to expedite such cases.

School Desegregation

Background: Ten years after the Supreme Court's historic decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional, the pattern of compliance remains spotty, with many deep South areas having resisted even token desegregation.

New Law: The Attorney General is authorized to file suit for desegregation of public schools and colleges if he receives a signed complaint, believes the complaint has merit, and certifies that the aggrieved individuals are unable to initiate and maintain legal proceedings. The

suit may be filed only after he has notified the local school board or college authority of the complaint and given them a reasonable time to take corrective action.

It is specified that this law does not authorize any U.S. officials or courts to issue any order seeking to achieve racial balances in schools by transporting children from one school to another. It also makes clear that there is no prohibition to classification and assignment of students for reasons other than race, religion, color or national origin.

The U.S. Office of Education is authorized to provide technical assistance and make financial grants to help local school systems prepare for desegregation and train school personnel to deal with desegregation problems.

Voting Rights

Background: Experience showed the need to strengthen the voting rights provisions of the 1957 and 1960 civil rights laws. In parts of the South, registrars used technicalities and subterfuges to disqualify Negro applicants. Court proceedings were often subject to long delays.

New Law: In elections for federal office, registrars may not apply different standards to Negro and white applicants. Safeguards are established to assure the fairness of literacy tests. Minor, irrelevant errors on voting applications may not be used to disqualify applicants. A person who has completed the sixth grade in an English-speaking school is presumed literate, subject to evidence to the contrary.

Courts are directed to expedite voting cases. If the Attorney General brings a suit charging a pattern of discrimination, either he or the defendant may have the case heard by a three-judge federal court, whose decision can be appealed only to the Supreme Court.

Public Facilities

Background: The Supreme Court has consistently ruled that facilities owned or operated by a city, county or state, must be open to all persons without regard to race. Nevertheless a Negro turned away from a public library, park or swimming pool has an often-lengthy and costly legal battle to get a court order upholding his rights.

New Law: The Attorney General may bring a suit to desegregate public facilities. Previously he could only file a "friend of the court" brief and the burden of the suit would rest on the complaining party.

In order to file a suit, the Attorney General must certify that the aggrieved individual is unable to initiate legal action because he is too poor, or because he can't obtain a lawyer or faces a risk of personal injury or economic retaliation.

Federal Funds

Background: Many programs financed wholly or in part by federal funds are administered by state or local agencies with little or no direct federal control. Federal funds have in the past gone to segregated schools, colleges, hospitals and training programs.

New Law: This title of the bill enunciates the constitutional principle that no person may be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal funds. It directs federal agencies to issue non-discrimination rules and regulations for all programs receiving federal assistance. These agencies are authorized to enforce their rules by cutting off funds after hearings and after 30 days notice to appropriate congressional committees. Withholding of funds is subject to judicial review.

Other Key Provisions

- The life of the Civil Rights Commission is extended for four years. It is given additional authority to serve as a national clearinghouse on civil rights and to investigate vote fraud cases.

- There is established in the Dept. of Commerce a new Community Relations Service authorized to seek a voluntary solution of community problems arising out

(Continued on Page 8)

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(Continued from Page 4)

selves believe in the God that they preach about. A big step forward from only a year ago when 26 young white ministers of the Methodist Church spoke out against the riot at the University of Mississippi. So much pressure was brought to bear against these young ministers that everyone of them lost their pulpits and the Bishop of the Methodist Church of Mississippi didn't raise his finger to save them. This same body of the Methodist Church conducted itself so against the Rev. Edwin King a young white Methodist minister that he was forced from affiliation with the body and has been able to remain a Methodist minister in the Methodist Church only because the south Mississippi conference of the Methodist Church under Bishop Charles F. Golden, gave him the opportunity to remain a Methodist minister by coming in with them. This might not be saying that Negro Christians are more Christian than their fellow white Christians, but it is food for thought and ammunition for conversation.

The most recent action taken by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians of the state of Mississippi is trying to cut off funds to the National Council of churches. This is because the National Council of Churches has made its witness for the cause of Christian brotherhood here in the state of Mississippi. A Presbyterian minister was overheard discussing the 'Civil Rights Bill soon to be passed and signed by the President, if we keep on giving in to the Negro their next request will be that the "Status of Liberty, be recast to resemble Aunt Jemima".

The average white Catholic is just another member of the white citizens council, the Ku Klux Klan, or the Association for the Preservation of the What Race.

The Jewish Rabbi in Clarksdale Miss. is reported to be high up on the list of those most admired by the John Birch Society.

With this kind of action, rather inaction by the Christian - Judea population of Mississippi, we can understand the thundering silence of the church in the presence of the many acts of violence that

have been directed against Negroes and is being continually directed against Negroes. Not a single word of concern has come out of any white religious body in the state of Mississippi pertaining to the fate of Mickey Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney. These three young men represented the three great religious bodies of this country, one a Christian, one a Catholic, and one a Jew.

Compare the reaction to this tragedy with the Civil Rights Forces involved as here these three young men represented three of the great organizations involved in the state of Mississippi this summer, one from NAACP, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one from CORE, Congress of Racial Equality, and one from SNCC, Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee. The NAACP turned out its annual convention in protest over the tragedy. The executive secretaries of both CORE and SNCC are in the state and have made themselves available to participate in the search and place their physical bodies in the area where violence is most rampant. The NAACP is sending seven to ten members of its national board of directors to Mississippi to be here a week beginning July 5th to indicate the concern of the NAACP in this situation. Yet the loudest noise we hear is the THUNDERING SILENCE OF GOD'S CHURCH IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

JSC To Increase Tuition

President Jacob L. Reddix of Jackson State College has announced a \$10.00 quarterly increase in fees at the 87-year-old institution during the 1964-65 school year. Fees were advanced 15.38% from \$65.00 to \$75.00 per quarter or \$225.00 for the academic year, according to President Reddix's announcement. Other expense items such as room and board and out-of-state tuition remains unchanged. Room and board is \$53.00 for each four-week period or \$465.58 for the year. Freshmen and transfer students report for orientation Tues-

Asks U. S. To Mark Site Of First Negro Newspaper

Yonkers, New York -- The U. S. Government, through the National Park Service was this week requested by Educational Heritage, Inc. a Yonkers, New York publishing firm, to place a historical marker at the site where the first Negro newspaper, Freedom Journal was published in 1827.

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Heritage, Vice President, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, asked that the Varick Street, Manhattan be given government recognition in tribute to its "significance in the development of the total American experience."

Rev. Walker, former Executive Assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. observed in his letter to Mr. Udall that the Negro press and its ally the Negro church had been a major force in shaping the Nation's destiny. Both institutions, he wrote have traditionally taken a leadership role wherever Negroes have made any measurable social gains. Recognition of this kind would become "an effective catalyst in broadening America's knowledge about America," he concluded. The request to the Interior Departmental head, came as part of Mr. Walker's suggestion to the National Park Service that the proposed Ellis Island, New York, cultural site, include adequate and well planned recognition of the Negroes to America's heritage. Hitting at what he termed the "cultural black-out," now imposed on Negroes, the publishing executive-clergyman, expressed the hope that accurate portrayal in Americas history texts was essential in lifting a curtain of "historical untruths."

day, September 15. Students in this category pay the full amount of \$53.00 room and board at the time of registration. Upperclassmen will register September 21 and 22. They will pay \$39.75 for room and board the first month. The ninth room and board period is a short one and is set at \$41.58. Classes will begin September 23.

\$Millions For Outstanding Negro Students

A \$7 million Ford Foundation grant to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation for scholarships for outstanding Negro high school students was announced today (Sunday, July 12) by Henry T. Heald, president of the Ford Foundation.

The five-year grant will finance 200 college scholarship awards a year and meet the administrative costs of conducting the annual nationwide competition.

The awards, to be known as National Achievement Scholarships, will cover the four years of college. The first National Achievement Scholars will be named in the spring of 1965.

Any financial support from other sources will be used entirely for additional scholarships, since the administrative expenses of the program are underwritten by the Ford Foundation grant.

"This new program seeks to draw attention to a large group of talented Negro young people in every part of the country," Mr. Heald said.

"It seeks also to motivate Negro boys and girls at lower grade-school levels to prepare for college and to encourage secondary schools to strengthen their academic programs and raise the educational goals of their Negro students."

John M. Stalnaker, president of NMSC, said the first competition will be launched next October and will use assessment materials developed by the research staff of NMSC.

The amount of each National Achievement Scholarship award will be based on a year, or \$1000 for the four years of college, to a maximum of \$1500 a year, or \$6000 for the four years. The cost of attending the college selected by a winner and the ability of the student and his family to meet the cost will both be considered in determining the amount of his award.

"The National Achievement Scholarship Pro-

gram will identify and give public recognition to Negro high school students whose record of achievement has demonstrated their potential for future accomplishment," Mr. Stalnaker stated.

"It will place a spotlight on able young people who, by their attainments in secondary school, have shown their ability to succeed in college and after college. These outstanding students will be examples to younger students at all grade levels, encouraging them to strive toward high academic achievement."

So that National Achievement scholars will be representative of academically talented Negro students in all areas of the nation, the selection of both the Finalists and the winners will be made in proportion to the Negro population in four geographical regions.

A National Achievement Scholar will select the accredited college of his choice and be responsible for admission and similar arrangements. He will also choose his field of study. The only requirement is that the curriculum must lead to one of the usual baccalaureate degrees.

A student's eligibility to participate in the program will be established through nomination by the school he attends. These nominations will be invited next October. They will call for information about the student's rank in class, grades and test scores, achievements outside the classroom, and the like. Subsequently each nominee will receive a booklet explaining the program and a form requesting additional information.

Cassius Clay Wife Hunting

CAIRO --World Heavyweight Boxing Champion Cassius Clay spent part of his visit to Egypt searching for a "suitable Egyptian girl" to marry, a member of his entourage said last week.

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Singers Open Miss. Freedom School

Vicksburg, Mississippi - SNCC's Freedom Singers and the first group of entertainers from the "Mississippi Caravan of Music," helped open a Freedom School here last weekend.

The Music Caravan entertainers are part of a group of 40 folk singers and musicians who will boost the cultural program of Freedom Schools throughout the summer.

Noted performers Harry Belafonte and Pete Seeger are among those slated to take part in the traveling music program.

They will tour the state teaching music workshops during the day and performing at night.

"In this way we hope to bring music and cultural opportunity to Mississippi Negroes who are denied access to entertainment in Mississippi's segregated way of life,"

SNCC's Freedom Singers--a quartet of SNCC workers--were first formed in 1962 and have toured colleges across the nation and more than 30 major cities in the North.

Ruling Bans

All-White Jury

Atlanta, Ga. - - Jack Greenberg, NAACP Legal Defense Fund director-counsel, this week hailed a Georgia Court of Appeals ruling that reversed the assault conviction of white civil rights worker Ralph Allen.

The court said systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries violates the rights of Negro and white defendants.

If we command our wealth, we shall be rich and free; if our wealth commands us, we are poor indeed.

-Edmund Burke.

Fame is what you have taken, character is what you give. When to this truth you awaken, then you begin to live.

Bayard Taylor.

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Special Report by George Kays

To be able to register to vote in Mississippi (if your skin is even slightly on the ebony side), it is advisable to have a doctorate degree in political science or a law degree (preferably fortified by a license to practice in the state).

On the other hand, if you are classifiable as white by the visual test used to determine race (it would help to have a paid-up white citizen council membership card), you may qualify as a Registrar of voters if you have proved ability to sign your name and differentiate between white and black (folks that is).

As one of the 82 Voter Registrars (circuit clerk -- sometimes pronounced "circus kluck"), yawl can (using your best legal

judgment) determine who can vote. Remember, it's entirely up to your judgment. You can make him a voting citizen or just another physician who can't understand our constitution.

Of course, if you can prove that you have successfully finished third grade in a bonified accredited Mississippi school, you may want to get in a little legal practice.

You may run for a justice of the peace office. As such, your job will involve interpretation of our law. If you fail to get enough votes, you can always take a job as a law enforcement officer providing you have the ability to differentiate between legal bootleggers and UN-legal ones.

volunteers and those Negroes who are cooperating with them are to be protected."

On June 15 Congressman Ryan and 13 other Congressmen in a letter to the Attorney General asking that federal marshals be sent to Mississippi warned of impending violence in that state. Their prediction became tragically true with the disappearance of three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

On Monday, July 6 after a three day tour of Mississippi, Congressman Ryan again warned that without federal protection the lives of American Citizens in Mississippi would be in grave danger and requested federal marshals be sent to Mississippi. Within 36 hours this prediction has been proven true.

In his telegrams Ryan stated "Once again I renew my urgent request that the federal government insure that at least one federal marshal or other federal agent be stationed at every county court house during registration hours, and that marshals or agents be sent to every headquarters for civil rights workers in Mississippi." Congressman Ryan again warned "Unless this is done further violence with great danger of loss of life is inevitable."

Federal Program For Mississippi

Memphis-- A five-point program of Federal intervention in the Mississippi crisis has been proposed by the seven-man Mississippi Investigation Committee of the NAACP Board of Directors.

The program, announced at a news conference in the airport here, July 9, marked the conclusion of the committee's four-day tour of Mississippi during which members of the group investigated conditions in the state and succeeded in integrating several hotels and restaurants under provisions of the new Civil Rights Act of 1964. The group recommended to the President and the Congress of the United States:

1. That the Federal government take over the administration of the State of Mississippi under provisions of Article IV, Section 4 of the U. S. Con-

Distress in Miss...

(Continued from Page 4)

way, but in Mississippi it is a glory to be relived each day...many Mississippians are still in the trenches waiting for a chance to ambush Grant and Sherman.

Church burning, beatings, false arrests, bodies floating in the rivers and missing persons who never return describe but a few considerations involved in the terrible price Negroes pay for "good race relations" in Mississippi. The only difference between today and yesteryears is that the nation is getting its first "belly-full" of Mississippi as Negroes have known it for centuries.

Murder of Negroes and "agitating whites" in Mississippi is a way of life. There are no records of meaningful punishments, for as in the sensational Till murder case, admission of guilt does deter acquittal.

It will take a long long time for the "die hard" Mississippi whites to get the idea that killing Negroes is a punishable crime because it will take an even longer time for the people - law officers, the courts and the politicians to - adjust.

Key Provisions...

(Continued from Page 5)

of discrimination.

● Under existing law, civil rights cases involving a denial of equal protection of the law may be remanded to state courts by a federal district judge whose action is not subject to appeal. Such a decision may now be appealed to higher federal courts. The Attorney General is also given authority to intervene in private suits involving equal protection of the law.

● The Census Bureau is directed to gather voting statistics based on race, color and national origin in areas recommended by the Civil Rights Commission and on a nationwide basis in connection with the 1970 census. Such information could presumably be used as a basis for reducing representation in the House, under the 14th Amendment, for states which deny the equal right to vote.

● In any criminal contempt case arising under the Act, except voting rights cases, defendants are entitled to a jury trial on demand, with a limit on sentences of six months in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

Voting cases continue to be governed by a 1957 law limiting the penalty a judge may impose without a jury trial.

stitution;

2. That the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights immediately start hearings in Mississippi on the breakdown of law and order and deprivation of the basic civil rights of Negro citizens;

3. That the Department of Justice act promptly on the many complaints of civil rights violations submitted to that Department;

4. That Federal funds be immediately withdrawn from all institutions and agencies in Mississippi which now receive such funds; and

5. That the government dispatch to Mississippi a sufficient number of Federal representatives -- FBI agents, marshals and others -- to protect the safety and lives of potential victims of the state's racism.

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RABBI ARTHUR LELYVELD

Congressman Asks Federal Protection In Mississippi

Today Congressman William F. Ryan (D-LNY) sent telegrams to the President and the Attorney General in which he cited this morning's bombing of a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Freedom House in McComb Mississippi, in which 10 persons were sleeping, as "further evidence of the imperative need for federal protection for civil rights workers in Mississippi." The New York Congressman in his telegrams pointed out that when he was in McComb

Mississippi on July 5 the Chief of Police of McComb personally assured him that the local police would give full protection to the civil rights workers in McComb all of whom were living in the house which was bombed. Ryan told the President and the Attorney General "Recent events, however, have shown that Mississippi law enforcement agents will not provide protection for civil rights workers." Ryan went on to state, "The Federal Government must step in if the lives of the summer