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of citizens
qualified to vote
measures a state's
leadership quality

MISSISSIPPI Free Press

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"The Truth Shall Make You Free"

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FREEDOM DEMOCRATS STATE CONVENTION READY



SITE OF FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY STATE CONVENTION. The Masonic Temple with its stage glowing under TV camera lights during the Martin Luther King night at the Temple recently will be the scene of the Freedom Democratic Party's State Convention Thursday, August 6.

COFO WIRE REPORTS Incident Log

- Special Report -

By COFO Summer Volunteer
Communication Reporters

July 21: Lexington. Robert Garofolo, 19, white of East Haven, Conn., assaulted by white man who hit him in the face and body with fists as Garofolo waited outside the courthouse for voter registration workers.

Natchez. Within 45 minutes of their arrival three Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee workers were arrested and charged with a traffic violation. Charles McDew, former SNCC chairman, said the police chief told him Natchez police knew

of their movements "every minute of the day."

Greenwood. Windows of three Negro cafes and windows of car of summer volunteer broken.

July 22: Greenwood. A airplane flew over the Rev. Martin Luther King Freedom Registration rally and dropped Ku Klux

(Continued on Page 3)

Party Suicide

New Freedom Democrats Force Lily Whites' Recess

Government Officials Taboo Seggie Audiences

Washington, D. C. - A six-month campaign by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to prevent government officials and others from appearing before segregated audiences in Mississippi has scored a major success.

White House Special Counsel Lee White circulated a memo this week ordering officials of all Federal agencies and departments to refrain from making speeches before racially segregated audiences.

State Demo Fears Challenge 'Gold-wallace-crats' Likely

The state democrats held their state convention here in Jackson's Municipal Coliseum in an atmosphere of solid confusion. The state party's inaction and indecision was viewed variously by civil rights leaders. Many, wise to the ways of southern politicians, saw the action as simply characteristic. Others saw the old line of demos' action as preparation for their funeral as life in the national party seems about to end. The national party unfaithfuls, they say, are finally being caught-up in their own webs.

Being caught in a web is considerably more than a mere expression. Southern democrats historically ultra right wing, have never given more than token support to the

National Democratic Party's candidates and even less support to the party's platforms for several decades. In fact, many southern state democratic parties have openly repudiated the national party platforms and candidates. In the congress, southerners (all democrats) have always been solidly aligned with republicans on foreign policy and domestic affairs in the realm of economics.

In a very real sense, Mississippi democrats who take considerable pride in out right winging all other right wings are caught way out on a left wingers limb that stands a very good chance of being sawed off the national party's tree at the Atlantic City convention on August 24.

After rewording and reaffirming resolutions made at their first state convention in 1875, the state demos recessed until after the National Democratic Party Convention. For various stated reasons many prominent members of the state group have withdrawn from the state delegation or refused nominations. In prior years, southern democrats have openly flouted the national party, before, during and after the conventions. Yet their right to be a part

(Continued on Page 2)

CR LAW GIVING CITY NEW LOOK



Shortly after the civil rights measure became law, Negro children began playing in this play park (equipped with wading pool). After a few days, the white children returned to the park and started playing intergration style in complete harmony. This was too much for the police corps, that kept a steady watch. The park was declared "inadequate" and the fence you see was quickly thrown up around the now wasted public facility.

SUES WALLACE FOR 200 GRAND

Montgomery, Ala. -- A white Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) field secretary has filed a suit in federal court seeking \$200,000 in damages against Alabama Governor George Wallace.

Also named in the suit, filed July 23 by SNCC staff member Robert Zellner, are Alabama Public Safety Director Al Lingo, Cir-

cuit Judge William Thetford, former Deputy Solicitor Maury Smith, Montgomery City Recorder D. Eugene Loe, Detective Jack Snows and state investigator Willie Painter.

In his suit, Zellner charges them with false arrest and malicious prosecution. He was arrested January 8, 1963 on "va-

grancy" charges, while visiting the campus of Huntingdon College, his alma mater. Zellner said in his suit he was visiting "old friends and acquaintances" on the college campus when Painter and Lingo pulled up and placed him under arrest.

He was charged with "vagrancy" and sentenced

(Continued on Page 3)

Hi Yawl

by PROF. GEO. KAYE

Did yawl see the remedy for Harlem riots editorialized in a local daily? Takes you back to the Ole Jeff Davis days in which period most of our segregationist brothers (blood in many cases) are still living. It reeks of frontier thinking that made early Americans great.

The editorial, aimed at liberals in general and civil rights organizations in particular, proposed that Harlemites take their

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FREEDOM DEMOCRATS CHALLENGE OLD ORDER POLITICS

- SPECIAL REPORT -

By the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Staff

In mid-1963, Negro registration stood at roughly 3 percent of all registered voters in Mississippi and fewer than 6 percent of all eligible Negroes in the state. No dramatic progress in voter registration was going to be made until the Federal Government would enforce with vigor the U. S. Constitution in Mississippi.

Attempts at regular registration would continue, however a dramatic program was needed that would offer an opportunity for political education to the Mississippi Negro and at the same time engage the interest of the whole country. This program was the Freedom Vote Campaign for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in November of 1963. Dr. Aaron Henry ran for Governor and Rev. Ed King ran for Lieutenant Governor. Over 80,000 Negroes cast votes in this election, proving that they were eager for political activity, and they they wanted to register and vote.

By May of 1964 Freedom Candidates were readying themselves for a campaign for national office in the Democratic Primary of June 2. Mrs. Victoria Gray of Hattiesburg ran for the U. S. Senate against Senator John Stennis.

Rev. John Cameron, also of Hattiesburg, ran for District against Congressman William Colmer.

Mr. James Houston of Vicksburg ran for Congress from the 3rd Congressional District against Congressman John Bell Williams.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville ran for Congress from the 2nd District against Congressman James Whitten.

All the Freedom Candidates lost. The final vote was Senator Stennis 173,774 to Mrs. Gray 4,703;

Representative Colmer 30,398 to Rev. Cameron 883; Representative Williams 37,701 to Mr. Houston 1,259; and Representative Whitten 35,218 to Mrs. Hamer 621.

A New Political Party

By spring of 1964 the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was set up. A temporary State Executive Committee was formed with Dr. Aaron Henry as Chairman. This Temporary Committee had the job of putting together a party that could meet in a state convention in Jackson in August after holding precinct and county and district meetings. At this state convention on August 6, a permanent executive committee will be elected. This permanent executive committee will serve for 4 years.

The organizing effort of the Freedom Democratic Party has two main parts. One is the Freedom Registration Drive. The other is the holding of precinct and county conventions, Congressional District caucuses, and a state convention, for the purpose of electing the party officials.

The Freedom Registration campaign is meant to provide membership for the party by giving the citizens of Mississippi who have been denied the right to vote a chance to prove that they are interested in politics. By filling out a Freedom Registration form, an individual becomes a member of the Freedom Democratic Party, which

makes him eligible to participate in the party meetings, the Freedom vote such as the one held last November, and all other Freedom Democratic Party affairs.

Under the direction of Chairman Aaron Henry and the Temporary Executive Committee, the Freedom Democratic Party has appointed registrars in many of the counties of the state. To assist these registrars, a number of deputy registrars have also been appointed. These appointees, aided by the COFO Staff and summer volunteers try to give everyone in the county an opportunity to fill out Freedom Registration forms. They do this by house to house canvassing, by passing out forms at mass meetings, by standing outside churches on Sundays, by placing forms in stores and other public buildings, and by keeping forms available at all project offices.

Freedom Registration

Completed Freedom registration forms are sent immediately to Jackson, where they are kept locked up so that the names of the registered voters do not fall into the hands of people who might try to punish them for signing. The forms will then be taken to Atlantic City to demonstrate to the National Democratic Convention how much popular support the Freedom Democrats have.

Once a person has signed a Freedom Form, he is eligible to take part in the second part of the drive. This is the series of meetings held to select the party's leaders. Here the Freedom Democratic Party essentially follows the laws of Mississippi

which prescribe what a party must do. First there are precinct meetings. Precincts are the basic unit of organization, contain a few hundred voters each. All the Freedom Registered people in the county are entitled to come to the precinct meetings to elect delegates to a county convention. At the county convention, delegates from every precinct in the county meet to elect delegates to two other meetings. These are the Congressional District caucuses and the state Convention. (The same people are delegates to each of these meetings.) The Congressional District caucus brings together delegates from each of the five Congressional districts in the state. At this meeting the delegates elect the following officers:

1. Six people to go to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. (The National Convention of the party meets every four years to nominate a Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidate.) Each district picks four delegates who have one-half vote each, and two alternates who go along in case the delegates cannot cast their votes for some reason.

2. One presidential elector. Mississippi has seven electoral votes to cast in the presidential election in November. Each party in the state designates a set of electors to go on the ballot pledged to vote for their party's candidates.

3. Three members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic State Executive Committee.

FDP State Convention

Shortly after the five district caucuses, the delegates from every county meet in a state convention, which is being held this year on August 6 in the Masonic Temple in Jackson. The state convention elects the rest of the convention delegates (there is a total of 68 delegates and alternates), two more presidential electors, and a National Committeeman and Committeewoman who represent the state on the Democratic National Committee, the body that directs party policy between national conventions. At the state convention also the fifteen members of the state executive commit-

tee (three from each Congressional district) elect a state party chairman.

The five Congressional caucuses will take place at 1:00 P.M. this Sunday, August 2. The State Convention will begin at 1:00 P.M. on August 6 at the

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New Freedom Demos...

(Continued from Page 1)

of the national party and take part in the conventions was never in serious jeopardy. This time things are different. The state democrats may not be seated. In fact, several state parties have already announced their aim to replace the old order with a delegation from the newly organized Freedom Democratic Party in the state. This is a very serious matter because considerably more than just being seated at a convention is involved.

OLE ABE

Mississippi democrats are still living in the 1870's ... they can't stomach the name of the party of the great emancipator, but they like its candidate, Barry Goldwater.

Through the practice of an old southern political custom, the state democratic convention recessed without officially declaring their intentions. This, they hope will be construed by northern, eastern and western delegations as meaning one or both of two possibilities; (1) If intergration is deemphasized, support is possible from the magnolia and other southern state delegations; (2) That open and vigorous support of the republican candidate will result from failure to seat the old order and tone down an almost certain strong civil rights platform.

AND MODERN MOSES

Failure of the state democrats to be seated at the National Democratic convention may mark the end of the old democratic order in Mississippi. They will have to isolate themselves in a new dixerat arrangement or learn to swallow the name of Lincoln. The more liberal may somehow adjust their pride and enter the new Freedom Democratic Party, but it is unlikely the true "old line southern demos" will be able to stomach either the new Bob Moses group or the party of Lincoln.

Freedom Registration Form

- (1) Write today's date: _____
- (2) Write your full name: _____
- (3) How old are you today: _____
- (4) Are you a United States citizen: _____
- (5) How long have you lived in Mississippi: _____
- (6) What county do you live in: _____
- (7) How long have you lived in that county: _____
- (8) What is your address now: _____
- (9) Are you a minister or the wife of a minister: _____

All of the statements above are true: _____

(signature of applicant)

(do not write below this line)

State of Mississippi, County of: _____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the above named _____

on this, the _____ day of _____, 196_____

COFO Wire...

(Continued from Page 1)

Klan leaflets.

Magnolia. Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist church found burned.**McComb.** Church across the street from Percy Quinn State Park found burned.**July 23: Durant.** White summer volunteer and Yale student Steve Bingham, 22, of Colchester, Conn., was attacked while canvassing.**July 24: Holly Springs.** A voter registration worker was arrested for disturbing the public peace on Freedom Day as he walked with potential Negro registrants to the courthouse steps. He was charged with "using profanity in front of more than two people" after he repeated over a two-way radio to his office the words of a policeman to him.**McComb.** Amite County's Rose Hill Church burned. It was five miles from the last two churches burned in the area.**Ruleville.** Rabbi Allen Levine of Rochester, NY and Summer Project volunteer, Jeff Thatcher, a Reed College student, were forcibly ejected from the office of Drew City Attorney where they had gone to attend a meeting of the parents of the children arrested July 15.**July 25: Greenwood.** A group of project workers were attacked three times while handing out Freedom Registration forms in a Negro business street. Police refused to act unless workers could tell them the assailant's name. A shot was fired into the home of Silas McGee who had been beaten when he went to a local movie theater. Three whites were arrested under the 1964 civil rights law.**Hattiesburg.** The home of two leaders of the Freedom Democratic Party was bombed and the porch and door burned by what was thought to be a "Molotov cocktail."**Clarksdale.** A bottle was thrown through the office window.**July 26: McComb.** Two bombs were thrown at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryant. Mrs. Bryant fired a shot at the car which made three passes at the house.**Batesville.** Tear gas was thrown at a home where three civil rights workers are staying.**Mileston.** A car was burned outside the home

of Mr. David Howard where summer volunteers Robin Geer and Don Hamer stay.

July 27: Canton. Five National Council of Churches ministers were trapped in their car for about two hours when they arrived in Canton. One car parked in front and one behind and neither would move. A crowd of whites gathered and carloads of Negroes drove up. Finally the car blocking the way moved.**Hi Yawl...**

(Continued from Page 1)

axes and saws to Central Park or along the Hudson and fell a batch of trees, slice them up nice like and proceed to tear away the slums of Harlem and replace them with nice clean cabins all painted up fresh like. Thus, the writer went on the say, Harlemites could occupy themselves, get rid of the slums, realize full employment and put an end to the riots all at the same time.

Can't yawl just picture those poor victims of southern heritage manning drawing boards, designing and building skyscraper apartments to the specifications of New York's building code?

It would probably come as a shock to that writer, but Harlem can be compared to the area of old Jackson with half the population of Mississippi crammed into it (over 1 million).

The editorial reminds Ole George of a long distance conversation he had with a man in Houston, Texas a few days ago. The Texan, who was seriously trying to help us solve our problems, recommended that we life ourselves up by the boot straps instead of letting "all them damn Yankee agitators come into the state and take-over." When reminded that boots are no longer generally worn in this neck of the woods and that even those that are worn no longer come equipped with pull-up straps, the dead serious (though he seemed a little tipsy) Texan accused Ole George of trying to be funny about a very critical matter.

Sue Wallace...

(Continued from Page 1)

to 30 days in jail. The charge was dropped when he appealed his conviction to the Circuit Court. Thetford, then circuit

Theater Group To Preview

On the week-end of July 31, an invited audience will enjoy a preview performance of the Free Southern Theater in Jackson.

The gala affair will be hosted by a group of Jackson's most prominent citizens, including Mr. Marshall Frazier of the YMCA and Mr. Cornelius Turner, (Mrs. Claree C. Harvey, Miss Mirtis Gregory and Mr. Bruce Payne.)

The featured entertainment of the evening will be the Negro history documentary play that is now enjoying a long and successful run off-Broadway in New York. "In White America", a compelling and honest drama, traces the life of Negroes in the United States from Slavery to the present time.

The Jackson premier of presentation of the play will be first of several performances of the Free Southern Theater in the state this summer. The group plans a three week tour that will take them to McComb, Vicksburg, Hattiesburg, Gulfport, Meridian, Greenwood, Greenville, Clarksdale and several other communities about the state. The summer tour will include many of the Mississippi Summer Freedom Schools.

Gilbert Moses and John O'Neal, two of the three young producers of the Free Southern Theater have announced plans for a long range program that will bring four or five live shows to each of these communities every year. The program has the backing of several outstanding national personalities including Steve Allen, James Bladwin, Harry Belafonte, Nat "King" Cole, Dorothy Dandridge, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Sidney Portier, Paul Newman, Langston Hughes, Robert Ryan and others. Ruhaul Scheckner, professor of theater and editor of the Tulane Drama Review is also a pro-

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solicitor, and Smith then prosecuted Zellner on charges of "false pretenses." He was charged with giving an \$85 check to a Montgomery pawnshop to purchase a camera when he didn't have enough money in his Atlanta bank to cover the check.

He was bound over to a county court and indicted by a grand jury. The case ended in a mistrial.

COFO "Youngsters" Makes Mississippi News Center U.S.A.

Creates Dynamic New Political Party

- SPECIAL REPORT -

By Council of Federated Organizations Correspondent

Freedom Registration was boosted last week by the visits to Jackson, Greenwood, Vicksburg, Meridian and Philadelphia of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. who in speeches at mass meetings urged those present to register in the Freedom Democratic Party. At the Jackson mass meeting 1,513 persons registered.

Want To Vote

Part of the job of the Freedom Registration Campaign is to show the state officials that thousands of Negroes would register to vote if they were allowed to do so. The campaign shows what the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) thinks are the only necessary requirements for voting. People do not have to be able to read and write in order to register on the Freedom Registration books. A sample registration form is printed elsewhere on this page. Registrars will fill out forms for those who cannot read and write and the form can be signed with an "X" in the presence of two signed witnesses. The reason for this is that political wis-

dom is not limited to literate persons.

The Freedom Registration drive will be stepped up in the coming weeks leading up to the state convention of the Freedom Democratic Party scheduled to be held in Jackson Aug. 6.

In an interview Dona Moses, state coordinator

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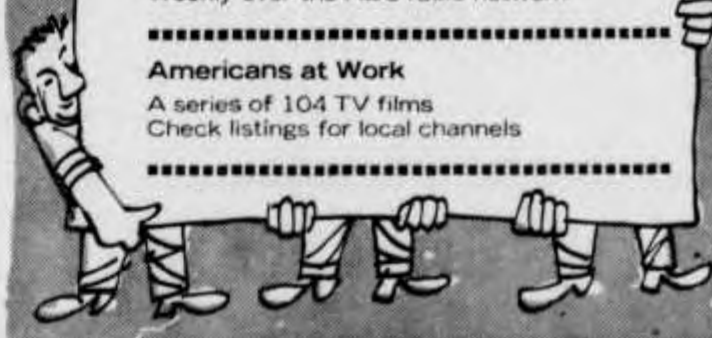
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Free Press

"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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The Communist Label

During the days of Ole Bilbo, arguments against segregation were always quelled by the question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" Then came Senator McCarthy operating in another sphere but equally demagogic who suppressed opposition by crying communists, reds, pinks and other such names that threw the country into a state of invasion fear.

McCarthy was finally censured for his action and died. The national heat wave over communism finally cooled in most of the nation, but as usual, segregationist are the last to hear about changes so they apparently are still unaware of the death of McCarthy or his ism.

So it is that on the civil rights front the louder the seggies hollow, the stronger civil rights action becomes. What the demagogues (still living in the past) don't seem to understand is that people who want freedom don't care about brands anymore.

The hard fact of life is that Negroes, generally speaking, don't have a clear idea of what communism really is...nor do the seggies themselves for that matter. Thus, with such a limited knowledge about communism, most Negroes would rather give it a whirl than to continue toleration of Mississippi-ism about which they do know a very great deal.

GOP TICKET NEAR BOTTOM OF COPE RATINGS

Washington--Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller, the 1964 GOP candidates for president and vice president, have consistently voted against the programs and policies of the AFL-CIO in their years in Congress.

Goldwater, who is finishing his second six-year term in the Senate, is listed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) as voting "wrong" on 53 roll-

calls. He does not have a "right" vote on any of the issues listed in the COPE voting record--issues ranging broadly over domestic and foreign policies.

In his 14 years in the House, Miller has voted "wrong" or against AFL-CIO positions on 47 roll-calls and "right" on 8 issues.

COPE voting records covering the years 1947-62 show Goldwater with a 43 wrong, 0 right record. In 1963 and 1964 to date this record is 10 wrong, 0 right. Miller has a 40 wrong, 5 right record for the earlier period and 7 wrong and 3 right in the 88th Congress to date.

Job Growth Vital To CR Success

Washington -- Success of civil rights legislation depends not only on the cooperation of the public, but also on auxiliary programs for job opportunities, education and housing. Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

JOBS, WIRTZ SAID, ARE OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

"The private economy just hasn't been doing its part on this and we are not kidding ourselves," he asserted. "It doesn't matter what educational, training or retraining programs we have unless there are jobs at the end of them. There have got to be more jobs."

The secretary said: "There are today about 1.75 million more jobs than a year ago. Most of that increase has come in the last 6 or 7 months; there is reason to believe the tax cut has invigorated the economy.

"But if the private economy doesn't produce the needed additional jobs we need under the present set-up, then I am sure the public will insist upon doing whatever is necessary to see that it does.... It is important, as Pres. Johnson has said, that if the present program doesn't produce the needed jobs, we will see what it takes to produce them."

Wirtz stressed the need of emphasizing the role of the people, rather than the government in the success of civil rights. He added, however:

"Right now, government programs are important, such as the Manpower Development & Training Act, which has been revised to permit larger concentration of its advantages upon disadvantaged youngsters, and the Vocational Education Program, which has been changed during the past year in permit further concentration of its benefits in the same area."

The "most important legislation at the moment," Wirtz said, "is the Economic Opportunities Act (the Administration's anti-poverty program), which is now before Congress, and must be passed without delay. It will permit, within the next 12

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BOOKER T's ATLANTA AUCTION

Many years ago a popular song among Negroes extolled the power and glory of "the big black man who went to the White House one day..." The man to whose glory they sang and who had stretched his legs under the President's table at the White House was, of course, the renown Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and famed for his historical auction at Atlanta.

Before an overflowing white audience at Atlanta, Booker T stretched his massive hands out towards the white faces before him and said in the best manner of a tobacco auctioneer, "...in matters social, we (Negro - white) can be as separate as the fingers on the hand." Then extending a now tightly clenched hand towards the crowd he said, (in essence) "But in matters economic, as one as the fist." The crowd roared approval with the enthusiasm of tobacco buyers who recognized a bargain.

Booker T. Washington's Atlanta address was a sale of civil rights at a tragic auction. The Negro was once again back in slavery at Booker T's price... training and employment as service workers and tradesmen.

Since Booker T's famed Atlanta auction, Negroes in many walks of life with no courage, no backbone nor scruples have continued to sell the Negro's rights as citizens at basement bargain prices. Thus the practice of professional niggerism goes on.

Macon County Alabama Schools Rid of Wallace

COURT ISSUES FAR-REACHING DECREE

Montgomery, Ala. -- One of the most far-reaching decrees in the history of the struggle for equality in education was issued here last week when a three-judge Federal court ended segregation in Macon County, Ala.

The court order put an end to months of controversy involving Negro and white students at Shorter High, Macon County High in Notasulga, and Macon Academy in Tuskegee.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys had brought the action in January of 1963.

In February Governor George Wallace had issued an executive decree saying Negroes could not

attend previously white schools. The new court order specifically forbids Governor Wallace from interfering with peaceful school integration.

On learning of the decision, Jack Greenberg, Director-Counsel of the Legal Defense Fund, called it "the most sweeping decree in the history of the Fund's school integration campaign."

He further stated: "Al-
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Demos Challenge...

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Masonic Temple in Jackson.

The Challenge

From the State Convention the 68 member delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will go on to Atlantic City for the National Convention August 24. There they will challenge the right of the Mississippi Democratic Party to be seated and ask to be seated in their stead. The basis of this challenge is the systematic denial of participation to Negroes by the regular Democratic Party of Mississippi, and the lack of loyalty of the regular Mississippi Democratic Party is open to all Mississippi citizens regardless of race and is pledged to loyally support the Platform and National Ticket of the National Democratic Party.

At their state convention July 28 the Mississippi Democratic Party put off choosing Presidential Electors until September 9. This is the same thing they did in 1960 when they did not support President Kennedy for election. They went to the National Convention without having committed themselves to support the nominee of the National Party and then after participating in the Convention turned around and elected Presidential Electors who were not committed to support President Kennedy. They hope to do this again this year. The only reason they are trying to get away with this ruse this year is because they are scared that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party may be seated in their stead. According to the Jackson Clarion Ledger: "The prevailing spirit among leaders . . . appeared to be to 'tread carefully' and offer no reason for the national party to refuse to seat the Mississippi delegation in favor of a Negro group said to be organizing."

Job Growth...

(Continued from Page 4)

months, training of half a million boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21. It will give a second chance, or at least another chance, to them."

Wirtz said he regarded the Civil Rights Act as one applying to the "dis-

COFO "Youngsters"...

(Continued from Page 3)

of Freedom Registration, stressed the following:

. Freedom Registration is for both registered and non-registered voters. Everyone over 21 who can answer the questions on the form should register, Mrs. Moses said.

. Only those freedom registered will be eligible to attend precinct, county, district, state or national conventions. Persons who attend precinct meetings can be registered before the meeting begins.

The Freedom Registration campaign is taking place throughout the state with registration centers in Greenwood, Batesville, Bolivar, Clarksdale, Greenville, Holly Springs, Ruleville, Mileston, Vicksburg, Canton, Carthage, Meridian, Laurel, Hattiesburg, Gulfport, Moss Point, Pascagoula and Columbus. Persons in rural areas around these towns should call the COFO offices nearest them for information on mobile registrars who travel through the counties to register persons who wish to register.

In Jackson persons who wish to register should call the Freedom Democratic Party office at 859 1/2 Short Street, 948-4090 or 4901. Those in charge of Freedom Registration for Jackson are Iris Greenberg and Mrs. Hazel Palmer, who has been working in the campaign steadily.

In addition to COFO registration centers, registrars, deputy registrars and mobile registrars centers will be set up in churches, stores, barber-shops, garages, bars, restaurants, beauty parlors, pool halls. Anyone who will offer his church or place of business as a center should call the COFO office at 1017 Lynch Street, 352-9605 or 9788 or the Freedom Democratic Party office.

The following precinct and county meetings where delegates to the district conventions will be elected are scheduled: Meridian (Lauderdale),

advantaged," rather than only to Negroes or minorities. He said these are the persons who have not had as much or as good education, who have worse living conditions, less incentive, and among whom there is more juvenile delinquency and crime, as a consequence.



BRIEFING SESSION--Gustav Henningburg, assistant to the president of NAACP Legal Defense Fund, back to camera, outlines history of the Fund, which was established by the NAACP in 1939, to national officers of The Links, Inc. The Links have pledged \$75,000.00 to the Fund. Seated from right are Mesdames Eula Trigg, Washington, D.C.; Pauline Weeden, Lynchburg, Va.; Sara Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elreta Alexander (partially hidden), Greensboro, N.C.; Constance Baker Motley, associate counsel of the Fund. Dr. John W. Davis, Fund director of teacher information, distributes materials in rear. Meeting took place in Fund's New York City headquarters. (Bagwell Photo)

county, July 30; Ruleville (Sunflower), precinct, July 31, county Aug. 1; Laurel (Jones), precinct and county, July 30; Moss Point (Jackson), county Aug. 1; Jackson, precinct and county Aug. 1 and 3rd district, Aug. 2, both at the Masonic Temple.

After all local meetings have been held delegates to the National Democratic Convention will be elected at the State Convention. The Freedom Democratic Party delegation to Atlantic City will present a challenge to the seating of the regular Democratic Party delega-

tion from Mississippi. The FDP is open to everyone and does not exclude persons over 21 and eligible to vote. The FDP is pledged to support the national ticket and national platform.

The FDP has pointed out that only about 7 percent of Mississippi's 450,000 Negroes eligible to vote are registered and that Negroes have been barred from meetings of the regular Democratic Party in many places in the state. Harassment and intimidation of Negroes who attempt to register to vote on official registra-

tion books continues.

Harassments and Intimidations

On July 26 the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bryant in McComb was bombed. A 1951 or 52 Chevrolet passed the house three times and explosives were tossed at the house twice. After the first pass Mrs. Bryant fired a shotgun at the car. A leaflet inviting people to a Freedom Registration picnic scheduled for July 27 on the lawn of the Bryant home had been distributed. Over 50 persons attended the picnic. In Batesville tear gas was

(Continued on Page 6)

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(Continued from Page 5)

thrown into a home where Summer Project volunteers stay and a project car was burned where it was parked outside a home in Mileston where project workers live.

On July 25 whites attacked three project workers in separate incidents while a group of volunteers were distributing freedom registration forms in the Negro area of Greenwood. A shot was fired into the home of Silas McGee, the young man who was beaten in a local movie theater in Greenwood. The beating prompted the first arrests under the civil rights act on July 23 when three white men were arrested. On July 26 a white mob gathered outside the movie theatre while Mr. McGee and his brother, Jake, were inside. Jake McGee was struck as he left the theater and as the two brothers entered a car they were injured by flying glass when a bottle was thrown through the car window. At the hospital they and a group of persons including SNCC worker, Judy Richardson, who had answered their call for help remained inside the hospital because whites had gathered and police had refused protection. After about an hour they were escorted to the SNCC office and the McGee home by police and the sheriff.

The home of two FDP leaders in Hattiesburg was bombed on July 25, a rock smashed the window of a car of a local person housing civil rights workers and a bottle was thrown through the window of the Clarksdale office.

During the week other incidents included the beating of a white volunteer, Robert David Osman, on a downtown Jackson street on July 22. On the same day the Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist church about six miles east of Magnolia was burned. SNCC workers who arrived in Natchez July 21 to begin voter registration work reported that the police followed them constantly and the police chief said police would be with them "every minute" to "keep them off schedule."

FDP's To Support National Democratic Party

But despite harassment, arrests, beatings, bombings and burnings, successful precinct and

county meetings continue to be held and freedom registration continues. The first Freedom Democratic Party County convention held near Canton July 25 adopted a resolution of loyalty to the principles of the National Democratic Party and instructed delegates to support those who would work for the election of Lyndon Johnson. The convention also called for a strong and enforceable civil rights plank in the national platform. About 300 persons attended the open-air convention, of whom 102 were voting delegates elected at the precinct level. The convention, totally under the direction of Mississippi citizens of Madison County, was chaired by Mrs. Annie Devine. Mrs. Devine is a member of the temporary state executive committee of the Freedom Democratic Party and secretary of the Madison County Movement.

On July 26 county conventions were held in Carthage, Moss Point and Mayersville.

Residents of all-Negro Harmony community near Carthage began building a wooden frame building for use as a community center by Mississippi Project volunteers on July 24. A three-man board of trustees obtained land and financing for the center, purchased lumber and hired a carpenter to direct the work of local residents.

The original plans called for use of an abandoned school building, but local school and law enforcement officials maintained the school was county property and could not be used. Negroes claim the property, which was set aside for a school site by Negro landowners, can be used by them for the recreational and educational project. Leaving the conflict unsettled Negro citizens have begun construction of the new center.

Other community centers are under construction in Mileston and Shaw.

Incomplete Freedom Registration figures to July 26 are: Columbus, 1339; Greenwood, 3,384; Clarksdale, 2,879; Greenville, 2,971; Holly Springs, 2,890; Ruleville, 884; Tchula, 725; Jackson, 2,658; McComb, 573; Vicksburg, 1,592; Canton, 2,000; Meridian, 2,225; Laurel, 350; Gulfport, 1,567; Moss Point-Pascagoula, 2,000.

**JSC
ENRICHMENT**

The Second Summer Session Enrichment Project, supported by grants from Field and Ford Foundations, began at Jackson State College on July 4. Seventy superior and talented students and ten in-service teachers are enrolled. Unlike the First Summer Session, these teachers and students are primarily from parts of Mississippi outside the Jackson area. The first group was made up of students primarily from four high schools in the Jackson area—Lanier, Brinkley, Jim Hill and Holy Ghost.

Highlights of the summer's work have been field trips to Washington and the New York World's Fair, and tours to Grenada, Knoxville College, Fisk, Peabody, Tennessee State, Howard, and Dillard. The New York-Washington trip was chaperoned by Misses Lydia K. Johnson and Nida Harris, both teachers at Lanier High School.

Theater Group...

(Continued from Page 3)

ducing director of the Free Southern Theater.

The main objectives of the Free Southern Theater are set forth in a short pamphlet. "By themselves, protest and political action cannot sufficiently alter the present situation. In the South today, there is an educational and cultural void which must be filled. For this purpose, the theater is uniquely equipped."

"The Free Southern Theater will act as a stimulus to the critical thought necessary for effective participation in a democratic society."

Gilbert Moses, director of the first production, "In White America" says that "all performances of the Free Southern Theater in Mississippi will be presented free of charge. Our budget will depend solely on the contributions of those who believe in us and in what we are trying to do." The cast of the show includes several talented young actors. John O'Neal, Eric Wienberger, Denise Nicholas, Susan Tabor, Lester P. Galt and Gilbert Moses.

The performance is scheduled for Friday, July 31 at the Continental Lounge in West Jackson.

Macon County...

(Continued from page 4)

though the decision is, for the moment, limited to Macon County, it lays the groundwork for future action to enjoin Alabama school segregation in a single suit.

"This decree stops Governor Wallace and other state officials from 'harassing or punishing' students or teachers attending integrated schools. School officials are now free to move toward integration without pressure from state officials.

"The decree also enjoined local Macon county officials from: operating jim crow schools; applying different tests, procedures or requirements to Negro applicants.

"The court ordered the Macon county board to file a detailed plan of operating the schools for the 1964-65 year on or before August 3rd. It further ordered that such plans should include desegregation of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades and at least one of the elementary school grades in each of the schools in Macon County," he concluded.

WAGE-HOUR VIOLATION

Jackson, Miss. July - (Special) - Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act are alleged in a suit against Broadhead Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Mendenhall, Miss., and Rex Hall Broadhead, Sr.

In the complaint which Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz filed in the United States District Court here, the plaintiff contends that the defendants have failed to comply with the minimum wage, overtime pay and record-keeping requirements of the Federal law. He asks that they be restrained from such violations.

The action contends that persons employed by the firm were engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

J. C. Massey, supervisor of the Jackson Wage-Hour office at Room 320A, U. S. Post Office Building, said that litigation resulted from investigations by members of his field staff.



PARTY BUILDERS - Three top leaders of the new Freedom Democratic Party watch Dr. M. L. King depart after dinner engagement at Stevens Kitchen. (Fev. Ed King on the left, Mrs. Victoria Gray (candidate for the senate) and Dr. Aaron Henry, temporary chairman of FDP)

Tougaloo Students to Wellesley and Harvard

Tougaloo, Miss. -- Two Tougaloo College students have been selected to study at other colleges during the summer and school year of 1964-65.

Miss Frankie Walton, a junior, has been offered a scholarship for 1964-65 as a Catherine Hughes Waddell Guest-Junior at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, on the nomination of Tougaloo College, the United Negro College Fund Selection Committee, and the Wellesley College Selection Committee.

Miss Willye Myrtle Cook, a senior, has been selected to receive a full-tuition cooperative scholarship, which is being offered this summer to students of several participating southern colleges, to study at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

U.S. Labor's Latin Role

Cincinnati, O. -- Organized labor in the United States and the Catholic Church "stand alone" in Latin America against the forces of communism "in the practical realm of housing, clothing and a decent wage," the Rev. Clifford Besse, S. J., said in a talk during Xavier University's summer lecture series.

"Who else is engaged in such work?" he asked. "The answer to that ques-

tion can be determined by observing who the No. One targets of the Communists in Latin America are today--the church and free labor.

"Depending on the relative strength of these two groups, communism will either fail or engulf all of Latin America."

Chairman of the university's Economics Dept., Father Besse paid tribute to the AFL-CIO for its "most effective job" in working for social justice south of the border. Many persons once active in their unions now are on the staffs of U. S. embassies and ministries in Latin American nations, he recalled, and added:

"It would not be overstating the point to say that much of the practical implementation of U. S. policy in Latin America today is administered by U. S. organized labor."

American labor is not only investing its own funds in housing projects for workers, he noted, but is making vigorous efforts to persuade U. S. firms to invest productive capital in Latin America.

"These investments are regarded as sound and productive, and are in no way regarded as a gift," he added.

Father Besse also praised American labor's "gift...financed by union funds," of "an extensive education program to promote the interests of free labor, and thereby to counteract the forces of communism." The program is conducted through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which is jointly financed by labor and business. It includes 12-week training courses in Washington for union leaders from Latin American countries, with all expenses paid.

"In a way it can be said that a key goal in

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our Latin American policy is to save Latin America from communism and national socialism through the instrumentality of a free labor movement," Father Besse said.

He called for a change in Latin America's socio-political structure so as to create a middle class, eliminate the propertyless proletarian class and raise the workers' standard of living.

"This is the task that must be accomplished if communism is to be thwarted there," he said. "One major function of this task is to educate people in sound principles of economics and a sound application of Christian philosophy to the business world. Organized labor is committed to this goal in Latin America. Can you

point to any basic error in their goal? Do you know of any other organization that is making this effort day-in and day-out on a well-organized basis?"

Stable, efficient government cannot flourish, he said, so long as social habits and institutions "are geared to maintain political instability, caste distinction, racial and class prejudice, the hacienda system of ownership, the paterfamilias system of control of areas and the absence of a middle class."

"Organized labor, it seems to me, is pursuing a soundly moral and economically proper policy when it directs its efforts at creating a middle class and providing the average worker with a family savings wage," he added.

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Highlights of '64 Republican Platform

HIGHLIGHTS AS SUMMERIZED BY AFL-CIO NEWS

Labor and Management

- Restoration of collective bargaining responsibility to labor and management, minimizing third-party intervention and preventing any agency of government from becoming an advocate for any private economic interest.
- Complete reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board to assure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employees and employers, ending the defiance of Congress by the present board.
- Constant opposition to any form of unregulated monopoly, whether business or labor.

Civil Rights

- Full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all other civil rights statutes, to assure equal rights and opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen.
 - Improvements of civil rights statutes adequate to changing needs of our times.
 - Such additional administrative or legislative actions as may be required to end the denial, for whatever unlawful reason, of the right to vote.
 - Continued opposition to discrimination based on race, creed, national origin or sex. We recognize that the elimination of any such discrimination is a matter of heart, conscience, and education, as well as of equal rights under law.
- In all matters relating to human rights it will be the Republican way fully to implement all applicable laws and never to lose sight of the intense need for advancing peaceful progress in human relations in our land. The party of Abraham Lincoln will proudly and faithfully live up to its heritage of equal rights and equal opportunities for all.
- To open avenues of peaceful progress in solving racial controversies while discouraging lawlessness and violence.
 - To help assure equal opportunity and a good education for all, while opposing federally-sponsored "inverse discrimination," whether by the shifting of jobs, or the abandonment of neighborhood schools, for reasons of race.

Economic Issues and Jobs

- A reduction of not less than five billion dollars in the present level of federal spending.
- An end to chronic deficit financing, proudly reaffirming our belief in a balanced budget.
- Further reduction in individual and corporate tax rates as fiscal discipline is restored.
- Repayments on the public debt.
- Maintenance of an administrative, legislative and regulatory climate encouraging job-building enterprise to help assure every individual a real chance for a good job.
- Credit against federal taxes for specified state and local taxes paid, and a transfer to the state of excise and other federal tax sources, to reinforce the fiscal strength of state and local governments so they may better meet rising school costs and other pressing urban and suburban problems such as transportation, housing, water systems and juvenile delinquency.
- Complete reform of the tax structure, to include simplification as well as lower rates to strengthen individual and business incentives.
- Removal of the wartime federal excise taxes, favored by the Democratic Administration, on pens, pencils, jewelry, cosmetics, luggage, handbags, wallets and toiletries.
- Assistance to small business by simplifying federal and state tax and regulatory requirements, fostering the availability of longer term credit at fair terms and equity capital for small firms, encouraging strong state programs to foster small business, establishing more effective measures to assure a sharing by small business in federal procurement, and promoting wider export opportunities.
- Enlargement of employment opportunities for urban and rural citizens, with emphasis on training programs to equip them with needed skills; improved job information and placement services; and research and extension services channeled toward helping rural people improve their own opportunities.
- Incentives for employers to hire teenagers, including broadening of temporary exemptions under the minimum wage law.
- High priority for the solution of the nation's bal-

ance-of-payments difficulties to assure unquestioned confidence in the dollar, maintenance of the competitiveness of American products in domestic and foreign markets, expansion of exports, stimulation of foreign tourism in the United States, greater foreign sharing of mutual security burdens abroad, a drastic reorganization and redirection of the entire foreign-aid effort, gradual reductions in overseas United States forces as manpower can be replaced by increased firepower; and strengthening of the international monetary system without sacrifice of our freedom of policy making.

- To establish realistic priorities for the concentration of federal spending in the most productive and creative areas, such as education, job training, vocational rehabilitation, educational research, oceanography, and the wise development and use of natural resources in the water as well as on land, while resisting Democratic efforts to spend wastefully and indiscriminately.

- Improvement, and full and fair enforcement, of the antitrust statutes, coupled with long-overdue clarification of federal policies and interpretations relating thereto in order to strengthen competition and protect the consumer and small business.

Social and Public Needs

- Critical re-examination and major overhaul of all federal grant-in-aid programs with a view to channeling such programs through the states, discontinuing those no longer required and adjusting others in a determined effort to restore the unique balance and creative energy of the traditional American system of government.
- Revitalization of municipal and county governments throughout America by encouraging them, and private citizens as well, to develop new solutions of their major concerns through a streamlining and modernizing of state and local processes of government, and by a renewed consciousness of their ability to reach these solutions, not through federal action, but through their own capabilities.
- To continue Republican sponsorship of practical federal-state-local programs which will effectively treat the needs of the poor, while resisting direct federal hand-outs that erode away individual self-reliance and self-respect and perpetuate dependency.
- An end to power-grabbing regulatory actions, such as the reach by the Federal Trade Commission for injunctive powers and the ceaseless pressing by the White House, the Food & Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission to dominate consumer decisions in the market place.
- To continue the advancement of education on all levels, through such programs as selective aid to higher education, strengthened state and local tax resources, including tax credits for college education, while re-

sisting the Democratic efforts which endanger local control of schools.

- Tax credits for those burdened by the expenses of college education.

- Vocational rehabilitation, through cooperation between government—federal and state—and industry, for the mentally and physically handicapped, the chronically unemployed and the poverty-stricken.

- Emphasis upon channeling more private capital into sound urban development projects and private housing.

- Support of a constitutional amendment, as well as legislation, enabling states having bicameral legislatures to apportion one house on basis of their choosing including factors other than population.

- Adoption and implementation of a fair and adequate program for providing necessary supplemental farm labor for producing and harvesting agricultural commodities.

- Support of a constitutional amendment permitting those individuals and groups who choose to do so to exercise their religion freely in public places, provided religious exercises are not prepared or prescribed by the state or political subdivision thereof and no person's participation therein is coerced, thus preserving the traditional separation of church and state.

- Continued tax support to encourage exploration and development of domestic sources of minerals and metals, with reasonable depletion allowances.

- Stabilization of present oil programs, private development of atomic power, increased coal research and expansion of coal export.

Social Security and Health

- Tax credits and other methods of assistance to help needy senior citizens meet the costs of medical and hospital insurance.
- A strong, sound system of social security, with improved benefits to our people.
- Continued federal support for a sound research program aimed at both the prevention and cure of diseases, and intensified efforts to secure prompt and effective application of the results of research. This will include emphasis on mental illness, drug addiction, alcoholism, cancer, heart disease and other diseases of increasing incidence.
- Revision of the social security laws to allow higher earnings, without loss of benefits, by our elderly people.
- Full coverage of all medical and hospital costs for the needy elderly people, financed by general revenues through broader implementation of federal-state plans, rather than the compulsory Democratic scheme covering only a small percentage of such costs for everyone regardless of need.

GOP Labor Plank of 1960...

Here, for comparison, is the Republican labor plank of four years ago:

AMERICA'S GROWTH cannot be compartmented. Labor and management cannot prosper without each other. They cannot ignore their mutual public obligation.

Industrial harmony, expressing these mutual interests can best be achieved in a climate of free collective bargaining, with minimal government intervention except by mediation and conciliation.

Even in dealing with emergency situations impairing the national safety, ways of solution must be found to enhance and not impede the processes of free collective bargaining—carefully considered ways that are in keeping with the policies of national labor relations legislation and with the need to strengthen the hand of the President in dealing with such emergencies.

In the same spirit, Republican leadership will continue to encourage discussions, away from the bargaining table, between labor and management to consider the mutual interest of all Americans in maintaining industrial peace.

Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security as authorized by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act).

Republican-sponsored legislation has supported the right of union members to full participation in the affairs of their union and their right to freedom from racketeering and gangster interference whether by labor or management in labor-management relations.

Seven past years of accomplishments, however, are but a base to build upon in fostering, promoting and improving the welfare of America's working men and women, both organized and unorganized.

We pledge, therefore, action on these constructive lines:

- Diligent administration of the amended Labor-

Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley) and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin) with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed to make them more effective or remove any inequities.

- Correction of defects in the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to protect employees' and beneficiaries' interests.

- Upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.

- Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits.

- Improvements of the eight-hour laws relating to hours and overtime compensation on federal and federally assisted construction, and continued vigorous enforcement and improvement of minimum wage laws and federal supply and construction contracts.

- Continued improvement of manpower skills and training to meet a new era of challenges, including action programs to aid older workers, women, youth, and the physically handicapped.

- Encouragement of training programs by labor, industry and government to aid in finding new jobs for persons dislocated by automation or other economic changes.

- Improvement of job opportunities and working conditions of migratory farm workers.

- Assurance of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, encouragement of programs to insure on-the-job safety, and encouragement of the states to improve their labor standards legislation, and to improve veterans' employment rights and benefits.

- Encouragement abroad of free democratic institutions, higher living standards and higher wages through such agencies as the Intl. Labor Organization, and cooperation with the free trade union movement in strengthening free labor throughout the world.