

University of Mississippi

eGrove

Newspapers and Journals

Citizens' Council Collection

1975

The Citizen, July- August 1975

Citizens' Councils of America

Follow this and additional works at: https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_news



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Citizens' Councils of America, "The Citizen, July- August 1975" (1975). *Newspapers and Journals*. 10. https://egrove.olemiss.edu/citizens_news/10

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Citizens' Council Collection at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in Newspapers and Journals by an authorized administrator of eGrove. For more information, please contact egrove@olemiss.edu.

Americans Stand Up

WALLACE UPSURGE REPORTED

Irene Corbally Kuhn

COUNCIL SCHOOLS EVALUATED

Roy V. Harris

SECOND FALL OF ATLANTA?



the **CITIZEN**



People's Crusade

Recent political developments prove that members of the Citizens Councils of America embarked on a correctly charted course at their National Leadership Conference in New Orleans three years ago.

Delegates to the 1972 conference were told that, if Americans were to avoid another political disaster such as that which confronted them in the Presidential balloting earlier that year, there would have to be a concerted effort to bring about the enactment of laws requiring preferential primary elections in all states which did not already have them.

Since that time THE CITIZEN has declared repeatedly that, by enacting such laws, the individual states can give true meaning to the phrase, "government by the people," in 1976. In its December, 1973, issue, THE CITIZEN invited its readers to reply to a questionnaire concerning the need for preferential primary legislation. The response which came in an avalanche of ballots was 100 per cent in favor of letting the citizens of each state vote in the selection of nominees for President.

No other presidential candidate is more keenly aware of the correctness of THE CITIZEN's stand than Gov. George C. Wallace of

Alabama, who was the principal speaker at the Citizens Councils' most recent Leadership Conference in Jackson, Miss., in 1973, as he has been at many of the organization's previous national meetings.

In recent weeks Governor Wallace has called for primaries in every state, pointing out that, already, about 30 states plan to hold them. He has campaigned successfully in North Carolina and Tennessee against the repeal of primary laws, declaring that the Democratic hierarchy in these states was trying to stack delegate-selection procedures against him. He has been encouraged, particularly, by the enactment of primary laws in Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia, all of which gave him both their popular and electoral support when he ran as a third-party candidate in 1968, but were powerless to aid his candidacy as a Democrat in 1972.

It would seem that all presidential candidates would favor preferential primaries. That many of them are silent may indicate they prefer to take their chances with party politicians rather than risk their possible nominations to the judgment of the people.

Citizens Councils may take pride in the success thus far of their crusade for preferential primaries.

CONTENTS

WALLACE UPSURGE REVIVES AMERICANS
 Reports of Widespread Wallace Support 4

COUNCIL SCHOOLS WIN PRAISE BY COLUMNIST
 Irene Corbally Kuhn 10

STRICTLY PERSONAL
 Roy V. Harris 15

RANDOM GLANCES AT THE NEWS
 Honeymooners Socialize with Blacks; Groom Slain . 16
 Four Bostonians Slain in 40 Hours; Negro Sought . 18
 Harvard Accused of 'Racism' by Black Professor . 20
 'Black Power' Leader Hanged 23

WHAT IS THE CITIZENS COUNCIL DOING?
 Fairness in Broadcasting Committee Active 27
 Anti-Busing Petition in Illinois 28

CITIZEN MAGAZINE SCORES IN RHODESIA 29

Photo Credits: Pages 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 17, 19 (2), 20, 23, 24, 25, Wide World; Pages 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 31, Crawford; Page 16, United Press International.

Publisher W. J. Simmons
 Editor George W. Shannon
 Managing Editor Medford Evans

SUBSCRIPTION \$4.00 PER YEAR

Back issues, as available 50¢ each
 Microfilm copies of current as well as back issues of THE CITIZEN may be purchased from University Microfilm, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Published monthly with a combined July-August issue at Jackson, Mississippi, by The Citizens Council, Inc. Second-Class mail privileges authorized at Jackson, Mississippi.

The opinions expressed in signed articles appearing herein do not necessarily represent official views of The Citizens Councils of America. Official policy statements are plainly designated.

THE CITIZEN is not responsible for unsolicited material submitted for possible publication. All such material should be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope if its return is desired.

the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA
 254 East Griffith Street • Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Wallace Upsurge Revives Americans

Sen. Robert Byrd Says Wallace Speaks for People

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, more than any other public figure, “articulates the dissatisfaction and discontent that millions feel,” declared assistant Democratic Senate leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. Speaking at a Democratic Party breakfast here, Byrd said the Democrats “must meet head-on the issues that trouble so



Senator Robert Byrd

many of our citizens The people know what all too few politicians are willing to admit—that government has grown too big, too complex and too removed from the citizen There are too many programs, too much regulation and too little fiscal responsibility.” Byrd declared the “same old solutions and the same old rhetoric will not work any more” and that Americans are looking to a united Democratic Party to run the nation’s government. He said the Democrats should take cognizance of a decline in party loyalty and what he described as “a strong element of protest against things as they have been in government.” Continuing, Byrd—who has held more legislative elective offices than any other individual in the history of West Virginia—said, “A quick look at the widespread following Governor Wallace enjoys is all that is needed to indicate that this is so.” The Democratic Party, Byrd declared, “has yet to fully recover from the disastrous debacle it suffered in 1972 when the voters decided it had strayed too far from reality, too far from the mainstream of American life.” In Congress since 1952, Byrd was reelected to the United States Senate in 1964 by the greatest vote ever accorded a West Virginia candidate.



At the National Governors’ Conference in New Orleans in June, Governor George Wallace easily dominated the consciousness of the gathering. In the minds of other governors seemed to hover the question, What’s he got that we haven’t got? Shown here with the Alabamian is young Governor William Milliken of Michigan.

Wallace Urges Louisiana To Enact New Primary Law

BATON ROUGE, La. — With new presidential preferential primary laws already enacted in Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia [see THE CITIZEN’s editorial on page 2], Presidential Candidate George C. Wallace of Alabama flew to Baton Rouge and urged the Louisiana Legislature to adopt

a similar measure. “I don’t believe any party or any state or any legislature can ever go wrong by saying we trust the people of our state,” Wallace declared. A House bill filed by Rep. Woody Jenkins of Baton Rouge, a Wallace supporter, to establish a primary for the 1976 presidential election was ready for the lawmakers’ consideration. The bill was approved by an overwhelming vote immediately in

the House of Representatives, but was defeated 26-to-11 in the Senate several weeks later. After Wallace had left Baton Rouge, Louisiana's Gov. Edwin Edwards took a stand against the primary, claiming it would be too expensive. Wallace pointed out that, although he carried Louisiana in 1968 when he was on the state's ballot as an American Party candidate, he received only token sup-



Governor William Waller of Mississippi did not claim to be speaking for the people of his state when he said he could support Leftwing Negro Julian Bond for President, if he ran on the Democratic ticket.

port in the delegation Louisiana sent to the Democratic convention in Miami in 1972 when he was seeking the Democratic Party's nomination. Wallace noted there were unsuccessful attempts to abolish presidential primaries in North Carolina and Tennessee this year because party leaders feared he would win them. "The Democratic Party got on this binge in 1972 of participatory democracy—let the people speak—but when they don't speak right, they want to take that right away from them," Wallace declared. "The issue is that it is meaningful to let the people themselves participate. If they want to vote for somebody who has a chance or somebody who doesn't have a chance, that is their right."

Ross Barnett Reaffirms Support of George Wallace

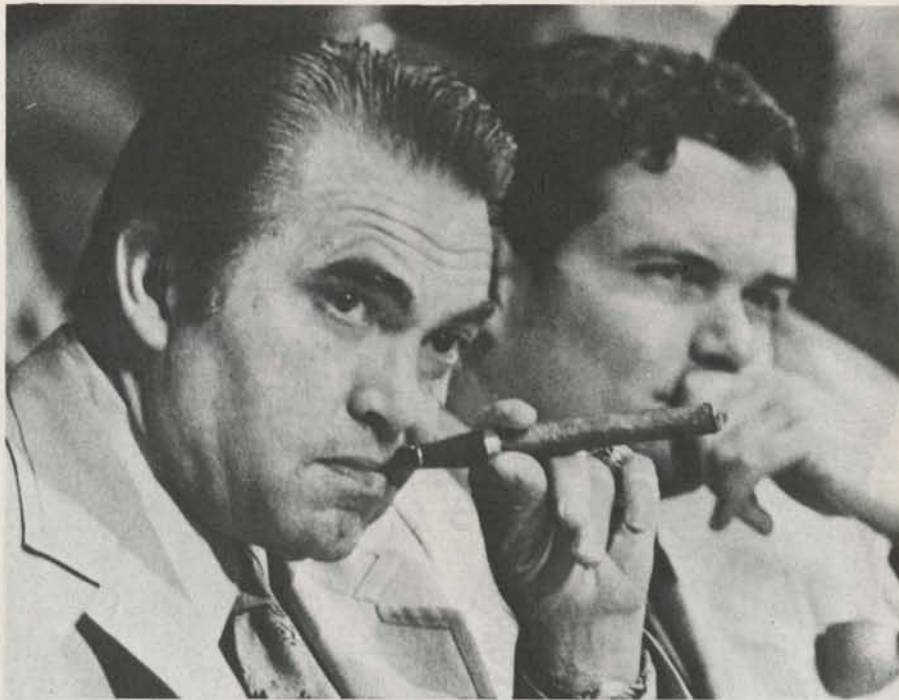
JACKSON, Miss. — Mississippi's former Gov. Ross R. Barnett brought cheers from members of the Jackson Citizens Council Thursday, May 22, when he reaffirmed his oft-voiced support of Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace for the Presidency of the United States. Waving a copy of a recent issue of *U. S. News & World Report*, the cover of which pictured Governor Wallace with the question, "Man to Beat in '76?" the former Mississippi Chief Executive declared, "Here's the man I want for President!" Governor Barnett, a veteran of the 1962 "War on Mississippi" in which the late Atty.-Gen. Robert F. Kennedy sent 30,000 armed troops into the state to force the entry of a lone



Shown here with Mississippi former Governor Ross Barnett (center) at the annual meeting of the Jackson Citizens Council are (from the left) outgoing president Dr. Henry Carlock, secretary William J. Simmons, incoming president Louis W. Hollis, and Robert B. Patterson, executive secretary of the Citizens Councils of America. Governor Barnett's vigorous endorsement of "Wallace for President" drew enthusiastic applause.

Negro into the University of Mississippi at Oxford, recalled that he had supported Wallace for President in 1964 until Wallace withdrew from the race; again in 1968 when Wallace took approximately 13 per cent of the national popular vote and won the electoral votes of five Southern states, and in 1972, when a would-be assassin's bullets left Wallace critically wounded and unable to continue

the vigorous campaign on which he was launched. Wallace and Barnett are long-time friends and have shared speakers' platforms on numerous occasions, one of the most recent being that of the 1973 National Leadership Conference of the Citizens Councils of America in Jackson. Barnett's unwavering loyalty to the Alabama governor was hailed by Mississippians who were disappointed recently when



The alert and vigorous presence of Governor Wallace at the New Orleans governors' conference set to rest both fears and hopes that he might not be able physically to campaign for the Presidency—or be President.

their incumbent Gov. Bill Waller said he did not consider Wallace a "viable" candidate. Barnett's renewed endorsement of Wallace came at the annual meeting of the Jackson Citizens Council, members of whom elected Louis W. Hollis, retired executive director of the Citizens Councils of America, as their new president, succeeding Dr. Henry A. Carlock, who had served in the position for two years. Recalling that George Washington, the first President of the United States, in his Farewell Address, had warned against usurpation of governmental power by ambitious politicians, Barnett declared, "George Wallace opposes this usurpation."

Wallace Warns, 'You Can't Trust a Communist'

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Liberal and radical members of the Democratic and Republican Parties are not the only politicians with whom Presidential Candidate George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, has "philosophical differences." After declaring in an interview here with foreign journalists that, if he were President, his foreign policy would be "based on the fact that you can't trust a Communist," Governor Wallace discovered there are politicians in the Soviet Union who, like some of those in the United States, are at odds with his governmental philosophy. From

Moscow came a blast by the Tass News Agency, which called Wallace "fiendish" for having suggested the United States fought on the wrong side in World War II. Wallace said in reply that his remarks had been distorted, and added, "We were fighting the right people, but our diplomacy led us to fight people who should have been our friends." He stressed his opinion that Adolf Hitler was "despicable" and "committed the most despicable act in the history of the world" in his extermination of Jews, but he also maintained, "We made so many mistakes back there at Yalta and Potsdam and all those places, when Eastern European people ought to be free today like West Germans. And, if I

had been President then, I'd never have let the Russians come in and take Berlin first." As for current relations with Russia, Wallace said: "I believe in 'detente.' But while I'm 'detenting,' as they say, I wouldn't turn my back on them. And I don't trust the Communists." On another subject, Wallace said he was sad about the outcome of the war in Vietnam, and declared: "You shouldn't get into a war unless you are going to win it. The so-called doves in this country are responsible for the Communist takeover." In reply to a question concerning his physical condition, Wallace said: "I'm crippled on one end, but some of the people running this country are crippled on the other end."

PRESS DISCOVERS AMERICA LIKES GEORGE C. WALLACE

From THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 12, p. 17:

... The paradox is that there was not a single Wallace supporter here [at the New Orleans governors' conference] — all the Southern Governors, surprisingly, said in one way or another that they opposed him — and yet there was no one here who was willing to argue that Mr. Wallace would fare poorly in his state.

Even Gov. Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin, one of the nation's most liberal states, said that he would expect Mr. Wallace to finish first there if a number of candidates opposed him in the primary.

The possibility is substantial, therefore, that Mr. Wallace could go to the convention with the largest bloc of delegates — perhaps as many as 35 to 40 per cent of the total.

From NEWSWEEK of June 23, pp. 27-28:

He kept a low profile at the National Governors Conference and gave one soft speech to a Rotary club, but that was enough: all last week wheelchair-bound George Wallace had the Democratic Party on the run... no candidates [other than Wallace] are visibly building strength—and this, some Democrats feel, reflects the party's neglect of the issues identified with Wallace, including crime, high taxes, busing and big government. Dominated by its own left and preoccupied with such issues as amnesty, abortion and the environment, the party, says a Michigan labor leader, has "fooled around with issues people don't care about while Wallace talks about the things that really concern them..."

Council Schools Win Praise by Columnist

IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

IF ANYONE had predicted a decade or so ago that our public school system in the cities might collapse because it had become a vehicle for careers and political involvement, he'd have been hooted down for being un-American. But this is a prediction which has come true, and it is a sad commentary on the selfish materialism and stupidity rampant in our society today. Job security for teachers, often gained through strikes and irresponsible behavior which sets the worst possible example for the children in their care, is one factor in the public school's failure. Administrators and school boards too often see the schools as stepping stones for political careers. "Social reform" in all its political ramifications in our big cities, rather than the welfare of the children entrusted to the public educational system, is the cancer destroying public education and shattering the lives of the young victims who are our children.

The city of Boston has been a battleground for months. The fight is between parents determined not to submit to official fiat ordering children bused out of their home neighborhoods to achieve integration; and, on the other side, the politicians seeking their own ends,



Irene Corbally Kuhn is shown here with O. B. Pendergrass, superintendent of Council School Foundation, which the New York-based journalist found so heartening a contrast with public (i. e., government) education in great Northern cities. Mrs. Kuhn, whose visit to Jackson was reported in our June issue, is a frequent contributor to *THE CITIZEN*, her article last year on events in Portugal being a notable example of prescient journalism.

and the police and officials forced to obey a law many see as an invasion of their rights as citizens and parents. The Boston busing episodes have become traumatic for the blacks as well as the whites; and there are many black parents as opposed to busing their children to distant schools as the whites to whom home neighborhoods are sacred ground.

When Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy turned up in Boston recently to support the bus-in —

on television — he was hissed and hooted at and forced to take shelter in the nearby subway from where he continued on to a more friendly neighborhood. Of course, Kennedy's own children are not enrolled in public schools. Like the children of so many others, legislators and laymen alike, who are all in favor of busing, the Kennedy children go to private schools. The citizens whose taxes pay the lavish Congressional sal-

aries cannot, in most cases, afford a private school education for their children. Yet their tax dollars buy expensive private school education for Congressmen and Senators who regularly fulminate against any parental opposition to forced busing.

On a trip to the Southwest recently, I stopped off in Jackson, Mississippi, to explore the private schools established there by parents who were not willing to accept



Boston buses back up to public school doors for tight police control of Orwellian procedures imposed by Federal judiciary and bureaucracy.

any Federal interference with their children's freedom to learn. They did not want to jeopardize the quality of education they sought for their children. And they resented the Supreme Court's ban on prayer in public schools. In 1964 when it became apparent that the Federal Government was seizing control of public schools, leaders of the Jackson Citizens Council came together and organized Council School No. 1. Today, just eleven years later, the Council School Foundation is operating the largest, private, non-sectarian school system in the nation, and it is growing steadily. From an initial enrollment of only 22 pupils in 1964, the student body of Council Schools has grown to 5,000 and accounts for about 25 per cent of the total number of white pupils

in Jackson and environs. Two of the Council Schools are believed to be the largest twelve-grade private educational institutions in the nation. Council School No. 3, which serves north central Jackson, has more than 1,200 students and 49 teachers on an 18-acre campus. Council School 2, located on 29 acres of land just outside the southwestern edge of the city limits, has more than 1,000 students and 40 teachers.

The school I visited is called Hanging Moss (Council School 7). Its charming one-story buildings are set on a 24-acre campus, with a fine gymnasium and playing fields for its 600 students. The principal who directs the work of 25 young teachers is also a young man. There is a relatively short age gap between the students and their



Her name is Dawn, and here she is at the dawn of a new day as she registers for the first grade. Dawn is shown with her mother (left), Mrs. Roland B. Scroggins, and Council School Foundation registrar, Mrs. Lucille Pendergrass. Dawn will attend Council School 7 Hanging Moss, where her sister Kimberly is already a third-grader.



Happy school days, "dear old Golden Rule days." No court has told Council Schools they cannot teach the Golden Rule.

teachers, which makes for ease and understanding. These young teachers maintain discipline with a firm but flexible touch. The students respect them. And the students respect themselves, as was evident in their dress and grooming, their deportment in and out of the classrooms and in their behavior toward each other. Even the littlest ones showed a spirit of comradely cooperation. I saw two second-graders carrying between them a basket full of sandwiches from the commissary to their classroom.

Instructors and administrators of Council Schools are chosen for professional competence, character, dedication and leadership ability from two main groups — skilled, experienced teachers from the public schools who prefer teaching in Council Schools; and college

graduates who have excelled while earning degrees in education. All must meet qualification standards of the Mississippi Private School Association Accrediting Commission.

Council School graduates have scored consistently well above the national average on the American College Test, with an average of 20 points on the A.C.T., which means that Council School students score about 25 per cent higher on this important test than the average for students of the Mississippi public schools.

Problems of Public Education

If you are worried about the American public education system you are not alone; and you are right to be worried. Students at a mid-western university who live on

a street where almost every house is a student dwelling may get enough names on their outrageous petition to change the street's name to "Ho Street" in honor of Ho Chih-min, late leader of the North Vietnamese Red regime. The North Vietnamese Reds have just succeeded in taking over South Vietnam, which has fought to stay free ever since the partition of the country following the French defeat at Dienbienphu. These American collegians are actually cheering the defeat of freedom in Indochina, and seem utterly insensible to the fact that 50,000 other young Americans lost their lives in the war there.

When college students can so far forget their heritage of freedom, and throw the last remnants of

patriotism into the garbage can, then there really is something basically and maybe irretrievably wrong with the public educational system under which they have grown up.

Parents in our big cities, specially in Boston, New York and Washington, have long been apprehensive about the future of their children in our public school system. Those who could afford to — and even many who could not but went without things and borrowed heavily—enrolled their children in private schools rather than jeopardize their future. It didn't always work but it was better than the alternative. In New York City, in particular, where I live, the parents' fear is not just that the children will not

(Continued on Page 30)



The Jackson Citizens Council presents annually awards to graduating seniors of Council Schools who best exemplify the patriotic principles and ideals for which the Citizens Councils stand. Winner for 1975, shown above with R. B. Patterson, vice president of Council School Foundation, are (from left): Roland Garretson CS (Council School) 3 Manhattan; Terry Dodson, CS 6 Magnolia; Peggy Swofford (over-all winner), CS 2 McCluer; Mr. Patterson; Tony Smith, CS 5 Central Hinds; and Samuel Neal, CS 7 Hanging Moss.



STRICTLY PERSONAL

ROY V. HARRIS
President Citizens Councils of America

The City of Atlanta is unique.

It has always been unique and it has a unique history. It started off as a small village known as Marthasville where several Indian trails originally crossed.

Then as Georgia began to develop in the interior two railroads came together. One headed into the interior from Savannah and one headed from Charleston by Augusta.

And then it has a history of being burned to the ground by General Sherman. By Sherman's time, it was a railroad center; and Sherman figured that if he could destroy Atlanta, take Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, that he would have the Southern granary bottled up and he could starve out the Confederate armies. So, Atlanta went up in ashes, and evidently the burning fired up the people of that area.

Because, out of the ashes and ruins a great city sprang up to become Southeastern headquarters for nearly everything on earth.

And now to my utter astonishment, the *Atlanta Journal* and the *Atlanta Constitution* started in March, 1975, a series of articles entitled, "Atlanta: A City in Crisis."

On Sunday, March 23rd in the consolidated edition of the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, a big headline appeared on the front page, "Atlanta: A decade of prosperity and goodwill has faded . . . This is A City in Crisis."

There followed an Editor's Note which read as follows:

"Throughout the Sixties, Atlanta was Camelot. Spared serious racial turmoil and blessed with experienced leadership, the city became a great center of commerce and a mecca for emerging blacks.

"Today, political power has shifted. New leadership wrestles new problems. There are tensions among the people. Camelot has faded.

"What's happening to Atlanta? Will the dream survive?"

After the Editor's Note, the article began with an interview with John Portman who has promoted and built most of the buildings on Peachtree Street around what is known as Peachtree Center. Portman's companies pay \$1.6 million a year taxes to the city of Atlanta and Fulton County. Here is how Portman reacts to this crisis:

(Continued on Page 26)

RANDOM GLANCES

Honeymooners Socialize With Blacks; Groom Slain

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Gregory Kress loved people and, according to his father-in-law, would go to any lengths to "prove he could relate to anybody." But Gregory Kress and his pretty young bride, celebrating their honeymoon in New Orleans after coming here

from their home in Erie, Pa., found they could not "relate" to the young Negro couple they met and became friendly with in a French Quarter bar on a Sunday night. A few hours after the young white honeymooners agreed to go to the Negroes' apartment "for drinks," Gregory Kress lay dead on a pile of rubbish in a parking lot, his mutilated body covered by a



Charged with the murder of Gregory Kress and held without bond is Clifford McGraw, left, while Valerie Manchester, right, is also held in Orleans Parish Prison, in lieu of \$25,000 bail, for the attempted murder of Mrs. Kress. On their honeymoon, the Kresses, who are white, struck up a social acquaintance with the accused Negro couple in a French Quarter bar.

AT THE NEWS —

blood-soaked mattress. His bride, Janet, 22, who had been stabbed repeatedly in the face, escaped from the apartment while his body was being dragged to the junk heap. Police found Mrs. Kress bleeding and screaming in the 5100 block of Tchoupitoulas street early on Monday morning, then followed a trail of blood to Kress' body. A veteran police officer described the honeymoon assault-murder as "one of the bloodiest things I have ever seen." Officers said the Kress couple — who at the last minute chose New Orleans for their honeymoon instead of Hawaii—got into an argument with the two Negroes, Clifford McGraw, 31, and Valerie Manchester, 22, after going to the Negroes' apartment. McGraw shot and beat Kress to death, police said, while the Manchester woman stabbed Mrs. Kress. The Negroes then began dragging Kress' body from the apartment, giving Mrs. Kress a chance to flee. At New Orleans' Charity Hospital, where she was treated for facial lacerations and fractures, the bride was launched on the road to recovery. McGraw and his female companion were placed in the Orleans Parish Prison on charges of murder and attempted murder — McGraw without bond and the woman in lieu of \$25,000 bail on the attempt charge. McGraw's record revealed



Body of Gregory Kress leaves St. Peter's Cathedral in Erie, Pennsylvania. Wire service cutlines said simply, "Kress died of gunshot wounds received in New Orleans," ignoring question of who shot the gun, leaving open possibility that wounds were self-inflicted.

he had been arrested for attempted murder on Dec. 10, 1969, and sentenced to 10 years in the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, but was released in November of 1973 and placed on parole until November, 1979. He also had served time for burglary and other offenses and had been arrested for murder as long ago as 1964, but the district attorney's office had dropped the case. The Manchester woman had a record of arrests for shoplifting,

battery, possession of stolen property and other offenses. Kress' father-in-law, Joseph Robie, who maintained a vigil outside the hospital room in which his daughter was recuperating, described his son-in-law as being "very people-oriented," adding, "it didn't matter to him who he associated with — black or white." Kress' travelers' checks and the couple's wedding rings were found in possession of the two Negroes.

National Anti-Busing Drive Launched by ROAR

BOSTON, Mass. — A national drive against busing for racial integration in public schools was announced by Boston City Councilor Louise Day Hicks as thousands of white citizens, including delegates from eight states and the District of Columbia, rallied here for a show of public strength. A large stuffed lion with a toy bus between its paws stood at the side of the podium as Mrs. Hicks addressed the huge convention in a cavernous exhibition hall on the waterfront. "ROAR," she declared, using the acronym for Restore Our Alienated Rights, "is off to a roaring good start!" "Roar! Roar! Roar!" the citizens shouted in approval. The convention included a series of workshops for the study of tactics to obtain a constitutional amendment forbidding "forced busing." Many men wore lapel pins on which the word, "Never!" was superimposed on a picture of a school bus, Citizens at the meeting chanted high school cheers, sang a ballad entitled, "Do It ROAR's Way," shouted "Roar,

Roar" and waved American and anti-busing flags, which unite the colors and symbols of the Irish and Italian flags. Among the speakers were two ministers active in the Charleston, W. Va., fight against pro-integration textbooks — the Rev. Avis V. Hill of the Freedom Gospel Mission, who wore a coon-skin cap, and Ezra Graley of the Church of God. Among speakers receiving thunderous ovations was City Councilor Albert J. (Dapper) O'Neil, who denounced Federal District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity, Jr., as a "dictator" for ordering the wholesale busing of white children into Negro districts and black children into white sections. The largest ovation went to Virginia Sheeby and Rita Graul, two South Boston anti-busing leaders who are viewed as martyrs because Judge Garrity had ordered them to testify about what they might know about demonstrations at high schools. The ROAR rally followed by one day a "March Against Racism" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Four Bostonians Slain In 40 Hours; Negro Sought

BOSTON, Mass.—A Negro male, about 20, of medium build and wearing a blue windbreaker and jeans, was sought for questioning in connection with the slaying of four Bostonians, including Carol Peterson, 48, administrative assistant to the dean of faculty at Harvard Business School, who was stabbed to death in the vestibule



Boston ROAR rally against forced school busing tops previous day's NAACP march for busing (bottom photo) in enthusiasm and patriotic display. Speaker at ROAR rally above is Boston City Councilor Louise Day Hicks; central figure in NAACP march below is NAACP's Boston chapter president Thomas I. Atkins.

of her apartment house. Police described the slaying of Miss Peterson as an "exceptionally vicious" and "psychotic" murder. Miss Peterson, who had worked for Harvard for 26 years, was one of four persons slain within a 40-hour period. Others were Sulister L. Freeman, 36, an employee of the General Motors plant in Framingham, who was fatally shot by one of three Negroes when he tried to come to the aid of a white woman the blacks were attacking in an apartment house where he and the woman both had residences; Lawrence Russo, 60, an invalid, who died after being knocked to the floor of his apartment house in Jamaica Plain; and Claudio Pascazio, 20, of South End, who was beaten to death in Bay Village. Five other persons were slain in the Boston area during the preceding 10 days.

Harvard's 'Racist Spirit' Hit by Afro Studies Head

BOSTON, Mass. — The Negro chairman of Harvard University's Afro-American Studies Department charged Harvard President Derek Bok with "maintaining the oppression of black people." Chairman Ewart Guinier also charged that efforts by Mayor Kevin H. White and U. S. House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill (D.-Mass.) to restrict court-ordered race-mixing in Boston were stimulated by the "endurance of a racist spirit within the American scientific community." O'Neill had told a group of anti-busing citizens that he would intercede to bring an anti-busing constitutional amendment



Dr. Ewart Guinier is shown above in apparently happier days for him at Harvard, where he went six years ago from Columbia to plan black studies course. Standing beside him is L. F. Griffin, Jr., of Farmville, Virginia.

to the floor of the House. Mayor White had said he was considering the use of city buildings and funds for private alternative schools in Boston. In reaction, Guinier said: "It is clear their intent is to hold black people up to ridicule and humiliation and, finally, to isolate and pistol-whip us into submission as the entire Harvard community watches." Guinier charged that "Harvard men have been in the vanguard" of an assault on "people of African ancestry throughout the world."

Suspension of St. Louis Negro Judge Is Sustained

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The Missouri Supreme Court approved a 90-day suspension imposed on St. Louis City Judge Harold F. Fullwood for conduct the court described as

"rude, arbitrary and dictatorial." Allegations that Fullwood abused police officers testifying in his court were first revealed by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in August, 1973. The State Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline of Judges after a seven-month study found Fullwood violated Supreme Court rules 52 times in a total of 13 occasions. The court's opinion did not cite specific violations.

Detroit's Black Killers Outnumber Whites 6-to-1

DETROIT, Mich. — Black murderers in Detroit outnumber white murderers by more than six-to-one, it was revealed by police as the city recorded its 800th homicide of 1974 on New Year's Eve. Detroit ended 1973 with a record 751 homicides, but that record was surpassed on Dec. 9 when a shooting victim died after spending 271 days in a coma. There were four black victims for every white victim in 1974, indicating that most of the blacks were slain by members of their own race. Although Detroit has the title, "Murder Capital of the Nation," FBI statistics place Atlanta, Ga., first in per capita homicides.

Dentist's Office Robbed; Patient Chases Negroes

MIAMI, Fla. — Two Negro bandits who robbed a dentist's office were caught moments later after a patient in the office grabbed a gun and chased them down the street into the path of an off-duty policeman. The Negroes, fleeing with \$4,000 in cash and a quantity of

jewelry, managed to jump into their getaway car and start off, officers said, but crashed the auto into a parked vehicle when they were caught in a cross-fire between the off-duty policeman and the patient. "First, I thought something had touched my ear," said Harry Clark, 49, who was sitting in the dentist's chair when the Negro gunmen barged in. "Then this guy said, 'Look at me again, and I'll kill you.'" Officers said the Negroes robbed Dr. C. C. Ray and Clark, then forced the two men and Clark's wife and two children into a closet. After the Negroes left the office, Clark ran to his car and got a .25-caliber revolver and ran after them, firing his pistol. Off-duty policeman Vernon Hetherington heard the shots and pursued the robbers also, firing his pistol as the Negroes attempted to flee. Larry Milton, 19, and Steve Johnson, 21, both of Miami, were arrested and charged with armed robbery and possession of a firearm.

Blacks Irked by Probe Of Rural Legal Services

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. — Negroes involved in the boycott of white Byhalia merchants don't like it because U. S. Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis and U. S. Rep. Jamie Whitten asked the federal Office of Economic Opportunity to investigate the North Mississippi Rural Legal Service Office's role in the boycott. "We don't agree with Stennis, Eastland and Whitten asking for the investigation," said Henry Boyd, Jr., a social

worker for NMRLS. "Why didn't they come to us first?" Bucky As-kew, deputy director of the OES Legal Services Office, said the probe was intended to determine whether the involvement of NMRLS in the long-running boycott was proper. The boycott of the merchants began soon after the June 29, 1974, shooting death of Butler Young, Jr., after he was stopped by three law enforcement officers investigating a hit-and-run accident.

Out of Prison 39 Days, Negro Kills Two St. Louisans

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Two employees of a small South St. Louis food shop were shot and killed by a Negro robber who police said had been released from prison just 39 days earlier. Quick action by Patrolmen Tom McEntee and Robert Zambo, cruising nearby, led to the arrest of Robert Ellis, 26, Negro. Money taken in the robbery was recovered. Slain during the holdup of Boyer's Food Shop were Christopher Aiello, 53, and James Skaggs, 33. Ellis had been released from the Missouri State Penitentiary where he had been serving two sentences for armed robbery, both of which were commuted. Officers McEntee and Zambo spotted the Negro a short while after the robbery and were fired upon as Ellis attempted to flee. When the Negro's gun apparently misfired as he pulled the trigger a second time, McEntee jumped on him and they fell to the ground. The officers recovered a paper bag containing \$131.

Woman, Motel Manager, Slain by Negro Gunmen

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — Mrs. Grace Green, 63, manager of the Southern Inn Motel here for the past 18 years, was shot and killed by one of two Negro bandits who robbed the establishment after entering on the pretense of registering as guests. Police said Mrs. Green, who was active in Clarksdale's business, social and church circles, died shortly after being taken to the local Medical Center. She had been shot once in the head and once in the chest. Mrs. Marie Furniss, who was substituting for another night clerk at the time of the robbery at about 9:45 p.m., was hospitalized for treatment of injuries she suffered when she was struck on the head. Mrs. Furniss was bleeding profusely when officers arrived at the motel, but was able to walk to the car that carried her to the hospital. Police said that as Mrs. Furniss, obeying the Negroes' orders, opened the cash drawer, Mrs. Green, who was sitting in the office, started screaming. At that point one of the Negroes fired two shots at Mrs. Green and hit Mrs. Furniss on the head. The Negroes took \$150 from the cash drawer and fled in an automobile. Three weeks later, Frank Price, III, 22, Negro, of Clarksdale, was arrested and charged in the case. Mrs. Green, the wife of Boyd H. Green, had resided in Clarksdale since 1941 and was a past worthy matron of the Eastern Star. She was a member of the Oakhurst Baptist Church and the Business and Professional Women's Club.



The late Abdul Malik, British "black power leader," was hanged at dawn for murder, despite protests of Negro activists from both sides of the Atlantic.

Policeman's Son, 16, Beaten by Eight Blacks

TAMPA, Fla.—Mark Hoffman, 16, son of Tampa Police Sgt. C. D. Hoffman, was hospitalized after he was "jumped and beaten unconscious" by eight Negro students inside the Jefferson High School during the noon hour, according to Police Capt. Joseph Cammarata. Two Negroes were taken into custody and the others were being sought.

Traffic Officer Wounded While Stopping Two Blacks

CLINTON, Miss. — Policeman Charles Bullock was shot while trying to charge two Negro men with a traffic violation. Bullock, 25, who was shot in the left side of his abdomen as he stopped the two Negroes at night in North Clinton, was treated at Hinds County General Hospital. Jackson police joined in a search for the gunmen.

Black Power Leader Is Hanged in Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Abdul Malik, 41, former British "black power" leader, was hanged at dawn, three years after he was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Joseph Skerritt, a young barber. Malik's wife, Desiree, was among 2,000 persons outside the prison where the execution was carried out despite last-minute pleas for commutation of his sentence by such well-known black militants as Angela Davis and Dick Gregory. Malik was known as "Michael X" when he was a leader of London's "black power" movement in the 1960s. His cousin was a member of a commune Malik established after his return to his native Trinidad in 1970. Police investigating a fire at the communal home in Erima, a suburb of Port of Spain, unearthed from the garden the bodies of Skerritt, 24, and British divorcee Gale Ann Benson, 27, daughter of a former member of the British Parliament. Mrs. Benson allegedly had been stabbed repeatedly and buried alive because she was causing anguish to her lover, the late Negro American author, Hakim Jamal (see January 1974 issue of THE CITIZEN). Malik also was charged with the murder of Mrs. Benson, but was never tried on that count. Two of his machete-wielding followers, Stanley Abbott, 37, and Edward Chadee, 30, who allegedly carried out the murders at Malik's orders, received death sentences for the slaying of Mrs. Benson, but these sentences later were reduced to 20 years' imprisonment. Malik's defense was financed

by an international "Save Malik" committee whose members included Negro activists Davis and Gregory and, reportedly, former Beatle John Lennon.

Negro 'Doorman' Holds Up Luxury Apartment Tenants

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Tenants of a West Side luxury apartment building were robbed "in bunches" by a tall Negro man who, clad in a green, ill-fitting uniform and posing as a doorman, greeted them politely but with a menacing gun as they entered the lobby. The Negro, described by *The New York Times* as "apparently the same man who had robbed residents there two weeks ago by posing as an air-conditioner repairman," greeted arriving victims in the marble lobby of the canopied, 14-story building with a friendly "Good afternoon—I'm your new doorman." The imposter's cheerful manner disappeared, however, as he brandished a long-barrel, .38-caliber handgun. He robbed and locked one couple and a porter in a mail room, then robbed a group of five persons as he placed them on an elevator. Finally, he held up another couple on his way out of the building. Police said the Negro collected \$175 in cash and \$5,345 worth of watches, rings and other pieces of jewelry before fleeing on foot. No shots were fired and no one was injured, but residents were left shaken and angry by their experience. Less than three weeks earlier, according to one tenant who was a victim both times, the same Negro posed as an air-conditioner repairman and took



Somewhat less than four weeks after Abdul Malik was hanged for murder, his erstwhile advocate Dick Gregory was one of two featured speakers at Harvard's class exercises for graduating seniors. The other abominable showman that day in Harvard Yard was retiring (for the first time in his life) Professor John Kenneth Galbraith.

\$132 from three residents in a lobby holdup. James E. Camp, a professor at the New York College of Engineering, and his wife, Jocelyn, lost \$32 in the first robbery and \$40 in the second. "It was the same guy," Camp explained, "so I said, 'Here we go again.' But he says, 'Cut the chatter, or I'll blow your brains out.' That seems to be his favorite phrase—I'll blow your brains out." The Negro imposter gained possession of the lobby by drawing a gun on Oscar Peralta, a porter, and on Cullen MacDonald, an assistant United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, and his wife. Ann. After robbing the couple of cash and jewelry, the Negro forced all three into the small mail room and then took up his position as the phoney doorman. Six weeks later police arrested Arthur Williams, 27, Negro, an ex-convict, and identified him not

only as the phony doorman, but also as New York's much-sought "Elevator Bandit," who had victimized dozens of apartment house residents during a three-month period. Police said the Negro had staged as many as 40 separate elevator holdups—with as many as 100 individual victims—after being paroled from Greenhaven State Prison after serving two years of a three-year term imposed in 1972 for a series of similar offenses. Williams was charged immediately with violation of parole, possession of a packet of heroin and illegal possession of a knife. The Negro subsequently pleaded guilty to 84 robberies in apartment houses and was sentenced by State Supreme Court Justice James J. Leff to serve 10 to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Two Women Hitchhikers Shot by Negro Driver

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Two white women student hitchhikers who accepted a ride from a Negro driver were taken to a spot overlooking the Pacific Ocean and then shot by their black "benefactor," police reported. Janet Rodgers, 20, of Cincinnati, Ohio, an art student who, according to officers, was seeking work in California, was killed instantly. Julia Kehling, 20, a student nurse at Children's Hospital in Cincinnati, who was traveling with Miss Rodgers, was critically wounded. Homicide Inspector Frank Falzon said the girls hitched a ride with the Negro early one morning as they were en route back to San Francisco after a trip down the coast. The

Negro drove to the beachfront where he stopped the car and invited the girls to get out and "look at the boats." Once both women were standing on the beach, officers said, the Negro shot them with a .38 caliber revolver. Police said Miss Kehling pretended she was dead until the gunman left, then she sought help. Officers likened the "senseless, motiveless killing" to the so-called "Zebra" slayings which terrorized San Francisco a year earlier.

51,000 Rapes Reported In U.S. During 1973

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures released by Clarence M. Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, revealed that during 1973 there were 51,000 forcible rapes in the United States and that 47 per cent of the persons arrested for forcible rape were Negroes. With blacks accounting for only 11 per cent of the national population, the ratio of Negro-white rapists thus becomes 7.17 per cent black and 1 per cent white. Kelley reported that during 1973 a total of 127 local, county and state law enforcement officers were killed as a result of felonious criminal action in the nation and that, for the 10-year period ending in 1973, 858 officers were killed. Eighty-seven per cent of the slain officers were white, 11 per cent Negro and 2 per cent other races. Thirty-nine per cent of the offenders were white, 60 per cent other races. Using the 11 per cent population ratio for blacks, Negro offenders outnumbered whites 12.13 to 1.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy is shown here getting, and needing, help from aides to get away from a crowd of anti-busing demonstrators this past spring in Quincy, Massachusetts (part of metropolitan Boston). For reports of similar previous Boston Irish animosity toward "Teddy," see Irene Kuhn's article beginning on Page 10, and THE CITIZEN for December 1974, Page 15.

STRICTLY PERSONAL: ROY V. HARRIS

(Continued from Page 15)

"His eyes glisten. One wonders if he is about to weep. John Portman, the famous architect-builder, sits in his stylish Peachtree Center office and discusses the problems that seemingly overwhelm the cities of America and especially his home town—Atlanta, Georgia.

"He bemoans white flight to the suburbs not only by residents, but also by businesses. He decries a soaring crime rate, a declining economy, a nearly bankrupt school system and, most of all, a lack of cohesive leadership that would try to untangle the troubles.

"John Portman, one of the largest individual property tax payers in downtown Atlanta (\$1.6 million last year), designer and builder of

Peachtree Center, the Hyatt Regency and the 70-story Peachtree Plaza Hotel now going up, speculates on a peculiar possibility: "The suicide of Atlanta. . ."

Portman hit the keynote. Atlanta has about committed suicide. They started out to make Atlanta a model city of race mixing.

The Whites wouldn't stand for it. They fled to the suburbs. The Negroes have taken over and they have a Negro government. And this same article quoted Portman as saying, "I'm ready to give up." Why the Atlanta leaders didn't have sense enough to know this would happen is beyond me.—Roy V. Harris, 505 Courthouse Lane, Augusta, Georgia 30901.



WHAT IS THE CITIZENS COUNCIL DOING?

Music in Springtime

Downtown Jackson, Miss., was alive with noontime music provided by two of the state's most outstanding high school bands on Tuesday, May 6, and Tuesday, May 13. The bands were those of Council School 2 McCluer and Council School 3 Manhattan, which performed successively in a series of music, arts and crafts programs being presented by the Deposit Guaranty National Bank in its beautiful new Plaza Courtyard on Capitol Street. The bank's recessed courtyard entrance, with its three big fountains, ornamental boulders, trees, plants and benches, provided a setting of natural beauty for the concerts.

Grenada Council Names Field Secretary

William Jaudon, Sr., headmaster of Grenada Lake Academy in Gore Springs, Miss., has been named field secretary of the Grenada County Citizens Council.

Carroll Council Holds Benefit Barbecue

The Carroll County Citizens Council sponsored a barbecue supper, followed by a Gospel and Country Music program, at Carroll Academy in Carrollton, Miss., Saturday night, May 17. All profits were donated to the academy.

Council Raises Funds for Cruger-Tchula Academy

Projects Chairman Frank Gwin, Sr., of the Cruger-Tchula-Thornton Citizens Council announced that his Council has presented Cruger-Tchula Academy in Cruger, Miss., several thousand dollars raised in a special community campaign.

Fairness in Broadcasting Committee

Recent activities of the Fairness in Broadcasting Committee of the Citizens Councils in the St. Louis area: On April 16, Field Director Gordon Lee Baum was the guest for 30 minutes on the popular call-in program, "At Your Service," on KMOX radio in St. Louis. On April 27, Director Baum was the guest for 30 minutes on the program, "In The Public Interest," on WIL radio, the leading country-western station in St. Louis. On May 5, Director Baum was interviewed on the noon news program on KSD-TV,

Channel 5, NBC outlet in St. Louis. On all of the programs he discussed the integration crisis in Boston, Mass., which he visited recently.

Illinois Anti-Busing Petition

The Central Illinois Citizens Council is conducting a petition drive calling for the enactment of an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would forbid the busing of public school students to effect so-called "racial balance."

Council Representatives Address GOP Club

Field Secretary Dorothy Lister of the Metro South Citizens Council in St. Louis and Field Director Gordon Lee Baum were the speakers at the regular monthly meeting of the 15th Ward Republican Organization in South St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, April 24. Their subject was, "The Silent Majority and Organization." The club members were so interested in the presentation made by the Citizens Council representatives that they requested another speaker from Metro South Council for their next meeting.

CITIZEN MAGAZINE SCORES

May 8, 1975

*The Editor
The Citizen
Jackson, Mississippi, U.S.A.*

Dear Sir:

May I thank you for your continuing kindness to me in sending THE CITIZEN each month. THE CITIZEN is a great help to me in my work as a Police Instructor to Regular Police and to our very strong and active Police Reserve. . .

I am in a position to pass your magazine around to a large number of people and never fail to do so.

If I can be of any help to you at all in this part of the world, please let me know. I am trying to get in touch with Police Officers in the U.S.A. in order to exchange notes with them, but so far without results.

I would gladly send them our monthly Police magazine, and also a copy to yourselves if of interest. Thank you all for your support for us here, and rest assured we will never give up this particular ship.

*Yours sincerely,
Alec Aldridge
103, Prince Edward Dam Road
Hartfield, Salisbury, Rhodesia*

BLACK GANGS ATTACK 500 ON 'HUMAN KINDNESS DAY'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — One hundred and fifty persons were hospitalized out of 500 who were assaulted in the annual observance of black-white "Human Kindness Day," an event which drew 125,000 racially integrated participants to the foot of the Washington Monument. One spectator, Steven Laine, 46, director of public affairs in the office of Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz was stabbed in his right eye with something "sharp and thin" after being attacked from behind. Laine, in excruciating pain, cried out, "Help me!" to the Human Kindness Day crowd, but no one paid any attention to him. Holding a hand over his bleeding eye, Laine staggered alone through the thickness of the huge crowd, which had gathered to hear loud rock "soul" music by Stevie Wonder, along with exhortations for everyone to love one another like brothers and sisters. Finally, Laine found a first-aid station and, after receiving emergency treatment, was told by doctors he would lose his right eye. Laine, who had been working in his office, was on his way home when he decided to walk through the crowd to take in some of the music and atmosphere. Nick Thimmesch, columnist for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, reported the National Parks Service received 500 complaints of beatings, robberies and molestations of various kinds. He said the offenders were

described as roving gangs of young blacks who robbed whites and Negroes alike, but inflicted physical assault on whites only. Knives, ice picks, bottles, clubs and baseball bats were used as assault weapons. "All this Human Kindness," Thimmesch observed, "was policed by a combination of 300 District of Columbia police and a like number of park police, whose arrests totaled 32 . . . A human being can walk the streets of London, Paris, Moscow, Rome, Cairo, Tokyo — name the capital — night or day and not be bothered by hoods. But come to our wonderful America, to our lovely capital, and get stabbed in the eye!" Thimmesch discounted the notion that crime was rampant because there were not enough police. He noted that, from 1952 to 1972, the ratio of police to population doubled in the U.S. and said that "Washington is crawling with cops," many of whom he described as the "stand around variety." U. S. News & World Report in its June 2 issue reported on the "Human Kindness Day" violence. Excerpts from an article in the magazine: "A 55-year-old man and his wife working at an arts and crafts booth were beaten in the robbery of their cash box . . . A pregnant woman was grabbed by a black youth who pointed a knife at her stomach and demanded her husband's wallet 'or I'll kill the baby.' He got the wallet . . . A young man trying to regain his

wallet was beaten in the face and knocked unconscious with a club. A young man with a bicycle was surrounded and hit with bottles while his bike was stolen . . . Purses and cameras were snatched by the scores . . . At least 300 victims required treatment at hospitals or first-aid stations . . . A woman was robbed by five teenagers who chased her, shouting, 'Get the white bitch' . . . Washington officials, looking ahead to

COUNCIL SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 14)

get a proper education, but that they may be carried home dead or maimed, or hooked into the heroin habit. Teachers have been roughed up by the bullies who are forced to stay in schools by our compulsory public education system, once a worthy and beneficial attribute of our democratic form of government, but now gone completely berserk in too many cities.

What kind of education is it that fails to inculcate self-respect, as well as respect for other persons and property, so that assaults and vandalism are common, with expensive equipment destroyed in forays of senseless savagery by students on weekends when they don't know what else to do with themselves?

The handsome buildings, audio-visual aids, electric typewriters, television sets and other expensive equipment are of little use when the primary function of education, to teach and learn, is buried beneath politics and self-serving. Just last week the president of the New York City school principals' union

the 1976 Bicentennial, are worrying about how they can prevent such outbreaks in the large gatherings that are expected then . . . Washington is now in its first year of 'home rule' . . . With the heaviest percentage of black residents of any major city in the nation, Washington has elected a black mayor and black majorities on both the city council and the school board. In public schools, about 96 per cent of all pupils are black."

warned that his members would begin a "job action" that would create "an administrative nightmare" throughout the city's school system unless their new contracts cut their work load by eight days a year. And what of the effect of their action on the city's 1.1 million school children? "It's not our responsibility that this job action would adversely affect children. It is up to the board to respond to this challenge," their union leader said. This is the line too many public school educationists take today, ". . . we want the works; to hell with the kids and anything else in the way."

But no matter how much tax money New York City pours into its public school system, it is never enough to restore the schools to the simple, fundamental, uncomplicated honesty of purpose which characterized them in earlier days before all the frills and theories began to strangle honest teaching.

The best news for parents who are by-passing public schools in their search for quality education, is that it can be had. Jackson, Miss., parents have proved that they can

get quality education for their children at a remarkably low cost in the Council Schools in Mississippi. An enrollment fee in a Council School is one month's tuition, \$65 for grade school, \$80 for high school. There is a \$20 discount for the second child in a family, a \$35 discount for the third, and a \$50 discount for the fourth. Five or six children in one family could attend for a total of \$170 a month, a remarkable bargain when one compares this with the high cost of private education — at the very least, \$1,000 per child per annum.

No child is turned away from a Council School because of parental inability to pay tuition fees. The parents and the child cooperate to earn the cost of school attendance

through work scholarships. At the end of the day on which I visited the Hanging Moss School I returned and saw boys and girls vacuuming classrooms, trimming shrubs, mowing grass and performing other housekeeping duties. Some parents were also helping with chores on the campus.

The success of the Council Schools in Mississippi, tested now after eleven years, shows in the high marks of the students, the ease with which they can get into top colleges. There is another plus which some parents told me: the strength of character, sportsmanship and good moral sense the students seem to absorb from the example of their young teachers and coaches.



Honor graduates of Council Schools in 1975 shown above are, seated left to right: Peggy Swofford and Jan Williams, both of CS (Council School) 2 McCluer; Merril Wright and Jim Hust, of CS 7 Hanging Moss, and Keith Ashburn, CS 6 Magnolia; standing, left to right, are Roland Garretson and Jeff Hubbard, of CS 3 Manhattan, and Dale Touchstone, of CS 6 Magnolia. Of a total of 326 graduating seniors in Council Schools in 1975, 296, or more than 90 per cent, plan to go on to college, while 36, or more than 11 per cent, received college scholarships—academic, musical, or athletic. Several students received more than one scholarship each.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS

1N	Flags Of Confederacy Desk Set	\$2.50
2N	5 3/4" square Confederate Battle Flag with Desk Stand ...	\$1.50
3N	3' x 5' Flag	\$6
7N	4" x 6" Flags For Meetings	

12/\$2.50

Use This Handy Coupon To Place Your Order

— Please make your order total at least \$1. —

THE CITIZENS COUNCIL

254 East Griffith Street — Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Please send me the materials listed below, for which payment is enclosed.

(PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER AND TITLE. STOCK NUMBER NOT NEEDED FOR CONFERENCE TAPES. COMPLETE LIST OF LITERATURE, WITH STOCK NUMBERS, IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER ISSUES.)

Stock Number	Title	Quantity Desired	Price
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Enter my subscription to THE CITIZEN, One Year \$4.00

I am interested in promoting and distributing THE CITIZEN.

Please find enclosed \$_____ in payment for above.

(PLEASE
PRINT)

_____ (NAME)

_____ (ADDRESS)

_____ (CITY, STATE & ZIP CODE)