A "Rebellion" Is Brewing Again

JACKSON, Miss., May 31 (UP)—A states' rights movement by deep-South segregationists is being formed today in Mississippi.

W. B. Fontaine, who was executive assistant to the late former Gov. Fielding Wright and a leader in the 1948 bolt of southern states, told United Press his group's goal is to organize Mississippi and other southern states in seeking states of presidential electors pledged to accept "no compromise" on racial segregation.

Its long-range objective is to throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives, thus enabling the South to bargain for States' Rights and segregation. This was the goal of the unsuccessful 1948 rebellion.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date May 31, 1956
Citizens Council Enters Politics; Dye Fears Rift

By WILLIAM E. KEITH
State Times Staff Writer

The Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils is distributing a resolution suggesting a procedure for crowning the next presidential election into the national House of Representatives.

The resolution would instruct delegates to the Democratic nominating convention in Chicago in August to reelect the state's votes for a particular candidate if it appears impossible to get a candidate satisfactory to the South.

"If a number of Southern states should follow the procedure, there is, of course, a possibility that this method would work," according to an explanation on the reverse side of the sheet of paper bearing the resolution itself.

Tom J. Tubb, West Point, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, said he had written to Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils, after receiving a copy of the sheet.

"I told him I think the Citizens Council is making a mistake by getting into politics," said Tubb. "The sheet is devoid of all names, but it came to me in a return envelope marked Citizens Council and postmarked Greenwood."

Readied at his home in Mississippi, Patterson said the Citizens Council is not a political organization and merely distributed the resolution "as a public service and matter of information." He "tried to keep the people informed."

"The recess convention and the favorite son idea is not new or original," said Patterson. "It is a logical development raised by public opinion based on action of the state legislature and the declaration of principles recently signed by 101 Congressmen.

"If the plan has merit, individuals may carry it further. If not, it will be discarded. We take no stand on anything. We just give the people the facts and let them decide what they want to do. We don't advise, and we don't instruct."

The sheet does not mention the

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117 JUN 19 1956
A key figure in "Mississippians for States Rights" said Tuesday he is "alarmed" at the "clash of personalities" between Gov. J. P. Coleman and the MSR's interim chairman and spokesman, Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan, Jackson.

Dye, Grenada attorney and chairman of the Grenada County Committee for States Rights, which he helped organize, said in Jackson that such a clash could overshadow the purposes of MSR, which is "another way of saying anyone!"

Dye said MSR is not an anti-Coleman movement, nor is it tied in in any way with the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils, although he said a Council move to throw the next presidential election into Congress is "pretty much what we're after at.

Dye was Grenada county chairman for the Paul Johnson gubernatorial campaign last summer and said Tuesday he supported Johnson in all his campaigns and that Judge McGowan "did the same thing" but he added:

"Gov. Coleman has inserted this into the picture, but it should not be inserted, because supporters of all five gubernatorial candidates were represented when we held our first organizational meeting in Grenada about four months ago."

In fact, said Dye, the Grenada County organization, which has members, probably has more Coleman supporters than anybody else, because Gov. Coleman carried that county last summer.

"If Gov. Coleman, acting through the Democratic convention, can come up with a plan to give Mississippians a chance to vote for a president not imposed on Mississippi, then we will be glad to join with him," Dye said Tuesday.

He added, however, that he doubts that Gov. Coleman or anybody else can talk eloquently enough at the national convention to win a national Democratic party platform acceptable to the South on states' rights and segregation.

Dye made his remarks on the eve of the MSR's first statewide rally, set for Wednesday at 2 p.m. at the Heidelberg hotel. He added he did not expect a large crowd at the meeting and explained:

"Mississippians for States Rights won't become important in the thinking of the people until after the national Democratic convention produces a candidate and platform opposed to the interests of the South."

(See DYE, on Page 4A)

In such a case, Dye was asked, why not wait until after the national convention to rally Mississippians around a plan to pick electors not pledged to either major party?

"Because we know that Gov. Coleman is inclined toward Adlai Stevenson," said Dye, "and Stevenson, whose commitments are becoming increasingly pro-integration, is not going to listen to Mississippi."

He added:

"We believe the time has come for the plain, ordinary people of Mississippi to assert themselves. "Mississippians for States Rights" give them that opportunity."

Dye called upon Mississippians to "consider principles and not local personalities."

Gov. Coleman and Judge McGowan have exchanged a series of written statements, with the governor in his last broadside describing the judge as being "very unhappy because the Republicans recently would not give him the appointment to the United States Court of Appeals he so industriously sought."

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Must Fight For Our Convictions

(An Editorial)

Mississippi either believes in state rights or it doesn’t.
Mississippi either is against placing Negro children in white
schools or it isn’t.
Mississippi is opposed to social equality, miscegenation, mixed
marriages and mongrelization or it isn’t.
As this writer feels the pulse of our people, they are firm in
their demand for state rights, and they unalterably oppose inte-
gration, social equality, miscegenation, mixed marriages and mon-
grelization.
This being true, why should we not speak out loud and clear on
those subjects?
Why shouldn’t we have the courage of our convictions and say
what we think—say it clearly, explicitly and unreservedly in reso-
lations adopted by the Democratic party when it assembles in
state convention in Jackson?
Why shouldn’t we send a delegation to the Chicago convention
with full power to express itself and tell other Democrats, real
and alleged, who form that body, exactly what we are thinking
down this way?
There is no reason why we should do any soft peddling about
how we feel on these subjects.
The people of Mississippi are on record, in resolutions adopted
by our legislature, as saying we are going to fight the Supreme
Court decision on integration because, we believe it is illegal, and
it is the duty of our delegation to the Chicago convention to specif-
icly advise them to that effect.

If it then follows that neither the nominee or the platform
are to the liking of the delegates, can come home and make their
report to the people for such action that in the opinion of the
convention, may seem proper.
We must not send to Chicago a delegation of mollycoddles and poli-
cial opportunists who will go there, with hate in
hand, willing to bow to the radicals, hoping they will do some
self-soothing in the selection of the nominee or the making of the
platform to pull us into a sense of false security or seek to make
us believe the integration will be put into effect in such a slow
and gradual way we don’t mind it a bit. It would not be any more
senseless if they told us we are about to be murdered, but it won’t
hurt very much.

The writer happens to know that it is the plan of some Demo-
crat leaders in other states to frame a plank in the platform
for ambiguous, so replete in glittering generality, so filled
with ornate verbiage, that it apparently won’t seem to mean very
much but it will nevertheless be an endorsement of integration.
Mississippi cannot accept verbal slop of that sort.
We know our cause is just and we should have the courage to
stage a fight even if we know we will go down in defeat.
That’s the Mississippi spirit. If it does not prevail in the
state Democratic convention then our delegation to Chicago had
better stay at home and save hotel bills and traveling expenses.
Senate Votes Unanimously on Interposition Measure

Amendment Gets Lone Vote of Its Backer

By JAY HALL
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 28 — Louisiana Monday night joined five other Southern states in adopting an "interposition" resolution, protesting the United States Supreme Court's "Black Monday" decision.

The measure sailed through the Senate without an opposing vote after one senator's attempt to water down the language of the measure picked up a roll-call vote, besides his own, for the amendment.

Interposition rode into Louisiana law by a vote of 37-0 with the Senate action Monday night, the House having approved the concurrent resolution last week by a vote of 32-0.

Also approved in the Senate was a companion resolution which re-emphasized the joint legislative committee on segregation which has been headed by Sen. W. M. Rainach, Bienville-Clairborne district.

DeBlieux said his reason for offering the amendment was to make it undisputably clear that any objection to the Supreme Court's order to desegregate schools and other decrees affecting public racial policy would be by completely lawful means rather than on a basis of disobedience or emotionalism.

In introducing his ill-fated amendment, DeBlieux said the only thing that I'm complaining of is that we're telling the Supreme Court that we're not going to obey their decision. It doesn't appear to be good sense to me to say that we're not going to obey the Supreme Court.

"If we are going to launch an attack upon our judicial system, I believe we should at least amend it to say you're not going to flaunt the face of constituents authority."

Rainach commented on the amendment, "This just takes the heart-out of the resolution."

He then explained the resolution again in detail.

Rainach earlier had declared that "wherever segregation ends, tumult begins. We will do our best to see that we have no tumult in Louisiana."

He had also pointed out that since the organization of the joint legislative segregation committee in 1954, there had been no integration in any schools, and "there has been no serious incident concerning racial friction."

He cited history to prove that interposition can work.

"You will find," he said, "that every time the states have interposed, their sovereignty, they have done it seriously and without truacity, the states have won every time."

"The laws that we pass, the things that we do here are delaying actions. Public opinion is stronger than any act of the courts. If we fight our battle peacefully, the courts will win this battle."

"Already the tide is beginning to turn in the North."

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5 Segregation Acts OKd by House Group

Baton Rouge -- The House education committee today unanimously okayed five proposals designed to strengthen Louisiana's segregation policy in schools, parks and travel waiting rooms.

The segregation package, a constitutional amendment and four legislative acts, now goes to the House floor for a vote Wednesday.

The action marked the second straight success for legislative segregation leaders.

Rep. John Garrett, a top sponsor, said he would seek a House floor vote Wednesday.

Unanimous Okay

House members last week uniformly approved and sent to the Senate an interposition resolution, part of the segregation package introduced in the new 1956 session.

The resolution is expected to receive prompt Senate attention when senators return at 7 p.m. tonight. It challenges the U.S. Supreme Court ban on school segregation, contending the ruling is in violation of federal and state constitutions.

Senate approval would add Louisiana to the list of five Southern states which have acted on interposition.

Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia already have approved interposition, protesting federal encroachment on state sovereignty.

Measures Listed:

The five House measures approved by the education committee were:

1. A state constitutional amendment, which would permit any court to block integration laws by withdrawing state consent for suits against public agencies, such as the state's parishes and city and parish commissions, parish school boards, and the city school districts of Monroe, Lake Charles and Bossier.

2. House Bill 435--Placing public parks under the state's sovereign police powers, and stipulating "all public parks, recreation centers, playgrounds, community centers and other such facilities for swimming, dancing, golfing, skating shall be operated separately for members of the white and colored races."

3. House Bill 436--Guaranteeing "white waiting rooms at travel terminals, by requiring one room labeled 'white waiting room, intrastate passengers' for those traveling within the state's borders, and the other, 'waiting room, interstate passengers and colored, intrastate passengers,' lumping together Negro passengers and any whites who don't insist on separate facilities."

4. House Bill 437--Tightening college and university requirements by requiring high-school graduates to present certificates, from their school and parish superintendent, proving their eligibility and good moral character.

5. House Bill 438--Eliminating compulsory school attendance at any school forced to integrate.

Tell of Student

Speaking before the education committee on House bill 437, W. M. Shaw, a segregation leader, told the group, as an example of what the act seeks to correct of an LSU Negro student a few weeks ago was arrested here on charges of something for immoral purposes.

And on the waiting room question, Shaw said the bill would comply with federal regulations against segregation by providing for separate waiting facilities for interstate passengers which both Negroses and any whites who wanted could use. Whites could use separate facilities unlimited for white use only, if they preferred.

Discussing House bill 438, eliminating compulsory attendance, Rep. Maurice Cheves said he thought such provision might "return us to the old days" when some parents had to be forced to send their children to school.

But Rep. Fred Simon interrupted, remarking "If any school is ordered to integrate where I send my children, I just don't want them to go there and I don't want to have to violate the law."
L.A. HOUSE VOTES INTERPOSITION

Also Acts to Keep Segregation Committee

Legislative Digest on Page 3

By B. L. KREBS

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

Baton Rouge, La., May 24

Two concurrent resolutions, dealing with the maintenance of racial segregation in Louisiana, were passed the House of Representatives Thursday without a single opposing vote, and were sent to the Senate where they will be calendared for adoption when the Senate reconvenes Monday night.

First resolution up for adoption in the House provides for the continuance of the joint legislative segregation committee created at the 1934 session of the Legislature. After brief talk by Rep. Ford E. Stinson, Bossier, a member of the joint committee, and Rep. George D. Teesler, Orleans, it was passed by a voice vote of 88 to 0.

A few minutes later, in the House, a resolution, 2 to 0 in favor of the resolution, which charges the US Supreme Court with "usurpation" terms its May, 1934, decision against segregation as an illegal attempt to amend the Constitution instead of interpret it, and calls on other states to join in Louisiana in clearing the way for the joint committee's "official amendment," designed to set at rest the usurpation here

in complained of.

Stinson, Teesler Talk

In speaking for the joint committee's continuance, Stinson referred the members of the House to a report made earlier in the week by the joint committee, with copies laid on the desks of each member, which he said would show that the work of the committee has been beneficial and helpful in maintaining segregation.

We still have segregation in Louisiana after two years," said Stinson, "and we feel that the only way we can continue it, and preserve the-dered by court decree, another way of life we have been following, is in past years."

Then Teesler took the floor:

"I want to commend the committee," he said. "From the time the committee was raised, my, the legislation measures 19 of the 101 House members were either absent from the House chamber or failed to vote.


Total, eight not voting.

Other Parish—Avoyelles, Allen P. Demou, Caddo, Algie D. Clayborn; Calcasieu, Alvin Dyson; Concordia, S. P. Craze; DeSoto, Marvin Roberts; Iberville, Samuel C. Cheek; Lafayette, Allen M. Babineaux; St. Landry, Sidney Sylvester; St. Mary, J. E. Grissell; Tensas, J. S. Seaman. Total 11 not voting.

Aside from its action on the segregation bills, the House, before adorning to Sunday night at 8 p.m., passed its first bill, the $675,000 appropriation to pay the legislators' salaries and other expenses of the session; unanimously approved a Senate concurrent resolution creating a seven-member legislative committee to investigate the affairs of the division of employment security.

In moving the adoption of the concurrent resolution, Rep. Garrett said that the new members of the House, while they were not one that had been delegated to the federal government, he added, Jefferson and Madison and others began to explore the theory of interposition.

Wy. Ky. Were First

"In 1798," Garrett continued, "Madison wrote the first resolution of interposition, in which the authority of the state of Virginia was interposed between the powers of the federal government and the federal government's acts. Because this right was not one that had been delegated to the federal government, he said, Jefferson, Madison and others began to explore the theory of interposition.

Six concurrent resolutions, dealing with the maintenance of racial segregation in Louisiana, were passed the House of Representatives Thursday without a single opposing vote, and were sent to the Senate where they will be calendared for adoption when the Senate reconvenes Monday night.

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son wrote a resolution for the state of Kentucky. Throughout our history interposition has been expressed, and in every case the sovereign states have finally won out, either by amendment of the Constitution or otherwise."

The US supreme court in May 1954, Garrett charged, did what it could not get the Congress to do, and in utter disregard of all past jurisprudence.

"It could not have been intended," he declared, "that these nine men be permitted to exercise the sole authority to take from the states their reserve powers and grant them to the federal government.

'Sovereignty Unquestionable'

"This right rests solely with the people of the several states, and has remained unchanged since the adoption of the Constitution in 1787. Even though the states, in some instances, have carelessly permitted it to slip from their hands through careless acquiescence in the supreme court's encroaching constructions of the Constitution, the right clearly remains in the states to reassert the sovereignty unquestionably liable to theirs."

Pointing out that Louisiana is the sixth state to adopt an interposition resolution, Garrett said it is the hope of the secession forces that the doctrine of state interposition will be taken up not only by the South, but in other regions. While the South happens to be affected by the present situation, he commented, there is no reason for other sections of the country to expect that they will eventually escape from "the brutal force of judicial encroachments that have made progress in the past 20 years.

"The alternative to interposition as I see it," Garrett declared, "is a continuing surrender to judicial legislation, a continuing spineless submission to the usurpation of the reserved powers of the states.

"The people of Louisiana, the people of every state are not compelled to lie down like sheep to be sheared by any court. We not only have the right but we are duty-bound to interpose against this evil. This call to duty, echoing from the great generations of the past, should not pass unheeded today."

Roll-Call Is Given on Resolution
Highlight of Textile Union Convention Debate

An Agonizing Segregation Appraisal

By JOHN HERLING

Are the poor white men and the poor Negro being played against each other.

That's the question confronting the labor movement.

This past week, the Textile Workers Union had to make an agonizing appraisal of its own position on segregation in one of the most dramatic convention debates in labor history.

Beset by the migration of textiles from New England to the South, the union for years has had to face the difficult problem of organization in hostile areas and in an unfriendly political climate.

ROLE

In the South, the Taft-Hartley's restrictions have played an especially key role in blocking the development of unions. Taft-Hartley gave the green light to state 'right to work' laws which are described by union advocates as booby-traps in the path of unionism. All this made the road rough but not impossible.

Now, the whole question of Negro and white segregation has exploded into the face of the Southern-labor community.

Altogether the originating cause of this latest flare-up of ill will began with the Supreme Court's decisions that segregation was no bigger than the color of a school-child's hand, the rash of resolutions in some areas of the South was quickly institutionalized in the form of White Citizens' Councils.

Almost from the start, the White Citizens' Councils included unions in their orbit of attack, singling out first, individual union leaders and then the entire AFL-CIO leadership as major targets.

They launched an assault on the Textile Workers whose representatives worked away at their job of organizing, slowly adding to their numbers, bringing in Negro workers along with the white and developing bargaining strength in some sections.

What the Textile leaders had to decide in convention, is whether they were to meet the attack of the White Councils head-on by denouncing them, charging them with anti-unionism as well as racism, and thus risk the possibility that many of their new and old members in Southern communities might have to choose between deeply-rooted prejudices and the newer union philosophy.

In a convention resolution, President Eisenhower is called upon to call a conference of Southern governors and provide moral leadership for a peaceful and orderly transition to an unsegregated public school system. In addition, the White Citizens' Councils are denounced as enemies of law and order, and members of labor unions are urged to "scorn" such groups.

With a couple of exceptions, all Southern union representatives urged the withdrawal of the resolution on the ground that the organizing drive in the South would be overwhelmed by its repercussions.

"First we have got to organize," said Charles E. Auslander of Spray, North Carolina. "How can you organize if every time you go to a mill, the employer, the press, and the demagogues play upon the emotions of the workers in those mills. The White Councils are demagogues of the worst sort. But please, withdraw the resolution. For the sake of our union don't make our job any harder in the South."

DELEGATE

Then, delegate M. L. Wood of Columbia, South Carolina, a business agent for a local with more than 1000 textile workers, said:

"I have lived in South Carolina all my life. I know the problems. I am going to appeal to your emotions, because from the bottom of my heart, I know what this will do to my union, our union, in the South."

"The membership of my union—about 79 percent of them—are members of the White Citizens Council. I have been attending the conventions for the past 10 years, JUN. 5 1956
years. I have seen this trade-union of ours grow in strength. I hope it will grow and grow; I say we are meddling in something we shouldn't meddle in when we start passing resolutions of this sort.

"That is my honest opinion. We should stay out of this sort of thing and work for the workers' wages, hours, and benefits."

CLEAR

Finally, the unions' three top officers, led by chairman Emil Rieke, made it clear that the Textile Union was not going to "rise above principle."

"My friends, this is a terrific question," Mr. Rieke said. "I am mindful of the fact that our union may suffer if the resolution is adopted. I am also not unmindful of what is facing the labor movement as a whole. But we have to live up to our responsibilities. Fear of saving our union, fear of saving the labor movement in the South, is not good enough argument for me to dodge this issue.

"Our organizers get up and say that the problems of organizing the workers in the South will be harder. I agree with them. But even before the Supreme Court's decision, our organizing road was hard. We do not now have the South organized."

"But," said Mr. Rieke, "the issue transcends the South, transcends even our own country. We are today facing an age where two philosophies of life are fighting for the hearts and minds of men in this country and everywhere thru the world. We cannot say to the Indian, the Chinese, the Asian and African peoples: 'Come, join us. Find out that democracy is better than what communism can promise you,' and then, face the communist jeering at us. 'Sure, join their democracy forces. Maybe you will get what the colored people in the United States are getting.'"

The convention applauded stormily. The resolution was passed by at least two-to-one. But many a delegate left Washington, deeply con-...
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.--ASA (ACE) CARTER, FIERY ALABAMA CITIZENS COUNCIL LEADER, REPORTED FORMATION OF STATE COUNCILS IN MICHIGAN AND GEORGIA. HE SAID THEY WOULD BE DIRECTED FROM HIS "NATIONAL" OFFICE HERE.

CARTER SAID HIS OFFICE HERE IS NOW A "NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICE" KNOWN AS THE "ALABAMA NATIONAL CITIZENS COUNCIL." HE SAID COUNCILS IN THE THREE STATES WOULD WORK TOGETHER UNDER THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

IN ALABAMA, HE SAID HE FORMED THE MICHIGAN ORGANIZATION EARLY THIS MONTH. ITS ADDRESS, HE SAID, IS POST OFFICE BOX 148, DEARBORNE. HE ADDED IT IS THE FIRST TIME THE COUNCIL MOVEMENT HAS PENETRATED THE NORTH.

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL, CARTER SAID, WILL HAVE ITS HEADQUARTERS IN ATLANTA. HE SAID ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE SOON OF THE GROUP'S FIRST PUBLIC RALLY.

5/24--N955B
Miss. Professor Addresses Council Meet At Ferriday

FERRIDAY, May 22 (Special)—Dr. W. M. McCaskey, of Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., made the principal address at a Citizens Council meeting which was held Friday night at the Ferriday Elementary gymnasium. W. E. Tolton, president, introduced the speaker and presided.

Dr. McCaskey is a professor of political science at Mississippi College and has written several books on the Reconstruction period in the south and other phases of the racial situation in that area. He spoke of his experience as an active organizer of Citizens Councils in Mississippi and his talk proved to be very informative. The meeting was well attended by members and a number of guests of the council.
Hinds County States' Rights Are Organizing

Organization of a Hinds County Committee of the Mississippi States Rights was underway here Monday with an estimated 60 persons having signed up for the movement.

Temporary co-chairman Russell Moore and Sterling Tighe said some 60 Hinds Countians have agreed to join the organization which is working for a large turn out from here at the state meeting May 28 at 2 p.m. at the Edwards hotel.

Moore said purpose of the organization is to watch carefully developments in the Democratic Party so that should it adopt a platform considered anti-States Rights the group could sponsor an unpledged state of electors on the Nov. 2 ballot in an attempt to throw the vote into the House of Representatives.

"For the time being," Moore said, "we'll be a stand-by organization to wait and watch the Democrats."

He said the organization plans to fight against Democrats and that a presidential candidate would not be nominated. Main purpose, he said, is to make sure Mississippi's delegation at the national convention "will reflect our interests."

Moore said Mississippi States Rights have been encouraged to learn that similar groups are being organized within the Democratic party in the Mid-West and other states of the country.

"It's the first time," Moore said, "that groups outside the South have indicated an interest and understanding of our movement."
Interposition Move Planned

Seven Point Segregation Program Revealed

By JAMES MILEN
Baton Rouge, May 19 - Legislative leaders said Saturday they will introduce a seven-point segregation program next week which would make Louisiana the sixth southern state to defy the United States supreme court with interposition.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia have passed interposition resolutions which declare they consider the court ban on school segregation to be invalid.

Racial feelings run at full temperature in Louisiana, though New Orleans police, said a Klan link to a burning cross found two days ago on the grounds of Catholic Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel.

Integration Studied

The church officials, once named a committee to study the possibility of integration in church schools after next September.

A federal court a few weeks ago ordered New Orleans public schools to comply with the supreme court decree — but set no time limit.

For weeks, the joint legislative committee on segregation has been drafting a new pattern of laws to bolster Louisiana's official stand against misuse of school races in public classrooms.

Sen. W. J. Rainach, the senate's chief, said the bill would run out, though tough-minded North Louisiana who heads the group, made public the new segregation package after a conference with Gov. Earl K. Long.

"Governor Agrees"

"Governor has agreed to co-operate with us in our program to maintain segregation," said the senator. 

"While the new governor has warned the lawmakers to use "reasonableness and caution," he has shown no such sentiment on segregation policy."

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
20/20/56
Par. 1 Col. 3
Q'Dom Chairman
Of Council

Henry W. "Q'Dom" commander of
the L.C. Collier, Jr., post of the
American Legion, Friday night
was announced as the first per-
manent chairman of Citizens Coun-
cil in Meridian.

R. W. (Hall) Collier was named
vice-chairman and J. R. Collier
secretary. Charter for the local
council has been approved and a
membership drive will start short-
ly, said a Saturday announcement.
A number of prominent speakers,
was added, will visit Merid-
ian soon and address council mem-
bers.
Eastland Grandstands in a Miss.

By ADAM LAPIN

(Third in a Series)

There wasn't too much excitement in the ball park at Forest, Mass., as Sen. James O. Eastland plowed ponderously through a prepared speech explaining that the Communists are "behind the campaign to integrate our schools and destroy our way of life."

There was little reaction from the shirt-sleeved crowd of about 3,000 filling the stands, as he added in the manner of an earnest but uninspired McCarthy.

"I hold here in my hand a document from the New York state office of the Communist Party which explains it all."

But about a third of the crowd gathered on a cool Friday night from the little town and the surrounding hill country to hear their Senator speak at a White Citizens Council rally, started applauding as he looked up from his text and said:

"Many of the parents in Washington have come to me to tell me about what goes on in the integrated schools there. They have told me how negro boys make indecent proposals to innocent little white girls."

"Pour it on!"

"Shouts of "Pour it on" break out here and there from the grandstand."

"Some of the boys have been searched. There were not only knives in their pockets, but something else, too."

"There are snickers from the crowd, more shouts of "Pour it on" and some applause."

Eastland pauses a minute, doesn't think it is proper for any more. After all, I am a United States Senator."

We had driven into Jack earlier in the day to cover a conference of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership headed by Dr. T. R. M. Howard and to Negro leaders...

INVITATION TO VIOLENCE

The atmosphere in Jackson has been tense. Negroes in the streets Congressman Howard and to Negro leaders...

The atmosphere in Jackson has been tense. Negroes in the streets have opened up when we asked them how to get to the Masonic Temple where the conference was being held.

"Mr. F. Coleman, who was there, said he wishes to be somewhat about the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1936 was abrogated."

"The strikers formerly worked for the British in the Suez Canal Zone."

They quit their camps there when the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1936 was abrogated."

Authorities arrested 24 strikers.

The situation with a community.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

MAY 2-2 1956
man of 30 who is NAACP field representative for Mississippi, told of the continuing atmosphere of violence in the plantation area around Money where Emmett Till had been murdered. 

"I go through as quickly as possible and don't stay long," he said. "It isn't healthy..."

Evers said the NAACP is growing in Mississippi, and is by far the leading Negro organization in the state. He emphasized that Negro leaders are concerned that the ever-present threat of violence has hampered the growth of NAACP, that the Negro people in Mississippi have a way to go under adverse circumstances to reach the heights of unity and organization symbolized by Montgomery.

Then Evers suggested that we ought to hurry over to the Citizens Council meeting and hear Eastland if we wanted to get a rounded picture of the Mississippi situation.

A RACIST PULPIT

So we drove fast the 50 miles to Forest, into the rolling hills and back-country of Mississippi, getting there late while Eastland was already making the main address of the evening.

On the flag-bedecked platform in the center of the hall fielded local dignitaries and other speakers, all formally dressed. Some in the crowd seemed to be business people. But most appeared to be Negro farmers, workers, townsmen.

There was a hard core of zealots in the grandstand. But many apparently came out of curiosity to hear Mississippi Senator, a local boy made good. Some people talked in the whole family, as if to a movie. We stood on the sides, leaning on a car. Restless little boys inside kept opening and closing the doors. We didn't applaud. Neither did most of the people around us.

Eastland had grown up in Forest, gone to school there. His plantation, a law practice law in the town. But later Eastland moved back to the 5,000-acre family plantation, about 100 miles from Forest where he still lives when he is not in Washington. The people around Forest are mainly "rednecks," the poor whites of the area. Traditionally they have hated the planters. And you could feel Eastland straining to find a common denominator, an effective appeal.

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He tried hard to give the white supremacist cause a democratic flavor. "It is the people whose will is supreme," he shouts. "No court decision can be enforced if the people are against it.

But Eastland strikes pay dirt, and then only with a majority of the crowd; when he hits the "mongrelization" or "inter-marriage" theme which permeates all Citizens Council propaganda.

But then he draws back a bit, cautiously: "We are against violence. Violence can only hurt our cause.

But you can see his problem. While he wants to stir-up the Mississippi backwoods he must maintain a position of respectability nationally, and he also fears to alienate more liberal-minded Southerners.

Eastland needs, too, to play cautiously on sex fears, on the old ingrained prejudices of the most backward and ignorant of the small farmers and townsmen. He also needs the atmosphere of violence and intimidation which has wrecked Mississippi and of which we got a tiny while in Jackson.

BATTLE FOR MINDS

He urges a national propaganda offensive to win the North and West to the segregationist banner. "We are in a battle for the minds of men," he says. "We must take our cause to the nation.

While Eastland is speaking, vendors are selling copies of 'Black Monday,' a 41-pamphlet published by the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils and written by Dr. Tom P. Bradley, Brookhaven, Miss.

The little refers to the Monday on which the Supreme Court rendered its decision on the school segregation. The subtitle is "Segregation or Americanism." America Has Its Choice.

A RACIST TRACT

Brady spoke at the Forest meeting before we got there. His little book gives a fair sampling of the ideas with which Eastland proposes to fight for the minds of the North. Brady, a Yale graduate, incidentally, writes:

"Very few Negroes have true respect and reverence for their race. They see its racial limitations... These Northern Negroes are determined to mongrelize America. They want the race to pass...."

"The mental inferiority of the negro to the white is an established fact..."

Constantly the Negro will be endeavoring to usurp every right and privilege which will lead to intermarriage. This is the way it has worked out in the South. This is the way the NAACP wants it to work out in the South, and that is what Russia wants..."

Eastland echoes this line, and yet apparently recognizes its limitations in winning converts in the North. Or he may be holding the allegiance of the younger generation of the white South.

"The first line of defense is the home," he says. "If we lose the minds of our children, all is lost. Then there is no hope for the future..."

Urging the states to appropriate funds from their treasuries for the white supremacy campaign, he says:

"We must use public funds and we have a legal right to do so because in essence this is an attack upon the South... We must bring to the attention of the people what integration will do to our school system..."

Eastland appeals to the Southern states, urges all the governors to band together for a last-ditch fight. "If we band together, we can win," he says.

But he bitterly attacks "weak-kneed political leaders" in the border states for gradually bowing to the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

Eastland concludes with a call to action. "The crowd applauds politely but briefly, and starts slowly drifting out of the lighted hall park.

Eastland still reigns in Mississippi, heartland of the plantation system, of the White Citizens Council, of illiteracy, poverty and bigotry..."

But the white supremacist crown sits uneasily on his head as he sees the pressures of the border states, of the North and of the Negro people themselves closing in on the deep South..."

(Continued, Tomorrow)
Potofsky Scores White Councils

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, urged organized labor to educate its members against White Citizens Councils as his union opened its biennial convention here today.

In a pre-convention press conference, Potofsky said he was disturbed that union members have joined the Councils.

He termed them, "Really, the Ku Klux Klan." Anti-segregation stands of many unions have led to threats of revolt by Southern locals, but Potofsky said he didn’t expect trouble within his own 400,000 mem-

ber organization. About 90 per cent of ACW’s membership is in the Deep South and the union has a long history of integrated locals, he said.

Political Action Stressed

The union is holding its convention in Washington for the first time in its 43-year history. Political action, Potofsky said, "will be high on the agenda."

"Sidestepping an outright election choice, Potofsky praised the three leading Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination. He said Adlai Stevenson, Gov. Aver- human and Sen. Estes Ke-

aufer (D-Tenn.) were "all high-class liberals, good, substantial liberals."

The Amalgamated will concentrate on raising voluntary $4 contributions for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Potofsky said, and would consider donations from 10 to 20 per cent as a "fair response."

Will Hear Report

The 200 delegates to the five-day gathering at the Sheraton-Park Hotel will today receive a report from the union’s General Executive Board that notes:

* Amalgamated’s health and life insurance program has paid out $65 million in benefits from its birth in 1944 through last year. Another $41 million in pensions has been disbursed. Behind both funds are a $122-

million-dollar reserve.

* The union has opened two more medical centers in New York and Chicago since its 1954 convention, bringing to 12 the number operated by the Amalgamated. They care for more than 100,000 members and their dependents.
SECRET SEGREGATION AGENTS

Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission, set up by this year's general assembly to combat integration, has decided to employ "private eyes" to spy on the activities of integrationists. Its spokesmen justify the plan by comparing it to the undercover work of FBI agents.

We receive the news with misgivings and regret. Secret police suggests the systems of Hitler and Stalin. The idea of the stool pigeon does not carry a clean bill of wholesomeness in this country.

It would seem that under ordinary conditions, the activities of the integrationists could be met when they come into the open, as they would probably have to do to be effective, without recourse to secret spying, wire-tapping and similar undercover measures.
Mississippi Segregation Board Will Hire 'Spies'

JACKSON, Miss., May 16—Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission, watchdog of the State's rights, has voted to hire secret agents to serve as 'eyes and ears' in the fight to keep segregation.

Along the same lines, the 12-member commission voted yesterday to spend State money to 'buy information' about activities in the integration camp.

In another move, the commission hired a full-time public relations director to explain to integrationists Mississippi's position concerning segregation.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, commission chairman, labeled any attempt 'to bring this commission into its full effect and fruition,' a 'false alarm.'

The commission was set up by the 1956 Legislature to prevent Federal 'encroachment' on State's rights with the segregation question as the main objective.

In debating the issue of hiring undercover agents, the Sovereignty Commission agreed on secrecy because, among other reasons, 'it's possible we may want to hire a Negro to spy on Negro activities within Mississippi.'

Gov. Coleman called attention to the press use of informants and said the SSO would operate in the same manner. He called the investigators and informants known to the commission an official arm of State government.

The Governor cautioned the commission to keep a cool head, 'if we're going to panic, I see no reason for alarm, frustration, or frusturation,' he said. 'We have the ball, and it's up to the opposition to take the initiative.'

"After all, integration came about because the people gave up. We will not give up."
Mississippi Will Hire Secret Agents to Report Moves in Integration Camp

JACKSON, Miss., May 15 (UPI)—Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission, "watchdog" of states' rights, voted today to hire secret agents to serve as "eyes and ears" in the fight to keep segregation.

The seven-member commission voted also to spend state money to "buy information" about activities in the integration camp.

In another move, the commission hired a full-time publicity director to explain to integrationists Mississippi's position concerning segregation.

The action was part of what Gov. J. P. Coleman, commission chairman, called an attempt "to bring this commission into its full effect and fruition."

The commission was set up by the 1956 Legislature to prevent Federal "encroachment" upon states' rights, with the segregation question as the main objective.

In debating the issue of hiring undercover agents, the Sovereignty Commission agreed upon secrecy because, among other reasons, "it's possible we may want to hire a Negro" to spy upon Negro activities within Mississippi.

Mr. Coleman called attention to the use of informants by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said the commission would operate in the same manner. He called the investigators and informants, known but to the commission, an official arm of state government.

The Governor cautioned the commission against panic.

"I see no reason for alarm, frustration or futility," he said. "We have the ball and it's up to the opposition to take the initiative."

"After all, integration came about because the people gave up. We will not give up."

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. TIMES

DATED: MAY 16, 1956

P. 28 LATE CITY

RE: RACIAL SITUATIONS

FILE -

MAY 24, 1958
Mississippi May Plant Paid Spy on Bias Foes

Special to the New York Post

Jackson, Miss., May 16—Gov. Coleman said today his state may try to hire a Negro as a spy to check on the activities of anti-segregationists in Mississippi.

He said such a spy would be hired through the Sovereignty Commission which he said was set up to protect the state's segregation laws.

Coleman defended the idea by saying the commission activities would be modeled on the undercover system of the FBI.

"It's possible," he said, "we may want to hire a Negro."

The commission, established recently by the Legislature to prevent federal "encroachment" on states' rights, voted to spend state funds for undercover agents and to "buy information on integration sympathizers."

A full-time publicity director was hired by the 12-man commission, with the express purpose of explaining Mississippi's attitude on segregation.

"We have the ball," Coleman said, "and it's up to the opposition to take the initiative.

"I see no reason for alarm, frustration or futility. After all, integration came about because the people gave-up. We will not give up."

Coleman referred to the commission as "an official arm of state government."
White Citizens Council Moves North

BY WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—The White Citizens Councils, whom Emil Mazy, UAW Intl. Secretary-Treasurer calls the 1956 version of the Ku Klux Klan, are trying to organize chapters here and in Detroit. Here in Dearborn, Mayor Orville Hubbard says he is for segregation, and no Negroes are allowed to live here..."if the NAACP came to see him, he'd kick them out." Hubbard, was interviewed some weeks ago by the racist Dixiecrat sheet, the Montgomery Advertiser from Alabama and spewed his race hatred all over their front page. Hubbard has admitted to newspaper that he was invited to a White Citizens Council meeting, Tuesday April 24, in Highland Park but was unable to attend. Hubbard revealed that he has letters from people telling him that White Citizens Councils are being organized in Detroit, Lansing, Flint as well as Highland Park. Hubbard denied that any WCCs are being organized in Dearborn. With a white supremacist personality he is noted for, he cracked, "we don't need one here, Citizens Councils are for places where they have problems." 

* A DEARBORN sheet, called the Independent, was solicited to place an advertisement appealing for new members for the White Citizens Councils. The envelope contained a membership card, a check, and said that dues are $3.50 a year. The ad was refused. A Detroit sheet was also approached but turned it down.

A brass hat of the White Citizens Councils from Alabama, State Senator Sam Engelhardt, told Detroit newsmen in a phone conversation that Detroiters had written him for organizational literature and that they had sent it. He refused to identify those who asked saying they were "scared." "Scared of what?" he was asked.
"Scared of trouble," he replied.
"But we're not scared of trouble down here..."

The nightshirt said two newspapers in Chicago and one in Detroit had refused to run his recruiting ads.

"But I'm gonna keep on trying," he said. "I think I'll move on over East and try Philadelphia and New York, maybe..."

Meanwhile, in Detroit, Flint, Lansing, copies of a White Citizens leaflet, mimeographed, are being circulated. A Ford worker from the Rouge plant brought us some he found in a plant washroom.

The vile language and epithets used are reminiscent of the murderous Black Legion days of the mid-thirties here...

THIS nightshirt vigilante movement of the Black Legion bound its most violent expression in Detroit, Highland Park and places like Flint, but elsewhere, Detroit
downriver communities in the period of the early and mid-thirties when the union was organizing.

Founded under the leadership of admiral ex-Klansmen, the Legion's program was scarcely distinguishable from that of the Klan, except that the Black Legion more openly espoused murder as its weapon. Two of its first victims were John L. Bielak and George Marchuk, organizers for the Auto Workers Union. Marchuk was found dead in Lincoln Park, Dec. 22, 1933.

Another intended victim was Arthur Kingsley, Highland Park publisher. A former Mayor of Highland Park, he is known to have met with Black Legion triggerman Dayton Dean to stress the importance of killing Kingsley who opposed this politician's attempt to get re-elected.

Dean and six other Black Legion killers, now doing life in Jackson prison here, have been seeking recently to get out on parole. Powerful forces are reported backing their parole.

The Black Legion killed 42-year-old Negro had-carrier Silas Coleman, on May 25, 1935. They did it "for thrills" they confessed later. This is reminiscent of the recent murder of a Negro minister in the South, killed by rocks thrown from a car filled with WCC members.

* IT'S NOT without significance that the murderous White Citizens Councils probe in this area in 1928 for members and to build chapters.

Their equivalent has been operating here for some time both past and present. Recent examples are on Rosson Ave., Detroit, a man who said he was a Cherokee Indian and his wife who bought a house and started to move in. A bowling mob, reported led by a former Detroit police official, stopped him, forced him to accept his money back and he left.

On Chalfonte Ave., a year ago bullets, bricks went through windows of a house bought by a Negro gasoline station attendant. He was driven out.

* Two years ago, Dr. Samuel Milton, former Wayne County Coroner bought a house on the outskirts of Lincoln Park. A mob was formed and its leaders claimed to be members of "The Sons of the South," long-known as a thinly disguised replica of the KKK.

* Down in the city of Wyndotte, Mich., near Dearborn, a tax raise of $50 went into effect recently. Three hundred people came to the meeting to protest. One voice spoke out "they raised our taxes but it's still a lily white community."

* On Grand River, near Buren Ave., a Livernois Improvement Association threatened homeowners who were selling houses to Negro citizens.

* DETROIT'S lily white residential areas are tightly organized by Improvement Associations, which back during World War II helped to initiate the mob attacks on the Negro war workers moving into the Sojourner Truth Housing project. Their "improvement" squads were part of the murderous attack on Negroes during the "race riot" in 1943 that saw 30 some people killed and several hundred injured.

* These outfits support Mayor Albert E. Cobo and in turn sabotage building any low cost, non-segregated housing in the all-white residential areas, thus doing his part to maintain large Negro ghettos that abound with rats and T.B.

* AFTER THE war the KKK took on a new "look" here. It called itself "United Sons of America" and had a headquarters on West Forest Ave. One of its top officials was "Nightshirt" Charlie Smith, former Michigan Grand Dragon. The "Sons of the South" also met at the West Forest address in 1946.

Today these organizations or their remnants so similar to program who pursued parallel paths, would have no difficulty in melding into the White Citizens Councils. They were all foes of labor, all white supremacist, were rebellers, all practiced mob violence.

The White Citizens Councils is their 1938 version.
Citizens Council
Re-elects Wright
Other Officers

Ellis W. Wright was re-elected to serve another year as president of the Jackson Citizens Council at a meeting of the Board of Directors Thursday.

Other officers re-elected were C. H. (Dick) King, vice president; W. J. Simmons, secretary; and Marvin Cullum, treasurer.

Five additional members were welcomed to the board. Elected May 7 at the council's first anniversary meeting were John Corbett Battaile, deputy in the state tax collector's office; W. A. Harrison, building contractor; Allen Harvill, manager, Jimmy Jungle No. 2; Russel D. Moore III, attorney; and B. R. Waldrop, engineer with the Illinois Central Railroad.

Wright, a co-founder of Wright and Ferguson Funeral Home, has served as director of the Hinds County Unit of the American Red Cross, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Salvation Army, on the budget committee of the Community Chest, as director of the Civil Defense Council of Hinds County, and as past president of the Chamber of Commerce.
Communist Rule Integration Threat

Segregationists, Negroes 'included, have been ridiculed, maligned and labeled un-Christian by their opponents.

These self-styled humanitarians chant that integration will win because it is the law of the land.

They rant up and down that destiny, fate and the majority will side with the Supreme Court.

But is this so?

Are integrationists, on the side of law, or are they being used deceitfully for a less-obvious, far more devilish purpose?

Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook, perhaps the South's outstanding battler for segregation, came-up with some answers at the Jackson Citizens Council meeting Tuesday night.

Traveling about the country, Mr. Cook said he has yet to find an eminent lawyer, versed in the Constitution, who will concede the Supreme Court was on legal ground with its school integration ruling.

"North and South, the nation's outstanding attorneys agree the high tribunal ruled not according to the Constitution, the Georgian declared, but on the theories of socialists and psychologists.

That the Justices cited socio-psychological sources in their decision has been known from the start. But it's doubtful many laymen have understood the significance of a court ruling unembeded in a Constitutional foundation.

Mr. Cook, a practitioner before the Supreme Court for 25 years, further asserted this premise in interpreting the Constitution and its Amendments.

To apply a section or Amendment of the Constitution to a present case, lawyers and judges historically have sought out the intent of its passers, meaning the Congress and the states.

From this accepted principal of interpretation, the attorney general opined, the Supreme Court could not support its decision with the 14th Amendment, but had to rely on sociology and psychology books.

Careful study of the Congress and states which ratified the 14th Amendment proves beyond doubt its passage was not concerned with school segregation or federal domination of the education system, Mr. Cook declared.

"Take my own state of Georgia, for example," he told the city auditorium rally. "We had a Republican governor and 33 Negroes sitting in the Legislature which ratified the 14th Amendment.

"That same Legislature, with the Republican governor and 33 Negroes, established a segregated public school system in Georgia."

Far from attune to law, that is, the Constitution, integrationists are helping the more sinister ambition of Communists to center all U.S. government in Washington. The less dispersed the government, the fewer minds that must be brainwashed and directed in the Red quest for world dictatorship.

"Instead of having 48 governments to shoot at, as well as Washington, the Communists want only one, and they want that to be the federal government they hope to become a strong central power," Mr. Cook declared.

We feel the American people, whatever their views on the race issue, will wake up to the real threat facing our country.

Paul Tiblier, Editor
State Times
Jackson, Miss.
5/1/56
Sect. 1 Para 6 A Col. 1 & 2
Cook Predicts Bloody Doom Of Freedom in Integration

JACKSON, Miss., May 1 (UPI)—Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia tonight predicted violence and bloodshed and the doom of freedom as long as the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation remains.

Cook, addressing the first anniversary of the Jackson Citizens' Council, told an enthusiastic audience of about 1,000:

"Whether segregation is wrong in moral principle is not the most important issue raised by the Supreme Court decision. The most important issue, for Negroes and whites alike, is the usurpation of unwarranted, undelegated power by an arm of the federal government.

"Constitutional government as we heretofore have known it and

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
EDITOR: RALPH MC GILL
MAY 2, 1956
Cook Cites Danger
Court's Power Usurpation Hit By Council Speaker

By LAMAR FALKNER

The U.S. Supreme Court's usurpation of states' rights is more important than the ban on segregation, Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook of Georgia told a grim-faced audience of 2,600 Tuesday night at City Auditorium.

Addressing the first anniversary meeting of the Jackson Citizens Council, Cook said: "Whether segregation is wrong in moral principle is not the most important issue raised by the Supreme Court decision."

"The most important issue, for Negroes and whites alike, is the usurpation of powers delegated by the federal government.

"For if the Supreme Court can void state laws on segregation it can void other laws in other fields of the same presently," he said.

Standing before a huge Confederate flag beside an American flag, Atty. Gen. Cook was interrupted often by derisory applause. He was introduced by Mississippi Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson.

Racial Suicide
"Violence and bloodshed will be the order of the day until the vultures of Communism will consume us—yes, until at last we have permitted racial suicide of two proud races—the African Negro and the Anglo-Saxon," Cook declared.

"Whether you happen to approve or disapprove of segregation as a personal matter is of little concern, insofar as the court's decision is concerned," he said.

"Those whose 'honest beliefs' may be against segregation have lost 'as much' by the court's decision as those who favor it," he said. "The preservation of liberty through an honest and conscientious interpretation of the constitution by the court transcends all other considerations of personal likes or dislikes."

JACKSON DAILY NEWS
JACKSON, MISS.
5/2/56
Sect. 1 Page 14 Cols. 5 - 6
Cook Will Address Council At Jackson

Attorney General Eugene Cook, Georgia, will be the principal speaker at a celebration of the 1st anniversary of the Jackson Citizens Council, Tuesday night at 7:30 in city auditorium.

He will be introduced by Mississippi's Attorney General Joe T. Patterson. Lt. Gov. Carroll-Gartin, Laurel, will be among those participating. Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives Walter Sillers. Rosedale, is also to attend.

Gov. J. P. Coleman will not be present, he having been called out of the city.

Secretary of State Heber Latner cancelled plans to attend the local meeting in order to deliver an address to the Hattiesburg Citizens Council, Tuesday night also.

Ellis Wright, president of the Jackson Council, will have charge of the meeting which is expected to be attended by citizens' council officials from all sections of the state.

Robert (Tut) Patterson, Greenwood, executive secretary to the Mississippi Citizens' Council, will be on hand and may participate briefly in the program.

William J. Simmons, executive secretary to the Jackson Citizens' Council, will give the annual report.

(Continued, From Page 1)

on activities of the local group and aims for the next fiscal year.

The Hinds Junior college band, Raymond, is to supply music for the occasion, and the Hi-Steppers, accompanying majorettes, will perform on the auditorium stage with several dancing numbers. One of the best trained majorette groups in the nation, the Hi-Steppers have attended national and state conventions of several types over the country and are widely-known for beauty and rhythmic dance routines.

Attorney General Cook, one of the several southern lawyers who have represented their states on behalf of segregation before the U. S. Supreme Court, will speak temporarily.

He is one of the best informed attorneys general in the South and has been extremely active in his efforts to maintain the segregated way of life in the South. Recently, he advocated capital punishment for officials who attempt to propagate suits against any states segregation laws or school segregation regulations.

THE CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
5/1/56
Sect. 1 Page 1 Col. 2

MAY 1 1956

FBI = NEW ORLEANS

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138 MA 18 1956
Affairs of State

By CHARLES M. HILLS

A Jackson housewife, reading of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, offers a solution.

"If I had a mind who boycotted the busses, I'd fire her," she declares. "If all the people in Montgomery employing Negroes who are causing trouble would do likewise, the problem there would soon be solved."

Well, that's rather drastic, and not at all in keeping with the announced policies of the Citizens Councils, but it might work.

Mindy's attitude, "meet a boycott with a boycott" might indeed transmit an idea, now might it?

Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, is to be the speaker at a local rally of the Citizens Council in the auditorium Tuesday night at 7:30.

We heard him argue segregation before the U.S. Supreme Court early last year, and you may rest assured that if you attend, you'll hear one of the most convincing speakers in this country.

Even the nine old men of the right bench seemed impressed and that is something for that group to strain an ear toward a Southerner.

Dr. G. T. Gillispie, a southerner of the old school, told a crowd attending a Citizens Council rally in Forest Friday night that the people of the South have a right to "protest integration at the bar of reason.

"A decent respect for our opinions should be dealt us," he said. "We are trying to protect America from foolish and short-sighted politicians who know little of our situation and a barren field of judicial authority."

Senator James O. Eastland, speaking to the same crowd, at Forest, called to attention that the American Legion has turned thumbs down on UNESCO as a unit of the United Nations that seeks to infiltrate our schools.

"When we lose the minds of our children, we lose all," Eastland declared. "Yet, we are finding this thing financed with our own tax money."

"The states have the power to keep this UNESCO plan out of their schools and we should do, so, as we can.

Citing some of the teachings of UNESCO, Eastland read from its avowed purposes:

"As long as the American child breathes the poison air of patriotism, the education and advancement of the world is endangered."

"We have a counter organization now, because we realize that without effective organization in the South we are bound to be crushed," Eastland said.

Judge T. P. Brady, author of "Black Monday," told the Forest crowd that the time has come for the South to take the offensive in the battle against integration.

"We are Mississippians who have a right to protest. We are a state of the United States, and the federal government has a right to enter the field of education," he declared.

THE CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
4/30/56
Sect. 1 Page 3 Cols. 1 & 2

MAY 21 1956

FBI — NEW ORLEANS

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MAY 21 1956

138 MAY 18 1956
Local Citizens Council Rally Is Tuesday

The Jackson Citizens' Council has announced additional plans for its first anniversary meeting scheduled Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in City Auditorium.

Rev. Robert M. Matheny, Pastor of Leavell Woods Methodist church, will deliver the invocation.

Invitations are being sent to city, county and state officials to be on the platform with visiting officials from other Citizens' Councils and the Jackson board of directors.

Music and a special drill will be presented by the Hinds Junior College Hi-Steppers and band.

Eugene Cook, Attorney General of Georgia, will be principal speaker. He will be introduced by Joe T. Patterson, Attorney General of Mississippi.

Cook is reported to have addressed audiences totalling over 100,000 at Citizens' Council rallies during the past few weeks.

The public is invited.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belman
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mrs. Hallman
Miss Gandy

THE CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
4/29/56

Sect. 1 Page 11 A Col. 6
MAY 18 1956
Attorney General of Georgia Coming To Jackson Council

Eugene Cook, attorney general of Georgia, will be the speaker for the first anniversary meeting of the Jackson Citizens' Council, to be held May 1 at 7:30 p.m., in the City Auditorium.

Invitations are being extended to city, county and state officials to be seated on the platform as guests of honor, along with visiting officials from other Citizens' Councils and the Jackson board of directors.

Music and a special drill will be presented by the Hinds Junior College Hi-Steppers and band and the invocation will be by the Rev. Robert M. Matheny, pastor of Leawell Woods Methodist Church.

Joe T. Patterson, attorney general of Mississippi, will introduce the guest speaker.

Attorney General Cook is reported to have addressed audiences totaling over 100,000 at Citizens' Council rallies in the past few weeks. He is a native Georgian and has served his state in various political positions for the past 23 years, being in his present post since 1945.

Twice a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, he has received many honors from various sources. He is now a member of three national groups: Commission of Uniform State Laws, Interstate Cooperation Commission and Interstate-Oil Commission.

He is a member of the board of governors of the Council of State Governments, past president of the National Association of Attorneys General, past member of the house of delegates of the American Bar Assn., past district governor of Lions International, past vice-president of the Georgia Baptist Sunday School Convention and an honorary member of the Exchange Clubs of the United States.
Dixie Racial Units Here
---Hubbard

Pro-segregationist councils from at least one southern state are organizing chapters in the Detroit area, Mayor Gravley E. Hubbard of Dearborn said Saturday.

"I was invited to attend a meeting in Highland Park last week," said Hubbard. "But I was unable to attend."

Hubbard said his mail in recent weeks has contained a flood of letters announcing the organization of Citizens Councils in Detroit, Flint and Lansing.

STRONG EVIDENCE

"There seems to be evidence of a strong segregationist movement in Michigan," he said.

"One big Detroit firm believes that if it receives one letter from a customer it indicates there are 500 others who feel the same way."

"On that basis I have heard from about 100,000 people on the pro-segregation issue."

Hubbard said that as far as he knows there is no chapter being organized in Dearborn.

"NO TROUBLE HERE"

"We have no trouble here," he said.

He said he understood the Dearborn Independent, a weekly newspaper, had been asked to run an advertisement soliciting members for the Citizens Council of Alabama, but had refused. Alabama State Senator Sam Engelhardt, executive secretary of the Alabama group, said Detroiters have written for organizational literature and "it has been mailed to them."

Detroit News
Sunday Edition 4/29/56
P. 14 Col. 2

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Court Verdicts
Helping South

Eastland Heading
For Washington

Mississippi's Sat. were checking up on another action-packed week on the segregation front as Sen. Jim Eastland rested at his Delta home before taking off for Washington again.

In addresses at Tupelo and Forest, Sen. Eastland stressed the point that recent Supreme Court decisions invaded the field of states' rights have helped the Southern situation.

He referred specifically to the anti-sedition jurisdiction cases in which the high court declared the states have no control in this area. Such decisions, interfering with the various states' ability to deal with problems within their own borders, create more sympathy for the Southern attitude toward the court's invasion of the field of school enrollments.

Friday in Jackson, Negro speakers used violent language and pleas in a rally held here. Attendance was only a fraction of the predicted gathering.

By contrast, Sen. Eastland, was calm and measured in his remarks, and insisted that violence will hurt the situation, not help it. "We cannot countenance violence," he said. "Our fundamental obligation to our own cause is to see that no human-being is mistreated."

Sen. Eastland recalled that the court has successively denied the states the right to regulate their own schools, to regulate natural resources within their own borders, seized state authority over navigable waters, wholly in-state boundaries, interfered with the right to prescribe conditions for hiring and firing teachers, voided the sedition laws of 42 states, including Mississippi, and now has prohibited state regulation of passenger seating on buses in wholly local situations.

Recent decisions of the court involving Communists or pre-Communist sympathizers "have demonstrated to the people of all the country that something is badly wrong with the supreme court."
Citizens' Council Praises Thompson
Pledges Support in Bus Problem

The Jackson Citizens' Council Wednesday afternoon addressed a letter of commendation to Mayor Allen C. Thompson in regard to his position on racial integration on buses operating in the city. Pledging full support of the Council, the letter to Mayor Thompson was signed by Ellis W. Wright. It follows:

"We strongly commend the positive and forthright position which you took concerning the most recent racial integration edict of the United States Supreme Court, which attempts to usurp the prerogatives of the separate States to regulate segregation on buses operating wholly within the State. You may rest assured that you have the active support of the Jackson Citizens' Council in your stand to maintain strict segregation on the Jackson buses.

"To those of us who have been active in the Citizens' Council movement to mobilize public sentiment for segregation, racial integrity and the maintenance of public order, it is inconceivable how there could remain one shred of apathy or indifference in Jackson on this grave question. The threat of racial integration, with all the abhorrent forces it brings loose in a community, is right on our doorstep.

"Very friendly relations exist between the white and negro races in Jackson and the State of Mississippi. We want this situation to continue. We feel it will continue if left undisturbed by outside agitators."

THE CLAYTON-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
1/26/56
Sect. 1 Page 4 Col. 4

THE CLAYTON-LEDGER
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Councils Give Mayor Praise On Bus Issue

Mayor Allen Thompson was lauded by the Jackson Citizens' Council today for his "positive and forthright" declaration that racial segregation will be maintained on city buses.

Ellis W. Wright, president of the local chapter of the segregationist group, wrote Thompson he could "rest assured that you have the active support of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

Thompson said the U.S. Supreme Court decision Monday banning separate seating for Negroes and whites in interstate travel will be ignored as far as Jackson buses are concerned.

"Very friendly relations exist between the races in Jackson and the state of Mississippi," Wright wrote. "We want this situation to continue and we feel it will continue if left undisturbed by outside agitators."
Affairs of State

By CHARLES M. HILLS

A rally will be staged by the Central Mississippi Citizens Council at Forest Friday, with U. S. Senator James O. Eastland as the principal speaker...

It so happens that on that same day, an opposite group, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be staging an affair in Jackson.

The Mississippi Citizens Council recently announced a listing of some of the prominent speakers in this state who are available for addresses on the "Black Monday" decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Heading the list is Ross R. Barnett, Jackson attorney and candidate for governor last summer.

Among the others are Tom Barrentine, Greenwood Industrialist; Judge Tom B. Brady, Brookhaven; M. L. Branch, Winona; Edward Brit, Indianapolis; Dr. W. M. Caskey, Clifton; Tom Q. Ellis, Jackson; Mrs. Mary D. Cain, Summitt, candidate for governor last year; Rev. G. T. Gillespie, Jackson; Elmore Greaves, Jackson; J. O. Holts, Carthage; Rep. Wilburn Hooker, Lexington; Former Senator Fred Jones, Inverness; Garner M. Lester, Jackson; C. S. McGwire, Clarksdale; Judge M. M. McGowan, Jackson; Rep. Jimmie Morrow, Brandon; Chairman Alex McKeighney, State Tax Commission; Rev. J. F. Neal, Tchula; R. B. Patterson, Greenwood; Mrs. Halls Mae Patterson, Jackson; Rev. J. L. Pipkin, Blue Mountain; John Satterfield, Jackson; Rev. Otis Seal, Hts. Beno; W. J. Simmons, Jackson; Glenn Trusty, Tupelo; Hugh V. Wall, Brookhaven; Will E. Ward, Starkville; Congressman John Bell Williams, Raymond; P. F. Williams

Sr., Clarksdale; Ellis W. Wright, Jackson; Former Gov. Fielding L. Wright, Jackson.

Attorney General Joe T. Patterson told the Jackson Kiwanis Club here the other day that "if enough states would join Mississippi on interposition, I would have no fear but that we could maintain segregation."

You'd think that in view of the latest abridgement of states' rights by the supreme court of the United States... abolition of segregation intra-state on buses and trains, that all the Southern states would band together and fight.

But, unless there is a radical change, all we'll get will be lip service from some.

The South seems to be practicing the "divided we fall" theory. We are all agreed we want segregation, but we can't get together on a method.
Cook Defies Threat Of Jail For Resisting Integration

Says Local Jails Won't Be Used For The Purpose

Dares Court To Undertake 'Housing Project'

By CHARLES M. HILLS

The attorney general of Georgia last night challenged the U.S. Supreme Court to build enough jails to incarcerate the school officials of his state who will resist integration of the races.

Speaking at the first anniversary meeting of the Jackson Citizens' Council in the city auditorium here.

Attorney General Eugene Cook declared that "we don't have to use our jails to accommodate the appropriations of funds."

He explained his suggestion to the legislature of his state that it adopt an act making cooperation of officials of Georgia with the anti-segregation edicts of the court a capital offense.

"I have urged that the legislature penalize any state or county official allowing the use of our jails to hold any person resisting integration by capital punishment," Cook said.

"We have a right to defend our way of life."

"There is only one federal jail in Georgia and it is in Atlanta, unable to contain all the persons who will resist desegregation. We do not intend that any of our local jails shall be used for such purposes."

"Therefore," declared Cook, "if the supreme court tries to arrest all the persons who resist desegregation, they will have to build their own jails and that will be the biggest housing project the world has known."

"And, they will have to ask southern members of Congress to do it."

Cook told his audience that Georgia is prepared to close any public school in which desegre-
that is sought to be practiced....

I challenge the Supreme Court of any sovereign State to say that any school or church, any group of citizens, any town, any nation, any religious body, any labor union, or any other organization, cannot close its schools or spend public funds as it sees fit," he said. William Simmons, local citizen.

Attorney General Cook struck a discordant note when he said that the infiltration of the churches, the courts, the universities, and even the councils of the United States, by the Communists, has gone to bed with the Communists. "Even our own attorney general of the United States has gone to bed with the Communists," he declared. "We have been infiltrated in the churches, civil government, towns, states, and the Supreme Court with modern scalawags and carpetbaggers preaching gradual integration, but be modern about it," he said. "If we continue to listen to the doctrine of gradualism by people who say segregation is un-Christian, we have a dark future ahead," he declared.

"Fuzzy-minded professors and clergymen are seeking to destroy the principles of our creation," he said. "The trend toward centralization of government as offered by the Supreme Court is setting up a number one target for the Soviet, instead of 48 targets as the individual states." Cook told his audience that the NAACP is in reality the National Association for the Promotion of Communism and that 62 of its top national officials have been proven to have Communist affiliations. He said, however, that the great danger in encroachments by the Supreme Court on state's sovereignty is not the segregation issue, but the actual liberties of all the people, white and colored, in the North as well as in the South.

The speaker was introduced by the speaker here by Mississippi's Attorney General Joe T. Patterson, who pronounced himself as a member of the Mississippi Citizens' Council and "proud of it."

"They call us the hard core of resistance to de-segregation," Patterson told his audience, "and they will still be calling us that a hundred years hence."

The meeting was presided over by Ellis Wright, president of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

Among prominent public officials attending and occupying seats of honor were Lt. Gov. Carroll Gandy, Speaker of the House Walter Sillers, Dick Ring, former president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce; Mayor Allen Thompson, City Commissioners D. L. Luckey and Chalmers Alexander, and a large number of other officials.
From The Hall Syndicate, Inc.
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(NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the second of two articles on labor's role in the battle over desegregation in the south. It is based on a confidential report prepared by a southern labor leader and made available to the national AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. - The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

INSIDE LABOR

By Victor Riesel

A powerful bloc of southern labor leaders is telling national union chiefs in Washington to mind their own business and shut up on the Negro issue which may trigger a violent civil war inside labor.

Angry telegrams, resolutions and letters are pouring into the AFL-CIO's Washington headquarters and the other labor buildings which sprang up in the capital last year when labor developed an edifice complex.

All this is revealed in a confidential report on labor's hectic role in the fight over desegregation of Negroes. The report has been shown to the top AFL-CIO leaders who have learned from it that the same southern bloc of second echelon union officials, representing some 250,000 followers, wants a statement from labor's high command which will give them the right to work openly, and in labor's name, with the White Citizens Councils.

This amazing report is given full credence by the nation's top union chiefs in Washington because it was made by an unimpeachable official, H.L. Mitchell. He is leader of the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Union.

Mitchell disclosed that there is a good possibility that the southern revolt may lead to a labor split below the Mason-Dixon line which would wipe out the official AFL-CIO there after 75 years.

Specifically he said:
"Some of the union leaders want to work out a method or operation which will permit them to live with the White Citizens' Council movement. This would involve a public statement by the president of the AFL-CIO to the effect that there is room for dissent on the civil rights issue and that traditional procedure of the labor movement permits local, state and national autonomy by affiliates on all issues."

Mr. Labor, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, will never issue such a statement. Reports are that, quite to the contrary, he is exploring ways of fighting southern labor's cooperation with the Councils.

This is quite a job Meany has taken on. There are 500 White Citizens' Councils in 15 southern states. They have 250,000 members. A great number of them are labor members who, from time to time, have threatened to throw northern unionists out of meetings when they've gone south to fight the Councils and push desegregation.

Mitchell, in his report submitted on March 12, full details of which are being made public here for the first time, pinpointed the plants, unions and cities in which he says the White Citizens' Councils have strong labor support.

Mitchell reported:

"In Birmingham, Alabama, workers employed in the steel mills of Fairfield, Tarrant City and Bessemer are the base of organization for the White Citizens' Council. There are two factions of the White Citizens' Councils vying (sic) for support of the white trade union members in this large industrial area..."

"In Memphis, Tennessee, workers employed in the Firestone rubber plant, the Ford assembly plant and the International Harvester Co., are believed to constitute a majority of the White Citizens' Councils and the Pro-Southerners, Inc.

"One of the units of the White Citizens' Councils is led by a man long active in the trade unions of Tennessee. He is Robert A. Tillman, an International Typographical Union member, once a regional director for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and more recently an active official of the Joint Legislative Committee composed of AFL, CIO and Railway Labor and, as such, was a leader in the fight against the "right-to-work" law in Tennessee," Mitchell said.
He lists a string of other unions whose members and officials are similarly active. Mitchell concludes with:

"Very little new organization work can be successfully undertaken in the south by either the staffs of the AFL-CIO or those of the national and international unions in the face of the racial crisis."

Up to this minute there has been no move by labor's national leaders. They see the storm coming. And it's quite a thunderhead. They hope it will blow right past without their finding themselves in the middle.

(Copyright 1956, The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)
An extremely secret investigation of the White Citizens Councils' activities has recently been completed by one of labor's most respected southern experts. He has turned in a report stating flatly that the AFL-CIO is in considerable danger of being wiped out in the south.

The report also asserts that southern labor is not only active in the councils but that officials of many powerful unions lead them, sit on their executive boards and are responsible for some of the riots and other turbulence which have marked the racial crisis.

There is the blunt charge that there never would have been a long Negro boycott of the Montgomery, Ala., bus lines -- the spark which lit the racial fuse -- if the AFL-CIO bus drivers' union had not prevented a settlement.

The seven-page memorandum, prepared by the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Union leader, H. L. Mitchell, discloses that over 250,000 union members follow the councils -- and that they are ready to join in an all-white Southern Federation of Labor.

National labor leaders and friends of the AFL-CIO were electrified by the report, for its objectivity can't be disputed. Mitchell is of the old school of labor leaders who have sacrificed lives and careers to build a labor movement, many times going hungry and often living in great physical danger because of their devotion to unionism.

The report, completed March 12, states that informed national labor leaders told Mitchell that "they never have seen the membership of the local unions so stirred over any issue as they have been by the racial crisis in the South."

"While I have found no evidence of the actual organization of an independent union movement, there is widespread talk of the formation of a Southern Federation of Labor based on segregation," Mitchell revealed.
"Several local unions have already adopted resolutions to disaffiliate with AFL-CIO nationally....

"The situation is made to order for a resourceful organizer with trade union experience to take the initiative and tie together the trade union element already represented in the fast-growing White Citizens Council movement in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee."

Mitchell states that "the center of this disturbance is at present in Alabama."

"The trade union movement will be set back five to 10 years by this crisis," he warned his colleagues.

"If and when an independent union movement based on segregation is launched, it will attract practically all of the white union membership. Without the leadership of the whites, the Negro members will fall away...."

Mitchell substantiates his statements with specifics such as follows:

Writing about the dramatic bus boycott in Montgomery -- for which Negro leaders have just been tried -- he said:

"In Montgomery the three months old bus boycott was due in large part to the role of the local bus drivers union....Disinterested parties who interviewed both the local manager and top officials of the National City Lines in Chicago say the issue could have been settled on the basis of the original demands of the Negro bus patrons if it had not been for the attitude of the local union....Threats of a work stoppage by the bus drivers in the case of disciplinary action by the company was the excuse given."

Mitchell then reports that a telephone workers local of the Communications Workers of America was among the first to adopt a resolution for disaffiliation from the AFL-CIO -- and included in the proceedings a demand that the Negroes be FORCED to ride the buses. Representatives of the mother union, the CWA, were almost heaved physically from the union hall when they defended the civil rights position of the AFL-CIO.

-MORE-
Another union -- a 1,200 member Oil and Chemical Workers affiliate -- voted to bolt the AFL-CIO. In Montgomery County itself four of the seven men on the White Citizens Council executive board are reported to be union members, Mitchell says. He also gives credence to reports that the rioting at the University of Alabama was "organized and led by union members from nearby rubber, paper and steel plants."

In Georgia, Mitchell writes union leaders throughout the state are reported to be joining the bandwagon for Herman Talmadge for election to the U.S. Senate seat now held by Walter George.

The national labor leaders have an "Operation Dixie" on their hands -- but not the one they planned.

(Copyright 1956, The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)
ATLANTA—GEORGIA ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK SAID THE SUPPORT OF ONLY THREE MORE STATES IS NEEDED TO MAKE DIXIE'S INTERPOSITION STAND A SUCCESS.

COOK SAID FIVE STATES HAVE PASSED INTERPOSITION RESOLUTIONS. FIVE MORE HAVE REPORTED TO HIM THAT THEY INTEND TO ADOPT SUCH RESOLUTIONS AT COMING SESSIONS OF THEIR LEGISLATURES, HE SAID.

COOK SAID THAT ONLY THREE MORE OF THE REMAINING SEVEN STATES THAT HAVE PRACTICED LEGAL SEGREGATION ARE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE "THE MAGIC NUMBER OF 13."

"INTERPOSITION RESOLUTIONS BY 13 STATES ARE AN AFFIRMATIVE REJECTION UNDER THE AMENDING POWERS WHICH WILL UPHOLD THE POSITION OF THE STATES THAT THE (U.S. SUPREME COURT'S) SEGREGATION DECISION IS NULL AND VOID," COOK SAID.

COOK MADE THE STATEMENT AT THE EMORY LAW SCHOOL FORUM ON INTERPOSITION TODAY.

1/13—TS242P
Civil rights proponents in Congress are preparing to launch a move, after the current Easter recess, to try and ram through legislation providing for creation of a Civil Rights Commission, with subpoena powers, creation of a special Justice Department division to supervise civil rights questions, and a measure to permit any citizen to sue any person or organization that denied, or sought to deny, the right of suffrage in any state. Negro leaders, sparked by the NAACP, grew more and more insolent and arrogant in their demands. They ride high in the saddle in Washington.

Personal to Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen: If you are not a member of your local Citizens Council you should join immediately. Your name and influence are both needed for the fight ahead. As never before in this century we need courage, coolness, tolerance, and good will by the members of all races. We need the very best leadership which our generation can provide, unselfish, fearless, statesmanlike leadership. Above all, we need the opportunity to solve our monumental problem with the minimum of outside, enforced interference, pressures and compulsion.

The North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education follows the example of Mississippi and says that an attempt to safeguard integration will result in abandonment of the public school system. The pertinent paragraph of the committee's report says: We are of the unanimous opinion that the people of North Carolina will not support mixed schools. This is to say that we believe that if the schools were integrated in this State, the General Assembly, representing the people, would withhold support to a degree that the result would certainly be the ruin and eventual abandonment of the public schools. Whether a particular viewpoint finds this conclusion to be good or bad, pleasant or unpleasant, it remains our conclusion and we state it as such.

Citizens Councils and
Civil Rights Movement

Fred Sullens, Editor
Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
4/10/56
Page 1 Col. 1 Sect. 1
Segregation Necessary,
N. C. School Report Says

RALEIGH, N. C., April 5 (AP) - Racial segregation in schools must be preserved if North Carolina is to save its public schools, the State's Advisory Committee on Education declared tonight.

It proposed that the state do this through use of a school assignment law passed by the 1955 legislature, and asked that a special session of the legislature be called to (1) allow financial grants for children to attend non-segregated private schools to keep them from having to attend mixed schools, and (2) allow local communities to vote to close their schools to avoid "intolerable" situations.

In its long-awaited report on steps the state should take to meet the segregation crisis, the committee declared that the U. S. Supreme Court "segregation decision" has dealt the state's public schools a "near fatal blow" and immediate action is needed to save them.

The report said in its opinion the Supreme Court had not required the mixing of the race in the schools but forbidden them from being excluded from a school because of race.

It expressed the opinion a school board using the assignment law "may well find, if it acts honestly and in the light of local conditions, that under existing conditions it may not be feasible or best for a particular child to go to a particular school with children of another race."

The report said the committee was unanimous in the opinion that the people of the state "will not support mixed schools" and expressed the belief that if the schools were integrated the legislature would "withhold support to a degree that the result would certainly be the ruin and eventual abandonment of the public schools."

The school system has been built on the "foundation stones of separation of the race," it declared and added that the Supreme Court has "destroyed the school system which we had developed." However, it said the court's decision is based upon law and is binding upon us.

But, it said, "defiance of the Supreme Court would be foolish. It might alienate those who may be won to our way of thinking, it might "crash" consideration we must have from the Federal judges if we are to educate our children now," and it "could mean the closing of the public schools very quickly."

Fannie O. Morrow
Fannie O'Connell Morrow, 78, a native of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and a former resident of Washington, died Wednesday at her home in Clearwater, Fla.

She was a graduate of Vassar College.

Funeral services will be held in Arlington Cemetery at 11 a.m. Monday. She is the widow of the late Col. Henry M. Morrow and is survived by three sons, Maurice M. Condon of Bellevue, P. I., Col. Raymond Condon of Ft. Jackson, S. C., and Clarence M. Condon of Youngstown, Ohio, and 8 grandchildren.
New, Soft Voice Fights Desegregation in South

Gov. Coleman of Mississippi
A Far Cry from the Rankins

(The issue is desegregation—whether white and Negro children shall attend the same schools in the South. But on a broader basis the whole future role of Negro-white relationship in Dixie is at stake.

To cover this vital story the Daily News has sent veteran Southern newspaperman, Bert Collier, to report on Dixie's time of tension, its time of decision. Another of his stories follows.)

BY BERT COLLIER
Chicago Daily News Service

JACKSON, Miss. — A new voice is being heard in Mississippi, which once echoed to the Rankins and the Bilbos.

The big man today is Gov. J. P. Coleman, the 42-year-old, one-time farm boy from Yockanookany Creek, who preaches calmness and moderation in the battle over segregation.

Warning of blunders that might result from hot-headed action, Coleman says:

"In these times, persons of responsibility must think things through before they take positions of no return."

Calmness and reason do not disguise the fact that Coleman, and the vast majority of white Mississippians are dead set against integration in any form.

"The only difference," said one aide, "is in ways to achieve the common goal."

Under Coleman's leadership, Mississippi believes it has found the answer. It has set up a super-government, called the State Sovereignty Commission. This agency's job, under a law just passed and signed, is:

"To do any and all acts and things deemed necessary and proper to protect the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi and her sister states from encroachment by the federal government and to resist the usurpation of the rights and powers reserved to this state by the federal government."

AS ONE Mississippian said, "It is the nearest thing to the
Articles of Confederacy since the Articles of Confederation."

In carrying out this broad directive, the commission may subpoena any witness, force the production of any document or record, under penalty of prison or fine.

The commission may receive and spend state and private funds and employ all legal and professional help needed.

Every elective and appointive officer in Mississippi must "render aid and assistance."

The Aim Behind
Powerful Commission

Specifically, this all-powerful commission, which the governor heads, was set up to implement the "Resolution of Interposition" which the legislature passed.

Declaring the U.S. Supreme Court's integration rulings null, the resolution said all Mississippi officials, including judges and police, are "bound to prohibit, by peaceful, lawful and constitutional means, any act of racial integration in public schools, parks, waiting rooms, places of amusement, recreation, or assembly in this state."

\[...\]

COLEMAN says the two measures will prevent any integration in Mississippi, where the white and Negro population is almost equal, for years to come.

By then, Mississippi leaders are confident that the crisis will have passed and forces seeking to integrate the races in the South will have realized their mistake.

Jessie P. Stennis, one of the governor's executive aides, a former marine officer, used military tactics to describe the situation.

\[...\]

STENNIS, brother of Mississippi's U.S. senator, said that continued and complete segregation is the ultimate objective of every white citizen.

"We are holding the line with the State Sovereignty Act," said Stennis.

"Soon we will be able to move on to our next position.

The next step isn't clear now. Stennis, with others, believes it will be a reconsideration and tempering of the Supreme Court rulings, or a constitutional amendment leaving control of education with the states."

"Such an amendment would not pass now, but more and more Northern white citizens are coming around to our point of view," said Stennis.

Promises Segregation Without Turmoil

Coleman's first step on taking office was to promise continued segregation without fuss.

"It told the people we would maintain segregation without keeping the state in a daily up roar of confusion and uncertainty," he said.

"I am confident that when I go out of office four years from now, separation of the races will be exactly the same as now."

\[...\]

BORN ON his father's farm, which has been in the family more than a century, Coleman worked in the fields and sought to pay his tuition at the University of Mississippi with a load of sweet potatoes.

Recalling those days, the governor's simple office displays a gilded plow presented by the capitol press corps, members of which admire him tremendously.

The new governor got his entire program through the legislature, traditionally independent. He won control of the highway and the game and fish departments and the parole board.
Integration Issue Big Threat to AFL-CIO in South

By VICTOR RIESEL

An extremely secret investigation of the White Citizens Councils' activities has recently been completed by one of labor's most respected experts on the South—and he has turned in a report stating flatly that the AFL-CIO is in considerable danger of being wiped out in the South.

The report also asserts that Southern labor is not only active in the councils, but that officers of many powerful unions lead them, sit on their executive boards and are responsible for some of the riots and other turbulence which have marked the racial crisis.

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VICTOR RIESEL

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"While I have found no evidence of the actual organization of an independent union movement, there is widespread talk of the formation of a Southern Federation of Labor based on segregation," Mitchell revealed.

"SEVERAL LOCAL UNIONS have already adopted resolutions to disaffiliate with AFL-CIO nationally..."

"The situation is made to order for a resourceful organizer with trade-union experience to take the initiative and tie together the trade-union element already represented in the fast-growing White Citizens Council movement in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee."

Mitchell states that the center of this disturbance is at present in Alabama.

"THE TRADE UNION movement will be back five to 10 years by this crisis," he warned his colleagues.

"In Montgomery the three-months-old bus boycott was due in large part to the role of the local bus drivers' union... Disinterested parties who interviewed both the local manager and top officials of the National City Lines in Chicago say the issue could have been settled on the basis of the original demands of the Negro bus patrons if it had not been for the attitude of the local union... Threats of a work stoppage by the bus drivers in the case of disciplinary action by the company was the excuse given."

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Another union — a 1,200-member Oil and Chemical Workers, one of the seven men on the White Citizens Council executive... also gives credence to reports that the rioting at the University of Alabama, led by union members from nearby paper and steel plants, was organized and led by union leaders from nearby

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Editorial Research

Citizens Council In South

The growing White Citizens Council movement is becoming a major factor in racial tensions in the South. The movement was set in motion by the Supreme Court school desegregation decision of May 1954. Recently it has been taking on, at least in some areas, a conservative political coloration.

The first White Citizens Council, according to a study made by a native Georgian, H. C. Fleming, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, was established in Indiana, Miss., a few months after the high Court ruling, or a little less than two years ago. Mississippi now has about 300 councils, embracing about 80,000 members, according to one estimate.

The organization spread rapidly in the Black Belt counties of Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. The Council in the city of New Orleans alone claims about 700 members.

Who belong to the councils? One of the leaders in the New Orleans Council is the district attorney and former judge, Leander Perez. Fleming says: "Even critics of the WCC will concede that many of the leaders of the movement have community status in terms of political influence, economic 'power,' or 'both.'"

One such critic, Hodding Carter, editor of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times, makes that concession and then goes on to say:

"They are primarily men with an obsession—namely that integration of the public schools means 'black integration,' as well—and this obsession is shared by many who abhor the Councils. It may be remembered unhappily that at the outset of the Klansmen's revival in the '20's, men also gave way to their obsessions, whether about Negro, Catholic or Jew or all three."

Carter goes on to suggest that the Councils are potential instruments for imposing rule by terror. The Mississippi House of Representatives in a resolution adopted 69 to 18 on April 1, 1955, termed the magazine article here quoted as untrue and denounced Carter.

The Council movement is an amorphous grouping; published statements insist that the local councils are independent. However, the first issue of the WCC official publication pointed out that subsequent issues would be mailed to members in the states where the movement has taken hold, also to members of seven other pro-segregation organizations. Fleming cites at least 20 such groups in addition to the Councils, including a revived Klan and the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

The Montgomery Advertiser has criticized editorially the "economic thugsery" and the "manicured Kludism" of the Citizens Councils in their use of "economic pressure." Such pressure was advocated by one of the original Council leaders, former state Sen. Fred Jones of Mississippi, who declared in October 1954:

"We can accomplish our purposes largely with economic pressure in dealing with members of the Negro race who are not cooperating, and with members of the white race . . . we can apply social and political pressure."

But another Southern editor, Thomas R. Watson, of Charleston, S. C., sees the Councils as "protective organizations" formed "to combat the lawless element" by "law-abiding white men—who are determined not to yield to pressures they still regard as contrary to the guarantees of the Constitution."
SQUELLING A YANKEE

Several days ago the bigoted and blue-bellied Yankees who compose the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature to pass a resolution of sympathy for Negroes in Alabama. It was a loosely framed and sickle sentimental bellyache of language and propped Mr. Robert Patterson, of Greenwood, secretary of the Citizens Councils for Mississippi, to send the following letter to the Speaker of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature:

We in the South have noted the action taken by your legislature in sympathy with the Negroes of Alabama.

Since you have shown such an interest in the problems of the South we hope that you will go one step further.

Would your legislature in the true spirit of Christian brotherhood pass this resolution? "Resolved" that the members of the Massachusetts Legislature in behalf of the citizens that they represent welcome into the state of Massachusetts a few hundred thousand Southern Negroes.

By your previous enactment of sympathy you have shown your understanding and sense of duty and therefore it is only fitting that your legislature should be the first in the North to pass the above resolution.

We in the South will give your resolution wide publicity and in this way while we can share your "Sympathy" you will have an opportunity to share our problems.

We await your reply.

Speaker Michael F. Skerry replied as follows:

"Many thanks for your letter in regards to the resolution filed by Representative Harold Putnam, a Republican in the House. I can assure you I will send the information to him."

Representative Putnam, a Republican, has not personally replied. He probably won't.

We must therefore assume that he would not welcome any of our colored folks in his state.

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Date 7/24/56

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Jackson Daily News
Jackson Miss.
Curb NAACP
State Creates Powerful Sovereignty Commission

BY KEITH FULLER

The Mississippi Legislature Thursday will complete work on a permanent and powerful 12-man State Sovereignty Commission whose single mission is to fight "federal encroachment."

The commission's powers virtually amount to a blank check. The lawmakers went all the way to giving it the state's strongest weapons.

These include the power to subpoena witnesses and records and to place these called before it under oath, with the threat of fines and imprisonment for perjury.

During House debate it was pointed out that records of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People could be subpoenaed for reasons coming within the scope of the commission's power.

The commission, which will operate under a strong mandate from the Legislature to "do and perform any and all acts and things deemed necessary and proper to protect the sovereignty of the state . . ." will in effect be an extra-legal tribunal of record. All of its public proceedings will be officially recorded.

The segregation issue was paramount in the creation of the commission but its mandate goes far beyond to include anything the state deems federal encroachment on states' rights.

The House passed the measure yesterday by a vote of 129-2 and it is scheduled for early consideration in the Senate today. Its final passage is assured.

Under terms of the bill, the governor will serve as chairman of the body and the lieutenant governor as vice chairman. The membership will be composed of three members, appointed by the governor from each of the three supreme court districts; two from the Senate appointed by the lieutenant governor and three from the House appointed by the speaker. The Attorney General, and

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UP Man Finds Negroes Widely Divided in Integration Views

By AL KUERTINER
United Press Staff Correspondent

Let's consider this race question from the viewpoint of the man it's all about.

Does the Negro in the segregated South want to mix with the whites? Is he ready for integration? Will it help his race?

During a 2,000-mile tour of the South, I have talked with dozens of Negroes about just that. They ranged from NAACP leaders to cotton field hands, from bankers to a barber whose customers were 90 per cent white.

There is a big division of opinion among the South's Negroes. By no means do all of them want integration, even in the schools.

Several Elements

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People represents one element. It wants immediate integration. It contends with justification that it has proved to the satisfaction of federal courts that the South made little attempt to give Negroes equality until the pressure came to bear.

There is another huge segment of Negro population that still can't be comprehended by the controversy. This is an element that is still servile, as often as not tied to the soil, or a community store, where they never quite get out of debt.

In still another group are Negroes, including many responsible leaders, who confess the belief that integration would be a mistake.

Spokesmen for the NAACP admit privately that lethargy and outright opposition from their own race are among their most formidable problems.

Whether for or against integration, Negroes say it better than ever in their history. Largely because of pressure, they have overcome some fine schools, even in rural areas, and have won notable civil rights victories. Their wager is far below the white average but are rising steadily.

Least Agitation

Naturally, the least agitation for integration comes from areas that have done the most for Negroes. In Jackson, for example, the head of the NAACP, Medgar Evers, says there is no big drive for integration "because emotions are too high.

But actually the big factor is that Jackson, under Mayor Allen L. Thompson, past president of the American Municipal Assn., has given Negroes a mixed treasure of schools and recreation facilities compared to what they had a few years ago.

Jackson has a $750,000 Negro auditorium where whites and Negroes share facilities. There is a Negro teachers' college, and a Negro hospital.

You hear little integration talk among Negro school people. For one thing, many Negro teachers would lose their jobs under the integrated system. At Oak Ridge, Tenn., which has integrated public schools, there is but one Negro teacher among several hundred in the high and junior high schools.

Rejected by People

In some areas, Negroes backing integration have been rejected by their own people. There is an example of that in Vicksburg, Miss., where the famous old "Gibraltar of the Confederacy," where Negroes have won some fame in school years.

The city had a biracial commission for several years. One member was George Patterson, a Negro pharmacist. When he signed an integration petition after the Supreme Court ruling, the commission disintegrated almost overnight and Negroes accused Patterson of "betraying" them.

One of the most outspoken southern Negro critics of integration is J. W. Jones, a New Albany, Miss., newspaper publisher.

"It is not our color that the world looks at with disdain but our conduct," Jones says. "We say we are subdued and cursed by the other fellow, but the mass of our people conduct themselves in such a way that those who have acquired any degree of intelligence are made ashamed of the way we carry on some time.

Another Viewpoint

Another viewpoint comes from Kenneth Williams, Negro former city alderman at Winston-Salem, N.C., who feels that Negroes would largely forget about integration once the barriers are removed.

"Removal of restrictions is the key to the Negro attitude," Williams says. "It is not a matter of social equality. Negroes don't want that. They just want to be treated like everybody else."

But leaguer though it is in great measure, the Negro South is stirring. And, the NAACP is determined to press for full civil rights.

To critics who say it is going too fast, Oliver Hill, NAACP attorney for Virginia, points out that the first civil rights cases went to the courts more than 20 years ago. "The Negro wants to be a first class citizen in the South like everybody else," Hill says. "We are not going too fast toward that goal.

Hill said he fought during World War II in the breakthrough at St. Lo following D-Day, but "I was never more frightened than when I walked down the streets of Alexandria, Louisiana, at night."
Fathe McManus said many persons attended the pro-segregation rally at Municipal Auditorium, held simultaneously by the Citizens Council of New Orleans, out of fear.

"They are afraid if they voice their inner convictions of fear play the fury of the job will be turned against them," he said.

"And who is this mob," he asked. "Fair minded people like themselves, who have been herded together by insincere leaders who speak with more loudness than logic,"
Citizens Council At Morton Plans Member Drive

Special to State Times

MORTON—A membership drive will be staged next week by the Morton Citizens Council, when it is hoped that its membership will reach the goal set some time ago.

This was decided at a meeting of the Council, held in the Morton High School auditorium. Plans were also made for the participation of the local council in a rally of the Scott County Council to be held at the football stadium in Forest some time in April.

Jack N. Stuart, president of the Morton council, presided and gave a statement of the aims, objectives and reasons for the organization. Jack Laster, secretary, also made a report. A film "For Free Facts" was shown.

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Ervin Speaks Out On Segregation

NEW YORK—Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) said a system of voluntary school segregation in the South should be the answer to the U.S. Supreme Court decision on that issue.

Writing in Look Magazine, Ervin said the court's decision means "the Constitution will be reduced to a worthless scrap of paper, the American system of government will perish, and the states and their citizens will become helpless subjects of a judicial oligarchy."

He said that "racial segregation is not the offspring of racial bigotry or racial prejudice. It results from the exercise of a fundamental American freedom ... to select one's associates."

In advocating "voluntary" segregation, Ervin said:

"It would afford moderate Southerners of both races an opportunity to solve the South's racial problem in an atmosphere of good will, patience and tolerance."

"This is the only way in which the problem can be satisfactorily solved."

The North Carolina Democrat said the current attack on racial segregation "is spearheaded mainly by three groups: well meaning outsiders unfamiliar with Southern problems, political opportunists who hang on votes, and Negro leaders, who demand that all governmental powers be diverted from their proper functions to force the involuntary mixing of the races."

All three, he said, accuse the South of doing violence to the Constitution by questioning the segregation decision.

"These assertions leave Southern laymen somewhat bewildered," Ervin wrote. "They cannot grasp how it is that their oaths to support the Constitution compel them to accept what Chief Justice Warren and his associates said about the 14th amendment..."

Whereas the oaths of Chief Justices Warren and his associates to support the Constitution permit them to reject what their judicial predecessors said on the same subject?"

Ervin said the same charge of doing violence to the Constitution was leveled against Abraham Lincoln when he denounced the Dred Scott Decision, which treated a slave as piece of property, as "erroneous" ... based in part on assumed historical facts which were not really true.

Thoughtful Southerners, Ervin said, deplore the 1894 segregation decision for two reasons:

"They know that the constitutional structure of our government is imperiled by the astounding philosophy on which the court based its ruling."

"They fear, moreover, that the harmonious race relations now existing in the South may be destroyed by the intemperate demands of those who seek immediate mixing of races in public schools."

The congressman said that "In See ERVIN PAGE 2 COL 2.."

Ervin Raps U.S. Court

Continued from Page 1

interfering outsiders who wade because they think the South is cruel to its children when it segregates them on the basis of race in public schools, simply ignoring the hundreds of thousands of Negro children who are actually segregated in schools in Northern cities by gerrymandered school districts embracing the ghettos where Negroes live."

Further discussing Negro segregation in the North, Ervin pointed to the employment of Negro teachers.

"North Carolina alone, with a Negro population of 1,047,551, employs 8,459 Negro school teachers — while in 12 states east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon line, there are 3,351 Negroes and only 7,712 Negro teachers," he said, without naming the 12 states.
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Byrd Masterminded the Manifesto

By Drew Pearson

THE UNTOLD STORY behind the Southern manifesto attacking the Supreme Court is that most Southern Senators signed it reluctantly. Virginia's Sen. Harry Byrd, whose cherubic face belies his political prowess, mainly inspired the document and wangled his Dixie colleagues into signing it.

Chief resistance, surprisingly, came from two outspoken conservatives—Sens. Spezzard Holland of Florida and Price Daniel of Texas. They succeeded in toning down the original inflammatory language. The first draft scathingly denounced the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling as an "illegal and unconstitutional seizure of power by the nine men composing the court."

This was reduced to the simple charge that the verdict was a "clear abuse of judicial power." Other smoldering passages that were removed included such words as "flagrant" and "unjustified" and "invasion of (state) sovereignty."

Holland and Daniel warned that the first draft was a declaration of anarchy. They also managed at the last minute to insert a calm paragraph acknowledging majority rule.

The manifesto idea was concocted by Byrd, who had already gone out on a limb urging "passive resistance" to the Supreme Court decree. He wanted more company on the limb, so he got busy behind the scenes.

Civil War Again?

Byrd EASILY RECRUITED South Carolina's unrepentant Dixiecrat, Sen. Strom Thurmond, to be his front man. Surprisingly, two Southern moderates, John Stennis of Mississippi and Sam Ervin of North Carolina, eagerly joined Thurmond in drafting the first angry manifesto.

They quickly lined up what support they could, then presented the document as an accomplished fact to the rest of the Dixie Senators. Southerners were faced with a fait accompli that they must sign or be branded as pro-National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. With the temper of the South, what is it today, the NAACP was a hot potato below the Mason-Dixon line.

Alabama's Sen. Lister Hill, whose state is torn by racial strife, almost tripped over himself in his rush to sign the manifesto. Another who wasted no time in Louisiana's Sen. Rus-
IN THEIR joint challenge to the Supreme Court decision on desegregation, the white supremacy Southern Congressmen are in effect threatening to enter their own third party in the 1956 elections. The White Citizens Council Democrats are now out in the open political arena. That is the reward for "moderation," for the shameful dillydallying of Stevenson and other national Democratic Party leaders on the issues of Negro rights, and then playing along with the Dixiecrat-Republican combination in Congress.

Let them go! Let them form their lily-white citizens council party, together with the Republican friends of Eastland! They can be isolated, and given a crushing defeat once the Democratic Party rid the enactment that goes back to the days of slavery, is made to respond to the aroused popular forces. The country is deeply moved by the million and heroic fight of a united Negro people for the vote and for equal rights. It will not be the first time in our history that the issue of Negro freedom serves as the rallying point for a great popular uprising and advance. And here we have the makings of just such an upsurge, in which the political action of labor and broad popular forces is directed against the common foe, the most reactionary forces North and South. This is the stuff from which far-reaching political realignments are fashioned, the kind that can change the traditional two-party system, the twocelled, and the tweedledum, leading toward a labor-led party, enjoying wide popular support.

RIGHT NOW, much depends upon how the challenge of the White Citizens-Democrats is met first of all by the labor movement. Democracy has to be won in the South, if Dixiecratic reaction and its nationwide influences are to be eradicated. The Negro people, not only in the South but throughout the country, are moving energetically into this fight. But they cannot go it alone, nor can they risk isolation, either in the South or nationally. It is also true that labor cannot afford to lag behind in this fight, for this is a golden opportunity, in combination with the Negro people, to defeat the most vicious anti-labor and antidemocratic forces in the nation, and to carry the South for unionism.

The White Citizens Council are just as anti-labor as they are anti-Negro. Since the Populist upsurge of the 1890's, the supremacy doctrine has always been the favorite weapon of the big landowners of the South and of the corporations against the white workers and farmers, as well as the Negro. With their having split every popular movement in the South, and then put the white southerners in their place, as well as the Negro.

During the Reconstruction Days and the Populist revolt, the organizers of white-supremacy reaction were chiefly the plantation owners. Today, because of big changes in the economy of the South, the leading role in the White Citizens Councils is played by the big employers, by the industrial and utility corporations, who want to maintain a "cheap labor" South, whether that labor be white or Negro. They are joined, very aggressively, by the large landowners and their political "hangers-on," who are attempting desperately to hold on to their weakening economic and political footholds in the Southern states.

THE DESSEGREGATION ISSUE is a real one, and it has assumed a dramatic and pivotal role in the battle of the Negro for equal rights in all spheres. Southern reaction, by opposing it on that score, just as it is fighting with no holds barred against the heroic efforts of the Negro to win the right to vote. For once these rights are won, the entire political picture of the South will change.

At the same time, the White Citizens Councils are deliberately using the desegregation issue to confuse, blind, and scatter the forces of white labor in the South, in a great effort to divert them from the task of organizing Southern industry, which they must do together with the Negro.

Make no mistake about it—these Councils are intended to prevent the gathering of Negro and white forces for the great organization drive announced by the AFL-CIO, a drive long aborning too long. Let that drive once begin, and the true nature of the White Citizens Councils, as both anti-labor and anti-Negro, will be exposed for all to see.
HERE AND ABROAD

(Continued from Page 2)

...even the most prejudiced of Southern white labor. Once that drive begins, the two great allies that can bring democracy to the South will be in full motion. The coalition will be in action that can defeat the Dixiecrats in their home territory, and in doing so transform the national political scene.

THE ORGANIZED labor movement lies within its power today to give a resounding defeat to the Dixiecrats and thereby play a desired leading role in the Democratic Party, bringing it closer to the popular forces, advancing the political realignment that will make it possible for labor and its allies to exert their proper initiative in national politics. Let the Dixiecrats go, and let labor initiate the organization drive that can result in a meaningful Democratic victory come November.

Wash. Post and ___
Times Herald
Wash. News ___
Wash. Star ___
N. Y. Herald ___
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror ___
N. Y. Daily News ___
Daily Worker ___
The Worker ___
New Leader ___

Date 3-19-56
Moderates Hold Hope of South

By AL KUEHN

United Press Staff Correspondent
OXFORD, Miss. (UP) — Let's slow down for a few minutes and hear the white South's viewpoint on segregation.

The average white Southerner is a law-abiding individual to whom violence is repugnant. He doesn't want to be in the position of defending the Supreme Court. He is as sorry as other Americans if the controversy over the Negroes' place in society is not settled in his country in a bad light around the world.

But he is accustomed since childhood to separation of Negroes and whites in his community. He has come to believe it hasn't worked too badly. The Negroes themselves have been content for the most part, he thinks. The North is mistaken if it pictures all the South's colored people as being to intermix.

Dread of Mixed Marriages

He has a dread of one of his children marrying a Negro. He thinks almost all Northern parents would feel the same. But he feels that will be the outcome if Negro and white children begin mixing freely in the classrooms, the playgrounds, the swimming pools, the high school dances.

He knows that in many places, particularly rural areas, the Negroes are so poorly educated they are not prepared for leadership. Yet in many places, particularly rural areas, the Negroes outnumber whites that with real equality at the polls, Negroes would occupy all offices.

He is trying to make up his mind how to proceed. The opinions of his friends and neighbors influence him mightily. Should he get the tag of "nigger-lover," it may ostracize him socially and ruin him economically.

Search for Solution

He wants a sensible solution, an end to this struggle. Where can he "vote" for organized leadership?

He has a choice of the White Citizens' Councils that stand for preserving strict segregation. All of them and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which wants integration now.

The majority of the South's people can't conscientiously endorse either. They believe that somewhere between the extremes lies the answer to the nation's biggest social issue since the Civil War.

Let's listen to famed novelist William Faulkner. Faulkner is emerging as a spokesman for the "moderates." This correspondent talked with him at his picturesque colonial home here in Oxford.

Need of Moderation

"The need of the South today is an organization with aims that seem to be somewhere between the NAACP and the Citizens Councils," says Faulkner.

"Such a group would provide the impetus for bi-racial commissions representing the best of both races. Perhaps in time such a moderate movement could take members away from the NAACP on one side and the Councils on the other."

That phrase "in time is important. Faulkner fears there is real danger of bloodshed should integration be forced on the South."

"A few of us realize that segregation is going," he says, "but the job should be accomplished by choice from within the South."

Danger of Shooting

"Moderates only hope they can keep outside forces from bringing friction to the fighting point. And, believe me, there is real danger the situation may reach the shooting stage at some point."

Faulkner blames much of the current problem on "the failure of the press and the churches to speak out earlier. They are the voices of authority to which the people usually listen and they are silent."

Faulkner contends that another difficulty is the "unhappy choice" of the term integration.

"In my opinion," he says, "the opposite of segregation is not integration but equality, integration would take care of itself if the Negroes had real equality."

Disagrees with Carter

Faulkner disagrees with Editor John Carter of Greenville, Miss., who feels that the gradual migration of Negroes from the South will eventually help the situation by redistribution of the population.

"Negroes who leave the South merely transfer the problem rather than cure it," Faulkner says. "I'm afraid the North would be a great deal more impatient with the Negroes than we are."

Faulkner's is one of the few influential moderate voices being heard on the race question. One of the reasons for silence from this group is the fear of criticism, both for repudiation and for moderation.

Gov. Clement's Moderation

Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee has appealed for a moderate approach.

"The greatest danger we face in the South today is the possibility of extremist and agitators from either side gaining control, either through law or politics," Clement said. "Four people are good people, and when left alone, can and will work out any problem."

There have been some concrete examples of progress with the "moderate" approach.

In Cross-Fire

At Nashville, Tenn., 26 civic clubs tackled the problem at individual study sessions. They wrote separate reports on their findings, a majority emerged with a recommendation to comply with court orders and integrate schools.

But like most of the middle-of-the-roaders, the "moderates" are watching and waiting for signals from both sides.

Both the Citizens' Councils and the NAACP are attacking them as "fence straddlers" who are waiting for a signal which way the majority is going before jumping that way.
Councils Are Mushrooming

Editor’s Note: This is another dispatch on the issues in the de-segregation controversy by the Atlanta bureau chief of United Press, who is on a tour of the Southern states mainly affected.

By AL KUETTNER
United Press Staff Correspondent
INDIANOLA, Miss. (UPI) -Fourteen white men met in this Mississippi Delta town one July night in 1954, seeking a way to preserve the South’s traditional separation of its white and Negro people.

They were confronted with a ruling of the highest court in the land that they must bring their children together with Negro children in the schools.

Rushing to put that ruling into reality was a vocal and well-financed organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The great majority of Southern whites were dead set against such school integration. But they had no organization to guide them together, to act in concert to prevent and delay integration.

Before Dave Hawkins’ guests left that night, they had such an organization. Because none of the 14 could think of a more fitting name, they decided to call it the “White Citizens’ Council.”

Over Half Million

In the less than two years of the WCC’s life, it has become the most potent pro-segregation agency in Dixie. Conservative estimates put its total membership at well over half a million, but no one can say for sure because it swells by the hundreds daily.

It is the exact antithesis of the NAACP which seeks to break down racial barriers wherever they are found. The Citizens’ Councils battle to keep those barriers up. It professes neither political nor economic power but possesses both to a marked degree.

Robert Patterson, one of the founders and now executive secretary of the Mississippi council, told this correspondent that “the movement has exceeded our wildest dreams.”

Patterson estimates the councils have between 80,000 and 100,000 members in Mississippi alone. Other states where they are strongest are Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia.

Along the organizing route the WCC has been accused of taking on the deck of the old Ku Klux Klan and of wielding economic boycotts against Negroes working for integration.

The councils undoubtedly have present or former Klansmen on their rolls, plus other elements adverse to force as a means of preserving separation. But the bulk of the membership appears to be a cross-section of white Southerners, ranging from governors and legislators to street sweepers, from mechanics to bankers.

“Education Group”

Just what is this citizens council? A typical unit in a small Mississippi town might have from 20 to 100 members. The mayor, the chief of police, the town lawyers, the bankers and most of the merchants probably are members. The local chamber sends $1 per member to state headquarters for operational expenses. Individual dues range from $3 to $5 a year.

Called Education Group

Patterson defines the WCC as an “education group.” He defends it against accusations that it uses subterfuge as economic weapons. But he acknowledges that individuals might employ such tactics.

“Our only purpose is to educate the people,” Patterson says. “We publish and distribute literature about the NAACP, for example. We never advocate use of economic boycotts against anyone. But we also would never condemn an individual who used his freedom of choice, concerning an employee or a customer after reading the truth we gave him about the NAACP.”

Patterson, who has a plantation where Negro families live, devotes all his time to coun-
Mississippi Racist Complains the Worker is Unknown

Virginia Gardner

What the Sunday Worker said about W. J. Simmons, administrator of the white Mississippi Association of Citizens' Councils, recently became page one news in Jackson. Simmons called a reporter, played a Sunday Worker, and issued a statement which the Clarion-Ledger featured as lead story.

The Worker story, told in advance of an interview with Simmons to be printed in the Negro voice, very doorstep noting the history edition of the Worker. Feb. 19. It said a Worker reporter was seated in Simmons' office, "when he was walking around the phone with an unnamed Alabama caller the U.S. District Court order that Negroes must be admitted to the University of Alabama."

But although Simmons claimed the reporter was walking "outside the reception office" when a long distance phone call came in, a gentleman in Birmingham, Ala. and that the reporter got to "plaint old-fashioned, waving paper," he did not deny the truth of the report.

Actually, the reporter was seated directly across the desk from Simmons in his own office, where the call came through, and could not avoid hearing his remarks. But the story as published in the Clarion-Ledger must not have been attributed to him.

FRANKNESS

Simmons in his statement released to Jackson reporters said, "The Citizens' Council has always followed a policy of complete frankness with the press."

If he is so frank, let him deny that he told his phone caller from Alabama, as related in the Feb. 12 Worker and somewhat elliptically told in the Feb. 12 Worker, that he just now be on the doorstep, knowing that his reporter was in the Times Herald, Wash. Post and Tribune, Wash. News and Star, N. Y. Herald and Mirror, N. Y. Daily News, Daily Worker, The Worker, New Leader.

Date MAR. 5 1956

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*Complains the 'Worker' is Unkind*

...our very doorstep fanning the flames of racial hatred and internal strife.*

But, although Simmons claimed the reporter was waiting 'outside in the reception office' when a long distance phone call came in from a gentleman in Birmingham, Ala., and that the reporter reported is not so clear. "The Citizen's Council has always been organizing in that part of Alabama," as quoted in the Jackson Clarion-Ledger from the Worker. And that he told him, as he told his phone call to the Worker, that he should tell them at the legislature that they should form...
a legislative committee under their
interrogation resolution, and "stand
in the dean's place."
Nor can he deny if he is frank,
his posting directive to his caller:
"And have 'em [the legislature] tell
him to kick that n--woman out."
MORE THAN 'DELAY'
(That was on Feb. 3, when
Jackson papers carried a story
that a university official was or-
dered to appear in a federal dis-
trict court on an order to show
cause why he should not be held
in contempt for failure to admit
another Negro woman. The same
story told of Antherine Lucy's be-
ing refused dormitory quarters.)
I still have my penciled notes
of the interview, if Simmons is so
frank, then perhaps he will be
frank enough to admit that at the
end of the telephone interview with
his Alabama caller, he turned to
me and said with a smile: "That's
the way it is. A network-allover
the South.
He was indeed frank in his re-
marks with me—even frank about
press coverage. His remarks on
the press are of special interest
now, two days after the New York
Times, in its page one story on its
eight-page supplement on the
progress of integration in the
schools, said that "generally" white
Southerners were found to be
"seeking adjustment," but want-
ing to "delay or moderate the im-
 pact of segregation.
Simmons, in his remarks to me,
clearly indicated that was not the
policy of the White Citizens Coun-
cils over the South.

While he modestly stated,
"We've sort of waked up the
southern press," he complained
that Time, Life and other maga-
zines "while they're showing mere
respect for the Citizens' Councils,
still keep saying we're working on
'delay' integration."
He was downright annoyed by
their persistent use of the word
'delay,' and said he intended to
write to some of their editors that
they should change that word
delay to 'prevent'.
In his statement as used in the
Clarion-Ledger" on the Sunday
Worker story (which he did not
quote, but which the Clarion-
Ledger did quote, including Sim-
mons' final admonition to "kick
that n--woman out"), Sim-
mons said:
Do our people in Mississippi
need to be shown more clearly
who is behind the vicious hate
campaign now being waged
against our State and against the
South?
Since he is talking about hate,
and since he is so frank, let him
deny that when I asked about
the big tax problem they faced
if they were going to continue
building separate Negro schools,
he told me:
"Some people are just for abol-
sing public schools. I don't think
it really will be necessary if the
legislatures will enforce the in-
terposition resolutions, but if not,
we may come to it. It would be
betting the white people and their
kids to private schools, and staf-
ing them is shift for them-
selves."
Takes Steps For Forming Citizens Council In City

Based on an announcement theme, "Keep the Right to Work Out," a large number of interested residents of Meridian, Mississippi, announce a general plan to organize a "Citizens' Council" to combat the "sit down" method used by the NAACP in Mississippi. The citizens' council will be formed in cooperation with the U.S. Senate and the NAACP.

Principal speaker for the meeting was Circuit Judge E. G. Brady of Brookhaven, prominent in the Citizens' Council movement in Meridian. Mr. Brady is a member of the Citizens' Council in Meridian.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Judge E. G. Brady and D. S. Odom, commander of the post office department. A number of applications, however, were accepted before the meeting began. Some 40 members of the council were present.

Judge Judge E. G. Brady repeatedly made it clear that before any sort of totalitarian movement can be set up in the United States "the sovereignty of the states must be destroyed." He said that any sort of government in this direction are directly based on the philosophies of Marx.

Two extensions of federal power through the judiciary over interstate and foreign commerce have been anticipated.

At this point, Judge Judge E. G. Brady compared the conflict in theories of government as voiced by Jefferson and Hamilton.

Three - Government seizure of military, congressional aids and judicial interpretation.

He lashed out at welfare programs of the government, adding such programs are being sponsored all over the world in violation of the constitution.

He declared the Supreme Court segregation decision on May 17, 1954, is nothing short of a move to deprive the states of virtually all their basic rights. He described May 17 as "Black Monday" but said "Black Monday may be the greatest blessing in disguise that ever happened." The manually alerted and awakened 50,000 citizens of the South that their sovereign rights have been taken away.

He then declared that the court
Integration Ruling

When a Supreme Court decision meets with widespread opposition at a grassroots level, there should be some plain path of appeal which can take the matter absolutely out of the realm of politics and put it in the hands of the people where it belongs.

State Senator Donovan of Fairfax, Va., has a reasonable suggestion in his bill which would give any State the right to appeal a Supreme Court decision by meeting in convention and proposing a constitutional amendment to be acted upon by the various States.

If the Supreme Court cannot compel a State to educate its children, how can it go into a State and regulate the educational system that does exist?

R. W.
**WHITE CITIZENS FLUNK VOTE TEST**

**Louisiana Registrar Now Applies the Law**

MINDEN, La., March 8 (UPI)—A woman registrar disclosed today that her compliance with White Citizens Council demands for strict enforcement of voter qualification laws has flunked 24 white applicants.

Mrs. Winnice P. Clement, 56-year-old widow, said the two dozen white applicants for vote registration were unable to interpret the U.S. Constitution as required by state law.

The rise in Negro voting power to some 2000, against 12,000 white voters in Webster Parish recently made Mrs. Clement the target of protests by pro-segregation citizens' councils.

**PAST PERFORMANCE**

Mrs. Clement said she had previously followed the custom of passing all seemingly literate applicants without test.

"But now that I'm enforcing the law maybe they'll be satisfied," she said.

Louisiana's voting laws, like those of other states which once tried to secede from the union, are based upon a determination to prevent Negroes from voting.

Negroes in Louisiana began seeking voting rights in sizeable numbers in 1952. Their voting power, now at 155,000, became an issue of a gubernatorial primary last month.

Mrs. Clement, registrar since 1940, said that since the custom was to register whites without tests she permitted Negroes to register similarly.

The citizens' councils bombarded Gov. Robert Kennon with protests. The Webster Parish police jury (administrative body) sent Gov. Kennon a resolution asking that Mrs. Clement be removed.

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Date 3/8/56
Southern Senators Debate Mixed School ‘Manifesto’

Southern Senators debated for several hours today the draft of which the Southern Senators ‘manifesto’ they expect to issue on possible moves to counteract the Supreme Court’s decision against public school integration.

They met for three hours this morning in the office of Senator George, Democrat of Georgia, and returned for another session late this afternoon.

Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, chairman of a committee chosen by the group at a similar closed session a month ago, used the words ‘manifesto’ in telling reporters that a formal statement probably would be issued early next week.

Meanwhile, he and the other 15 Southern Senators at today’s meeting disclosed that there had been considerable debate and revision on a tentative report submitted by the committee.

The committee’s task was to report on conditions and sentiment in the Southern States resulting from the Supreme Court’s mandate for racial integration in schools. Besides including a survey of that situation, the report also was under-
Today and Tomorrow

Mr. Faulkner's Letter

By Walter Lippmann

LIFE MAGAZINE published a letter addressed to the people of the Northern states by William Faulkner, the Southern novelist. Mr. Faulkner is a native of Mississippi. He speaks as a Southerner who not only believes, but the simple immanence, in the immortal law of discrimination by race but also that this discrimination, as an evil, which will be cured, eventually by the Southerners themselves. The point of his letter is to warn Northerners that discrimination will not be cured in fact, will become all the sharper, if legal coercion is used to enforce the Supreme Court's decision.

Mr. Faulkner, as a Southern writer who is opposed in principle to segregation, and to enforced integration, regards his position as being in the "middle," a term he is said to have coined to express a middle-of-the-road position. The "middle" is a word that is used to refer to a position between the extremes of the two sides: between the citizens of the Northern states and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the one hand, and the Southern Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the other. He is between those who would uphold "white supremacy" by nullification of the Supreme Court's decision and those who would use the Federal power to abolish segregation. Where he stands, he asks, will Southerners like himself go if Federal enforcement is attempted? They will go, he says, in fact, with the resistance of the Southern Councils.

The burden of Mr. Faulkner's plea is that the Northerners should not now press for Federal enforcement. For this would make it impossible for Southerners like himself to work for the gradual acceptance of integration.

To this there is something which must be said for the Northerners who, with understanding and sympathy, argue that the Southerners include the President and Governor Stevenson, and they may quite Surely major parties today. But their position is threatened by the Southern extremists who not only proclaim the doctrine of nullification but, as in the Lucia case in Alabama, become at mob violence.

For the moderate Northerners, it is impossible to accept the gradualism that Mr. Faulkner advises if at the same time they have to acquiesce in what happened at Alabama University. To do so would be to surrender the principles. One is, as Mr. Faulkner defines it, that discrimination by race is immoral. The other is that the laws of the Union bind all who live within the Union. To acquiesce and not to protest would make the middle position unprincipled and in the end untenable.

The situation is one in which all the strong passions tend to run to one side and exclude the other. There is little reason to believe that the issue can now be dealt with in the South as it was after the Civil War — by nullification with the assent of the mass. There is a new dynamic factor in the situation today — the rise of the American Negro to a position of very considerable economic and political power.

We have seen the first beginnings of what this may mean in the boycott in Montgomery. There the Negro population have practiced passive resistance — a tactic. We have seen the first beginnings of what this may mean in the boycott in Montgomery. There the Negro population have practiced passive resistance — a tactic.
Aultman Heads Covington Co. Citizens Group

Special to State Times

SEMINARY — Bill Aultman, a former mayor of the town of Seminary, has been elected chairman of the first Citizens Council in Covington County.

Other officers elected include Arthur Moore, vice-chairman; Lawrence Memeler, treasurer; and Johnny Metcalf, O. B. Lott, Earl Drummon, Earl Clark, Harold Lott, Bruce Williams, Lavelle Shoemaker, Lonnie A. Aultman, Sharp Graham, Andy Crawford, and B. R. Knight, board of directors.

Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan of Jackson addressed the organizational meeting.
How to Bar Integration Divides Alabama Citizens

By JAMES Y. NEWTON
staff correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Mar. 5.—A sharp conflict was disclosed today among segregationist groups in this Deep South center of racial strife. Differences over policies and methods for maintaining separation of races are involved.

Differing over policies and methods for maintaining separation of races are involved.

There was no indication, however, that Miss Lucy, last reported in Washington, would appear in Tuscaloosa. Shortly after the court ordered the university to re-admit Miss Lucy, who had been suspended for disciplinary reasons, she was expelled for disorderly conduct the day she was expected to resume her studies. The trial in Tuscaloosa's Recorders Court of three young construction workers, arrested for disorderly conduct the day Miss Lucy was driven from the campus was postponed to a later and undetermined date.

Key

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Date 3-5-56
How to Bar Integration Divides Alabama Citizens

Continued From First Page of the segregationist groups, the Association of Citizens Councils ofgregationists, including members from throughout the State. Its approach to the powder-box problem is to appeal to its officers, much more moderate than that of the National Association.

The chairman of the Alabama association, Dr. John Whiteley, an elderly gentleman of nearby Tarrant City, says his organization is dedicated to fight integration of all races by every legal means; but he says there is no thought of going beyond that.

"Our plan is to maintain segregation through influence of the politicians," Dr. Whiteley told The Star.

This drive to influence the politicians is apparently overproduction of such respect. Dr. Whiteley and other segregationist leaders have described as "crazy" a resolution passed unanimously by the State Senate to move Negroes to the Midwest and North.

"Our constitution states," Dr. Whiteley said, "that the association is dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our communities, and to the preservation of State rights, and we are set up to do nothing more than that."

Mr. Whiteley is executive secretary and only officer of the North Alabama Citizens' Council, said his outfit, too, was using only "legal means" in the fight to preserve segregation.

"What is legal means" fail?" this reporter asked Mr. Carter.

"Firm on Stand.

He didn't know what would be done in that eventuality, but he did know a movement would never take place in Alabama. In other words, Mr. Carter has hinted that it might become necessary for white citizens to use force to preserve the Southern tradition.

Mr. Carter and Dr. Whiteley last November set about joining to organize the white citizens of Northern Alabama. There were citizens councils already established in neighboring Mississippi and downstream, but none in Northern Alabama.

The idea of making little headway until Miss Lacy was admitted by the State University February 3. Then the white people began flocking to the Carter-Whiteley office. Subsequent to that decision had to be made as to eligibility and methods of achieving the goal desired by both. It was then the split came that caused Whiteley to organize the other councils of the State into the Alabama association. He says the scores of councils affiliated with him are autonomous and that the association is known elected representatives of Alabama as "too radical," including Gov. James (Jim) Folsom, Senator Sparkman and Hill, and various Alabama members of the House.

Ace Carter, real name Are, became a part of the picture during an interview. He seemed nervous, although he is obviously of a phenomencal temperamental.

Mr. Carter's three-room suite in the downtown office building was a busy place although it was Sunday. Callers were frequent and the phone jingled every minute. A younger brother helped out.

"Which council are you from?" he drily asked. "My brother, and dark, complexioned, asked as he greeted me with a handclasp.

"I'm not from any council," he replied. "I am from The Washington Star."

"Is that the paper Fulton Lewis is always talking about on the radio?" asked Mr. Carter.

"Probably not," I said.

Veteran of Peace War

Mr. Carter said he was 30, born in the small town of Oxford, Ala., 60 miles east. He finished Calhoun's High, entered the Navy at 17, served in World War II three years in the Pacific—Philippines, Okinawa—as a radioman. He was discharged in 1946 and went to the University of Colorado because he had been in the Navy. Here he has graduated, in 1949, with a degree in political science and journalism. He went to work as newscaster for a radio station in Yasco City, Miss., moved to radio in Anniston, Ala., then to a radio job in Denver, and back to Birmingham in 1953. His last job was as commentator for the American States Rights Association, a segregationist group which now does research for Dr. Whiteley's organization. Then Mr. Carter said he resigned as commentator over policy differences with the States Rights Association, and his resignation was accepted by Dr. Whiteley.

Mr. Carter said he had organized 50 citizens' councils, 5 in the last few days, and that his association had 80,000 members, 50,000 of them in Mississippi.

His organization, he said, stood for segregation and to forward the movement to decentralization of government and reaffirmation of the rights of States—assertion of the right of their right to govern themselves.

Opposes 3-Way System

"We," Mr. Carter added, and the subject of segregation, "have no intention of accepting evasion or circumvention of this decision. We are going to be stubborn, and the three-way school system which is put forward as a possible answer to the Supreme Court decision is outlawing of segregation.

"We intend to keep the pre-school system," he continues, "and to keep it segregated. Any other formula would be a surrender to Federal power."

"This can be done only by people retaining control at the grass roots—a control that will force the politicians either out of office or into a position of absolute defiance of the Supreme Court edict. Centralization of power is destroying the American way of life. The issue must be now!"

NAACP "Fanaticism" Hit

Mr. Carter said the racial situation in Alabama is "dangerous in the sense that the NAACP, through its fanaticism, is governing the white people of the South to unexplained action." The council's leader was said to have opposed Gov. Folsom's plan to set up an interracial commission to devise ways of easing tensions. The Governor's plan, he added, was to pack the commission with newspaper editors who would agree to "play down" the future actions of the NAACP.

"That would not be a good thing," Mr. Carter commented, "because if a murderer is at your door you want to know about it. The NAACP is a murderer of our American system. They make use of all of the Negro's shortcomings, instead of trying to improve the Negro. The Negroes are not a part of our system. The Negroes must do their part to build our system. We are not going to let them do our work for us. We want to be free."

Mr. Carter added later that segregation "must be maintained at any cost."

Voted for MacArthur in '52

He said neither President Eisenhower nor Adlai Stevenson, was acceptable to him as a presidential candidate in 1962 and that he wrote in the name of General Douglas MacArthur.

Mr. Carter now operates a filling station in Birmingham and he said he received no part of the $3 a year dues paid by his hundreds of members.

Bill Ferguson of Birmingham, a member of the Alabama university board of trustees, was another approacher (by telephone) on the race situation.

"You Yankees," began Mr. Ferguson, "are getting just what you want."

"But I am a Virginian, sir," I interjected, "not thinking at the moment he was serious."

"It is a rotten, rotten situation," replied Mr. Ferguson. "We are going to be stubborn! You Yankees act like you can't do without us."

"It is just one holy mess. As long as the courts shove this down on us, we're going to keep it."
and domestic tranquility in our communities and in our State and to the preservation of States' rights, and we are set up to do nothing more than that."

Ace Carter, youthful executive secretary and only officer of the North Alabama Citizens' Council, said his outfit, too, was using only "legal means" in the fight to preserve segregation.

"What if legal means fail?" this reporter asked Mr. Carter.

Firm on Stand

He didn't know what would be done in that eventuality, but, he added, race integration would never take place in Alabama. He hinted that it might become necessary for white citizens to use force to preserve the South's traditional society.

Mr. Carter and Dr. Whiteley last November set about jointly to organize the White Citizens of Northern Alabama. There were citizens councils already established in neighboring Mississippi and downstate, but none in North Alabama.

The drive made little headway until Miss Lucy was admitted to the State University February 2. Then the white people began flocking to the Carter-Whiteley office. Subsequently, a decision had to be made as to eligibility and method of achieving the goal desired by both. It was then the split came, and Dr. Whiteley organized the other council of the State into the Alabama association. He says, the score of councils affiliated with him are autonomous and that the association serves merely as a coordinator.

Constitutions Differ

The constitution of the North Alabama Citizens' Council, among other things, bars Jews from membership, one point of the difference between Mr. Carter and Dr. Whiteley. The constitution states:

"No one shall be denied membership provided he or she meets the following qualifications:

A. While

B. Segregationist

C. Belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ.

We will admit anyone who is for segregation." Dr. Whiteley said. "And that includes Jews, CIO, Catholics, Ku-Kluxers—anyone."

The North Alabama Council constitution also includes this provision:

"Ace Carter, the present executive secretary of the North Alabama Citizens' Council, shall occupy that office on a permanent basis for a term of one year, expiration date of his tenure to be December 31, 1956."

Support Grows Fast

While Mr. Carter is regarded as "dangerous" by both the liberal whites who favor compliance with the Supreme Court decisions ending segregation and by many other citizens who are segregationists, his following had been growing by leaps and bounds.

He regards all of the better
Massachusetts House To Join Terror Protest

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted to declare March 28 “Brotherhood Day.” The resolution passed without debate, provides for the legislature to cease all legislative activities from 11 a.m. to noon on March 28 as an expression of sympathy for the Negro citizens of Alabama.

Sponsored by Reps. James L. O’Dea, Democrat of Lowell, and Harold Putnam, Republican of Needham, it was adopted by the legislature Thursday.

This is the first state legislature in the country to take note of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.’s call for March 28 to be dedicated to prayer and protest in behalf of the Alabama victims of Dixiecrat terror.

Simultaneously, Sen. Daniel Rudstein, Democrat of Dorchester, announced that he is circulating a petition throughout his district asking citizens to join him in protesting the exclusion of Miss Catherine Lucy from the University of Alabama, and calling upon the Department of Justice to conduct an immediate investigation into the violation of Miss Lucy’s civil rights.
Citizens Council No Place for Klan; Leaders Place Guard Against KKK

By Robert Webb

State Times Staff Writer

More and more of the national spotlight is focusing on the Citizens Councils.

With almost every new development on the segregation issue, the Councils are mentioned.

All too frequently we hear charges of Ku Klux Klanism being promoted by the Councils, and Northern "liberals."

But, if the makeup of the Mississippi Citizens Council is any criterion, the organization is as far from the KKK doctrine as Washinton is from Moscow.

The high-spirited community leaders who founded the Citizens Councils in Mississippi are among America's finest citizens. Few groups can boast the caliber of men the Mississippi Councils have chosen to command their affairs.

Their integrity, devotion to the principles of fairness and justice are unquestionable.

Keep Public Informed

There have one goal—keep the public informed on developments in the South's fight to retain segregation.

In the Jackson Citizens Council, we have a perfect example of the general caliber of men who compose the organizations in the state's 22 counties.

At the top, as president, is Ellis W. Wright St., funeral-director and community servant of many years standing, the Vice-president, C. N. King, a past-president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, is head of the Mississippi Road Supply Co.

Ex-Jackson council pick Marvin Combe, president of the Jackson H and S Bank, and president of the Chamber of Commerce.

On the board of directors the list of Jackson council leaders provides an index to the community's top business and public-spirited citizens.

The board includes men like James L. Alexander Jr., former Hinds County district attorney; Samuel M. Bailey, president of the Stone Company; George W. Gelbria, recent head of the Coliseum Ball and owner of an advertising agency; Dr. J. Harvey Johnson, surgeon; and Garner M. Leiter, cotton broker.

Over the state the story is pretty much the same. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and brokers in hundreds of other towns, where the Citizens Councils have become a main source of information on the segregation issue and the leadership of the organization.

The Jackson council is headed by J. W. Sykes, president of the Commercial National Bank.

The council has as its assistant another banker, Mrs. Pleasant M. Anderson, attorney and the treasurer, is president of the Citizens Council of the Greenwood.

Principal safeguard against radicalism is the power of each local council's board of directors to dissolve its chapters if dangerous elements appear in the membership.

Men of high principle may find differing attitudes on public issues. But, North and South, these men will stick to the tenants. They have always found the support of their neighbors on community affairs.

Back in August, 1954, the first Citizens Council was organized under the leadership of prominent, community-spirited men.

The movement caught fire until today applications for membership are being made by people across the nation.

Simmons Prime Mover

A prime mover in the Council has been John Simmons, a native Mississippian and alumnus of both Mississippi University and Bates College.

As secretary of the Citizens Council and state administrator of the Council, Simmons has figured as the principal spokesperson for the organization.

Under his direction, the councils are coordinated into county, congressional districts and state organization.

The only other paid-state official of the Citizens Council is C. B. Patterson, who maintains the state headquarters at Greenwood in steady communication with the Jackson office.

Patterson makes this observation on the Council's make-up:

"In Mississippi, prominent, liberal leaders have headed, courageous leadership has been found in each instance, and the members that belong to our councils come from every walk of life."

"Every man who is a patriotic, law-abiding American who loves his state and nation should be proud to take part in this movement."

With mail to the Jackson office alone ranging between 25 and 200 pieces daily, depending on news developments, the Councils have become a main source of information on the segregation issue and the leadership of the organization.

Affiliated With-Federation

In this respect, many council leaders have affiliated with the Federation for Constitutional Government, a New Orleans-headquarter organization that's reported spreading throughout the country.

Both the Citizens Council and the Federation have fostered the doctrine of interposition which Mississippians and other Southern states, in South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama have adapted as their principal fighting piece against integration.

Simmons, staunch advocate of Constitutional States' Rights, remarked:

"We in the councils and the Federation hope to make the doctrine of interposition applicable not only to the Southern localities, but also to all areas of the country where the rights and privileges of the states are an issue."

By passing resolutions of interposition, state legislators are asserting their dominion of the Supreme Court school integration decisions.

They are calling for a showdown—fulfilling the legal framework of the federal system on whether the high tribunal has the right to dictate the conduct of public school affairs, a right historically received to the states.

Simmons said the daily mail bag is usually about 50 and 400 letters favorable to the Councils.

If the Federation moves to its goal, the self-appointed Council official predicted, the mail will be even more favorable.
Honors for Eastland

A few nights ago a United States senator, speaking in Montgomery, Alabama, where the race issue is dangerously explosive, called for mass defiance of the United States Supreme Court. Addressing the White Citizens Council—the new Ku Klux Klan of the South—the senator said in part:

"You are the hard inflexible core of resistance in Alabama. We must organize every county, every city and every community into a grass-roots organization such as you represent. We must be militant" (in resisting the Supreme Court desegregation edict).

This plea for entrenchment against the Supreme Court ruling was only one of many public pronouncements made by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, in recent months. Some of his attacks on the Supreme Court and upon justices personally have been too shocking and shameful to repeat here.

In spite of his demonstrated deep prejudices and demagoguery, the Senate Judiciary Committee-Friday named Senator Eastland as chairman of this crucial and highly influential body. This is another example of the weakness of the ascendant system by which seniority automatically elevates a man to a committee chairmanship irrespective of his fitness for the position. Eastland succeeds the late Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia.

The news story on Senator Eastland's elevation to the position where he can damage the unity and prestige of the three-department U.S. government, mentions the names of only two senators, both Democrats, who spoke out against Eastland, though "noes" were heard in the voice vote. Senator Lehman of New York in a Senate speech called Eastland a "symbol of racism" and accused him of association with organizations engaging in "wholly un-American activities" and Senator Morse of Oregon also protested. Prominent Democrats and Republicans on the committee who are known for their high ethics and sense of fair play are not recorded as having spoken up.

The seniority rule is admittedly deeply entrenched. It has prevailed for more than a century in the Senate and about half that long in the House. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 significantly refrained from mentioning this evil system.
In his book, "A 20th Century Congress," Senator Kefauver said: "Any member who tried to buck the system would be howled down as an upstart or maverick and probably subjected to such political punishment as denial of patronage." And he added: "It has happened."

Should it continue to happen?

The early challengers of McCarthy also were howled down, but eventually his wings were clipped. At least more committee members could have called public attention to the evils of the seniority system.

The prestige of the United States Senate has suffered a new setback.
Affairs of State

Interposition Not Just

Segregation Weapon of South,
But Arms for States

By CHARLES M. HILLS

Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Faith of a major portion of the white people of Mississippi rests in the interposition resolution just adopted by our legislature.

It is the hope of most of us that employment of this resolution may be the answer to staving off the threat of integration which we fear and at the same time will not permit in our state.

The interposition movement is not confined to the segregation issue, however, think in our case it is the primary matter at this time.

Actually, interposition recites the rights of a state or states to stand up for local enforcement and administration of any and all powers not delegated to the federal government.

Mississippi contends that it has never given to the federal administration the right to manage its schools or to say who shall or shall not attend them. The state pays the way of its schools, along with the local community and county government. Therefore, the state appeals to the Congress to halt the encroachments of the U.S. Supreme Court by legislative action.

Many members of the legislature, including our lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house of representatives, took the floor a few days ago in the Senate and House respectively, to explain and exalt the doctrine of interposition.

"They did a good job, but we think also that a south Mississippian, Rep. Joe Blass, of Stone county, brought forward some points that are important.

"We are dealing with the question of continuation of the Union of the States," Blass quietly observed.

"A precedent of encroachment by the U.S. Supreme Court has been set which may destroy other states in the future. We have no power greater than that of the several states."

"Therefore, we seek to invoke by this resolution of interposition, an action which has considerable legal merit."

"The U.S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation is not without effect, but it is without legal effect," Blass explained.

"We have no higher court to which to appeal, so we appeal to the authority of the states and to the Congress to interfere for our states' rights.

"I believe it is the duty of this state and others to jealously guard our rights. If we surrender them, then the Union of the states is ended," Blass concluded.

Here, we think that the Stone countian has hit at the heart of the issue. Not just the segregation issue, but any issue in which the rights of the states are encroached upon by the Supreme Court must be met with resistance by all the states, not just Mississippi or the Southern states.

We are not only involved. All states are involved when the rights not delegated to the federal government, which is the creature of the state, are abridged.

Burning of Forests

Rep. Pettis Waller, Perry county, has come up with a bill under which the State Forestry Commission may cooperate in the controlled burning of forest areas.

A petition by a majority of the landholders in an area may get such assistance and equipment as may be needed for a burning project.

The aim of the measure is to get underbrush and unneeded trees out of the way to prevent forest fires, hazards in density and valuable wooded areas.

THE CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
3/1/56
Sect. 1 Page 15 Cola. 4-7

MAR 30 1956
(SEGREGATION)
MEMPHIS, TENN. -- THE 75-YEAR-OLD NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE PRO-
SOUTHERNERS RESIGNED TODAY CHARGING THAT THE ORGANIZATION HAS ADOPTED
"A FAR DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE SEGREGATION PROBLEM."
THE KU KUX KLAN, SAID THE PRO-SOUTHERNERS, WHICH BACKS SEGREGATION.
IN HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION, PYLE CAME TO THE DEFENSE OF MAYOR
EDMUND ORGILL OF MEMPHIS WHO HAS BEEN FLOODED WITH ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE
PHONY REPORTS OF FIRE AND TROUBLE.
THE HARASSMENT OF ORGILL STARTED AFTER HE HAD ASKED MEMPHIS CITIZENS
TO GIVE HIM THEIR VIEWS ON NAMING A NEGRO TRUSTEE TO THE CITY
THE GROUP RECENTLY CALLED ON THE MEMPHIS PARK COMMISSION TO
CLOSE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES RATHER THAN OPEN THEM TO
NEGROES.
3/3--N637P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE
DATE: 3-3-56
The Mississippi Legislature on Wednesday adopted the policy of interposition in its fight against the integration decisions of the Supreme Court. In neither House nor Senate was a single dissenting voice heard.

The Legislature took its stand on the ground that the Court's rulings against segregation of the races are "unconstitutional, invalid and of no lawful effect within the confines of the state." Further the Legislature declared that it will take "all appropriate measures...honorable and constitutionally available to us to void this illegal encroachment upon our rights."

People in other sections of the country could make no more substantial error than to suppose the Mississippi Legislature meant merely to be obstructive and indulge in a delaying action. On the contrary, it has, as it has, had resort to a process not without honorable precedent in our history when the people of a state or area were deeply stirred by the belief they were being put upon by unconstitutional and oppressive employment of powers by the central government.

The policy of interposition means in effect that the people of a sovereign state feel that they have been subjected to dictatorial and unauthorized action by a branch of the Federal Government. In this case, the Supreme Court is in question, but the principle would be applicable, under adequate provocation, to the legislative or executive arms as well. It amounts to saying that interposition is a proper means of checking undue use of Federal influence on state affairs.

The interposition stand is sound also in that it calls emphatic attention of sister states to the position and feelings of one that believes it is being unjustly treated. It likewise puts other states on notice that they may also become subject to acts of the Federal Government to which they would strenuously object, and it indicates what the results would be. Finally, it invites other states to decide after becoming fully apprised of a situation whether the Constitution shall be amended.

What the Mississippi Legislature has done is to make every effort to see that all the people of the nation know the score, which amounts to a conviction that integration would damage its educational system, meantime disrupting the social order most gravely. Its act is calculated to bring into the light the real meaning of this opposition to integration and to show how seriously the South regards it.
Subversive Listing Asked By Powell for White Units

Representative Powell, New York Negro Democrat, called on Attorney General Brownell today to list as "subversive the white Citizens' Councils which are active in the fight against desegregation in the South. The Congressman announced his action in an address for Founder's Day ceremonies at Howard University.

At the same time he accused the White House of "passing the buck" and renewed his proposal that President Eisenhower call leaders of the Negro and white races in the South to a conference to work out a program for inter-racial peace.

He also called on Adlai Stevenson, as the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee and titular head of that party, to arrange for a Democratic National Committee vote on whether Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, an active opponent of racial integration, shall succeed to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee which passes on civil rights issues.

Mr. Powell told his audience that "the future of America as a free and powerful nation is being determined in racial disputes behind the dark curtain in Alabama."

He referred to the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery over segregation rules in the public conveyances, and the riot-marked and much-litigated efforts of Autherine Lucy to be the first Negro student at the University of Alabama.

"The peoples of Asia and Africa have decided that no nation is going to be a first-class nation in tomorrow's world that has second-class citizens," Mr. Powell said.

"The world, he asserted, is judging America as a democracy 'upon the basis of the calculated lawlessness in the six southern states.'"

Prime Minister Nehru of India and Premier Nasser of Egypt, for instance, Mr. Powell said, are "very vitally interested" in what happens to Miss Lucy and to those arrested as leaders of the bus boycott.

Mr. Powell, a clergyman as well as a lawmaker, paid special attention to the arrest of 26 Negro ministers in the Montgomery dispute.

Asserting that that action has been done in an attempt to force a political victory over a legal decision, he said:

"The President should have the 'physical strength' for a White House conference on the subject. Mr. Powell said, 'we are not going to be able to accept his word that he is physically fit to be President of the United States for another four years.'"

Hits Stevenson Proposal

Mr. Powell rejected what he called the "moderation" proposal of Mr. Stevenson on the segregation issue. He made a "demand that Mr. Stevenson take a position without 'shilly-shallying, pussy-footing and double-talking' if he 'expects to continue to be the leader of many Negroes and right-thinking whites.'""
The Mississippi Legislature, hinting it might later invoke the stronger doctrine of nullification, adopted an interposition resolution condemning the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Representatives voted 133-7 yesterday against including in the carefully worded Senate resolution a section stating: "This resolution rejects the doctrine of nullification."

Gov. J. F. Coleman favored interposition over nullification on the grounds that nullification implies the use of force to become effective.

As soon as the resolution passed, 136-4, a quartet sang Dixie. The house cheered.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAR 2 1956
Louisiana Seeks to Outlaw NAACP

Baton Rouge, La., March 1 (INS)—Louisiana sought today to outlaw the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People within the state through use of a 31-year-old law passed to kill the Ku Klux Klan.

Attorney General Fred S. Leblanc and two members of the pro-segregation citizens councils filed a suit in 19th District Court in Baton Rouge asking that the NAACP be dissolved.

District Judge-Coleman Lindsey immediately ordered the NAACP to show cause by March 19 why it should not be temporarily enjoined from holding meetings.

The NAACP recently won a decision ordering New Orleans to integrate its public schools. School authorities plan to appeal that decision.

Only yesterday, the NAACP filed a suit asking for desegregation of public schools in Baton Rouge.

Mississippi Votes

Interposition Bill

Jackson, Miss., March 1 (UPI)—The Mississippi Legislature, hinting it might later invoke the stronger doctrine of nullification, adopted an interposition resolution condemning the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Representatives voted 123-7 yesterday against including in the carefully worded Senate resolution a section stating: "This resolution rejects the doctrine of nullification."

Gov. J. P. Coleman favored interposition over nullification on the ground that nullification implies use of force to become effective.

As soon as the resolution passed, 136-0, a quaker section, "Dixie."

Montgomery Boycott

Aid Asked by Ministers

The International Ministerial Alliance, a Negro ministers group, has appealed for "moral and financial support" for their clergymen in Montgomery, Ala.

One hundred ministers unanimously endorsed a move to help the pastors who are taking a leading part in the Montgomery bus boycott.

The proposal was made by the Rev. Dr. William H. Jernigan, pastor of Mount Carmel Baptist Church. Dr. Jernigan will head a committee composed of representatives from three-Negro ministerial groups.

The committee was instructed to promote a March 28 Nationwide Day of Prayer.

"Jelly Fish" Handling Of Mitchell-Derided

Columbia, S.C., March 1 (UPI)—A state representative has criticized Florence authorities for what he termed the "jelly fish manner in which they handled Clarence Mitchell's flagrant violation of South Carolina segregation customs."

Rep. John Calhoun, Hart of

Tolston
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Telescope
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date 3/6/56
NAACP Ready to Fight Proposed Louisiana Ban

Baton Rouge, La., Mar. 2 (AP)—Louisiana's move to outlaw the NAACP under an anti-Klan law brought unwelcome today of a hot court battle.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said it would "be compelled to defend itself against the civil suit in a State District Court.

Behind the State's counterattack yesterday is the hope of segregation leaders that it may blunt the NAACP's drive for public school integration.

Attorney General Fred S. Le Blanc asked the court to dissolve the NAACP in Louisiana and ban NAACP meetings.

He acted under terms of a 1924 law, still untouched on the books, requiring about every type of organization to file an annual membership list with the secretary of state. It was enacted to drive out the Ku Klux Klan.

This the NAACP has failed to do in the last three years, the State petition charged. Under the law, when there are violations, the attorney general is directed "to proceed by injunction or otherwise" to dissolve the offending organizations.

In the first court step, District Judge Coleman Lindsey ordered the NAACP and 12 defendants to show cause March 15 why a preliminary injunction should not be issued.

The NAACP has shaken Louisiana twice within the last few days. First was a Federal Court decision in New Orleans knocking out the State's 1954 law attempting to skirt the United States Supreme Court ban on public school segregation. Last Wednesday a second NAACP suit in the New Orleans Federal Court attacked classroom segregation in the capital city here.

State Senator W. M. Rainbach, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation, said his group had spent nearly a year with the Attorney General and executive office planning the law suit to outlaw the NAACP.

He termed it "Louisiana's first counteroffensive" against the NAACP, and suggested it would set a pattern for other Southern States.

Senator Rainbach, also president of the newly formed Association of Citizens Councils of Louisiana, said: "Many more different actions will follow."

"The NAACP is an alien, arrogant, destructive force seeking to drive a bitter wedge between the white and Negro races in the South. It should be destroyed completely by laws and public opinion and driven from our midst." He went on:

"There are more surprises in store for the NAACP in Louisiana."

In New Orleans, A. F. Tusaoud, Louisiana's top NAACP attorney, contended the law has not been used since 1924 and few organizations have been required to comply.

"So far as the NAACP is concerned," he said, "we will be compelled to defend the action. But dissolving the NAACP in this State will not stop the forward movement of the people for their civil rights."
Mississippi Legislature Adopts Interposition

Jackson, Miss., Mar. 1, (AP)—The Mississippi Legislature, hinting it might later invoke the stronger doctrine of nullification, has adopted an interposition resolution condemning the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

Representatives voted 92-7 yesterday against including in the carefully worded Senate resolution, a section stating: "This resolution rejects the doctrine of nullification."

The theory of interposition holds that the Federal Government exercises its authority by favor of the several States and that the States can interpose their sovereignty when the Federal Government exceeds the power granted it by the States.

In carrying out a policy of nullification, a State would "impede or seek to prevent the operation and enforcement of a federal law within its borders."

Quartet Sings "Dixie"

Gov. J. P. Coleman favored interposition over nullification on the grounds that nullification implies use of force to become effective.

House Speaker Walter Sillers cautioned: "There is no reason to reject any doctrine that might be of amendment drafting what the same great benefit to us." As soon as the resolution story of Mississippi's rights.

Passed, 136-1, a quartet sang "Dixie." The House cheered.

Then, Representative Russell Fox succeeded in earmarking $65,000 of Library Commission appropriations for book-pointing up white supremacy.

And Representative Bennett Smith introduced a bill prohibiting whites and Negroes from using the same recreational facilities.

"Acts to show Disapproval," Mr. Sillers told the House. "We take the position that the Supreme Court has, to all intents and purposes; amended the Constitution by saying when and how States will maintain public schools. We do not deny the authority of the Federal Government. We protest because unless we protest, we will be considered to have approved."

The resolution calls on Congress to initiate constitutional amendments to the same great benefit to us." State legislators called the invasion of Mississippi's rights.

Wash. Post and Wash. News
Wash. Star N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker The Worker
New Leader

Date MAR 1 1956
Not the Place for Eastland

The prospect of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi presiding as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee is inappropriate in the extreme. A Senator who is in open defiance of the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools would be the ranking officer of the legislative branch in matters pertaining to the very law he flouts.

This is the same James Eastland who only a few months ago egged on a mass meeting of the White Citizens' Council—the new Ku Klux 'Klan—in Montgomery, Ala., by calling for "grass roots" entrenchment against the Supreme Court ruling.

"You are the hard inflexible core of resistance in Alabama," he declared. "We must organize every county, every city and every community into a grass roots organization such as you represent. We must be militant."

These words are shameful, and shocking enough coming from a United States Senator.

How would they sound coming from the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee? Yet that is the post to which, by virtue of the dubious seniority rule, Mr. Eastland has become eligible because of the death of Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia.

The seniority rule is deeply entrenched in Congress. It has prevailed for more than a century in the Senate and for nearly half that time in the House. The framers of the most recent reform of Congress, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, avoided it like the political plague. We do not underestimate the difficulty of excising it either in the particular or in the general.

But if there has been a time in recent years when Senators should be inspired to stand up and fight for the dignity of the Senate and the good of the country, that occasion is the impending elevation of Easland to the Judiciary chairmanship. This is the imitation McCarthy who recently abused the authority of his chairmanship of the Internal Security Subcommittee in pillorying The New York Times.
what no other members of the Senate Judiciary Committee like Henning of Missouri, Kefauver of Tennessee and O'Mahoney of Wyoming—like Wiley of Wisconsin and Dirksen of Illinois—think about it? What do they propose to do about it? A determined fight on their part to block Eastland for chairman conceivably could succeed and even its failure would be a gain if it focused national attention on the evils of the seniority system.

"Any member who tried to buck the system would be howled down as an upstart or maverick and probably subjected to such political punishment as denial of patronage," Mr. Kefauver wrote in his book, "A 20th Century Congress.

And he added: "It has happened."

Indeed it has happened. But it will continue to happen, and worse along with it, until there are enough Senators willing to take the risk who will insist upon a method of selection more rational and more soundly based on merit. If the Eastland case does not offend enough Senators into sufficient action, what, it might be asked, may be expected to?
Williams Praises Citizens Councils

GREENVILLE, Feb. 28—Congressman John Bell Williams told an assembly of the Delta Citizens Councils here tonight that their organizations in Mississippi and throughout the South have proved the "most effective means of resisting NAACP pressures."

The congressman spoke at the first public meeting of the newly formed Greenville Citizens Council, held in the high school auditorium. About 700 persons from the Delta and other parts of the state heard the address.

Williams was introduced by Herb Huddleston, Washington county planter, and Ramsey Russell of Greenville, who presided over the meeting.

The speaker was cheered by his audience as he said that integration as the legal means of resisting integration has put the NAACP on the offensive along with all other integrationists.

He said that it is a legal means of appeal for the states from rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court banning segregation.

"Other states are beginning to sit up and take notice of what is happening to states' rights," Williams cried. "For the first time in many years we are gaining sympathy and friendship throughout the country, even in states where the NAACP is strongest."

He continued: "In facing up to the problems that beset us, we cannot afford the luxury of complacency or the convenience of hasty action. We must, if we are to prevail, act in calm judgment, but with the firmness and resolve which the occasion demands. There can be no retreats, no half-measures, no haggling over methods when that haggling retards the progress of our high purposes."

"It is a sad commentary on our present judicial integrity when their decisions are attacked on legal premises by lawyers from every corner of our nation; but sadder, indeed, is the fact that — to my information, at least — not one single public authority of any stature has been willing to come forward and offer a legal defense of the Court's action. It must be as as to reason, therefore, by all who are versed in the law, that any honest court of law — exercising for the reason, the doctrine of stare decisis and other established principles of law was exercised by the Supreme Court in the school cases — would be compelled to take judicial notice of the illegality of the Black Monday decisions."

"The Supreme Court, on Black Monday, yielded to the pressures of those Johnny-come-lately political powers who claim to hold the balance of power between the two major political parties of this country and demand retribution with the political future of the Country as their hostage."

"News stories which justify southern attitudes are deliberately withheld from print; statements favoring segregation by southern leaders are deliberately distorted to make the author appear as a bigot. Words are lifted from context to make it appear that we are the south, our negro friends in utter contempt which is, of course, contrary to all the teachings and tenets of the Southern people."

"They seize upon interracial crimes in the South, amplify them out of proportion to their importance to make it look as if lynching negroes is a favorite Southern pastime among the white people."

"They encourage southern writers to become apologists for their people, and make-betray of their people the prices to be paid for high journalistic awards. Even a mediocre writer, if he is a Southerner, can scale the heights of journalistic acclaim by the simple expedient of depicting his neighbors as fools, as bigots, as ignoramuses, as hate peddlers, and sadistic fiends who take delight in murdering those of the minority races. These journalistic charlatans have prospered thanks to the current climate that is being directed against the people of the South."

"It is significant that those who are farther removed from the problem and who know less about it, are the first to come forward with solutions to it. Segregation is a problem in Minnesota, or Montana, or Oregon or Arizona, where an infinitesimal percentage of the population is comprised of negroes."

"The problem is ours, and it is ours to solve in the way we deem best suited to local conditions and needs."

"We do not welcome the interference — however well-intentioned it may be — of outsiders whose only knowledge of conditions here is to be gained from a slanted northern press, or the commercialized distortions of scandalous southern journalism."

Williams concluded.

THE CLARION LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.
2/29/56
Sect. 1 Page 5 Column 1

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 5 1956 FBI — NEW ORLEANS
The South’s Bias Problem

Spreading White Councils ‘Like Religion’ to Many; Avow Legal Aims, but Say Nothing Will Halt Them

Following is the second article of a series by Robert S. Bird assaying the South’s integration problem.

A related article, a Gallup poll finding that eight-out-of-ten Southern whites oppose the Supreme Court’s school decision, is on Page 2.

By Robert S. Bird

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28.—Unlike the Ku-Klux Klan, the new white supremacy movement spreading through the South does not wear masks or other regalia, has no esoteric ritual, disavows terrorism, and publicly opposes violence. Unlike the Klan, also, this movement which calls itself the Citizens Councils, extends eligibility to women, holds public meetings, and makes no particular effort to hide its membership.

Like a thousand-old organizations in this country, undoubtedly including Negro ones, its members are loyal to their church, state, and country. And like the Communist party, which it despises, it purportedly links its main objectives to principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson. It is dedicated, it says, “to the maintenance of peace, good order, and domestic tranquility in our communities and in our state and to the preservation of our state’s rights.”

But What Does All This Mean?

But what does all this really mean? The fact is, nobody really seems to know. In the judgment of this reporter, this applies even for the leaders of the movement. From discussions with them, they do seem to have some awareness that they may have started something rolling which may yet run away with itself. Not that they appear worried; they are quite happy about the way it is rolling today.

“It’s like a religion with some of us,” says Luther Ingalls, Montgomery attorney, who is a co-founder of the movement here in Alabama. “In fact, for some of us, it is our religion.”

The announced purpose of the Citizens Council movement is to fight integration of schools specifically, and desegregation in general, by any and all legal means. Its leaders in the various communities include many respected and influential persons—and, also, many rabble-rousing politicians and outright knaves.

Officially, the program is pitched on a lofty plane of legal argument based on states’ rights. But under that is a thinly disguised effort to depict the Negro as inherently inferior to the white, and the white blood of the South as something so sacred that it must be preserved at all costs from contamination through any change in the Southern ‘way of life.’

The great fear of moderating Southerners is that this movement may contain elements of the old Ku-Klux Klan, and that whatever the organization is now, there is great danger that these vicious elements may gain control.

Though it makes a big point in insisting that it is not political, it certainly is a political movement, and the growth of the movement in the various Southern states has been uncontrolled.

Continued on page 14, column 1
Movement Growing Rapidly in Alabama

In Alabama, where the movement is expanding most rapidly, nearly seventy chapters have been formed. In Virginia, only three chapters have been formed. The movement is especially active in Arkansas, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. It extends from Florida to Texas and north to Kentucky and some other border states.

In addition to the Citizens Councils, meeting more than 100 of the independent state organizations, carrying a variety of names, including one called "The Southern Gentlemen," are also active throughout the South. They seek to advance the fight against integration along the same lines and, in the end, the Citizens Councils may absorb most of them.

Because of the lack of central co-ordination, membership figures for the Councils are so unreliable as to be worthless in the over-all picture. But an indication of the rate of growth in this part of the Deep South is shown by the fact that Montgomery had only 200 members last November, and now brings out 15,000 at a public rally.

The effort to gain 200,000 members in each state alone may succeed within a few months.

Since the movement ostensibly is patterned against violence, it is on the ears of an outsider to hear speakers at Citizens Council meetings constantly claiming that "integration and segregation will not be allowed to happen here." After that statement, if you press the question about the possible link of violence, as this reporter did with Mr. Ingalls, you get this answer:

"The Citizens Council opposes violence. Its program is to prevent integration through any legal means. If one of our members should participate in violence, that would not be the fault of the Citizens Council any more than it would be the fault of the C. I. O. if members of that union organization engaged in violence.

"A reporter can only rely on what he sees, hears and feels. After attending the two most important Citizens Council meetings held in Alabama since the integration case filed into violence at the University of Alabama, this correspondent can report an almost uniform atmosphere at one meeting and a dangerous influence emanating at the other so well that at both meetings all future passed out as the "don't-tell-certain material, purported to be documentary evidence not exactly identified, which was not used to read. It was the sort of thing that would react on unthinking Southerners in the way half-plausible gossip linking his wife with another man might affect him.

At the other meeting, the two men in the cool weather and the"

Unscheduled Speaker: "Harangues Audience"

Middle-Class Audience Causes Surprise

Another aspect which caused surprise to the local observers was that it was a middle-class audience of men and women rather than an aggregation of plant workers and small farmers as they had expected.

But the most significant of all was the speaking program at this much-advertised meeting was deliberately tamed down. There was no rabble-rousing of hatred expressed, even though the Supreme Court case came in for a furious denunciation. In general, the message from the platform was: Organize and fight through legal aid and integration by state legislation and every legal device that will happen, delay and eventually defeat it. The strategy was outlined and expedited upon at length. Many were heard to say after the meeting that it was a little disappointing.

The other meeting was held last week in Tuscaloosa, where the Supreme Court case occurred on Feb. 1. Here the crowd, of about 3,000 persons, was predominantly industrial workers. Less than a half dozen women were in the audience. The two principal speakers were quite frank in their disparagement of the Negro race.
in the government of men has been a loss in the world of public sentiment. The Citizens' Council of the organization "presents to the people within its community the truth about the racial question, thereby nullifying the propaganda from alien influences and pressure groups. Its job is to convince all of our people of the advantages of segregation and the dangers of integration."

A political and elections committee, if continued, "studies candidates for local and state elections and presents their qualifications to the voters. It attempts to get candidates to vote their opinion on vital subjects prior to election."

A membership and finance committee "enlists all patriotic white citizens for membership" and handles operating expenses, which are paid through the dues collected and through contributions.

And a legal advisory committee "provides the legal knowledge that will aid us to achieve our aims by constitutional lawful means."

The booklet goes on to say that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is described parenthetically after its familiar initials, is A. A. C. P., as each meeting along with this official literature, there are also passed out leaflets and cards purportedly printed at the expense of individual members whose names and addresses are given on the material.

Some random samples, for example, include a card with a message addressed to "those persons who oppose integration in schools and favor a mixing of the races," which quotes verses 12 and 13 of the twenty-third chapter of Joshua in the Bible.

A long quotation from what is purported to be a speech by Abraham Lincoln at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858, in which he is quoted as saying, "I can conceive of no greater calamity than the assimilation of the Negro into our social and political life, as our equal.

A facsimile of a writing of Thomas Jefferson saying that he was "troubled with erroneous bias and should be withdrawn from the bench, just as "we commit mis-

"National Association for Agriculture, Conservation, and Agitation of Colored People"

Then it adds:

"The Citizens' Council is the South's answer to the monopolizers. We will not be integrated (that is emphasized by italics). We are proud of our white blood and white heritage of sixty centuries."

There follows a defense of the organization, against charges that it is bigoted, prejudiced, biased, immoral and un-American, and then this assertion:

"The idea now is seemingly to pride ourselves in the fact that everybody in this world should be made equal by law, regardless of aptitude or heritage. The 'have nots' must share equally with the 'have gotten' in this new world order."

"We choose," it continues, "the old paths of our loving fathers' and refuse to destroy their ancient landmarks to ape any one, even the internationalist. This integration scheme that must be made equal by law, regardless of aptitude or heritage. The 'have nots' must share equally with the 'have gotten' in this new world order."

And a legal advisory committee "provides the legal knowledge that will aid us to achieve our aims by constitutional lawful means."

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A facsimile of writings of Thomas Jefferson saying that he was "troubled with erroneous bias and should be withdrawn from the bench, just as "we commit mis-
Empty Cabins in the Land of The White Citizens Councils

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

(The following notes were gathered on a recent bus trip from Memphis through the Mississippi Delta to Jackson, Miss.)

White Citizens Council spokesmen and runaway planters' agents alike have on the tips of their tongues pictures showing the vast labor pool that is Mississippi's. They include figures on the exodus from plantations.

Traveling through the great February countryside, with need ed rain butting upon level fields whose magnitude dwarfs the filmsy cabins of Negro croppers, the visitor needs no figures to see the story, however.

The empty cabins which meet the eye seem almost as numerous and hardly more wretched, unpainted and decrepit, than those where children stand in the doorway looking out on the sea of mud, or where clothing swings on a line, or a three-legged iron wash pot in the yard, tall of occupancy.

IN INDIANOLA, birthplace of the White Citizens Councils, the Mississippi State Employment Service on Main St. was empty save for a couple of officials. But this did not mean there wasn't unemployment. Agricultural workers not entitled to unemployment insurance, have little reason to apply for jobs, either, as cotton harvesting ended in December and there will be no jobs to speak of until March, planting time.

Before the rains set in, breaking of land for the coming season provided tractor driving jobs for a few, but these are the cream of the farm labor jobs, and do not count for the older workers. The agent said the exodus of young workers left a scarcity of "qualified workers and experienced tractor drivers."

"I sent about 500 to Florida," said the state official, when I asked him what was happening to Negroes now left jobless until March or April. "That was before Christmas. They went to pick tomatoes and beans, but they also froze tomatoes and beets there, and about a third of them came back."

And who paid their passage the Florida groves? No, he said, the plan was they were to pay for their transportation out of wages, after they got there.

And what are those who return home after 10 years? Some dropping in with getting relief. "I don't know, I'm not the relief agent," he said.

Grudgingly he replied, in answer to queries as to surplus land that some was distributed by the government there last year, but he knew of none being given out in the county this year.

COTTON provides 90 percent of the cash income of the farm population of 60-mile-long Sunflower County. Like the rest of the Delta, its economy is still a plantation economy, based on sharecropping system never fully freed from the chains of slavery. Sharecroppers don't get relief in Mississippi. But mechanization of cotton picking has meant the increasing introduction of day labor.

Some who remain in the plantation cabins hire, out for day wages, and because they are "given" the houses they day wage is less than that given to farm workers brought in from town at peak.

Negro and white farm families "have been leaving here more or less steadily for the last 7 years," County Farm Agent Cecil Black told me. He attributed it to more reduction in cotton acreage by the government, than to machines, saying "We've been more or less mechanized for about 30 years." Some cotton has been cut out below the "10 to 15 cents minimum which will yield enough for them to live on."

From 1950 to 1954 colored operators, including sharecroppers, fell 27 percent in numbers, going from 6,787 to 4,959; in Sunflower County. This is higher than the 7 percent exodus of Negroes from the land South-wide, White operators in Sunflower County in the same period went from 2,197 to 1,722, a reduction of 22 percent.

The idea that most Delta farms are big plantations is a myth he said. But figures showed 84 farms of 1,000 or more acres, in Sunflower County. Quitman County, almost adjoining, had only 27 of this size, and Washington, ad-

"We have a normal of 500,000 acres in cotton," he said. "This is now reduced, in 1956, to 118,000." A total of 805 farms in this county have tractors, nothing but horses or mule power, doubtless most of them farmed by the 120 colored owners or renters in the county. In 1954 the county boasted 4,260 tractors, sixteen hundred of its renters, or owners were white.

In comparison to Black's figures of 2,200 farm operators (and 1,638 farms), the census lists 4,600 sharecroppers. (All census figures tend to conceal the extent of domination of big planters, listing sharecrop units as separate farms.)

A NEGRO CAB DRIVER (in Mississippi they are allowed to move whites but not white and colored together) told me, "Many of my people who've left the land want to come back. Many own their homes here—and they would come back if they could make a living." And their bosses? They have to visit them out for next to nothing, he said.

Machines, he said, had replaced them. "They can make more and they don't have to perform physical labor," he added.

At the Chamber of Commerce, I was told that Indianola's biggest plant, a million dollar branch of the Ludlow Manufacturing Co. of Boston, which has been in operation two years, employs 392 persons. This is the plant which supplies all the jewelry for Mohasco, formerly Alexander, and its roofing plant in Grenville.

The employment office said that of 185 new applicants for jobs in December, 150 were women seeking jobs at a new garment plant scheduled to open in the area. The state official didn't say just where.

RECORDED
126 MAR 5 556

Nickos
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Neese
Wintercross
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. Post
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date FEB 27 1956

Washed
1954, that 14 men met secretly under Robert B. ("Tut") Patterson, 32-year-old planter, to organize the White Citizens Councils. Mrs. Patterson, reached by phone at Saint's Rest plantation, several miles from town, which he formerly managed and where they still reside, said her husband was away. He had to speak the previous night in Picayune, in the extreme southern end of Mississippi.

"Now isn't that a shame," she said, "He'll be sorry he missed you." He was very busy these days, she said; they'd organized two new counties. And, he now owned, in partnership, a ranch; they had almost 600 head of Black Angus cattle...

Unfortunately, she added, the headquarters of (WCC) was moved just then from Wesson to Greenwood, so she would refer me there. She suggested I try to interview Herman Moore, president of the Indiana Bank.

I asked, Mrs. Patterson, who spoke in a soft, feminine voice, what she considered the main purpose of the White Citizens Councils was from "the viewpoint of a Southern woman." Since the WCC first was organized, its constitution was rewritten. Membership—once restricted to white men—is now open to what Judge Tom P. Brady, of Brookhaven, in his April book, "Black Monday," a virtual bible to WCCers, calls "the loveliest and the purest of God's creatures—"a well-bred, cultured Southern white woman.

Mrs. Patterson, a member herself, and according to the Sunflower County newspaper "the loveliest and the purest of God's creatures"—a well-bred, cultured Southern white woman—thought the main purpose of the Councils was to preserve segregation peacefully.

She understood the constitution was changed so that women could be allowed to assist in the economic pressure campaigns. Does that mean social as well as economic pressures against whites who won't join? she was asked. Her cultured voice showed no ripple of disgust as she replied smoothly: "I don't think we've had to use much economic pressure. We haven't had that problem here..."

She was a member herself, but didn't think any real drive was made for women. "You see so many cabins empty in the fields," she said, "and there are all those figures being published, how many are leaving the land, white and Negro, but especially Negro. What do you think, Mrs. Patterson, is this evidence of a good thing or a bad thing?

"Well," she said, in her melodic voice, "if they all want to go North, we can mechanize, of course," she added archly. "There's an awful lot of good ones. We'd hate to see go. We always get along fine with them. Still do. Why, I'm surrounded with Negroes always have been all my life. Of course we've lost a few—we never try to keep any when they want to go. We have plenty of tractor drivers."

IN THE TOWN'S most august bank I waited, as Banket Moore was decided, it was Moore who, according to James Desmond's Nov. 22 story in The Daily News of New York, bluntly advised against publicity in a speech made before a group of Negroes...in a speech made before a group of Negroes...

"There has been no publicity and we have suggested to each group we have met with that they keep it out of the papers and off the air. The news has trickled out just as we hoped it would. The Negro knows best what we are organizing but he does not know what we plan to do. The best thing is...to keep him guessing and continue our efforts."

I had not long to wait before the door to Banket Moore's sanctum opened and out walked a Negro, dressed in overalls, jacket and boots. I was ushered in. But I had no opportunity to ask Banket Moore if he had just foreclosed a mortgage on the Negro's home or whether he had pointed him a good Negro, in Mrs. Patterson's language, and extended a loan. For the banker eyed me warily as I stated my business, then arose and said teasingly: "No, you'll have to go. I'm sorry to show you out, but I've tried being interviewed and it never turned out right..."

Date...


**Default of Leadership**

Not since 1865 has there been a greater need for strong and temperate leadership in the South than there is today. Tensions between the races have mounted to a point where an ugly explosion is an ever-present threat. As always under such circumstances, the demagogues and others who have no respect for the country's great traditions are making capital out of the fears and uncertainties in men's minds. Now the outstanding voice of Southern conservatism is raised in defiance of the Constitution. Sen. Harry F. Byrd's call for "massive resistance" to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling deprives him of the right to call himself a conservative. A conservative is first of all a defender of law and order. Senator Byrd, who has sworn to defend the Constitution and laws of the United States at all costs, has arrayed himself with irresponsible hotheads who would take the law into their own hands. Indeed, such a statement from a man of his stature and position encourages the mob. For Senator Byrd to forget his responsibility is a frightening thing and a warning of dangers ahead.

His comment that interposition is a "perfectly legal means of appeal from the Supreme Court's order" flies in the face of all the experience of history; indeed, it ignores the decision made at arms in a tragic civil war. Adlai Stevenson properly called attention in his Hartford speech on Saturday to Andrew Jackson's warning against the twin evils of nullification. He could have quoted with equal appropriateness the arguments of Jefferson and Madison. The proper legal means of appeal from a Supreme Court decision is by way of amendment of the Constitution. Moreover, as Virginia's Attorney General has ruled, an interposition resolution does not suspend enforcement of the Supreme Court ruling. By urging "massive resistance," the Virginia Senator is promoting defiance of the basic law of the land.

In some respects, the situation in the South today is ominously like the tragedy of 1860. This does not mean that the country is on the verge of civil conflict. It does mean that the counsel of moderation from recognized Southern leaders is missing in many parts of the South today much as it was missing nearly a century ago. The spotlight is held by demagogues and by those who would defy the law. Surely the exercise of courageous and sensible leadership by responsible civic and political authorities in Montgomery, Ala., would have brought about a settlement of the Negro boycott of the buses. But a default of leadership there has resulted in a deepening race conflict.

Alabama's Governor Folsom belatedly called Alabama editors and publishers to a meeting to discuss steps that might be taken to improve race relations. The crying need is for bi-racial commissions to sit in almost continuous session in every Southern state. There should be state and local commissions made up of leaders from both races. They should meet with the authority of the Governors and Mayors behind them. This would help put leadership back into the hands of men who know their obligations and responsibilities, and it would assure orderly instead of violent change while at the same time strengthening the bonds of friendship.
Mrs. Roosevelt
Alabama and Mississippi Are Helping the Commies

It is understandable communists in this country should now be attempting to inject themselves into the controversy over civil rights in the Southern states.

They know well that the more democracy and freedom is achieved in this country, the more attractive the democratic way of life will be to other areas of the world.

If they can align themselves with those who are fighting for civil rights for all our citizens, they will do harm to the movement here and hurt the cause of democracy throughout the world.

WARNING

I am glad that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has warned its branches of the communist party's probable tactics. But the local leaders will have to be alert, indeed, to keep out all communists.

In the meantime, the states of Mississippi and Alabama are making a sad record for the nation as a whole.

One is particularly proud, however, of those courageous Southerners who fight racial prejudices from within and the cruel and unlawful actions of those who attempt to prevent the inevitable march of freedom in this country and in the world as a whole.

HAPPENINGS

What is happening there cannot be separated from what is happening all over the world.

Wherever you look, human beings are striving to obtain freedom, equality of opportunity and the dignity all human beings have a right to expect.

One of the most frequent arguments brought up by the southern people against desegregation of schools is that it would bring about 'intermarriage' creating a 'mongrel' race.

VALID?

I often have wondered if this is a valid argument, for in Europe people of different races have sat together in the same schoolrooms for many years.

We in this country have been free for many years to marry those of other races from other parts of the world.

There have been some intermarriages but, by and large, they are few and do not seem to bring about what we usually are told will be a 'mongrelized race'.

CONVENIENT

It is a convenient argument, but I doubt if it is a valid one.

I doubt, too, if there is any real danger by a large number of intermarriages.

The announcement by the governor of Mississippi that if the courts should order the acceptance of a colored citizen in a college in Mississippi, the college would be closed, is unfortunate for white students in Mississippi who would find it difficult to attend out-of-state colleges.

LOOSEBS

They are the ones who would lose the opportunity for education. But I surmise that what really would happen is that the state would lose by having its young people go outside its borders for higher education.

Day by day, the things that happen in Alabama and Mississippi are doing us harm in our fight against communism in Asia, Africa and the Near East.
SEGREGATION CONFLICT: ROLE OF THE 'COUNCILS'

White-Citizens' Groups Are Formed To Resist School Integration

BY SAMUEL BEAVER

The "White Citizens Council" movement, which has figured increasingly in the fight over segregation in the South, started in Mississippi soon after the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, which declared unconstitutional the racial segregation of pupils in public schools.

The first council was formed in Indiana, seat of Sunflower County, and its organization was announced during the regular session of the State Legislature at Jackson. There are now nearly 80,000 members, in about 300 chapters, in Mississippi alone.

But it is much more difficult to estimate the strength and importance of the "movement" throughout the South. There is no unity of nomenclature. There are Citizens Councils, a States' Rights Council, a Society to Maintain Segregation, a group calling itself only Southern Gentlemen. So far the significance of all would appear to be as a symbol of reaction to victories for integration elsewhere. All signs indicate that every such victory, in its application to the South, will intensify such reaction.

Meanwhile there is overlapping among the various groups; and there is wide variation as to social composition, secondary aims and day-to-day policy. There is also a difference in the degree of bitterness that may characterize a White Citizens Council in, say, Mississippi and in Texas. The difference may also extend to local councils within one-state or to members within one council.

Point of Agreement

The key point in the emerging movement, and the sole common denominator of its disparate components, is opposition to integration. Whether their unit is actually called a "council," or something else, whether they are stable, influential "citizens" or "white trash," whether they have, either, social or political goals or not, the members agree.

But their unity behind this idea is far from a formal thing. Although, in the good deal of correspondence and literature appears to emanate from council headquarters such as the one at the Hotel Walhalla in Jackson, Miss., there is no evidence of a "general headquarters" or of inter-state direction of any kind.

Spokesmen usually insist that each chapter is autonomous; and chapter-leaders often say that all action is individual.

In Jackson, prominent William J. "Bill" Simon, who runs the Hotel Walhalla office, holds that the councils are almost wholly "public relations" groups that never really "act."

The councils also assert that they are non-political, but two council-leaders already have been elected to the Legislature. To say that the councils are non-political is to say that the integration issue does not have political ramifications—and thus to deny one of the most obvious facts in the current history of the United States.
Compared to Klan

The various council groups have frequently been compared to the Ku Klux Klan—a comparison that in some instances has caused justifiable resentment. One basic difference between the new movement and the Klan is the openness with which the councils operate and meet. They use public auditoriums and theatres; the members usually make no attempt to shield their membership from the outside or from each other. And there has been no calculated resort to the white robes and flaming crosses, indelibly identified with the Klan.

That is not to say that there has not been violence in which council members were involved; or that there has not been secrecy in local maneuvers by individuals. What the councils have avoided so far—in some cases because of the determination of relatively enlightened leadership to avoid it, in others because of the realization that it would only lead to difficulties—is the overt mass intimidation and ruthlessness by which the Klan, in its degenerate phase, sought to survive.

And there is not the slightest doubt that in a case like South Carolina, for example, citizens have rallied to the White Citizens Council who would have had nothing to do with the resentful Klan.

Movement in Key States

Any inquiry into the council movement tends to bring out the essentially local origin of the unity; and the fact that, at least in their early stages, organization and operation have remained largely localized, cooperation among small-town groups, and state-wide cooperation, as in the case of Alabama, seems to depend on a single dramatic incident focusing outside attention on the segregation issue.

There were forty-seven small councils in Alabama before the riot at Tuscaloosa. Since then, the total has reached sixty-one and a state federation has been formed up. And one of its projects is to question all candidates in the May 1 primary election.

In general, the councils and similar groups have disavowed political aims. But in some instances, notably Georgia, the movement has greater influence because its leaders are the actual political "kingpins" of the state.

The State Rights Council has the backing of Governor Martin Griffin and former Governor-HERMAN Talmadge. A Baptist minister is executive director. Governor Griffin has said the entire state was looking to "Georgia for leadership in the fight."

Prime Movers

Elsewhere, prime movers in the councils may be local business and professional men. Publicly and privately, many of these oppose violence and are committed to avoid it. Inevitably, there is some distinction between public and private attitudes.

Some states have both moderate and extremist groups. In Louisiana, the W. C. C. proper has 12,000 members. These are described as "moneyed and highly respectable men, not at all like the Ku Klux type," to whom violence would not appeal, although many are radical on segregation.

But the Southern Gentlemen with secret "rolls," are less restrained, similarly in Tennessee, where the over-all segregationist stand is understood, there are three or four splinter groups made up largely of people of narrower views. There has been a recent Klan demonstration at Maryville.

In general, incidents of violence are disavowed by the organized segregationists. This has been the case in Mississippi, where the situation is generally tense, and elsewhere. In Alabama—council members include rich and poor, and a cross-section of the trades and professions.

Nevertheless, "Grooving, Carver, Pulitzerspring—"the Greenville editor," has noted that the Mississippi councils contain the seeds of violence, which under certain conditions could sprout. Sullivan's Klin.

"Even from one county to another," the council leaders are quoted as saying, "there is no real organization. Their impact has been uneven and is likely to be so for some time."

PROBLEMS AND ANSWERS

Desegregation
Byrd Urges South to Resist

By the Associated Press

Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, yesterday called for
“massive resistance” in the South
to challenge the Supreme Court’s order for racial integration in
the public schools.

Senator Byrd made it clear in
an interview he is not advocat-
ing or condoning violence in oppo-
sing enforcement of the order
but said he wants Southern States to stand together in de-
claring the Court’s opinion un-
constitutional.

“If we can organize the Southern States for massive resistance
to this order I think that in time the rest of the country will re-
alyze that racial integration is not going to be accepted in the
South," he said.

"In interposition, the South
has a perfectly legal means of
appeal from the Supreme Court’s
order.

Interposition is a doctrine,
under which some students of
Constitutional government have
contended the States could re-
fuse to implement within their
own confines a Supreme Court
decision they felt did not com-
ply with the Constitution. Legis-
lature of some of the Southern
States already have passed reso-
lutions of this type.

While Senator Byrd did not
cast it in that light, his call for
Southern unity on the school
issue apparently was akin to the
“passive resistance” urged by
some opponents of racial inte-
gration.

Senator Byrd’s call for united
Southern support of interposi-
tion was in line with the study
being given to the question by
a group of 18 Southern Senators
who met recently under the lead-
ership of Senator George, Demo-
crat of Georgia.

The group named Senators
Russell, Democrat of Georgia,
Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi,
and Ervin, Democrat of North
Carolina, as a subcommittee to
draft a manifesto the 18 might
sign setting forth their opposi-
tion to carrying out the Su-
preme Court order.
Shepperd said it would be legal for political party state conventions to put interposition on the ballot so voters can indicate whether they favor use of that strategy to preserve states' rights.

The Attorney General told a meeting of officers of the Civilian Clubs of Texas he would like to see both the Democratic and Republican conventions submit the question to their followers in July's primaries.

Use of interposition has been discussed in Texas recently with particular reference to the issues of racial segregation and control over such natural resources as gas and oil.

Shepperd renewed his suggestion that a special session be called immediately if Texas legislators feel prompt firm action should be taken on an interposition resolution challenging the federal government's authority to assume control of the conservation, production, and gathering of oil and gas in various states. He said he was "frankly amazed that no attempt has been made to override the President's veto of the Harris Bill. That was the bill which sought to exempt independent gas producers from direct federal control."
Byrd Summons South To ‘Massive Resistance’

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) called yesterday for organized ‘massive resistance’ in the South to challenge the Supreme Court’s order against segregation in public schools.

Byrd emphasized he does not advocate or condone violence, but said he wants Southern states to stand together in declaring the Court’s opinion unconstitutional.

“If we can organize the Southern states for massive resistance to this order, I think that in time the rest of the country will realize that racial integration is not going to be accepted in the South,” the Senator said.

Byrd said that in interposition the South has a ‘perfectly legal means of appeal from the Supreme Court’s order.”

Interposition is the right of one or more states to ‘interpose’ against a ‘deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise’ of powers not granted by the Constitution, and to halt the execution of them within their own boundaries until such powers are placed in the Constitution by Amendment.”

In the school case, the Court regards the amendment as already adopted—the Fourteenth Amendment. The Virginia General Assembly passed an interposition resolution, but the state’s Attorney General J. K. Lindsay Almond Jr. ruled that the resolution does not suspend enforcement of the Supreme Court’s desegregation decision in the State. Almond said the General Assembly could not nullify or suspend the any period enforcement of the Court’s decision.

Calls Interposition Legal
Nat Williams' Observations:

Chicago, 'Promised Land' Is Bulging at the Seams

By NAT WILLIAMS
Courier Memphis Correspondent

CHICAGO—Making a clean break with the South, thousands of Negroes are riding crack trains towards the North's "promised land," running away from the economic pressures and "a new kind of fear."

This new "fear" crops up from the South's "new attitudes" towards the Negro. It stems from the failure of Dixie's "good white folks" to come out into the open and voice the sentiments that they so often confide to friends in "private conversation."

On the fast train this reporter rode from Memphis into Chicago, he had ample opportunity to talk with migrants.

Their clothes were generally cheap but clean. They didn't talk much, and there wasn't much laughing.

They were well-mannered generally, thanking folks for holding doors for them or assisting them up and down the train steps. The women were almost profuse in their expressions of appreciation for assists with babies and luggage.

Nobody broke out in song—hymns or blues—during the entire trip. Occasional music was heard via radio by those who ventured into the cafe car on the "City."

Their luggage was fairly conventional, with an occasional old-time foot locker, shopping bag, or shiny, patent-leather-looking suitcase. Nobody rolled out a quilt or blanket to cover themselves or their children during the long ride.

They Paid With Small Change

Shoe-box lunches were at a strict minimum...not over one or two were counted. And those carrying them were fairly careful about their scraps and trash.

Dining-car "butchers," selling peanuts, popcorn, candy and soft drinks did a fairly brisk business. They didn't have to break many big bills. They were paid mostly in small change.
The Basic Tools of Learning

But the principal work of Negro migrants, particularly Black women, was the simple, yet arduous task of bearing and raising children. They were often left to assume the roles of single mothers, having to raise and educate their children alone. This contributed to the high levels of poverty among Black families. The fundamental tools of learning, the blackboard and pen, were often neglected in favor of the more immediate needs of survival.

The attitudes of the middle class towards the black community, and the social and economic conditions they faced, were often very different from those of the white community. Despite the increased pressures on Black families, many of them held onto the belief that their children would overcome these obstacles and achieve success. However, the reality was often far from this ideal.

The struggle against poverty and discrimination was a constant battle for Black families. Many struggled to make ends meet, often working multiple jobs to support their families. The lack of opportunities and resources for education and economic advancement contributed to the cycle of poverty.

Despite these challenges, Black families maintained a strong sense of community and tradition. They passed down their cultural heritage to their children, ensuring that the rich history of their people would not be lost.

The struggle for equality and justice was a constant theme in the lives of Black families. They fought against the injustices of segregation and discrimination, striving to create a better future for themselves and their children.

In summary, the experiences of Black families in the United States were marked by the struggle against poverty, discrimination, and the lack of opportunities. Their resilience and determination in the face of these challenges is a testament to their strength and determination.
Thousands Running Away From South's 'New Fear'

By P. L. PRATTIS

CHICAGO—Chicago, perhaps wrongly regarded as the "new promised land" by those who are making the exodus from the Mississippi Delta by train, truck, bus and automobile, is bulging today with a Negro population of 754,000.

That makes the Chicago Negro community the twelfth largest in the nation, considerably ahead of Pittsburgh's overall total, and not far behind San Francisco.

The figure of 754,000 is a projection based upon a scientific survey completed by the Chicago Tribune in April, 1955, in which it was disclosed that there were then 833,400 Negroes in the Chicago metropolitan area.

It is conservatively estimated that there are more than 900,000 Negroes in this area today.

Since 1940, the Negro population of the Chicago area has been increasing at the rate of FIVE THOUSAND A MONTH—from births, immigration and the very aged.

Robert Rosenbluth, assistant director and statistician for the Cook County Department of Welfare, estimates the present Negro population at 670,000.

Mr. Rosenbluth's estimate is based upon the projections of the highly regarded Chicago Inventory, sponsored by the University of Chicago.

Population Increase Is Doubled

But the Chicago Inventory projections were based upon the rate of Negro population increase between 1940 and 1950.
Actually, the rate of increase during the past five years has been exactly twice what it was in the decade used as a base by the inventory.

The Tribune figures come from up-to-date scientific sampling. The Inventory figures come from census bases which are demonstrably misleading.

But, take it or leave it, Chicago has come to grips with a Negro population that must be between 670,000 and 754,000.

The most acute problem created by this large and rapid increase in population is in housing. This is marked by a flight of whites to the suburbs. Negroes are taking over (buying or renting) property formerly occupied by whites within the city limits.

20,000 Negroes Per Sq. Mile

The population density of whites within the city is 10,000 per square mile of Negroes, 20,000 per square mile.

A Chicago block contains about 200 dwelling units. Last October, James E. Downs, Jr., the Mayor's housing coordinator, stated that Negroes had formerly been taking over 200 dwelling units vacated by whites every ten days. In October, they were taking over 200 such units every five days. High...
Economic Boycotts in the South

By Henry Lesene

Atlanta, Ga.—Some areas of the South have a large or majority Negro population and which have been engulfed by a prevailing tension over the special Negro issue are beginning to feel just how effective a weapon the economic boycott can be—and also that it can be a two-edged sword. This “cold” economic conflict in parts of the South is very real and it is spreading.

Not the least causing a rapid deterioration in some communities, widening the chasm in the area of inter-racial communication, deemed essential in the attempts to make solution of a complex social problem, but it threatens to get worse before it gets better and become more localized.

The one local symptom of this movement and insidiously, most apparent, of course, is the current boycott of Montgomery, Ala., city buses by Negroes, which is now more than two months old and has been punctuated with an occasional flare of violence and mass arrests.

Generally, or basically, the non-commercial boycott of Negroes stems from a spontaneous movement, Negro merchants in Jackson, Tenn., recently began boycotting white goods in various communities in the South, this spring, aimed at curbing N.A.A.C.P. activities. Typical attitude of some prominent citizens of Councils or other prominent white pro-segregation groups is: “They aren’t against the Southern Negro as such, but contend the N.A.A.C.P. is doing this.”

The problem has many twists. For instance, in Mississippi, where the N.A.A.C.P. has many difficulties finding leaders who are not vulnerable to economic pressure, certain Negro doctors, dentists and the like have reported to the N.A.A.C.P. to make a record of products, goods and services which have been refused them.

At any rate, quite a few signs here and there promptly wanted their names removed, usually claiming they didn’t understand what they were signing. Citizens’ Councils, long active in Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana—(Mississippi alone claims a membership of 60,000)—began to mushroom in counties of lower South Carolina, for instance, where the Negro population generally exceeds the white.

The city of Orangeburg in South Carolina furnishes an example of the subsequently sharply-drawn economic conflict. N.A.A.C.P. spokesmen charged Citizens’ Council members with trying to bring pressure on the Negroes on a widespread basis. Some distributors of well-known products claim to have been forced to make deliveries to certain Negro stores, and the like.

Consequently Negroes, comprising about 60 per cent of the population, began organized boycotts against businesses operated by Citizens’ Council members. As a result, Negroes have created an economic pressure on the Negroes on a widespread basis. Some distributors of well-known products have been forced to make deliveries to Negro stores, and the like.

In this Snapshot movement, Negro merchants in Jackson, Tenn., recently began boycotting white goods in various communities in the South, this spring, aimed at curbing N.A.A.C.P. activities. Typical attitude of some prominent citizens of Councils or other prominent white pro-segregation groups is: “They aren’t against the Southern Negro as such, but contend the N.A.A.C.P. is doing this.”

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There are quite a few communities in the South where the Negro population considerably exceeds the white and where Negroes have relatively good incomes, with the result that their buying power is much easier for merchants to control than in less affluent areas, and hence risk is minimized.

Reports out of Washington have been widely published in the press, and out of the South meeting N.A.A.C.P. officials to the effect that negotiations have quietly been under way with some big corporations to take actions against Southern employes and franchise holders who apply economic pressures against N.A.A.C.P. members.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mason
Mr. Maury
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tam
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tel: Room
Mr. Hollingsworth
Miss Cole

At the conference level, many religious denominations in the South have taken action to mount, to accepting racial integration in principle, yet at the grassroots level this has been either quashed or, in some instances, contemplated. The crisis deepens in much of the South, and as the Columbia, S.C., “Record” noted recently editorially, “There is no room now for compromise, for working together to find a solution,” such may be possible when the tension and the shouting, on both sides die down, and though present indications are that the situation will undoubtedly become worse before it improves.
Griffin Calls for Revolt Against Major Parties

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 24 (AP) - Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin called last night for an all-out war against both major political parties, charging they are trying to see which can sink the knife deepest in the back of the South.

The efforts of both Democrats and Republicans to aid the forces of integration will be a failure, he said, because the major parties are threatening to declare war on the South whenever they please.

"It's about time we let some of our Congressmen know that they are supposed to represent the South in Washington instead of representing Washington in their own districts," he said.

He continued as he addressed the organizational 'meeting of the Shreveport Citizens Council.'

J. Eugene Cook, Georgia attorney general, also spoke at the meeting and termed the United States Supreme Court's anti-school segregation decision "the most vicious rape of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence in the history of free nations.'

"If we have to make the choice between public schools and private schools," Gov. Griffin said in referring to his own State, "then we'll have private schools. If we can put private schools in the place of public schools, and if they knock out private schools and we have to choose between integrated schools and no schools at all, then we'll have no schools at all."

Gov. Griffin labeled the court's decision an 'assault on the South' and said, "If they can force us to integrate our schools, then they can knock out every State law banning mixed marriages and from what I know of the Supreme Court, they would do it, too," he said.

Population Shifting, Editors Are Told

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 24 (AP) - Georgia editors were told today that while the segregation issue has been drawing so much attention, there has been a diffusion of the minority race in the South.

Don Shoemaker, director of the Southern Education Reporting Service, said the South is experiencing a great out-migration of population relative to the national norm.

"The Negro population of our region increased only about 3.5 per cent from 1940 to 1950," he said, "while outside the South it increased some 56 per cent."

Mr. Shoemaker spoke at the annual meeting of the Georgia Press Institute.

He said that by working with

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date: 3-9-41
Give Georgia's Governor A Big Welcome Tonight

Shreveport should give a warm and cordial welcome to Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia, and other Georgia state officials who will be here today to explain what Georgia and other Southern states are doing in the fight to maintain segregation through statutory and constitutional means.

Gov. Griffin will be the chief speaker—with several other notables, both local and out of town, on the program—at a public mass meeting at Byrd High School Auditorium at 8 o'clock tonight under sponsorship of the Shreveport Citizens Council.

The local Citizens Council, headed by officers and directors who are among the city's better known citizens, is part of the general southwide organization of Citizens Councils which is growing rapidly and taking functions in virtually all southern states. Unlike several other anti-integration groups set up in the South recently, the Citizens Councils are in no way secret organizations.

They are pledged to function in the open, with the identity of all officers and members made public, and to seek their objectives 'only by statutory and constitutional means.'

If the Councils can be held to that line, they can be of invaluable service to the South in the tense conditions created by the Supreme Court segregation decision.

Gov. Griffin's state of Georgia, along with Virginia, Alabama and South Carolina, have adopted interposition as their official stand against the Supreme Court anti-segregation decision and its order for enforcement.

In each of these states the State Legislature officially has adopted interposition based in principle on the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions in the early days of the nation against what then was considered unconstitutional federal intrusion into state affairs.

The present day position of interposition by various states simply means that these states interpose themselves between their own people and a federal action involving those people—an action held by the states to be unwarranted by the federal Constitution; in this case the U.S. Supreme Court's action ordering an end to segregation in public schools.

The fundamental principle involved is the contention of the interposing states that there is nothing in the Constitution to place the handling of state educational matters under federal control and that this could be done only through a constitutional amendment.

The interposition resolutions call upon the federal government through the federal Congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment giving the federal government the power which has been assumed in the Supreme Court decision.

Such an amendment could be passed only through approval by a three-fourths majority of the 48 states.

In other words, if 13 states failed to approve, the amendment would fail and segregation by individual state action would be permissible legally through failure to muster a sufficient majority of states in opposition to it.

Interposition thus is based on the federal Constitution's provision that the federal government possesses only such power as the states themselves give to it and that it cannot assume authority not specifically delegated to it by collective action of the states.

The interposition resolutions passed by Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and South Carolina are identical in intent, although each is different in wording and each contains some features not found in the others.

The Georgia resolution specifically terms the Supreme Court decision null and void.

The Alabama resolution not only terms it null and void but announces the intent of the state to resist any attempt at enforcement.

The Virginia resolution does not use the phrase "null and void" but specifically demands that a constitutional amendment giving the federal government power to integrate the races in schools be submitted to the 48 states.

Georgia's action on segregation carries additional interest because of the important place of that state in the fabric of the Union of States. The independent colony of Georgia was established in 1732. As a State, Georgia adopted its present Constitution and school system in 1777; making that school system one of the oldest in the nation. Georgia was the fourth state of the original 13 to adopt the federal Constitution and join the Republic.

So far as tonight's Citizens Council public mass meeting is concerned the point is not whether Georgia and other states are taking the best course through interposi-
tion, or whether Citizens Councils as now formed are the wisest step. What the meeting will do is make available a lot of information on both subjects.

Gov. Griffin will be accompanied to Shreveport by Eugene Cook, Attorney-General of Georgia; John S. Bell, Chairman of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee; Roy Harris, Commissioner of Education of Georgia, and others active in Georgia's pro-segregation efforts.

The fact that such an imposing delegation is coming from another state at the request of local citizens makes it all the more important that a warm and cordial welcome be extended through sizable attendance at tonight's Byrd High Auditorium meeting.

It also makes it regrettable that Governor-Designate Earl Long, Lt. Gov. Designate Lethar Frazar and Attorney-General Designate Jack Gremillion all declined invitations to attend tonight's meeting. They are the state officials who will have the major responsibility in Louisiana's segregation course in the next four years.
A VERY PROPER VETO

Gov. Coleman showed good judgment in vetoing the law he had previously recommended seeking to prevent Federal agents from making investigations of alleged civil rights violations in this state.

Recent events have shown conclusively that the Federal government does not intend to listen to Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mamie Bradley, or other typical agitators who demand a "civil rights" investigation every time a Negro gets killed, no matter what the circumstances surrounding the killing may be. J. Edgar Hoover is keeping his head squarely between his shoulders and he doesn't seem to mind the insolent and insulting remarks made about him by racial agitators.

The bill may have seemed a good idea at first moment but its authors, among them being Speaker Walter Sillers, wisely concluded that it embodied too much zeal and they cordially approve the Governor's veto.

"It may be safely said that the FBI and its agents still enjoy admiration, co-operation and respect of all law-abiding citizens," says Gov. Coleman.

Immediately following the "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court the NAACP leaders were seized with the foolish idea that they could make peremptory demands on the Department of Justice and have its agents harass Southern states with investigations whenever a crime involving a Negro was committed. Now they are upbraiding and bitterly denouncing Attorney-General Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for not responding immediately to their demands.

FREDERICK SULLENS, EDITOR
JACKSON DAILY NEWS
JACKSON, MISS.
2/22/56
Page 8 Col. 1 Sect. 1
The People Who ‘Don’t Give A Damn’

(AN EDITORIAL)

The Supreme Court decision is a just subject for righteous wrath yet too many citizens in all parts of our nation are calm, apathetic, indifferent, and don’t seem to give a damn. They are mentally lazy or intellectually unable to grasp what the ruling means to the American way of life.

If there was ever a time for a general awakening in the United States that time is now.

Indifference on a matter of such moment is hardly short of criminal.

Apathy is an invariable symptom of mental and national breakdown.

What the USA needs is more guts and more spine stiffening.

Men die of hardening of the arteries. Nations die because courage and patriotism no longer flows freely in the veins of the people.

If we are to gain our rights for which we contend we can do so only through an awakening of the people and manifestation of a courageous fighting spirit.

Our resistance to the integration decision is not a parlor game or in any way akin to a mild and innocuous outdoor sport. It is fraught with the deepest meaning. It requires a stubborn will power, a determination to do and dare, a rugged fighting spirit.

There have been frequent instances in history where the civilization of a nation crumbled about the people’s ears and perished in dreamless dust because of lack of fighting courage in the hearts and minds of the people.

This is a time for thinking and that thinking must be followed by action.

The chief concern of every white citizen in Mississippi right now should be the preservation of our traditional ways of life, our right to choose those with whom we shall mingle, and amid what environment they may raise their children.

We cannot be concerned with any-thing more important than the prevention of miscegenation, mixed marriages, mongrelization, and all the other evils that will inevitably follow in the trail of integration.

The duty facing us is clearly defined—a white race fighting for the supremacy it has always enjoyed.

Guts—just plain guts—and ramrod backbones is what we must have if we hope to win.

How about it, Mr. John Citizen?

Are you going to be out on the firing line or will you be skulking in the bushes?

Mississippi’s real leaders in this fight against miscegenation, mixed marriages, mongrelization and wholesale bastardy are out in the open and waging war on two battlefronts—in Washington and here in our home state.

These leaders are our Governor, our two Senators, our six members of Congress, our Citizens Councils, and substantial citizens, both men and women, everywhere. It is to their voices we should listen, and not the twaddle being talked by wishy-washy people who prate about “academic freedom,” and “freedom of thought and of speech,” and similar nonsense.

Fugly persons who prattle imbecilic propaganda in pulpits about obedience to the Supreme Court segregation decision being a “manifestation of the Christian spirit” ought to have their pulpits kicked from under them and their tongues silenced. Christianity has nothing whatever to do with it. This is a fight for same existence, for perpetuation of the purity of the white race.

Our beloved South and its traditional and firmly-established Southern way of life confront the gravest danger they have faced since Reconstruction days.

This is true—true as Holy Writ. In this fight you are either for us or against us. There is no middle ground.

FREDERICH SULLENS, EDITOR
JACKSON DAILY NEWS
JACKSON, MISS.
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Bureau
Nothing Secret:
Rotarians Told Purposes, Aims Of Citizens Councils

The principles and personnel of the Jackson branch of Citizens Councils was revealed before a record-breaking audience at Monday's meeting of the local Rotary Club.

In a calm, dispassionate voice, William J. Simmons, secretary of the local Citizens Council, made the Rotarians and their guests fully acquainted with the objects and purposes of the organization. Not for a long time has a speaker appeared before the local Rotary Club who received closer attention.

"For every Negro who wants to leave the South there is at least one white person in the North, who wants to come South because they are tired of existing conditions in the North," said Mr. Simmons. He made particular reference to present strained race relations in Chicago, Detroit, New York, and other large cities where racial strife is becoming increasingly frequent.

Mr. Simmons is a native of Hinds county, graduate of the Jackson Central High School and Mississippi College, and was for some time connected with the state department. He is a son of Mr. David Simmons, well-known local financier.

The Citizen's Council organization had its origin at Indiana, Ind., and has since been spreading rapidly. Local organizations exist in eight other states.

The principal purpose of the Citizens Councils, said Mr. Simmons, is to oppose the declared purpose of the NAACP to bring about complete integration throughout the nation—in other words, to establish social equality.

Mr. Simmons gave a brief history of the NAACP from its founding in 1909 down to the present time. It is made up of leftist radicals, church groups and labor elements, and seventeen members of its present board of directors are known to have, or have had, Communist affiliations.

"One of our objectives is to furnish information in order that the public will know what to do," said Mr. Simmons. "Moreover, we want it known that the ultimate decision of this question rests with white people, not Negroes. We know their purpose is to abolish segregation in all forms, in every walk of life, and that is something the South will never do."

Mr. Simmons, in answer to a direct question, said that Citizens Councils have no rituals, no passwords, no secret meetings, and nothing whatever to conceal. Its meetings are open to anybody who cares to attend. It is not in any sense a revival of the Old Ku Klux Klan, he said.

The speaker named the chairman of the major committees of the council, which is now headed by Mr. Ellis Wright, past president of Rotary, and one of Jackson's most outstanding citizens. Committee heads are as follows:

Legal: N. W. Overstreet Jr., president of the Hinds County Bar Association.


Public Relations and Information: George Godwin, president of the Godwin Advertising agency.

Mr. Simmons said the citizens of Jackson would be profoundly surprised if they knew what was going on among Negroes in Jackson in support of the purposes of the NAACP.
Leadership By Default

A vast majority of Alabamians believe are for moderation in dealing with our growing race problem but, with no organization to speak for them, the levelheaded leadership they should be offering is likely to go by default to the extremists.

No one who has watched developments of the past two weeks can fail to be alarmed.

We are very definitely headed for trouble—trouble which can be avoided if moderates among white and Negro citizens alike will make the avoidance of trouble their business.

The NAACP insists on pushing its present plans it can expect to meet with resistance equally firm and just as extreme. But if it really has the welfare of the Southern Negro at heart it will recognize the injury it is doing him and change its policy.

The courts which have made excursions into the realm of psychology and sociology in arriving at their decisions are interested in the peace and progress of the country they, too, will take a new look at the damage they have done.

In the meantime our community might watch with profit a new organization which has just been formed in Memphis representing citizens of moderate view who are working for the common good. It is still too new to judge its effectiveness but its possibilities as a brake on irresponsibility appeal to us.

We remember well the help a similar but smaller organization in Birmingham gave several years ago in blocking the attempted revival of the Klan.

That effort was effective because it had the backing of a majority of our citizens. For the same reason we believe a similar approach now to the race problem is indicated.
Nat Williams Reports:

Negroes Are Deserting Lower Mississippi Delta by Thousands

By NAT D. WILLIAMS

Tens of thousands of Negroes are currently leaving the Lower Mississippi Delta of the Deep South area of the United States.

From the canebrakes of Louisiana and the cotton fields of Mississippi...from the rice paddies of Arkansas and the low grounds of West Tennessee...from the red clay expanses of Alabama...they ride! Not the "Freedom Train," but the "Fast Train"...to Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Gary, Cleveland! Straight North!

With a stream-lined touch, thousands of men, women, and children are reenacting many features reminiscent of the "Great Migration" of the 1920's.

The ten to fourteen-car Illinois Central's crack "City of New Orleans," daily carries hundreds of Negroes out of Dixie's Delta country. Negroes, from New Orleans to Chicago, call the "City" the "Fast Train." Other I.C. trains, and passenger coaches on other roads, are filled with these travelers. Buses take a sizeable share. Second-hand and new cars provide conveyance for some. Some of the upper crust have flown out of the Delta, and its immediately adjacent areas, by plane.

Where Are They Going...and Why?

In answer to the questions: "Who are these people? Where are they coming from in particular? Where are they going? And why?"...one obviously literate Northbound traveler said: "They are refugees from the tension areas seething behind the 'Iron Curtain' of Deep South race patterns, on their way to traditionally less painful regions."

MR. WILLIAMS

2 MAR 7 1956

Pittsburgh, Pa.
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SUN-TELEGRAPH
POST-GAZETTE
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Page 3
Column 1-3
Author of Article NAT D. WILLIAMS
Editor(on editorials)
Are they afraid? Are they sad? Are they glad to be riding the "Fast Train"? And leaving? Are they mad at anybody? Or, are they resignedly and realistically adjusting themselves to a peculiar fate growing out of twentieth century America's "peculiar institution," racial discrimination and its attendant developments?

What was behind this increased acceleration of the Negro's traditional migration from the South? What basic reasons did these native Southerners have for becoming this nation's version of "displaced persons" seeking sanctuaries for survival? Why would they leave the land of their birth and breeding to risk the uncertainties of life in big Northern cities in the middle of gripping winter cold?

* * *

Nat Williams Rides the 'Fast Train'

In order to gather from the "grass-roots" sources the personal, from the heart, answers to some of these questions, The Pittsburgh Courier dispatched this reporter to ride the "City of New Orleans." During a weekend peak in the migratory movement of these Negro "D. P.s."

The result was a medley of interesting responses, ranging from the prattle of baby brother to the broken musings of grandmother. The tempo of the tension displayed from individual to individual varied, but the doleful melody attached to the lyrics was fairly consistent. It bore the shadings of tragedy. For the majority of those interviewed did not relish the idea of leaving "home." All the reasons they gave suggested some form of duress, either economic or psychological.

Starting at Greenville, Miss., The Courier's reporter spent some fourteen hours talking to scores of dark-skinned travelers... all headed North. Boarding the "City" at packed Grand Central Station in Memphis, after an auto trip from Greenville, the reporter got a closer close-up to the reactions of Southern Negroes on the move.

One of the most striking first impressions gained was the overall attitude, manner, and appearance of the travelers. They were not living up to the mental picture past tradition has given of the rural Negro from the South traveling.

(Continued next week)
P. L. Prattis Reports:
Over 900,000 Negroes Now Live in Chicago; Migration Swells Ranks

By P. L. PRATTIS

Chicago is a healthy, buxom, hopeful woman being sparked by a man, a stranger man. Chicago is playing coy with this stranger man. She needs a man, or manpower, but she doesn't want a man who's going to really overwhelm her, compound her problems and fill her future with "warrantys."

This man who is pounding on the door of Chicago is the symbol of the thousands and thousands of new Negroes who are migrating to Chicago, steadily, month after month, from Mississippi and other Southern states.

How many of them are there? Who knows? Nobody! Off-the-cuff reports reached The Courier that, as a result of the lynchings and other murders in Mississippi, and of the repressive actions of the Citizens Councils, trainloads of Mississippi Negroes were flocking to Chicago by way of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Chicago was being dubbed as a "new promised land" and the Illinois Central Station in Chicago became, in the vernacular, the "gateway" to the promised land.

Some reports came to The Courier that there were 10,000 Negroes reaching Chicago monthly.

Aware of the fact that whether the figure was three thousand, five thousand or ten thousand, a population movement of great social significance was occurring, The Courier determined to dig into the matter for the benefit of its readers in Chicago and elsewhere.

The Courier was fortunate in discovering that the new executive secretary of the Urban League in Chicago, Edwin O. Berry, had an interest and concern in this migration phenomenon which was identical with its own.
Simmons Describes Councils To Prominent Religious Editor

By CARL WELCH

An Illinois churchman, who some months ago advocated that each Protestant denomination send missionaries to the South, Wednesday afternoon interviewed W. J. Simmons, secretary of the Miss. Asm. of Citizens Councils.

Dr. H. E. Fey, editor of "The Christian Century," was in Jackson Tuesday, arriving as part of a short tour through the South to gather first-hand information on the racial situation.

Dr. Fey, then associate editor of the non-denominational "Century," advocated the sending of missionaries to the South in a speech before a National Council of Churches meeting in Pennsylvania last November.

During Wednesday's interview with Simmons, Dr. Fey asked numerous questions concerning the nature, operation, and purpose of the councils.

Following are printed verbatim some of the questions put to Simmons and his answers to Fey:

Protestant — How do you state organization serve more or less in a public relations capacity?

Simmons — Yes.

Fey — Are economic functions used to bring about the purposes of the council?

Simmons — The councils have never advocated any organized economic boycott. There have been a few cases where economic pressure has been used against an individual. However, these have been individual actions and not actions of any council.

Fey — What is the general makeup of the councils?

Simmons — I can say here that the councils have been attacked many times, but the feeling among the members is that the character of the persons associated with the councils is proof enough of the character.

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COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN LAYMEN
listed Dr. Fey's name with others as members of Community front organizations.

According to the circular, Dr. Fey is one of the "prominent Christian leaders and prominent members of the Federal Council who have aided and abetted God-hating, un-American organizations."

Dr. Fey, interviewed after his conversation with Simmons, denied ever having been officially connected with the National Council of Churches. (The magazine which he edits is published as a non-denominational independent organ, supported by subscription and advertising receipts.)

And Dr. Fey said, much of what the pamphlet says concerning his organizational membership is incorrect.

The pamphlet lists Dr. Fey as a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Emergency Peace Mobilization, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Rabbi Foundation, Socialist Party, and United Christian Council for Democracy.

He has been a member of only two of these, states Dr. Fey, and has never been affiliated with, or friendly to the interests of, either the Communist or the Socialist party.

Dr. Fey said he plans to use the information gleaned on his Southern trip as material for articles in his magazine and implies he plans to use the knowledge of the racial situation which he gains during his trip as a basis for interpretation of future reports from the South.

"My magazine recognizes two sides to every question," Dr. Fey said, "and I am here to hear the South's side of the controversy."

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NEW ORLEANS
Without the aid of Mr. Berry and of his able and veteran public relations assistant, Prayser T. Lane, The Courier could not have obtained the information for this series of articles about the Chicago Negro population of today.

**Chicago Bursting at Her Seams**

One of the most startling facts which The Courier has uncovered is that, as of now, there are nearly a million Negroes in the standard metropolitan area of Chicago and more than THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION Negroes in Chicago proper.

Experts and statisticians will differ as to what is the exact figure. But one important figure that must be remembered is that, the Negro population in the metropolitan area in the last five years, according to Francis McPeek, director of the Chicago Human Relations Commission, has increased by more than 200,000.

The average monthly increase during the past five years—from births, immigrants and the very aged, has been five thousand. In April of 1925, the Research Division of the Chicago Tribune completed a survey of population by households. This survey showed that there were 833,400 Negroes in metropolitan Chicago; Transients were not counted.

Ten and one-half months have elapsed since then. It is reasonable to assume that another 22,500 Negroes have entered Chicago to make a present gross total of approximately 855,000, minus transients.

Most informed persons to whom this writer talked felt that a present estimate of 900,000 Negroes in metropolitan Chicago is conservative.

It is obvious that Chicago and its environs have had to resolve and try to absorb a third of a million Negroes in the last five years.

How well prepared is Chicago to receive these newcomers and to solve the problems they create? What is Chicago's attitude toward them? How are the Negro migrants stacking up against those from Puerto Rico? These questions will be answered in succeeding articles.

*(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)*
Simmons Denies He Led Mob

Daily Worker Made Charge

By ROBERT WEBB

State Times Staff Writer

Citizens Council Administrator W. J. Simmons yesterday denied a Communist-newspaper charge that he incited the mob violence against Negro student Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama.

Shortly after issuing his denial, Simmons was interviewed by Dr. H. E. Fey, the Chicago churchman who has urged that Northern Protestants dispatch missionaries to the South.

Simmons said he had granted the Alabama incident in Feb. 12 Daily Worker theNew York-Harlem edition of the "Daily Worker."

The story was headlined "Mississippi Racist Overhears Advise Tuscaloosa Mob Leader." Another headline said, "Worker Reporter in Kleagle's Office as he Made Phone-Talks."

By-lined Virginia Gardner, the story claimed the demonstration against the Negro girl was the result of Citizens Council conspirators.

The article said, in part: "It was the hand of the White Citizens Councils, the new race-hate organization of the South, that directed the assault upon Miss Autherine Lucy, the University of Alabama's first Negro student, and upon University officials who enrolled her." A reporter said Virginia Gardner was seated in the Jackson, Miss. office of W. J. Simmons, chief of the new KKK outfit, when he discussed the phone with an unnamed Alabama caller the US district court order.

In answer to reporters' questions after his interview with Simmons, Dr. Fey denied having belonged to six Communist-front organizations listed by the American Council of Christian Sermon. The editor said he had belonged only two and that he had never sympathized with Communist-Socialist ambitions.

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Commies Say
Jacksonian Advised
Alabama Rioters

Say Simmons
Leads New KKK

Reds Lash Bost
Citizens Councils

By CARL WELCH

W. J. Simmons, secretary of the
Mississippi Association of Citizens
Councils, in his office here Wednesday
afternoon, displayed to reporters a com-posite newspaper which called him "the new
chief of the KKK.'

The headline emblazoned across the
front page of the Feb. 12 New
York-Harlem edition of the "Worker"
read, "MISSISSIPPI RACIST
OVERHEARD 'ADVISING' TUS-
CADOBA MOB LEADER."

And on page five of the
newspaper the headline read, "WORKER
REPORTER IN KLEAGLE'S
OFFICE AS HE PHONE-TALKS."

The text of the article was:

"It was the hand of the White
Citizens Councils, the new racist
organization of the S-Q-B, that
directed the assault upon Miss
Aurelia Lucy, the University of
Alabama's first Negro Student, and
upon University officials who em-
ployed her. It was due to the con-
spicry of the White Citizens Coun-
cil, that a threatening atmosphere
was established, so that students
and school officials would fear for
their lives. A Worker reporter, Vir-
ginia Gardner, was seated in the
Jackson, Mississippi office of W. J.
Simmons, chief of the new KKK
outfit, when he discussed over the
phone with an unnamed Alabama
caller the U. S. District Court or-
der that Negroes must be now ad-
mitted to the University of Alab-
amo.

"Simmons was gleeful that his
caller was organizing 'in that part
of Alabama.' He advised his caller
to order the Black to answer a
court summons on barring Negroes;
making his excuse the 'safety' of his person and the
..."

(Continued on Page 17)

(Previously Published)

...Ch. 1

...On Jan. 1, Simmons concluded this
conversation with the final admis-
sion: 'And, have 'em kick that
n-r woman out.'(Miss Gardner's
interview with Simmons will ap-
pear in full in next week's Worker.)

The plot at the University was
deceived by the students, the faculty,
and by the local Tuscaloosa press,
and petitions circulated among the
10,000 students demanded the pun-
ishment of the students who took
part in the three rock-throwing,
cross-burning demonstrations on the
campus.

Simmons issued a statement
Wednesday in answer to the
"Worker" article:

"About ten days ago a young
woman-who represented herself
to be from Arlington, Virginia, and
free lance-writer for several trade journals called the Jack-
ton office of the Citizens' Council.
It later developed that this young
woman was in fact a reporter for
the DAILY WORKER. While she
was waiting outside in the recep-
tion office, a long distance phone
conversation was in progress be-
 tween a gentleman in Birmingham,
Alabama, who had called to
inquire the new address of the
State Association office in Green-
wood and W. J. Simmons, Admin-
istrator of the Citizens' Councils.

"Upon completion of the tele-
phone conversation, Simmons
granted an interview to the 'free-
lance writer.'

"On February 11th THE NEW
YORK-HARLEM edition of THE
WORKER printed the article shown
above.

"In connection with this inci-
dent, W. J. Simmons has issued
the following statement: 'Our Cit-
izens' Council has always followed
a policy of complete frankness with
the press. Subterfuge has never
been necessary to obtain informa-
tion. It is interesting to note the
hysterical outbursts of the left wing
anti-communists against wire
tapping by the FBI and other pro-
per law enforcing agencies in gath-
ering evidence on subversive ac-
tivities, while the Communists and
their fellow travelers will resort to
plain old-fashioned eavesdropping to
get just enough local color to de-
grade their smear campaign against
patriotic Americans who oppose
the party line."

"Do our people here in Missis-
sippi need to be shown another clear-
ning who is behind the vicious hate
campaign now being waged against
our state and against the South?"

"Here we have Communists on
our very doorstep fanning the
flames of racial hatred and inter-
nal strife."

The Communists and their
front groups can never be appre-
sessed. This is a struggle for sur-
vival. All white men and women
who do not wish to see these sub-
versive elements rise into power
over a crushed and integrated
South are urged in to join their
Citizens' Council immediately.

"Join your fellow citizens and
neighbors who are fighting your
fight, to protect your children, your
teenage daughters, your home and
businesses, and your personal
freedom."
No Time for Irresponsibility

Inevitable perhaps, but regrettable and extremely unwise, are efforts of those who seek political advantage by injecting the school segregation issue into the presidential campaign.

The week-end statement of Gov. Averell Harriman of New York reveals his complete ignorance of dangers which underlie growing and deeply disturbing tensions in the South. His viewpoint is not surprising but his failure to evaluate the effect of what he advocates is cause for alarm.

How much more thoughtful and responsible is the position taken by Adlai Stevenson who counseled removal of the segregation issue from the “emotional coloration of a presidential contest.”

“I can think of no greater disservice to our country,” said Mr. Stevenson, “than to exploit for political ends the tensions which have followed in the wake of the Supreme Court decision.”

How much more reasonable and realistic is the position taken by President Eisenhower who Governor Harriman made the target of his thoughtlessness.

The issue of segregation goes far deeper than any man’s politics in a vast area of our country populated by more than a third of our people.

It is not a problem to be viewed lightly by any citizen nor should its explosive ness be underestimated.

The great pity of it is the wedge it is driving between citizens of goodwill of both races and its great setback to mutual understanding and improving race relations in the South.

We are witnessing with mixed concern of misgiving and hope the rise of Citizens Councils and similar organizations throughout the South.

Our hope is that they always will be guided and directed by citizens who stand uncompromisingly for law and order. Our misgivings stem from the present danger of deterioration into the lawless pattern of the Klan.

We are concerned by hate-filled, inflammatory literature imported by one “Council” for distribution along with its membership application blanks.

It is true literature circulated by the NAACP is just as harmful and inflammatory.

Some will argue that fire must be fought with fire but if the Citizens Councils are to function on the high plane outlined by the original organizers, the breeding of hate can have no place in them.

There is no wrong in organizing to oppose those organized to perpetuate and destroy Southern tradition. There is great danger if leadership gets into the wrong hands.
Today and Tomorrow

Integration in Politics

By Walter Lippmann

There is mounting evidence of grave trouble ahead over integration in the public schools of the Southern States. For the past weeks we have come nearer to the question which can divide the country dangerously into the Supreme Court to be put into effect gradually and with the eventual consent of the leaders of Southern opinion or is the Federal Government to be called upon to enforce integration against the resistance of the South. This question poses as fatal a dilemma as any internal American question that has arisen for several generations. It arouses great human passions which cannot be reconciled which can only be assuaged and accommodated in this generation. They are passions which-both up quickly in the event, and they can be kept within bounds only when and only while there is great wisdom and resolution in the leaders of the country.

The temptation to play politics with these passions is almost overpowering. And it is the approach of the national election, the struggle between the two parties and also the struggle within the parties, particularly within the Democratic Party, which have brought the dilemma to the surface.

It is significant that the closest a public man is to the Presidency, the more he will shrink from the idea of Federal enforcement, as distinguished from persuasion and accommodation. Gov. Stevenson has been notably firm and decisive and the President, though his words were a bit cloudy, is certainly not considering intervention by the Federal Executive power. It is the politicians, the men who have little or no prospect of themselves being in the White House and bearing the President's responsibility, who are heating up the issue.

There is no likelihood that the Republicans in Congress will agree to take the issue of integration to be decided by the voters. For it is a most damaging issue to raise among the Democrats. Not is there likelihood that Gov. Stevenson's efforts for the nomination will bear fruit. It is such an easy way to make things difficult for himself.

The issue will have to be decided in the open. The fundamental question to be debated is whether integration is to be promoted by persuasion or by Federal enforcement. These are two different roads and no one should think he can go down both of them at once.

CONSIDER, for example, the Powell amendment which would withhold Federal aid from states or school districts that do not integrate their schools. Let no one suppose that the Southern states will agree in and accept integrated schools because some Federal money is withheld from them. Suppose that they will give in is to mistake the temper of the South, particularly the temper of the deep South.

What then are Rep. Joseph L. Martin and Gov. Harmon going to propose next, once they find that withholding money does not induce the Southern states to yield? If they start on the path of coercion, the authority of the executive power will be engaged and new measures of coercion will be demanded to uphold that authority. For unless the Federal Government is going to confess that it is beaten, it must—taking the path of Federal enforcement—become more and more coercive.

No one should doubt that the attempt at Federal enforcement will intensify and at the Blue Ridge of the South, those who are disposed to try to work out integration gradually will resent Federal Government's efforts to compel them. The problem of integration will become progressively more insoluble in the South, the racial passions will become increasingly sharp, the sectional feeling increasingly disruptive.

Let us stop and think before we let irresponsible politicians push us into the whirlpool.

THE WAY things are developing is a reason for asking ourselves whether the decision of the Supreme Court does not need to be supplemented. It stands now the question of what constitutes a prompt and reasonable start to the end of full compliance is left to the judgment of the Federal Courts. Now what would be a prompt and reasonable start, say, in the District of Columbia might well be impossibly hasty in Mississippi. Success in putting into effect the principle of the decision requires a program which must vary with local conditions. It is, for example, an enormous step forward when universities in the South admit Negro students. And it would be the part of wisdom in a state like Alabama to regard admission to the University as being for present purposes a prompt and reasonable start.

The question is whether through some sort of council of eminent citizens guiding principles might be agreed upon which would give to Federal Government a standard which it could rally.

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Date 2/14/56
N.Y. Union Loan Aids Negro Target of Miss. White Citizen Boycott

A New York trade union today lent $5,000 to a Mississippi Negro undertaker who is threatened with the loss of his business because he signed an anti-segregation petition.

Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees Union, mailed the $5,000 check as a loan to R. D. Drew of Clarksdale, Miss., a victim of a White Citizens Council economic boycott.

The union's loan will help Drew pay off a $3,000 loan from a Clarksdale bank. The bank loan, made several months ago, was repayable in three years. But after Drew signed a petition for integration of schools in Clarksdale, the bank demanded immediate payment on threat of foreclosure.

Heads NAACP Chapter

Drew is chairman of the Clarksdale chapter of the NAACP.

The loan was arranged by Dr. T. R. M. Howard, of Mound Bayou, Miss.; and Leon J. Davis, president of the local union.

Howard, president of the Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leaders, said Drew was a victim of the Citizens Council's "economic pressures."

A joint statement by Howard and Davis said:

"Although this action by Local 1199 will not solve the urgent economic problems confronting thousands of Negroes in the South who dare to stand up and speak out for their rights as free Americans, we hope that it will start a chain reaction among hundreds of other trade unions to meet the economic pressures fostered by the White Citizens Councils."

The loan was announced at the union's annual Negro History Week celebration in the union office at 210 W. 50th St., where Howard spoke.

Call Eastland a 'Menace'

He described Sen. Eastland (R-Miss.) and the Citizens Councils as "the greatest menace in this country today."

"As we celebrate the birth of Abraham Lincoln," Howard said, "we find that this great nation of ours is faced with some of the same issues that Lincoln had to meet in his day. The South has never given up. Today the nation is faced with the same issues as in 1865—total disregard for federal authority."
Arkansas Will Study
Virginia's Race Plans

RICHMOND, Feb. 13 (AP)—A five-man delegation from Arkansas is scheduled to arrive in Richmond tomorrow to find out all it can about Virginia's plans for preventing compulsory integration in the public schools.

The group, including the chairman of Arkansas' State Board of Education, has a 10 a.m. appointment with Gov. Stanley, Other Virginia officials and legislators may sit in to help brief the visitors on the position of the United States Supreme Court's desegregation decision and ask all the States to settle the dispute by passing a constitutional amendment.

The group coming here include N. B. McCulloch of Forrest City, former member of the Arkansas Public Service Commission; J. L. Church of Wynne, a former Arkansas Lieutenant Governor; Charles Adams of Hughes, a member of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission; and Bert Dickey of West Memphis, an Arkansas plastics manufacturer.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus has asked the delegation to report to him on its Virginia findings.

His aide said Gov. Faubus was "more or less in accord" with the plans for integration.
Economic Warfare Rises Between Races in South

By HENRY LESENE

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11 (AP).—Economic warfare, with no quarter given, is developing between the races in some areas of the Deep South, where the Negro population is large and where tension is greatest over the integration school issue.

Negro communities and councils are learning that the boycott can be an effective weapon. A double-edged sword, fears are expressed that the situation may become worse before it gets better. Already it affects stores, banks and similar institutions in some towns and communities.

In a few instances, economic pressure or reprisal involves the clergy and educators. In most the conflict exists over a wide area; in a few scattered communities it has become acute.

The situation which has attracted most notice is the current boycott by Negroes of city buses in Montgomery, Ala. The boycott is now more than two months old, and Negro leaders say it will continue until "a year form now if necessary."

Bus Service

Negroes comprise about half proportionately are the highest bus Montgomery population and users of buses. Bus service has fallen off over 50 per cent. Retail sales are considerably under normal walk, participate in car pools too stay at home.

Negro leaders are asking seating on a "first come, first served basis," instead of the seating at present "reserved seat" sections, and employment of Negro drivers on predominantly Negro lines as driver vacancies occur. Sporadic violence has punctuated the boycott.

In Orangeburg, S. C., one of the more acute situations has developed.

There, about 60 Negroes who signed a petition for desegregation schools reported members of a newly organized citizens council were exerting economic pressures on them. Certain distributors, they said, were refusing to deliver them goods. Others lost their jobs.

In reprisal, Negroes, comprising about half the population, began an organized boycott against businesses operated by "Citizens' Council" members. Mimeographed lists of "blacklisted" firms were widely distributed. In some instances, whites rallied to patronize some blacklisted firms.

Rally Staged By Klan

Racial relations rapidly deteriorated and, seizing on the situation, the revived Ku Klux Klan, known as the "U. S. Klan," an Atlanta organization, staged a rally at Orangeburg.

Negro merchants in Jackson, Tenn., in an apparently spontaneous movement, demanded the closing of the "Negro district" and threat of violence led to police action.

Well as some state officials, have accused the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of using undue pressure or even deception to obtain signatures on petitions. Charges the organization denies. At any rate, quite a few signers in South Carolina communities subsequently wanted their names withdrawn, saying they did not understand what they were signing.

Frequently it has been said that in Mississippi the NAACP is hard put to find local leaders that are not vulnerable to economic attack. But even Negro physicians and dentists and the like have reported, for instance, that their credit has suddenly been withdrawn by banks, and other pressures have been exerted on them.

The economic contest has produced some odd twists, however. Recently a Negro newspaper in Columbia, S. C., listed the name of a prominent banker as a member of the Citizens' Council and urged Negroes to withdraw their funds from the institution with which he is connected.

Workers in the field of racial relations, as well as much of the newspaper editorial comment in such areas, hold that in these parts of the South where there is an atmosphere of economic tension and strife, there is no room for compromise or racial accommodation in finding a solution to the problem raised by the Supreme Court decision.
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Negro merchants in Jackson, Tenn., in an apparently spontaneous movement, recently began a boycott of a soft drink because the local bottler or distributor participated in an anti-integration legal maneuver.

The Citizens Council movement started in Mississippi immediately after the Supreme Court school decision and now has a membership of over 60,000 there. It quickly spread into Louisiana, Alabama, and other States.

It didn’t get a foothold in South Carolina until a few months ago when school boards began to be peppered with school desegregation petitions. About 40 councils quickly sprang up in the lower part of the State, where the Negro population ratio is very heavy.

These councils are autonomous. Their leadership is usually topdrawer, including the more substantial citizens of a community. Some deny using economic pressure; others openly espouse it.

Responsibly local officials, as

Frequently it has been said that in Mississippi the NAACP is hard put to find local leaders that are not vulnerable to economic attack. But even Negro physicians and dentists and the like have reported, for instance, that their credits has suddenly been withdrawn by banks, and other pressures have been exerted on them.

The economic conict has produced some odd twists, however. Recently a Negro newspaper in Columbia, S. C., listed the name of a prominent banker as a member of the Citizens’ Council and urged Negroes to withdraw their funds from the institution with which he is connected.

Workers in the field of racial relations, as well as much of the newspaper editorial comment in such areas, hold that in these parts of the South where there is an atmosphere of repression and strife, there is no room for compromise or micromanagement in finding a solution to the problems raised by the Supreme Court decision.
New "Ku Klux"!

The reckless and sordid attack
by AFL-CIO leaders upon
the various white "citizen" councils
which have sprung up over the coun-
try in recent months is typical, we
think, of the narrow-minded way in
which the union bosses do business.
In their attacks they make no at-
tempts to attack these councils on the
basis of those principles on which
they are founded. They make no
appeal to reason or to moderation.
Instead they brand them as a new
outcropping of the Ku Klux Klan and
brand them immediately with all the
faults that organization ever pos-
tessed, or indeed was ever accused of.
The purpose of this article is not
to defend these "citizen" councils. To
begin with we know too little about
them. The basic principles behind
their organization are just and true,
we believe, but we know far too little
of the details of their organization,
their constitution and bylaws, or the
nature of their members' attempts to
attack them. But we do resent their
being wantonly attacked on grounds
which are obviously com-
pletely sentimental in nature. Such
an attack is not honest, nor is it
justified by the evident facts.

WE GRANT to the new supersonic
the right to its own opinions, even
if such opinions are formulated in
very limited quarters. We grant to
their various leaders the right to ex-
press such opinions. But, in turn we
reserve the right to disagree.

And here, we must heartily do dis-
agree. Here, if ever we have seen it,
is a case manufactured out of the
whole cloth, with no regard whatever
for reason or logic. Here is a
case—where sentimental and ill-
found ed attacks are merely made with
no regard whatever for the facts
involved. The AFL-CIO in short does
not even grant their victims the right
to express a divergent opinion.

Such we submit, is hardly a prac-
tical example of the working democ-

cracy which the unions so loudly
espouse.
Teamsters Vow Hotel Strike Aid

Beck Picks New York For Start

Florida Products Boycott Hinted

By BRYAN DONALDSON

Dave Beck, president of the AFL-CIO Teamsters Union, disclosed Friday that his 1,300,000-member organization will enter the 30-month-old Greater Miami hotel labor dispute "immediately."

Failure of the teamsters to lend support to the striking AFL-CIO Hotel Employees Union has been a sore point with organized labor.

Beck, attending the AFL-CIO executive council meeting in the Monte Carlo Hotel, told newsmen that his union will enter the strike picture in the New York area.

He declined to say in what fashion. However, he hinted that the teamsters may participate in a boycott of Florida products.

"Who eats the grapefruit you grow in Florida?" he asked, and answered by declaring it is the people in the North.

Beck explained that activity by the teamsters in connection with the hotel dispute would be more effective at the consumer rather than at the producer level.

He also made it clear that the Teamsters are not well enough organized in the South to do an effective job in the Miami area.

Meanwhile at his daily news conference AFL-CIO President George Meany disclosed that the council has condemned the spread of the White Citizens Councils in the South.

Union leaders described the council, grouped together under the name Federation of Constitutional Government, as "dangerously un-American and anti-democratic."

Meany said "we recognize this movement as a real danger not only because it is anti-Negro" but also because these are the same people who are anti-union.

James B. Carey, head of the AFL-CIO civil rights committee, said the WCC has a membership of 200,000 and an even larger following.

He said the pattern followed by "the new Ku Klux Klan without hoods is ominous in its resemblance to the pattern of the growth of Nazism and other totalitarian movements which fed on hatred and defied constitutional democracy."

Carey admitted that some labor unions have problems of discrimination in employment, but he said these past practices are being discarded.

Meany disclosed that he had talked with NAM board chairman Charles Sligh Jr. in Boca Raton Friday morning about the often proposed high-level peace meeting of management and labor. He said he suggested that he and Sligh meet during the week of Feb. 26 in Washington. Mr. Sligh has agreed to that plan.
AFL-CIO Chiefs Blast 'White Citizens Councils'

See New Klan Organized to Preserve Segregation and Destroy Labor Unions

By JAMES Y. NEWTON

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 11—The AFL-CIO leadership today bitterly condemned "White Citizens Councils" as a "new Ku Klux Klan without robes" which they said have been organized in the South and Border States to preserve racial segregation and destroy labor unions.

"The new Ku Klux Klan movement," said a report from the Civil-Rights Committee approved by the 25-man AFL-CIO Executive Council, "counts among its leaders and sponsors corporation lawyers, bankers, industrialists, judges of courts of law, as well as local and State politicians. It also includes several Governors, United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives."

The report added "disruptive and disorderly" acts by the "White Citizens' Councils and their ilk must be vigorously stamped out before they sap the spiritual strength of America's home, and its leadership in the Free world."

"Drive to Weaken Unions..." the big labor organization said, "there is a deep link between these organizations and the drive to weaken and destroy trade unions."

AFL-CIO President George Meany said an investigation is being made of labor unions which either bar Negroes from membership or practice segregation.

Mr. Meany also said that "certain departments" of the Federal Government "have been evading their responsibility", by dealing with contractors who do not give equal employment opportunities to Negroes. AFL-CIO Vice President James B. Carey criticized the Government Contracts Compliance Committee as "not enforcing fair employment practices..."

On another matter, the Executive Council said it was greatly concerned "over the campaign of 'falsehoods' being waged against the International Labor Organization." A move has been started among employers groups and in Congress to have the United States withdraw from the ILO, a United Nations agency.

Mr. Meany, revealed differences with Secretary of State Dulles over whether the United States should join the proposed ILO conventions to condemn forced labor. Mr. Meany said Mr. Dulles told him that a recent talk that a simple resolution by the ILO against "forced labor" was all that was necessary.

"The conventions require Senate ratification just as do treaties."

"Every country except the United States will vote for the convention method of handling the forced labor problem," Mr. Meany said. "The Soviets will vote for it just to give the world the impression they are opposed to forced labor when they actually use slave labor by the thousands."

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Dolby Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date: FEB 11 1956

LABOR

Continued From First Page

Tremendous propaganda advantage!

Meanwhile, Mr. Meany and Charles R. Sligh, Jr., chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, finally arranged to hold their labor-management peace talk in Washington the week of February 20.

Both Mr. Meany and Mr. Sligh have expressed hope their meeting could result in a better understanding between management and unions. But they have been unable to work out a mutually satisfactory meeting time and place. Mr. Sligh has been at nearby Bethesda attending an AMY Board meeting.

AFL-CIO leaders took time off from their 10-day meeting today to take a trip on two Navy submarines sent here from Key West.
Made To Order

AT THIS writing about one-fifth of the students of the University of Alabama, reinforced by several hundred outsiders, have succeeded in creating so much disorder on the university campus that the board of trustees felt called upon to exclude Miss Atherine Lucy from attending classes or appearing on the campus.

For that action the trustees gave as their reasons:

"In view of recent occurrences on the campus . . . and the acts and threats of violence participated in by outsiders, for the safety of Atherine Lucy, a student recently admitted under the order of the Federal Court, and for the safety of other students, and of faculty members of the University of Alabama, and only for that reason . . ."

IT IS CLEAR that the trustees were carefully reasoning out a defense against contempt of court of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Alabama, in which court they are by their very actions in contempt.

The trustees either took no steps to induce Governor Folsom or other state and local police authorities to restore order on the campus, or to control the mob or, these state and local officers failed on their own to do their duty when called upon. Gov. Folsom said not a word, nor lifted a finger to halt the mob violence.

THE ACTION here is in line with the clearly announced intent of the Alabama chapters of the White Citizens Councils which was set up "to preserve segregation."

These top drawer practitioners of economic pressures and law defiance certainly were not set up to preserve segregation by legal means. There are the Governor of Alabama, the State legislature, the courts and the state and local police, who are charged with the duties of governing the state, and preserving order.

It is as clear as crystal that Alabama did not need an organization of business men, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers and others, to act as an arm of the government as such, or to operate an extra-legal government after the pattern of the law of the mob.

WITH the governmental machinery of the state in functioning order, it could do everything that could be done to "preserve segregation," but because there is no legal way to violate the law, the White Citizens Council took over the task of "preserving segregation" the only way it can be done illegally.

With the newspapers in the state which they control, and with the tacit approval of the State to organize disorder and violence such as occurred on the campus of the University of Alabama, the White Citizens Councils have succeeded so far in "preserving segregation," temporarily at least.

They can only do this by turning the state into a geographical subdivision of the United States without respect for law and orderly government, and with the avowed intention expressed by its legislature to treat as null and void the supreme law of the land.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, with the rise of mob violence on the campus of the university, a circuit judge of an Alabama State court comes out and brazenly announces that he will order placed in jail any members of the United States Department of Justice who undertake to investigate if federal laws are violated in Alabama.

This judge has no business on the bench anywhere in the United States, and he should be removed by whatever authority there is to remove him.

He is unsuited judicially or legally to sit on a court of justice and should be cast out not only of the judiciary but of the bar associations of his state and county. His action does more to incite mob violence than the irresponsible students and their friends, or the White Citizens Councils, because he represents the epitome of justice and law administration. When he assumed office he took an oath to support the very machinery of the law which he now arrogantly flouts.
15,000 Urged to Fight Integration Lawfully

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11 (AP). — A plea for the South to
refrain from further violence climaxing a pro-segregation rally
here last night that drew a crowd estimated at 15,000.

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, challenged the
rebel-yelling "throng" to fight racial integration with "massive
preference but without lawlessness.

As the rally ended, State Senator
Sam Ervin, admitted the
audience to "genuine peaceful
and orderly.

Senator Eastland, made only
an indirect reference to recent
protests at the University of Alabama,
where he once attended
school.

Recalling his student-days, the
outspoken advocate of white
supremacy declared: "I think I
know the people of Alabama well,
and you're not going to permit
the NAACP to take over your
schools"

A mob of about 2,500 threw
eggs and rocks at Negro
student Auterine Taylor, when she
was ordered to attend class at the
University Monday. She had won
an injunction, under a Federal
Court order backed by the Na-
tional Association for the Ad-
ancement of Colored People

Outlines Program

Senator Eastland outlined a
three-point program for resist-
ance against efforts to break
down segregation throughout
the South.

First, he said, white persons
in the South must organize a
campaign to preserve
their traditional separate
ts.

"The second point," he
said, "is to support a
regional commission which
has been set up and which
will administer the
orders of the Federal
Court.

The third point, and perhaps
the most important, is to
join the NAACP, he
added, "in fighting for
integration.

Senator Eastland told the
audience that "no people in the
history of government
have ever been forced to
fight against their will," and
added:

"We must match the or-
chids and tactics of the
NAACP. They have done a
crime.

They did not submit when
court decisions were
against them. They fought and they
are still fighting. This is the most
certain thing.

"We must organize every
county, city, and every
community into a grass roots
campaign, such as you represent the State-wide coalition at
here tonight," Senator Eastland (15,000)

Date FEB 11 1956
AFL-CIO Chiefs Blast 'White Citizens Councils'

See New Klan Organized to Preserve Segregation and Destroy Labor Unions

By JAMES M. NEWTON
Star Staff Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 11 - The AFL-CIO leadership today bitterly condemned "White Citizens Councils" as a "new Ku Klux Klan without hoodoo," which they said have been organized in the South to preserve racial segregation and destroy labor unions.

The new Ku Klux Klan movement," said a report from the Civil Rights Committee approved by the 32-man AFL-CIO Executive Council, "counts among its leaders and sponsors corporation lawyers, libertarians, industrialists, judges of courts of law, as well as local and state politicians. It includes several governors, United States senators and members of the House of Representatives."

The report added: "Disruption and disruption are being spun by the White Citizens Councils and their ilk must be vigorously stamped out before they sap the spiritual strength of America at home and its leadership in the free world.

Drive to Weaken Unions

The big labor organization said "there is a close link between these organizations and the drive to weaken and destroy trade unions."

AFL-CIO President George Meany said an investigation is being made of labor unions which either have Negroes from membership or have "serious reservations about the extent to which they combat discrimination."

Mr. Meany also said that "certain departments of the Federal Government have been criticized for 'selecting' Negroes by dealing with contractors who do not give equal employment opportunities." He added: "The AFL-CIO Vice President James B. Carey and the Government Compliance Committees as well as their own staffs have begun investigations."

On another point, the Executive Council said it was greatly concerned over the campaign of falsehoods against the International Labor Organization. A move has been set up among employer groups and in Congress to have the United States withdraw from the ILO, a United Nation's affiliate.

Mr. Meany revealed differences with Secretary of State Dulles over whether the United States should join, in prospect of ILO conventions to condemn forced labor. Mr. Meany said, "Mr. Dulles told him in a recent talk that it was generally known that the opposing forced labor was all that was necessary. ILO conventions require Senate ratification just as the treaties."

"Every country except the United States," he said, "will vote for the convention, method of handling the forced labor problem." Mr. Meany said, "The Soviet will vote for it just to try to give the world the impression that they are opposed to forced labor when they actually use slave labor by the thousands."

See LABOR PAGE A-3
Citizens Are Councils Commended By Dixie Congressmen

Labor Chiefs Called Them Hoodless KKK

WASHINGTON (UP)—Southern congressmen said today “some of the best people” in the South have joined the Citizens Councils.

They made the statements defending the councils against charges by AFL-CIO officials that they are a “Ku Klux Klan without hoods.”

Rep. Arthur Winstead (D-Miss) said “some of the best people” in the South have joined the councils to “maintain segregated schools and prevent violence.”

Winstead said he did not belong to any of the councils, but he saw no reason why white Southerners should not organize to “carry out what they believe to be their constitutional and legal rights.”

Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), who also does not belong to any of the councils, said he was “not paying any attention” to the AFL-CIO. He said “irrespective of what they say, the whites in the South are going to do what they please, regardless of the councils.”

Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D-S.C.), who also does not belong to any of the councils, said he was not interested.
Southern Senators Study Blast at Supreme Court

By the Associated Press

Senator Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, says a group of Southern Senators is working on a statement generally condemning the Supreme Court.

He said that a group of which he is a member, was named by Southern Senators Wednesday, meeting to study the Supreme Court actions in relation to State sovereignty. About 20 Senators attended.

They chose Senators Ervin, Russell of Georgia and Steagall of Mississippi to carry on, and Senator Ervin said last night their assignment includes a study of the school segregation issue, but is not limited to that.

Senator George, in whose office the meeting was held, said the committee is to survey the history of Federal interference in State matters, particularly Federal interference in lower courts under rules established by the Supreme Court.

He said that about two years ago State chief justices were called for an end to Supreme Court interference in State matters, particularly Federal interference in lower courts under rules established by the Supreme Court.

Senator Thurbould, Democrat of South Carolina, who was the States' Rights' candidate for President in 1948, says:

"The Supreme Court has run roughshod over the States generally," said Senator Ervin, a former State Supreme Court justice.

He said that about two years ago State chief justices called for an end to Supreme Court interference in State matters, particularly Federal interference in lower courts under rules established by the Supreme Court.

"Many of these destroy State sovereignty," he added.

Senator Ervin said his group is considering material presented to the committee is to survey the history of Federal interference in State matters, particularly Federal interference in lower courts under rules established by the Supreme Court.

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Government has only such powers as have been surrendered to the States, that the court has gone too far and that the States have not surrendered the right to operate segregated schools.

N. Y. Herald

Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

N. Y. Daily News

Daily Worker

The Worker

New Leader

Date 3-10-1956
SEN. WALTER F. GEORGE (D-GA.) SAID THE ONLY CASE HE KNEW OF WAS THE ATTENDANCE AT AN "ORGANIZATION MEETING" IN GEORGIA OF GOV. MARVIN GRIFFIN AND FORMER GOV. HERMAN TALMADGE.

HOWEVER, GEORGE SAID: "HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER EITHER ACTUALLY JOINED THE ORGANIZATION. "THE NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT THEY WERE PRESENT AT THE MEETING WHEN IT WAS ORGANIZED." HE SAID. TALMADGE IS EXPECTED TO OPPOSE GEORGE IN THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL PRIMARY THIS YEAR.

IN MISSISSIPPI, DEMOCRATIC SEN. JAMES G. EASTLAND AND DEMOCRATIC REP. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY THEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL AND "PROUD OF IT."

2/10--JR513P

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE
Citizens Council Reported Putting Out Literature
TUSCALOOSA, Feb. 6 (AP)—R. E. Chambers, who said he is a member of the Birmingham White Citizens Council, reported tonight he and nine other men arrived here from Birmingham tonight to distribute council literature.

The literature is the same as that passed out at council meetings over the South.
There is a constitutional complaint about the right to vote. Certainly the FBI could investigate the shooting of the Rev. George Lee, who was desired in Belzoni, because he led colored people to the polls. It seems that everyone in the U.S., but the FBI, knows that the murder of the Rev. Mr. Itemmed toom his restoration to the White Citizens' Councils in the same way that they had agents in the Communist Party.

The FBI has been long a law enforcement Agency with a dubious record in the annals of U.S. police history, but to the current Mississippi cases, that spotless record has been spoiled.

The leaders of the citizen councils have openly boasted that they were Supreme Court, which is of the three branches of the government. It is up to the FBI to protect this branch of government.
Pike Citizens Council Unit Is Organized

MAGNOLIA—About 100 citizens of Pike County met at the Court House in Magnolia recently to organize a Chapter of the Citizens Council.

Mr. W. J. Simmons of Jackson, executive secretary of the State Organization, was present to assist with the basic work. He explained the purpose of Citizens Council and presided at a round table discussion.

Officers named are Gordon Birt Jr., of McComb, Chairman; L. M. Mount McDougall of Magnolia, and W. E. Ratliff also of McComb.
UNBELIEVABLE!

They signed a petition in an attempt to get their children into the best school in town... and their world came crashing down!

Part Two

The Victims

JACKSON, Miss.

William J. Simmons is a tall and troubled young man who is administrator of the Association of Citizens Council of Mississippi.

He is troubled most of all by any suggestion that the Citizens Councils would use force and violence in enforcing what he thinks of as the 2,000-year-old custom of segregating the races.

"We're not that kind of folks. We're decent people; we're raised right. We'd behave like we behave whether there's laws or not. We're not saying fanatics. The fanatics don't swing much weight down here."

Suppose, a visitor asked, a colored man, hitherto totally respectable, signed a petition to put his child in a white school. Would Simmons feel that a Citizens Council had the right to inspire the sort of economic boycott that could drive such a mistaken, but otherwise upright man, to bankruptcy?

"You're talking," Bill Simmons answered, "about a situation that could not exist. Respectable people don't sign these petitions. A lot of the signers have prison records. The ones who were respectable took their names off the petitions here in Mississippi; they say they were tricked and misled and I believe them."

LAST AUG. 6 in Yazoo City, Miss., 33 colored people petitioned the local Board of Education to admit their children to the white school.

Ten days later, the Yazoo Herald published a paid advertisement listing in 14-point type the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of every one of the signers.

"At the bottom ran the credit line 'Published as a public service by the Citizens Council of Yazoo City.'"

"Last night, two of those signers sat in the Mississippi office of the NAACP here and told what had happened to them and the other 21 persons on the petition. They are not cotton-patch colored people. Jasper Mims, treasurer of NAACP, has been a carpenter in Yazoo City for 30 years; before his name appeared in the Herald, he used to earn $159 a good week."

"I haven't had a call for work since." Hoover Harvey was a plumber with a largely white practice. It is all gone now, and he is down to $20 a week. Both of them took their names off the petition, but it did them no good.

THEIR PETITION still lies in the Board of Education headquarters; only two signatures are left, and they belong to people who have left the county for good.

Arthur Berry, president of the Yazoo City NAACP, and Mims and Harvey sat last night and ran through the long, sad roster of their economic casualties.

"Nathan Stewart was the most successful colored grass-cutter in town with an income of no less than $300 a week. He signed the school petition along with two other merchants, Emily Ball and Charlie Ryan. When their names appeared in that paper, every wholesaler in town refused to supply them even for cash," said Arthur Berry. "Even Coca-Cola."

Coca-Cola, Nabisco, Collo...
Citizens Council published his petition, when the Yazoo City name.

"My partner, Jimmy Wright, and I had both, signed the petition. Mrs. Hendrix came in with the paper, and told us we'd better get our names off the petition. She was telling us where to go and who to see, and she said that, if we did, she'd give us the work on her daughter's house.

Jimmy went in the next day and took his name off; but he didn't get the work or any other and now he's gone to Detroit.

WHERE ARE THEY now, and who can find them, these broken and dispersed colored middle class citizens of Yazoo City, Miss.? If they were not respectable, no colored person is to the Citizens Council; they had painfully won a kind of comfort and they destroyed it when they signed one piece of paper.

BILL SIMMONS, when he talks of colored people, talks of the knavesiness and courtesy of the Mississippi social system.

The Citizens Council, he said, have no room for trash; they seek and get the best elements in the community, "the kind of cross-section that commands respect." They are patient under provocation; but Bill Simmon's says that Northerners overlook one-factor that would try anyone's patience.

"When you're selling something," he says, "you try to flatter your customers; you try to cultivate their goodwill. You don't go calling them ambas- down like Fascists and Nazis."

There is no record that those 30 colored people in Yazoo City ever called anybody anything. They signed a petition to get their children into the best school in town. And now, many of them have been driven away, and the rest remain, clinging to a fraction of their former income.

The Citizens Council knows its enemies: He is the Mississippi-colored person—not the northern colored person—because Mississippi cannot touch the northern colored person; it can only whip, and break and starve its own. "Yazoo City makes its war on women and children, and yesterday the Mississippi Economic Council held an educational meeting in the Central HS here, and an all-white choir sang a spiritual—arranged by Robert Shaw."

Dr. Albert Sidney Johnson, minister of the Presbyterian Church, lifted his eyes to heaven and prayed to God, in the name of Jesus Christ, to preserve "the white solidarity of our country." It is God's work, says Jasper Mims, an old carpenter.

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Editorials

New Amendment On Rights Of States Proposed

Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia is blazing the trail in Congress for a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to expressly protect states' rights from invasion and destruction by judicial excesses such as the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court seeking to channel white and Negro children into the same public school classrooms.

His proposal, set out in a resolution introduced the past week and referred to the House judiciary committee, is the direct result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision against racially segregated schools.

"Notwithstanding any other provision in this Constitution, or any amendment thereto, the states of the United States have, and shall forever have, the right to manage their own internal affairs with respect to any matter not expressly forbidden by the Constitution."

Mr. Vinson reasons that this "states the law as it really exists today and simply reaffirms principles of constitutional government which are as old as the Constitution itself."

In introducing his resolution, he took sharp issue with the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional.

"This decision, in effect," Mr. Vinson told his colleagues in the House, "overturned at one fell swoop by judicial fiat doctrines and principles of constitutional law which had become a part of our Constitution by repeated adjudication."

The veteran Georgia congressman insisted that "the states of the Union which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States did not delegate to the central government of the United States the right to legislate, by statute or by judicial decree, with respect to the education of the children of the people of the several states."
He said "the states which proposed and ratified the Constitution of the United States did not delegate to the United States the right and power to manage and direct the internal affairs of the people of the several states in matters that peculiarly affected the health, safety and welfare of the people of those states under the varying conditions existing in the several states."

He stands firm, he said, in believing that the states have a "right to manage their internal affairs and to legislate for the health, morals and safety of their citizens in all matters which are not expressly forbidden to the states and to the people of these states by the Constitution" of the United States.

This, he declared, is "what the Founding Fathers meant" in writing into the Bill of Rights that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Clearly and emphatically, this provision in the U.S. Constitution—the tenth amendment—is a states' rights declaration. But, unfortunately, states' rights have been trespassed upon from Washington time and again until now the U.S. Supreme Court has gone so far as to hold that racial segregation in the schools is prohibited by the federal Constitution.

Congressman Vinson's resolution proposing a new states' rights amendment to the Constitution is a significant further illustration of the manner in which congressional supporters of states' rights have begun to associate themselves openly and actively with the spreading movement in the South to fight by every legal means to safeguard the institution of racial segregation in the public schools.

Congress may submit a proposed constitutional amendment to the states by two-thirds vote of each branch. For a proposed amendment to become a part of the federal Constitution, ratification is necessary from three-fourths of the states, acting through their legislatures or through conventions.

Congressman Vinson has started the wheels in motion. His proposal may pick up speed as the fight to preserve racial segregation in the schools gains ground.
Line Forms to Left:

‘Get Eastland’ Move

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON: The drums beat more stridently; calling on those who profess themselves “liberals” to rendezvous, preparatory to taking the warpath for the scalp of Senator James O. Eastland.

The clan is gathering in full war dress, including such as the Louisville Courier-Journal, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Americans, for Democratic Action and the anticipated “37 prominent Americans,” with a telegram of protest. The Communist Daily Worker, which inaugurated the rhythmic cadence, cheers lustily for each new ally.

Eastland’s crimes, in the eyes of leftists wearing “liberal” dress, are twofold. First, as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, he doggedly pursues his search for Communist infiltration wherever it may be found, refusing to bow down to such sacred cows as the New York Times.

Because he has the temerity to call public attention to the ex-Commies on the Times staff, it accuses him of singling them out for retaliation. But by and large, most newspapers around the country say the public is entitled to know if Communists have attempted to infiltrate the press.

The Louisville Courier-Journal and St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorially decry the Eastland Committee’s inquiry into past associations of Times staff members; the latter accompanies its denunciation with a cartoon depicting a dragon-creature with a gross, stubbled, McCarthy-esque face, front legs labeled “Eastland,” rear legs tagged “Jennifer.”

Indiana’s GOP Sen. William Jenner, of course, is ranking Republican member of Eastland’s subcommittee.

The anti-Eastland telegram is sponsored by something called “itself Americans for Traditional Liberties. Nobody around Washington seems to have heard of it before.

Setting up its own straw man, the telegram defiantly proclaims that “the organs of the Senate must not be used to intimidate or control our free press,” which nobody has tried to do anyway. Bristling with long-familiar clichés such as “shabby device . . . discredit an internationally respected newspaper . . . underhand attacks,” it calls on the Senate “to take appropriate action immediately.”

Signers include such familiar petitioners as commentator Elmer Davis, Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, and AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph.


There is a growing realization that federal indifference to Eastland and other political racists is a disservice to America—that Eastland should be expelled from the Senate.

The “ADA World” editorially bewails the fact that the Senate has voted $285,000 for expenses of the Internal Security Subcommittee.

I call attention to these various tidbits simply so that when and if they erupt into another clash of the Wests, the public may know whence they originated.

Fulton Lewis Jr. can be heard on WOR 7 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Date JAN 30 1955
State Legislator Calls Mass Rally To Aid Southern White Council Victims

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA—The Honorable Susie Monroe, Negro woman member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the 5th District of Philadelphia, has announced the holding of a mass meeting (H-126) to work for the adoption of the Monroe Resolution (H-126)—and to rally the greatest aid to the people of the South who have been victimized by the White Citizens Councils.

The Monroe Resolution (H-126) urges the legislature of Pennsylvania to memorialize Congress to take action to protect the citizen rights of the Negro in the South.

MRS. MONROE announced the gathering in a letter sent to better than 100 individuals and organizations from whom she had received messages of support for Resolution H-126.

The letter from legislator Monroe read as follows:

"Dear friend,

I want to thank you for your support of my resolution for the protection of Negro citizens in Pennsylvania. I have been working hard to pass this resolution through Congress, and I believe that it is the right thing to do. The proposed resolution would provide legal protection for Negro citizens in the state. I believe that it is important for us to stand together as a community and work towards a better future for our children.

I appreciate your support and look forward to working with you on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Susie Monroe"

EMMETT TILL

H-126 has been growing. Among the organizations and churches that have endorsed H-126 are: The Executive Board, Window Cleaners Union, Local 125, AFL-CIO; Penna. Brewery, Soft Drink and Distillery Council, CIO; Machine Tool and Die Makers, UE, Local 155; Phila. Municipal Hospital Employees, Local 488; Phila. Jewish Cultural Club; Plan Memorial Baptist Church, 44th & Westminster Sts.; Metropolitan AME Church, 20th & Fitzwater; North Phila District Annual Conference AME Church; Mars Hill Baptist Church, 1755 N. Alder St.; Block Committee, 2500 Marston St.; Carles Street Improvement Club; Block Committee, 1900 N. Hollywood St.; D.A.S. Club; Labor Youth League, Phila.; Wingfield Relief Club.

Over one hundred individuals have written letters urging passage of H-126. Among these letters are one from Congressman Earl Chadwell of the 4th Congressional District and one from the Chairman of the City Committee of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia, William Green.

We are holding a mass meeting at the Faith Tabernacle Baptist Church-Mitchmore, 1728 West attended by more than 5,000 persons. The pastor NAACP at Tindley Temple AME Church-Mitchmore, 1728 West attended by more than 5,000 persons. The pastor NAACP at Tindley Temple AME Church-Mitchmore, 1728 West attended by more than 5,000 persons.

I urge you to come and support this important cause. Let us stand together and work towards a better future for our children."
Citizens Council for Interposition

Officers, Directors
Sign Resolutions

Officers and executive committee of the state organization of Citizens Councils, meeting in Jackson, endorsed legislative action to effect interposition, "expressing the positive assertion and enforcement of the sovereignty of the State of Mississippi against encroachments upon the reserved powers of Mississippi."

The resolution urged the legislature to adopt a suitable interposition resolution and also legislation to extend protection of law to those who enforce the resolution; it commended public officials for furthering the doctrine of interposition; urged local Citizens Councils to support the doctrine and stated as a "guiding principle, the plain assertion of state sovereignty as that course of action best designed to meet the deadly peril to this republic and to our state generated by alien ideologies and forces."

The resolution was signed by:

Negro Still Planning a Mississippi Flight

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—A Chicago Negro radio disc jockey said today he has not changed his plans to fly over Mississippi February 12, dropping leaflets carrying reprints of the United States Constitution.

Al Benson of Station WGEE told newsmen he has written to the Governor, secretary of State and other officials of Mississippi asking them whether any State law would prohibit such a flight. He has received no answer yet, he added. He plans to charter a private plane and said he might distribute from 50,000 to 100,000 leaflets.
Councils Endorse 'Veto'

BY ROBERT WEBB
State Times Staff Writer

Mississippi's 70,000-plus citizens' councils, members Friday urged immediate enactment of an interposition resolution by the legislature.

Acting in the wake of the Richmond governors conference, the councils gave interposition their "unqualified" support.

Members of the executive committee of the Association of Citizens' Councils of Mississippi drafted and approved the endorsement resolution yesterday.

State administrator W. J. Simmons said the committee, acting for the association, strongly favors interposition as the best method of attacking the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

Gov. J. P. Coleman and three other Southern governors, meeting at Richmond, recommended their legislatures enact resolutions asserting the states' sovereign opposition to the high court edict.

In its resolution, the council's executive committee said that: "The doctrine of interposition, as expressing the positive assertion and enforcement of the sovereignty of the state of Mississippi against encroachments upon the reserved powers of Mississippi, explicitly stated in the constitution of the United States, has the strong and unqualified support of this committee."

The legislature was urged by the committee to "adopt forthwith a resolution of interposition declaring in plain and unequivocal language that the racial integration decrees of the US supreme court are usurpations of power not granted, and that said decrees are therefore illegal, invalid and of no force and effect within the boundaries of the sovereign state of Mississippi, and that the state is not bound to abide thereby."

Signing the council's act were these committee members: Simmons, H. D. Myers, Prentiss; Judge Thomas F. Brady, Brookhaven; J. B. Cunningham, Macon; M. L. Branch, Winona; Z. M. Vivsey Jr., Senatobia; Robert B. Patterson, Winona, executive secretary; Ellett Lawrence, Greenwood, finance chairman; M. F. Simpson, Canton; J. O. Hall, Carthage; B. F. Heath, Winona, treasurer; Pete F. Williams Sr., Clarksdale; Fred Jones, Inverness; Ellis W. Wright, Jackson; Wilburn Hooks, Lexington; Fred A. Anderson, Gloster; and Will E. Ward, Starkville.

See COUNCILS on Page 8A)
United We Stand

Four Southern governors, including South Carolina's Governor Timmerman, joined together this week in a united stand against the encroachment of the federal government upon the rights of the states.

The four, Governors Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia Timmerman, South Carolina's Marvin Griffin, Georgia's J. F. Coleman, Mississippi's Luther Hodges, North Carolina, whose Legislature is not meeting, sat in as an observer.

At the close of the session Governor Timmerman read this statement:

"This conference, composed of the governors of the four Southern states whose legislatures are in regular session does declare:

1. That the states have not delegated to the federal government or any agency thereof the power to prohibit the segregation of the races in public schools and we, therefore, shall recommend to the legislatures of our respective states that the following action be taken:

4. That there be adopted a resolution of interposition or protest in appropriate language against the encroachment of the central government upon the sovereignty of the several states and their people.

2. That a call be made upon the Congress of the United States to take such action within the limits of its constitutional authority as to protect the states and their people against present and future encroachment by the central government.

3. That each state exercise its right to enact and utilize such other appropriate legal measures as it may deem advisable to protect its sovereignty and the rights if its people."

The Herald believes that this statement may well mark the turning point in the South's fight against government by decree. The nation can ill afford to ignore the united front presented by these four states.

There are many in this country who conscientiously believe that segregation is morally wrong. But so long as we have a government of laws and not of men, the courts cannot be used to justify the means. And in this case we believe the means used by the Supreme Court, an order to the states in the name of the federal government to cease the operation of segregated schools, EXCEEDS THE CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

If and when integration comes to the South, it must be by the will of the people of the South. Tolerance cannot be forced, nor prejudice outlawed by federal fiat.
Interposition

There was more wind than precipitation in the storm blown up by the four Southern Governors in their meeting at Richmond to discuss “interposition.” This is the doctrine that has been dredged up from pre-Civil War days for opposition to the Supreme Court decision forbidding public school segregation. In its extreme form it would mean outright defiance—that is, the “interposing” of state sovereignty between the Supreme Court and the effect of its decision on the people. This, of course, would amount to nullification. Significantly, however, there was a conspicuous avoidance of nullification talk at Richmond. From present indications the practical result of the resolutions of interposition to be supported by the Governors, as well as of those in the Virginia Assembly, will be merely to register a strong protest.

Now, a strong protest against the Supreme Court decision is certainly within the rights of any group. But an attempt to carry out actual interposition, which would mean nullification, would be predoomed to bitter failure. For the theory rests on a distortion of history. It goes on the assumption that the Constitution was a compact between the states and that the states never surrendered their “right” to operate separate schools. But the Constitution was far more than a mere compact between undiminished sovereignties; it was the Charter for a Nation. History, and historical usage in interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court, have long since overruled nullification.

As Irving Brant related in this newspaper last Sunday, Madison, whose views are cited to support interposition, actually opposed precisely this sort of gimmick with all the power in him. Jefferson, who also has been quoted in support of nullification, spoke of a “natural right to nullify”—meaning revolution. Do supporters of interposition, who omit the key word “natural,” contemplate revolution or secession as a practical possibility? Obviously not.

It requires little imagination to see the pernicious effects of this doctrine if it were to obtain a foothold. There would be a chaos of competing “sovereignties” seeking to nullify actions with which they disagreed, and it would be impossible to operate a Nation. That is the primary reason why interposition could not succeed. The Civil War settled the fact that the United States is a union, and the Supreme Court’s rulings are the law of the land unless and until the situation is changed by national legislation or deliberate constitutional-amendment. A mere exercise in legislation over interposition probably is of no great harm, but the sad thing is that it serves to distract attention from the gradual but inevitable compliance which the states know is their obligation as members of the Union.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UP) - Four Southern Democratic members of Congress urged Southern states today to join in defying the Supreme Court's ruling against racially segregated schools and assailed the court as "irresponsible *** a political, sociological outfit" that has "committed an act of treason against the Constitution." Rep. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss) said the southern states must "interpose" their sovereign authority and declare the ruling invalid within their territorial limits. Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D.-S.C.) said the court had virtually invited the states to interpose and nullify its ruling to avoid "riots and bloodshed." Two Georgia Democrats - Reps. John J. Flynt, Jr. and James C. Davis - also endorsed Mr. Williams' proposal. Rep. Charles A. Boyle (D.-Ill.) told Mr. Williams in a protest: "I don't think we win anything when we deprecate the Supreme Court by a lot of loose language."

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 (UP) - Gov. James E. Folsom said today that Alabama's "nullification" resolution, the first in the South directed against U.S. Supreme Court segregation rulings, was "just a simple piece of paper - that's no legal ground to it" and suggested that "nullification through a constitutional convention might "tote some water," but for the Legislature to declare Supreme Court rulings null and void was "like a dog baying at the moon and claiming it's treed." He declined to state if he would veto the joint resolution passed by the Alabama Legislature last week and he has until Monday to act on it. The resolution went through the Legislature last week with little opposition. It declares the ruling on segregated schools to be "null, void and of no effect" in Alabama.

Bills Aimed at Press

Atlanta, Jan. 25 - Measures apparently aimed at intimidation of newspapers in large cities in Georgia were introduced in the State Legislature today by leaders of Gov. Marvin Griffin's administration. Two identical bills, bearing enough signatures to insure passage, were introduced in the
House and Senate and would enable any publication having a circulation of more than 50 in 10 counties to be sued in any county in the state. The present libel laws require that action be filed in the county in which the publication is published. Georgia has 159 counties. Observers said the measures were clearly designed as punitive action against newspapers that have been critical of certain state government activities.

Curb on N. A. A. C. P. Sought

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 25 (AP) - The Mississippi House of Representatives today passed, 121 to 2, a bill seeking to curb the desegregation activities of the Nat'l Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and now goes to the Senate. The bill would make it a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail and/or $1,000 fine for anyone who would: "*** incite a riot, or breach of the peace, or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages of the State of Mississippi."

Links Ban Ordered Lifted

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2 - Desegregation of Nashville municipal golf courses was ordered today by a Federal District Court here. It was the second major southern city in which desegregation of public recreational facilities had been established by court order inasmuch as a similar ruling was handed down in Atlanta last month. The Tenn. Federation for Constitutional Government brought an action late yesterday, requesting a court order prohibiting the State Treasurer from allotting money to Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, where 2 Negroes are enrolled in a graduate school; and the state government announced it would fight the suit.

Governors in South Hit

In a letter sent to Govs. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, Marvin Griffin of Ga., J.P. Coleman of Miss. and Geo. Bell Timmerman, Jr. of South Carolina.
Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of The Nat'l Ass. for the Advancement of Colored People, accused the Governors of falsely invoking the doctrine of states' rights to perpetuate segregation of the races and declared that "nothing in the Constitution assigned to the states the right to abridge in any manner the constitutional civil rights of the individual."
NEW YORK TIMES.

4 IN CONGRESS HIT
HIGH COURT'S RULE

Bid Southern States Join
Move to Defy Bench Over
School Segregation

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members of Congress urged
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"Nullification" Discounted

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some water, but he said for the
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and claiming it's treading."

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Other Southern states are con-
sidering similar resolutions.

Billy Aimed at Press

Special to The New York Times.

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ties had been established by court
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ing to Atlanta was handed down
last month.

Meanwhile, the state govern-
ment denounced it would fight a
suit aimed at blocking public
funds for state colleges that per-
petuated desegregated classes.

The Tennessee Federation for
Constitutional Government
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tary of the association, declare-
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right to abridge in any manner
the constitutional, civil rights of
the individual."

The charge was contained in
a letter sent to Gov. Thomas
B. Stanley of Virginia, Marvin
Griffin of Georgia, J. P. Cole-
man of Mississippi and George
Sell Timmerman Jr. of South
Carolina.
CHICAGO—A NEGRO DISC JOCKEY SAID TODAY HE HAS RECEIVED A GREEN LIGHT FROM THE CAA TO DROP REPRINTS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ON THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI FROM A PRIVATE AIRPLANE.

AL BENSON, VETERAN CHICAGO BROADCASTER, PLANS TO DROP THE REPRINTS ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 12, TO PROTEST ALLEGED "PERSECUTIONS" OF NEGROES IN HIS HOME STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

BENSON SAID HE ASKED THE CAA WHETHER THERE WAS ANY LEGAL BARRIER TO HIS PLAN AND WAS TOLD IN A LETTER FROM CAA ADMINISTRATOR C. J. LOWEN THAT THERE IS NONE, PROVIDED "REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN TO AVOID INJURY OR DAMAGE TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY."

1/26--N1139f