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Let's Face It!

AN EDITORIAL

Contributions to the Educational Fund of the Citizens' Councils have dropped off sharply this summer. The reason given on every hand is that in the Deep South states which have provided the backbone of the movement our people feel that because there is no immediate attempt to integrate on their doorstep they have won the battle.

Nothing could be more in error. It is true we have won the first round, but there is plenty more to come.

If any feel over-confident, just look at the other side of the picture a moment.

From members in one state, Virginia, the NAACP national organization received \$132,100 from 1954 through July 10, 1957. By years, the contributions were reported as follows: 1954, \$13,000; 1955, \$39,435.56; 1956, \$49,996.44; and as of July 10, 1957, \$29,672.51.

These figures do not include funds retained in Virginia by the NAACP local branches. All of this money has gone into the national organization to finance court suits against segregation, and to pay for the vast lobbying and propaganda campaign being carried on to destroy racial integrity.



There in a nutshell is the reason we have a 1957 force bill staring us in the face. They had the money and the organization to bring it about.

The success of the Citizens' Council movement has astonished friend and foe alike. Who in Mississippi, for example, would have dreamed in 1954 that three years later the situation would be as stable and secure as it is now. In 1954 integration was on our doorstep. People were confused and despondent. Today there is a feeling of confidence and sureness of purpose that would have been unbelievable then.



The Citizens' Council movement has never enjoyed a higher place in the public esteem than it does today. It has attained national recognition, it has turned the tide, and every member of every local Council has contributed his share to that success. He should feel a very justifiable pride of accomplishment. The organizations are seasoned and ready for whatever trials may come in the years ahead.



But over-confidence and a lessening of effort at this time would be the height of folly.

Public sentiment all over the country is turning our way, especially in the Middle West. Opinion polls indicate a significant change in this direction.

It is going to take time, however, for this to be felt in national politics. Meanwhile, the forces of integration may be expected to put up some terrific battles. They will be armed now with a deadly weapon - the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

Surely we have the foresight to follow up our initial advantages by raising the funds NOW to step up our educational campaign while the iron is hot.

Are we going to content ourselves merely with warding off the blows as they come, or are we going to recruit the necessary resources to go on and win a decisive victory?



The answer is up to us. The answer is MONEY. Money provides the sinews with which to conduct the fight. Much money - strong fight. Little money - weak fight.

In the opinion of our auditors, contributions to the Educational Fund are exempt from income tax. Send as much as you can to:

EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS
P. O. Box 886

Greenwood, Mississippi
Let's look the question straight in the face. Are we less willing to sacrifice for our cause than the NAACP members? Are You?

If you believe that integration will bring the evils of miscegenation (interbreeding between the different races), join the Citizens' Council.

Expert In Race Relations



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

Reign of Terror:

Reconstruction In Mississippi

BY IRWIN VICK SHANNON

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following account of events in Mississippi is a factual and accurate record. It is not the purpose of the author to perpetuate sectional animosity. On the other hand, he does not want to see our present generation ambushed without any conception of what some white men will do to other white men when they have the power and disposition to force compliance with their own opinions.

Many today have but a vague idea of the hardships the Southern people were forced to undergo during Reconstruction I by Northern radicals who used the negro bloc as a tool of political power. Present day radicals seem bent on making us go through similar conditions. We therefore feel the publication of RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI to be very timely.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The author was born in Vicksburg, Miss. He has resided in New Orleans since 1894, where he has enjoyed a very distinguished career.

Mr. Shannon was connected with Fenner & Beane for many years. He has worked as a reporter for Dun & Bradstreet, political writer and market editor of a New Orleans newspaper, and chief examiner of state banks in Louisiana. He has acquired an international reputation as a cotton crop forecaster and statistician.

Upon his retirement in 1952, Mr. Shannon was elected an Honorary Member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the 10th member so honored since the Exchange was founded in 1870. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Louisiana Society of the War of 1812.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI

After the surrender of the Confederate armies in April 1865 the discharged soldiers from Mississippi returned to the state to find their homes and plantations either destroyed or plundered, their families impoverished and their slaves freed.

These men, without resources other than their courage, began immediately to rebuild their homes, cultivate their plantations and revive commerce. They encountered many obstacles because of a Federal ban on shipments of cotton, their principal crop, and unwillingness of the freed negroes to work for their former masters.

A month after the surrender of the Confederate armies Federal troops arrested the constitutional governor of the state, and Andrew Johnson, then president of the United States, named a man of his own choosing as provisional governor.

ABOLISHED SLAVERY

The provisional governor called a constitutional convention which met in August 1865, abolished slavery and made provision for an election in October of that year for governor, members of the legislature, county officers and representatives in Congress.

The members of this legislature were white men most of whom were former Confederate soldiers. They approved the amendment to the state's constitution freeing the slaves, in accordance with the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but rejected the 14th Amendment which enfranchised the negroes.

In order to curb and control the freed negroes, who had already begun

to give trouble, this legislature enacted what came to be known as the "Black Code" and Apprentices laws. The "Black Code" made all negroes over 18 years of age, who were without lawful employment, subject to fine and imprisonment and, if the fines were not paid, were to be hired out until their wages wiped out the fines. The Apprentices Act authorized the probate courts to apprentice to reliable parties all orphan negroes under 18 years of age who were without visible means of support. Their former owners were given preference in arranging the apprenticeships.

RADICALS ENRAGED

The Abolitionist and radical Republicans of the North, many of whom were members of Congress, were enraged by these developments and demanded that the freed negroes be allowed to vote and to hold public office.

(Continued on Page 3)

Record Exposed:

NAACP Leader Is Identified As Red

"Testifying before the House Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations on December 23, 1952, LOUIS F. BUDENZ said, 'DUBOIS became a member of the Communist Party approximately in 1944 when this was called to my attention officially by JACK STACHEL,' a national leader of the Party," states the August 15, 1957 issue of *Firing Line*, authoritative publication of the American Legion.

The copyrighted *Firing Line* article on W. E. B. DuBois, the only negro among the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), is presented here by special permission.

W. E. B. DUBOIS was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1868. A prolific writer and highly educated, he has received degrees from the following five colleges and universities: Atlanta, Fisk, Harvard, Howard and Wilberforce. According to the *Congressional Record* of February 23, 1956, page 2806, DUBOIS was listed as one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. From 1910 to 1932, he was Director of NAACP publications and editor of *The Crisis*, its official organ. The public record also reflects DUBOIS was head of NAACP's Department of Special Research from 1944 until his dismissal in 1948. (See "Who's Who In America," 1954-1955, page 738; and "The Tablet," 6-29-57, page 1.)

Testifying before the House Select Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations on December 23, 1952, LOUIS F. BUDENZ said, "DUBOIS became a member of the Communist Party approximately in 1944 when this was called to my attention officially by JACK STACHEL," a national leader of the Party. According to the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, DUBOIS' record of affiliation with subversive organizations "takes up nine pages single-spaced." Some of his more important citations are as follows:

OFFICIAL RECORD

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, American Committee for Pro-

tection of Foreign Born, Civil Rights Congress, China Welfare Appeal, Inc., Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Council on African Affairs, Jefferson School of Social Science, Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder, Southern Negro Youth Congress, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the Peace Information Center. In recent years, he has reportedly been "active in the defense of such Communists as ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, V. J. JEROME, BEN GOLD, GERHARD EISLER, HARRY SACHER, PHILIP FONER, and SIMON GERSON. (See HUAC, Trial By Treason, 956, page 17; Hearings, Tax-Exempt Foundations, 1952, page 722; and "Congressional Record," 2-23-56, page 2806.)

DEFENDS RED SPIES

DUBOIS was a supporter of the National Committee To Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, a Communist front which raised over \$302,530.17 in contributions from the American people for the now executed Soviet espionage agents, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG. Six months before the ROSENBERGS' execution, DUBOIS declared at an open-air rally in New York City on January 8, 1953: "America should be asking a pardon from the Rosenbergs and not the Rosenbergs who should be asking clemency."

Ironically, during the burial of the ROSENBERGS, DUBOIS read the twenty-third Psalm. (See HUAC, Trial by Treason, 1957, pages 15, 34, 59 and 113, "Firing Line," 10-1-56, page 86; and HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 60.)



Number One

By HOMO AMERICANUS

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Alexander Hamilton, a journalist turned soldier and statesman, saw the forming of the Constitution as an historical event of great size, scope, significance and with a special twist that made it a good news story. Writing for a New York newspaper in October, 1787, he observed that:

"... it seems to have been reserved to the people of this country, by their conduct and example, to decide the important question, whether societies of men are really capable or not of establishing good government from reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force."

HAMILTON'S WORDS in the *Federalist* Paper, Number One, have lived; and so has the Constitution—but there is an important difference in their aging. For an author's work to last more than a century and a half is a good indication that he has said something imperishably important to civilization. For a government to have lasted that long is fair enough, but is far less

conclusive of its permanence in history. Yet there is a vital relationship between what Hamilton said and how long the United States of America may be expected to endure. Our existence as the nation which the Constitution intended still depends upon how we answer the questions which Hamilton raised:

Are we, as a representative society of men, really capable of "good government?" Can we, by "political reflection and choice" retain what the Founding Fathers obtained for us?

Can we, over a much longer run of the centuries, continue to live by the Constitution and its meanings? Or are we doomed to the corruptions and destructions which historically befall those nations whose people just

don't know or don't care what's happening to their liberties?

THE LION AND the lizard, as the poets have written, roam in the empty palaces where government was left to "accident and force," to expediency and appeasement, to cheap demagoguery for popular acclaim and timorous compromise with high principle.

What was it the Constitution gave us, and what are the problems of modern stewardship?

First of all, it gave us a nation; and the foremost problem today is to retain and assert our national sovereignty. Actually, this should not be so difficult. The American people, (Continued on Page 4)

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Reconstruction II

Reconstruction II has now been officially declared upon the former Confederate States by the passage of the first Force Bill since Reconstruction I of the 1870's.

The people of the South should have no illusions of what is in store for them. Despite pious words and holier-than-thou phrases, despite the fact that a few of the most insulting features of the original House bill have been removed in the Senate, the deliberately mis-named Civil Rights Bill is a force bill, coercive and vicious.

This bill is the supreme attempt of the left-wing pressure groups to bring the tyranny of big government crashing down upon the heads of patriotic Americans who happen to disagree with their politics and sociology.

The 1957 Force Bill would set up a bureaucracy in the Department of Justice with power to set aside election laws and procedures. It is thought that this bureaucracy would include at least some 200 to 300 lawyers—there is actually no limit on their number—whose success would depend upon their ability to stir up strife and litigation. This Gestapo would undoubtedly be recruited from the ranks of the very groups promoting the Force Bills.

In addition to this horde of lawyers, a "Civil Rights" commission is to be created, to act as a kind of roving grand-jury. Incredibly, this "Civil Rights" commission is permitted by the bill, as passed by both houses, to write its own rules of procedure and is required to give witnesses no constitutional safeguards whatsoever. In a saner day, the clear unconstitutionality of such tyrannical power would have in itself assured a Supreme Court ruling setting it aside. But today the cliché "The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is," has replaced our written Constitution.

Furthermore, the activities of this Star Chamber commission are not restricted to "voting rights," as the voting privilege has so skillfully been mis-named by left-wing propagandists. It may literally roam the universe.

Unless they bend the knee, we may expect to see state officials and private citizens subjected to every kind of harassment this inter-racial rabble can devise.

We may expect to see people suffer for their beliefs, as indeed some have suffered already.

We may expect to see political prisoners in our time.

We may see civil strife and chaos.

One thing we will see, as certainly as tomorrow's sun, and that is millions of white Southerners united with an unconquerable determination to protect their families and their freedoms at all costs.

As certainly as sanity returned in national affairs following the excesses and evils of Reconstruction I, so will it return eventually after Reconstruction II. But let us never forget—first, our forefathers turned the tide themselves in their day—it is our clear duty to do no less.

We believe that millions of Americans from every section, who will not bow to tyranny in any form, are with us. But whether we are with many, or whether we are alone, we take our stand on these principles:

1. States' Rights.
2. Racial Integrity.

In unity there is strength. Let us look to our organizations in these dark days. Let us work to increase our strength with every facility at our command. That means members. That means money.

Be of good cheer. Passage of the 1957 Force Bills, although viewed by some as calamitous, will aid our cause immeasurably. Why? Because it will dispel our two deadliest enemies—Apathy and Indifference.

Our only real danger lies not in what may be done against us. It lies in what we may not do for ourselves.

Be not intimidated by any federal "civil rights" bureau. Be not swayed from your principles by the coercion of any attorney general or the like. These people are bitterly opposed to the principles which are dearer to us than life. Let us tell them now exactly where we stand, and what we intend to do.

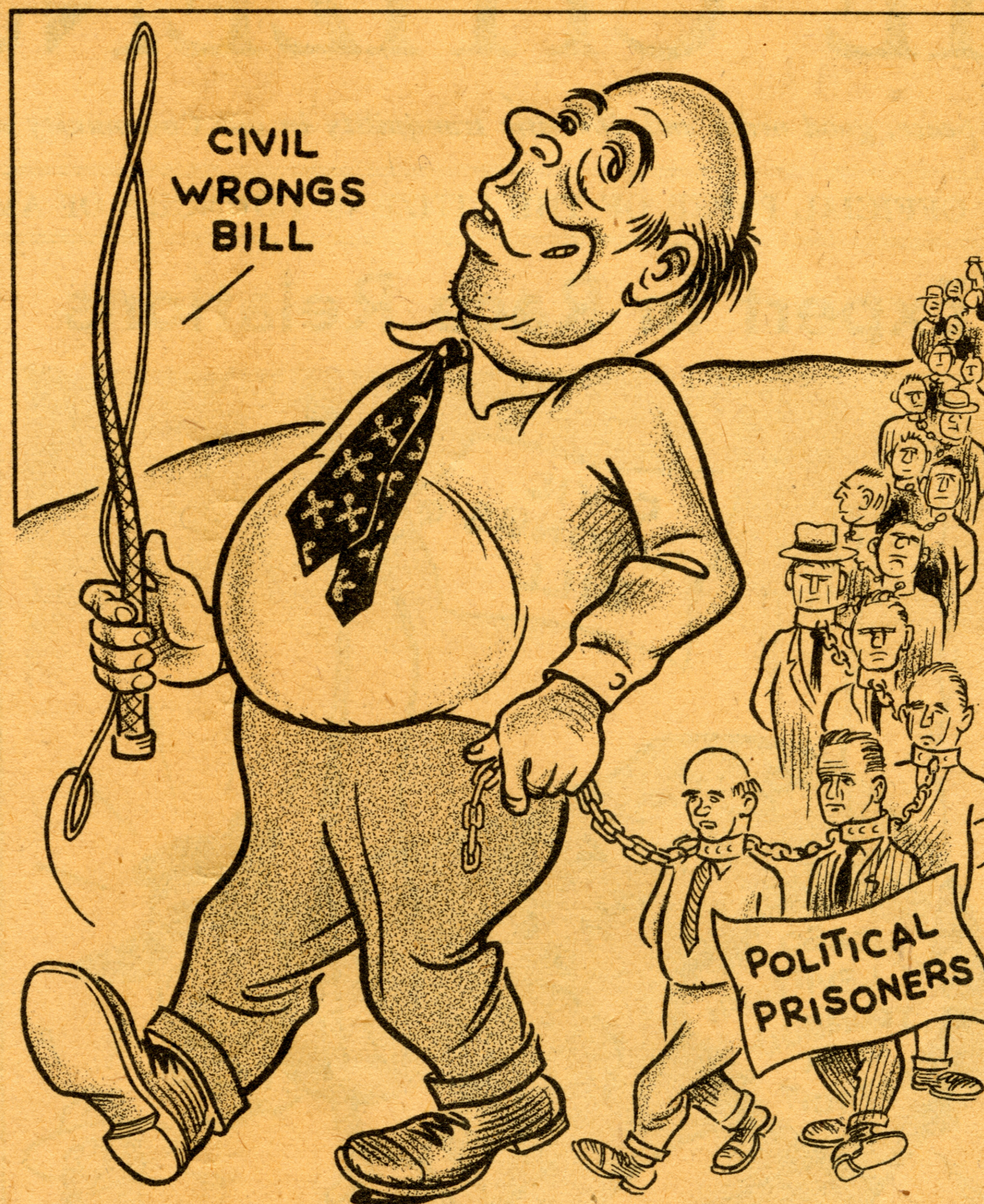
The key to victory lies in work, work, work. Let us work for our Councils like we have never worked before.

If this be contempt, then by the eternal let them make the most of it.

Levittown

A new symbol has been created. A new word is on every lip, written in every letter from friends in the North—Levittown. Somehow, the racial incident at Levittown, Pa., an all-white planned suburban community of 60,000, has captured the public imagination as few events have since

Shape Of Things To Come?



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

Trumbull Park. Perhaps the reason lies in the sheer unprovoked invasion of neighborhood privacy by a self-described former NAACP member, and the spontaneous and vigorous reaction by the white citizens who do not want their town integrated or their property values destroyed.

William J. Myers, negro, and his family including three children, appear determined to force their way, despite the violent objections of white residents.

Under any normal rules of behavior, people do not go where they are not wanted. Yet, opposition to their residing in Levittown only seems to have increased their determination to aggravate the incident.

Note the unctuous tone of Myers' public statements, bearing a remarkable similarity to the quasi-religious incitements of the Montgomery, Alabama negro, Martin Luther King.

Here in Levittown we witness again white police charging white citizens upon the orders of a white politician who is beholden to the Negro supremacy bloc.

One of these fine days, when the Northern white discovers he can VOTE WHITE just as the Northern Negro has discovered he can VOTE BLACK, then we will see the end of the radical pressure groups' political power, and the day of normal race relations based on the realities of common sense will return to our land. Levittown is a big step in that direction.

The New Federalist

Elsewhere on these pages we present to our readers Number One of a series entitled "The New Federalist." THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL is fortunate to obtain publication rights to these articles, which appear in print for the first time. We feel you will agree, after reading them, that publication of "The New Federalist" is a literary event of the first importance.

When the original Federalist papers were published by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in the newspapers of 1787-8, they were signed "Publius." This was not an attempt to hide behind a non-de-plume. It was a way of saying that the authorship was not as important as the subject matter.

These New Federalist Papers are signed "Homo Americanus" for the same reason. The author is an established journalist and writer of national repute, whose opinions are well known. But rather than draw attention to himself, he wishes all the reader's attention to be directed towards what is said in these papers. "The New Federalist" will appear in book form at a later date with the author's name in full view.

It has been pointed out many times that the dangerous race question of our decade is not an isolated phenomenon. It is an effect, not a cause. It is part of a pattern that goes much deeper. The present racial conflict is simply the most obvious and shocking symptom of a revolution that is taking place now in our beloved country. This revolution—the transformation of a Republic of Sovereign States into a totalitarian autocracy—has already produced shattering economic, social and racial consequences. It has produced a constitutional crisis of frowning magnitude. All of us have felt these consequences, and we have been deeply disturbed by them. Few of us have understood exactly what was happening. "The New Federalist" is a major contribution to full understanding.

It is no happenstance that the Citizens' Council movement has looked more often to the formative period of our Republic for its spiritual roots rather than to the great regional issues 75 years later. Thus, historically, 1957 is much closer to 1775 than it is to 1860.

"The New Federalist" does not concern itself primarily with the race question, but places it in its proper contextual relationship.

The phrases, "States' Rights" and "Racial Integrity," as is the case with all titles used to describe principles, mean little in themselves. What breathes life, vigor and power into them is the sturdy character, intelligence and iron resolve of the multiplied thousands of men and women whose personal philosophy is indicated by those simple words.

"The New Federalist" expresses that philosophy. It is fiercely independent in spirit, self-reliant, honest. It is in accord with Nature. It is in accord with God.

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

U. S. Congressman James C. Davis told an enthusiastic crowd of 1500 Tennesseans in Nashville's War Memorial Building that the time is ripe to end the "judicial usurpation" of the Supreme Court that spawned the "nightmare" of desegregation in Washington, D. C., schools. "The Court's integration order is not law", Davis declared. The Georgia Congressman further stated that the decision is a fraud, to be resisted, not obeyed. The address was sponsored by the Davidson County Chapter of the Federation. Dr. Clyde Alley, County Chairman, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced Mr. Leon Burns, Church of Christ Minister, who in turn introduced the Congressman.

THE NASHVILLE City School Board has received petitions signed by 5,062 parents urging their children be assigned to segregated schools. Since its birth two months ago the Parents School Preference Committee has been demanding that the school board honor the laws of the Sovereign State of Tennessee. The Committee Chairman Chester Mason states that the petitions are still coming in and that the total will continue to rise until every parent is given an opportunity to express his choice.

TEN OF THE Clinton 16 are free—thanks to the patriots who contributed to the Freedom Fund for Clinton. Attorneys for the defense are optimistic over the chances of gaining freedom of the other six. All agree that the "Battle of Clinton" has just begun. Defense Attorney Ross R. Barnett says that in the event a new trial is not granted, a brief "As long as from Jackson to Knoxville" will be submitted in appeal of the convictions.

TWO YEARS AGO the school board at Chattanooga was toying with the idea of mixing the races in their city's school system. Mr. A. A. Canada, Judge Raulston Schoolfield, and other leaders in the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation were quick to see the evil in such an undertaking. Working side by side the Tennessee Society to Maintain Segregation and the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government corrected the situation by alerting the people. Today no one would even consider integrating in Chattanooga.

Doubtful Loyalty In The United Nations

"What appears, on the surface at least, to be by far the worst danger spot, from the standpoint of disloyalty and subversive activity among Americans employed by international organizations, is UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

"Among less than 90 Americans employed by UNESCO, the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board found 14 cases of doubtful loyalty.

"In all the other international organizations, with investigations involving thousands of individuals, only 4 other cases of doubtful loyalty were reported by the Board, according to its Chairman."

(Extract from Internal Security Annual Report for 1956 of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate).

Dog 'Resents' Will That Discriminates

An amusing commentary on the Supreme Court's Girard College decision appears in the Letters-to-the-Editor column of the Philadelphia Bulletin;

"In a recent issue of the Bulletin appears a news item stating that the sum of \$50,000 had been bequeathed by a former resident of Reading to support her dog.

"However, there has been no provision made for the support of other dogs, such as bound dogs, St. Bernard dogs, Dachshunds, common ordinary dogs and other dogs who might desire to share in this largesse.

"This is apparently a case of bias and discrimination which should be brought immediately before the U. S. Supreme Court, so that this amount of \$50,000 can be confiscated for use by all dogs without regard to race, creed or color."

"Fox Terrier"

If you believe that social intermingling and miscegenation will be seriously detrimental to both races and to our civilization, join the Citizens' Council.

Reign Of Terror:

Reconstruction In Mississippi

(Continued from Page 1)

office and that the obdurate whites be subdued.

The members of the national house of representatives elected in October 1865 and the two United States Senators elected by this legislature were refused admission to the House and Senate. Congress then passed an Act putting all former Confederate States under military rule; the duly elected governor of the state, Humphreys, was ousted by Federal troops and Adelbert Ames, a Brig. General in the Federal army, was installed as military governor of the state. The governor had under his control several thousand troops, a large portion of whom were once negro slaves in the state.

A MOTLEY ARRAY

The assumption of civil power by the military authorities was followed by a horde of former sutlers, and other camp followers of the Federal army, who came to be known as carpet-baggers. There was also a large influx of officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau which had been created by Congress to look after the interests of the freed negroes.

The Freedman's Bureau took possession of hundreds of cotton plantations and other properties belonging to absent or dead Confederate soldiers and leased them to the Carpet-Baggers who came with them or followed them into the state. Some historians relate many instances in which these lessees made fortunes by raising cotton for shipment to the north or by shipping cotton taken from citizens of Mississippi by the Federal armies. Citizens of the state, unless they could prove loyalty to the United States, were not allowed to ship their own cotton to Northern markets during this period. Many of them were forced to sell their cotton to the carpet-baggers at insignificant prices. The favored buyers were allowed to ship their cotton to Northern markets where they obtained from \$300 to \$500 a bale for it.

PROPERTY SEIZED

Here is what the Freedman's Bureau did to my Grand-mother, Mrs. Lucy Vick Irwin widow of John L. Irwin, who owned a large residence on Cherry Street, Vicksburg, corner of what is now Shannon alley. She also owned ten acres around her home and a large cotton plantation in Bolivar County. During the siege of Vicksburg my grand-mother gave the use of her homestead to the soldiers from Louisiana. Their officers used the house, which was completely furnished, as their headquarters. After the siege was lifted in July 1865 and the Confederate soldiers had evacuated the city an Illinois Artillery Regiment took possession of my Grand-mother's property and occupied it until the end of the war in April 1865, shortly after which the regiment moved out and the Freedman's Bureau took over my Grand-mother's property before she could regain possession of it. A Federal officer advised my Grand-mother to lease the property from the Freedman's Bureau and then refuse to pay rent after she got possession of it. She did this. I have the original lease which the Freedman's Bureau executed in favor of my Grand-mother. It is dated June 1, 1865 and calls for a monthly rental of \$25. After she got possession of her property she refused to pay rent. On August 25, 1865 the Freedman's Bureau sent my Grand-mother a letter demanding payment of the rent on September 1, 1865; otherwise it said it would rent the property to other parties. I have this letter. My Grand-mother did not comply with this demand and was not disturbed. When my Grand-mother got possession of her home there was no furniture in it and she was forced to sell some of the family diamonds to a New York jewelry firm in order to get the money to refurbish it. She never recovered her plantation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

One of the first acts of the military governor was to convene a Constitutional Convention. Negroes were

allowed to vote for its members, and all voting polls were under control of Federal troops, many of whom were negroes. The convention known as the "Black and Tan" convention repealed all the acts of the first post-war legislature which were obnoxious to them, voted to accept the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution and added many new provisions of an objectionable character to the laws of the state. The constitution was rejected by the voters when submitted for their ratification. Many negroes were reported to have voted against it.

The new constitution was submitted to the voters a second time by direction of the President of the United States when the voters were given the right to approve or reject any of its provisions. The 14th and 15th Amendments were rejected for the second time. However, a new legislature elected during the year, largely with negro votes and which was composed mostly of negroes and carpet-baggers, voted to accept these amendments and the state was re-admitted to the Union of the United States. This ratification occurred in January 1870. This legislature also elected a negro to the United States Senate. He was accepted by that body. A later legislature elected another negro to the Senate.

GLIB PROMISES

Through promises of help to the freed negroes such as "40 acres and a mule" for each man the carpet-baggers managed to get themselves elected to the principal state and county offices. Many negroes were also elected to public office and to the legislature.

After Mississippi was re-admitted to the Union of States and the carpet-baggers and negro Republican party became well established, most of the Federal troops were withdrawn, a large portion of the negro troops were discharged and the Republican military state government was instructed by Washington authorities to organize the militia for their protection and to enforce their orders. Following these instructions the Republican officials organized several negro regiments. These negro soldiers, and discharged negro soldiers, soon became a menace to the white people of the State and were the cause of several serious riots. During this period it was dangerous for white women to appear on the streets of the cities, or on public highways without a male escort. One historian says the blacks soon acquired such exaggerated ideas of their importance that some of them asserted that the whites had no rights which they were bound to respect. Another says many of them demanded co-education in the public schools while some of their officials advocated inter-racial marriage with the whites.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY

During the regime of the carpet-baggers and their associated negro office holders, the state and counties were plundered, a huge state debt was created and large amounts of property belonging to the white people were seized and sold for taxes. The tax rate in most counties was raised to \$4.50 an acre. The rate for Vicksburg was nearly 5 percent. The constitutional limit for both State and County was 25 mills. The tax burdens became so great that many property owners were unable to meet the demands of this greedy crew and large amounts of property were seized and sold for taxes. A published record shows that on January 1, 1874 the state and counties held 6,000,000 acres out of a total for the State of 30,000,000 which had been forfeited for unpaid taxes. Numerous scandals developed as a result of the manner in which the Freedman's Bureau managed the tax forfeited and other abandoned properties which it had taken over under an act of Congress. A large number of federal army officers were reported involved in these scandals.

Exposure of the conditions outlined above in the friendly press of the North and in the halls of Congress later became one of the major factors in the overthrow of the carpet-bag

negro government.

At this stage the white men of the state began to organize tax payers leagues and to join the Ku Klux Klan in large numbers. The objective of the first of these organizations was to protect the property interests of the white people. The objective of the second was to intimidate and curb the activities of the radical negroes and their carpet-bag associates.

The first of the Tax Payers Leagues was organized in Vicksburg in 1874 with A. M. Paxton, the cannon-maker for the Confederacy, its president and my father Dr. Harvey Shannon, a former Confederate officer, as its secretary. Members of the Tax Payers League in 1874 forced the negro sheriff of Warren County, Peter Crosby, and other negro office holders in that county to give up their offices. Some of these negro office holders were under indictment for various financial irregularities by a grandjury composed largely of negroes.

NEGRO MILITIA

Crosby, the deposed sheriff, appealed to the Republican Military Governor Adelbert Ames for assistance in recovering his office and was told to organize negro militia troops from the surrounding country and demand the restoration of his office. A company of negro militia in Vicksburg was ordered by the Governor to aid him. The ex-sheriff also persuaded large numbers of city and county negroes to aid him to recover his office. Something over a thousand armed negroes led by lieutenants of the deposed sheriff attempted to invade the City of Vicksburg on the morning of December 7, 1874 in an effort to get Crosby reinstated as sheriff.

The white people of Vicksburg, some of whom were former Federal soldiers, organized to defend their city, but warned by white people who lived in the surrounding country, they were prepared in advance to meet this horde of negroes, who came with the avowed intention of sacking and burning it. After a few volleys from the voluntary army of Vicksburg the negroes fled in great disorder. This encounter has often been referred to as the Second Insurrection of the South. Colonel Horace Miller, a former colonel of the Confederacy, commanded the citizens defending the Jackson road from which most of the invaders came. My father Dr. Harvey Shannon, who commanded the Warren Light Artillery during the Civil War, commanded the volunteers who defended the approaches from the South via Cherry street and a former Federal soldier commanded the approach from the north. The negroes who lived in the city were reported prepared to join the invaders had they succeeded in their attempt to invade it. All of those who appeared on the streets were jailed on orders of Mayor O'Leary. Crosby, who had remained in the city, was taken into protective custody by Col. Miller's forces before the invaders reached the city.

RELIEF OF YAZOO CITY

One of the white men killed in defending Vicksburg was taken to Yazoo City for burial. The funeral procession was ambushed by the negroes in that section. My father Dr. Harvey Shannon led the troop of mounted volunteers from Vicksburg which went to the relief of Yazoo City. The attacking negroes were dispersed before the Vicksburg volunteers reached Yazoo City.

Defeat of the negroes at Vicksburg encouraged the white people of other sections of the State, and Tax Payers Leagues were soon organized in every county of the state. Membership in the Ku Klux Klan also increased, with the best people in the State becoming members. Both groups soon developed into secret military organizations. Both played a large part in suppressing the blacks in their final overthrow of the carpet-bag, negro-Republican government in 1875.

In 1875 the white people of Mississippi determined to make a united effort to wrest their state and county governments from the carpet-baggers and their negro associates. This movement was stimulated by the success of the citizens of Vicksburg in overthrowing the carpet-bag and negro officials of that city and county. Further encouragement came from the fact that the Democrats of the nation had secured control of the National Congress. The death of United States Senator Charles Sumner, the principal advocate of negro supremacy in the South, the rise of anti-negro sentiment in the North as a result of the scandalous manner in which the affairs of the Southern states were being managed by the so-called Republican office holders and rise of new champions of the South's cause in the Senate and House of Representatives, were other contributing influences.

PROTESTS IN CONGRESS

During this period there was much, public criticism in and out of Congress regarding the manner in which

the Southern states were being plundered and the white people deprived of their political rights. Leaders of the Democratic party in the North led in this criticism with United States Senator Allen G. Thurmond of Ohio probably the most active and aggressive of these critics. He often demanded that law and order be restored in the South and that the white people be allowed to manage their own affairs.

A large number of the most prominent men of the state, some of whom were former Whig and Republicans, met with the Democratic leaders of the state and appointed a committee headed by General J. Z. George, a former brigadier general of the Confederacy, to conduct a campaign to oust the carpet-bag negro Republican regime. Other prominent members of this committee were Col. L. Q. C. Lamar, Genl. E. C. Walthall, Genl. N. B. Forrest, Col. John M. Stone, all former Confederate officers, and Judge Wiley P. Harris. The campaign was conducted in the name of the Democratic party, which had been dormant for several years. Members of the legislature, county officers and representatives in Congress were to be elected.

MEMORABLE CAMPAIGN

The campaign was the most exciting in the history of the state. The Republican military governor, Adelbert Ames, attempted to organize an army of negroes to intimidate the white people and to control the election. He obtained an appropriation of \$60,000 from the negro legislature to pay these soldiers. At the same time the Tax Payers Leagues and Ku Klux Klan armed their members to defend and to protect their rights.

About a month before the election the Democratic Committee obtained an injunction from the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court of the State restraining the State Auditor from issuing warrants against any part of the money appropriated by the legislature for military purposes on the ground that "no state may keep troops in times of peace and when there was no obstruction to the execution of the laws and no riot or insurrection to be suppressed."

This injunction fell like a bombshell in the camp of the military Governor Ames and his followers. It upset their plans completely. The Governor appealed first to President Grant and then to the Secretary of the War for Federal troops to police the polls on the plea that the Democrats were preparing to steal the election. His pleas were refused on the ground that peace prevailed in the state and that the Governor had ample authority to enforce the law. President Grant, it is said, was no "nigger-lover" and was much incensed at the criticism which acts of the Republican office holders of the South, and especially in Mississippi, had brought on his administration. A large number of Ames followers deserted him as a result of these eventful developments.

CONFLICT AVOIDED

In the meantime the Democrats, under the stern leadership of General George, avoided conflicts with the negroes, even under provocative conditions, in order to maintain a semblance of peace and prevent the interference of Federal troops on the day of election.

Shortly before the election General George and members of his Committee held a conference with Governor Ames at which they demanded that all arms which had been issued to the negro militia be turned over to the United States Army. One historian says that the governor was threatened with death unless he complied with this demand. Ames agreed to this demand and had the arms turned over to the Federal commander in Mississippi, who happened to be a professional soldier of high standing. He kept his troops in barracks on the day of election and also kept the arms turned over to him by Ames negro militia.

During the campaign which preceded this election the Federal commander of troops in Mississippi loaned a number of cannons to the Democrats which were fired by them in advance of their political meetings as was the custom in those days. The carpet-baggers and negroes, or Republicans, had none. This appeared to intimidate the negroes and apparently induced many of them to remain away from the polls on election day. One day during the campaign the Democrats discharged one of the cannons so close to the residence of military Governor Ames that it shattered some of his windows. Governor Ames had the commanding officer court-martialed for his alleged offense in lending the cannon to the Democrats. Federal records show that the officer was acquitted.

DEMOCRATS VICTORIOUS

The election, which was held October 24, 1875, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Democrats. They obtained control of the legislature and of most of the county offices.

One of the first acts of the new legislature was to impeach Gov. Ames and other members of his administration. The Lieutenant Governor, a negro, was convicted and ousted. Governor Ames then resigned in or-

der to avoid the stigma of a conviction. The legislature then elected John M. Stone, one of the campaign committeemen and a former colonel in the Confederate army, as governor. The carpet-bag officials of the various counties who lost in the election fled the state, and peace and harmony was restored to Mississippi with the white people once more in control of all branches of the state government.

The ever-present threat from the negro majority still remained, however. This condition induced the leading citizens of the state to seek a legal means to eliminate this threat.

To that end Gov. John M. Stone, in his campaign for re-election, proposed a Constitutional Convention. General George, then a member of the United States Senate, led the campaign for the convention. Gen. E. C. Walthall, who was also a member of the United States Senate, led the opposition to the convention on the ground "that it was best to accept the situation with all its evils rather than take the risk of disrupting the harmony of the white race, which might be endangered by disfranchisement of large numbers of illiterate white voters."

ENDORSED BY WHITES

A large majority of the white people voted for the convention. The convention was held in 1890 with General George as its chairman. This convention voted an amendment to the Constitution of the State requiring that to entitle him to vote, each male citizen over 21 years of age pay a poll tax of \$2.00 each year, that each voter must have paid his taxes for the two years preceding an election, and should "be able to read any section of the Constitution, or be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof". The convention also adopted the Australian Ballot.

These provisions of the new Constitution legally and effectively eliminated the "Black Shadow" which had hung over the state since the negroes were enfranchised and made the dominance of the white people secure for nearly 70 years.

Mississippi, under the able leadership of General George and Governor John M. Stone, a former colonel in the Confederate Army, was the first of the Southern states to solve the problem of disfranchising the ignorant negro voter by legal constitutional means. Its example was soon followed by other states of the South and the Bogey of negro domination in the South was buried for nearly 70 years. Every Southern state participated in this great benefit. This was Mississippi's gift to the other Southern States.

General George successfully defended the Mississippi franchise laws before the Supreme Court of the United States and on the floor of the U. S. Senate of which he was a member at the time the negroes were disfranchised.

New York Fighting Race Integration

Before he died, the late Walter White, NAACP President, told a meeting of Negro leaders in Atlanta that "our next major goal (following victory in the Supreme Court school segregation case) is to pierce and destroy the iron curtain of the ghetto." In New York City, an effort, led by the Mayor, is being made to pass a law forbidding segregation in privately owned apartment houses.

What this would do to property values can only be left to the imagination. "It is our considered judgment as business men," the New York Real Estate Board has said, "that many residents of the city, conscious of their constitutional right to live as they choose, will move out of the city rather than submit to the force of law in sharing apartment houses."

Violent public reaction to this vicious concession to the leftist pressure groups has caused the New York Times and other ardent advocates of forced integration of the Southern States to take the hypocritical position that coercion should not be used except in Dixie.

Colored Hoodlums Intimidate Police

Of 100 Negroes arrested in Washington's 9th precinct over a recent week-end, 50 had to be handcuffed and physically restrained from assaulting police. Directly responsible for this resistance to lawful arrest and, in the end, the commission of more crimes, is the local NAACP, Police Chief Robert V. Murray declared. Chief Murray, whose removal has been demanded by the local Negro group, added:

"It is my firm belief that it is the goal of NAACP to force the Police Department into a corner where policemen would be totally ineffective in enforcement of the law, afraid to make an arrest and of no value whatever to the responsible and law-abiding citizens of the District of Columbia."

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The New Federalist

Number One

(Continued from Page 1)

like all other nations, are gifted by nature with an emotion which is the best of all protections of sovereignty. Patriotism is one of the eternal passions. It is possibly the only mass emotion that is universally good. There never was a time in recorded history when men and women did not proudly live and die for the sanctity of family, tribe, race, religion and country. Patriotism has been the immortal subject matter of art, music, literature, architecture, statuary, legends and reams of unrecorded oratory. The love of country has moved more persons to perform sacrificial deeds, and on the other hand, has condemned more miscreants to everlasting obloquy, than any other imaginable motivation.

PATRIOTISM, as the annals of man everywhere demonstrate, rises and falls with the civilization where it dwells. Thus the barbarian on one end, and the bored intellectual on the other end, are for the same reason incapable of being passionately in love with their country. But the sturdy folk who make the brave beginnings in nationhood, and the energetic men of action who make the nation great and glorious, and the soldiers who instinctively understand the sentiments which later are engraved on their monuments, these are patriots without apology or any need for analysis about the way they feel. Their name is legend in every country which ever amounted to a hill of beans.

So, to keep America as we inherited her, we need the deep emotional safeguard of patriotism. Conversely, to destroy America, or to change her beyond traditional recognition, could be done by the perversion, debasement, or debilitation of that sacred flame.

Are these thoughts pertinent to our day and problem? It would be idle to pretend otherwise. The national founders of the 18th Century were aided from the outset by the hot tide of patriotism which surged into battle behind the new-made flag and the new-heard cries of "Liberty or Death," "Don't Tread on Me" and all the rest. When it came to bringing the separate states into a union, which was the chief business of the Constitution-makers, we find John Jay, in Federalist Number Two, rejoicing that "independent America was not composed of detached and distant territories (like the British Empire), but that one connected, fertile wide-spreading country was the portion of our western sons of liberty."

BUT TODAY, in the business of de-naturing our American nationalism, we have a public policy which would change the noble lust for liberty into some sort of insurance policy which we purchase from our allies and solicit from our enemies. And the idea of rejoicing in a beloved homeland is supposedly rendered obsolete by the grandiose theory that we can and should develop a devotion for One World.

This public policy of de-nationalism looks more like a secret conspiracy when we find it planned in places like the education system, the metropolitan press and the labor forces where it certainly never took root of its own accord. Be that as it may, if we are going to talk such dates as 1776 and 1789, when the United States of America became a country, we should also name some 20th Century dates when the USA made turns in the opposite direction.

THERE'S NO DOUBT that America has never been quite the same since the diplomatic recognition of Soviet Russia in 1933. The political intercourse with a country that had disavowed all nationalism and pledged itself to revolutionizing the world in the name of internationalism began to have instant effects upon the loyalty of American citizens. Even before Russia was recognized, the USA had in 1917, reversed the process of our country's birth and commenced a retreat into the Old World's womb. Things might have been different if our justifications for joining World War I had been frankly patriotic and self-serving. But the excuse of doing something for "the world" was in itself a perversion and dilution of patriotism. It separated us from the true love of our own country and took us from one debauch of international participation to another. When we entered World War I for the wrong reason, we were weakened to the point of accepting President Roosevelt's recognition of Russia for a variety of wrong reasons. These included the delusion that Russian trade was an easy way out of the depression.

WITH 1917 and 1933 behind us, the plunge into the two-ocean blood bath of World War II and in 1945, the polygamous arrangements of the United Nations became acceptable to us almost without protest. When in

One World, behave as One Worlders. We had forgot the fierce pride and protection of old-fashioned patriotism.

It would be strange if all this dissipation of our qualities did not shorten our life-span as a nation. For many years we have conspicuously failed to live up to the standards set by the Founders. There is just no way to show that the American people acted upon reflection in the recognition of Russia, in the return to the Old World's womb and in the merger of our sovereignty with five to six dozen UN members. It can't possibly be indicated that we exerted our own choice in any of these matters. We didn't know, we didn't care enough to find out, what these surrenders of sovereignty would do to our liberties. By today we are subject to treaty laws we never passed, to wars of other people's making, to taxes in support of alien and often hostile governments. And by tomorrow—who knows?

This is far from being the end of the mischief by which America is being de-natured. The Founders never envisioned self-government as a round robin of self-indulgence. They were not so naive as to suppose that the mass of the American people would always have the will power to keep hands off the public till and larder. But the Founders did believe that the people would practice self-restraint (as, indeed, they always have) so long as the political leaders maintained the Constitutional or representative form of government. Thus, James Madison, third co-author of the Federalist Papers, said in Number 10, that:

"... it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves."

MADISON WAS saying, of course, that good leaders who study and debate public affairs are better able to reach wise decisions than the mass of the people are. Here is another author's thought which has been durable enough to last for more than sixteen decades, much longer than, alas, the practice to which it refers. For the representative, or republican, form of government started to go when we turned to direct election of senators and to the use of popular referendums, now reduced to absurdity by commercially-run popularity polls.

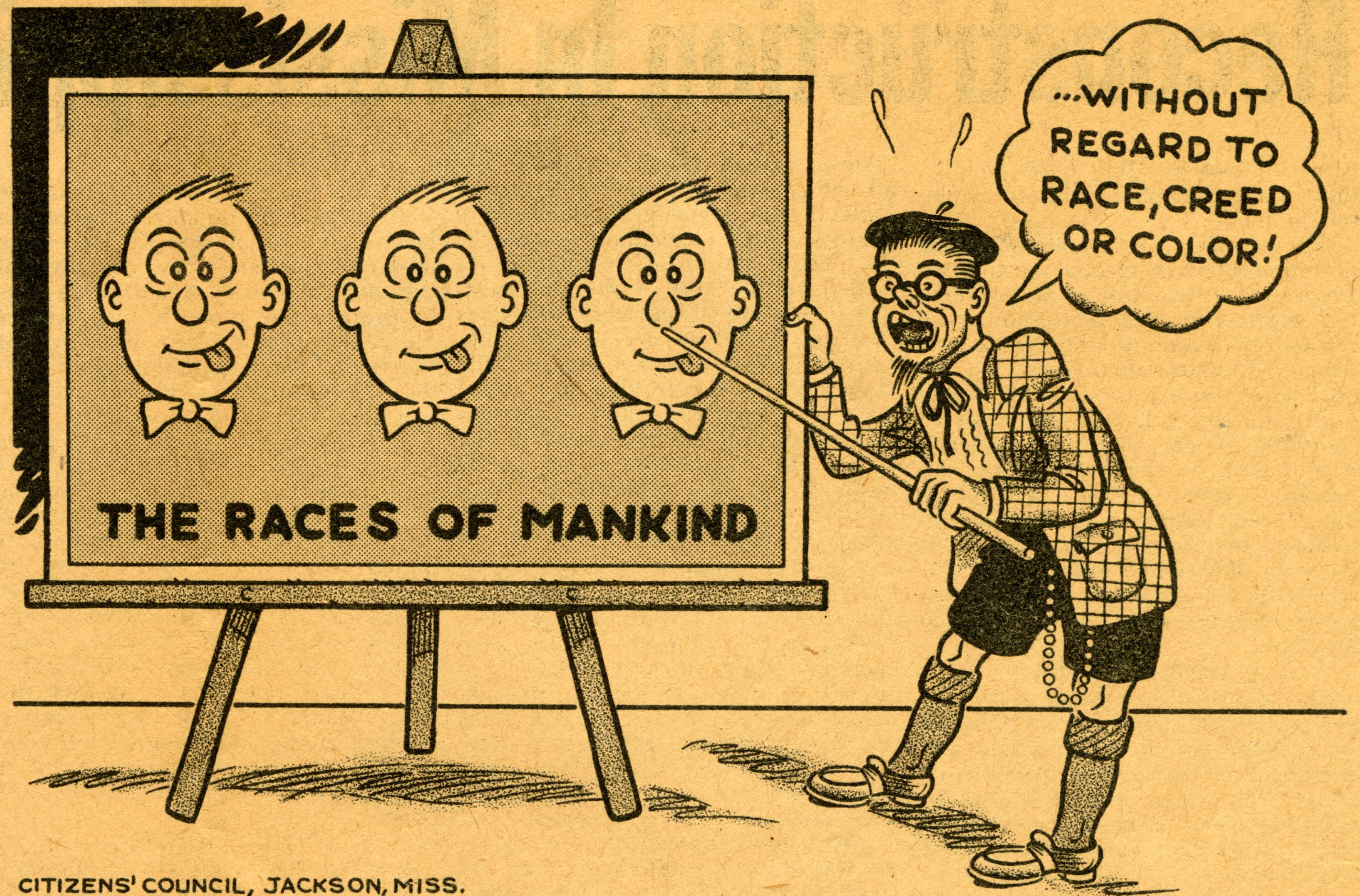
By today, unhappily, the parties of both Madison and Hamilton have largely deserted the principles praised in the Federalist. Modern political leaders have taken to feeding our people on the aperitifs and aphrodisiacs of human greed. The wisdom that flows from truly representative government is too often replaced by political auctioneering. Personal freedoms of enterprise and individualism are traded away for what is now disgustingly called "security." It is an imposter-word which stands for the creature comforts and bodily desires supplied by the government—the full belly, the cozy quarters, the certified medicine, the loose credit for looser living, the license that turns into lawlessness.

DOMESTIC AND foreign policies come together in a tear-down, level-out, share-America's-wealth program. We are guilty of gross over-production in farm and factory which is bought by the government and dumped overseas. The excuses about saving "the world" are repeated in peace as in war. The concern that we might properly feel about heaping a national debt upon our children is not generally supposed to be enlightened self-interest. Always, it is "the world," never America, that gets first and final consideration.

While the Founders favored majority rule, they also felt that a proper regard for minority groups was considered as part of the political compact. One way to insure minority rights would be to set up seats in Congress for the various economic and occupational groups—such as bankers, debtors, farmers, soldiers, clergymen, shippers and manufacturers. Luckily, the Founders saw that this would be calamitous as, in fact, it has proved in other nations.

As an improved substitute, it was decided to make the powers of the Federal government few, limited and defined, and to leave the powers of the States many and purposefully vague. This method was regarded as a sure-fire protection of minorities, since local self-government is bound in the long run to look after its own. As Madison put it, in Federalist Number 4, the matters of everyday living belonged as close as possible to the people. He wrote:

"The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

Principle Is A Key To History

Race consciousness is not Race prejudice. It is not Race Hatred. It is not intolerance. It is a deeply ingrained awareness of a birthright held in trust for posterity.

There have been in every group, and are individuals, who, despising their birthright, have been faithless to that trust. So it has been and so it is in North Carolina. But the majority of North Carolinians have been taught from infancy, and they understand, how it came about that Israel became a great nation, while Edom faded into oblivion, and they agree with the great Disraeli, who said:

"No man will treat with indifference the principle of Race, for it is the key to history."—(Dr. I. Beverly Lake, Assistant Attorney General of North Carolina, in his argument before the Supreme Court April 13, 1955.)

The Smoke Screen Of "Civil Rights"

The proponents of the so-called "Civil Rights" legislation have cleverly framed their presentations to make it appear as affecting only the South, and the racial issue.

Under such a smoke screen they have hoped to cause—and we fear have caused — a great number of Americans not to interest themselves in studying the legislation. These Americans thus have not recognized the pattern that could be destructive of the liberties of each and every citizen of each and every state in the nation—and this includes the rights of the very minority groups supporting the legislation.—John U. Barr, Chairman, Federation for Constitutional Government

If you realize that indifference, apathy, and the inclination of some to accept desegregation as "inevitable" . . . are our greatest enemies, join the Citizens' Council.

properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State."

BUT HERE, once more, the traditional concept of national sovereignty—this time, the concept of its domestic limitations—has been maltreated by latter day Americans. That whole list of States' Rights, as given above by Madison, is being usurped by the central government which itself has come to represent more a sum of virulent minority pressure groups than the composite majority of the nation.

All this foregoing discussion relates, as you see, to the difference between what the Founders intended by the Constitution and what 20th Century Americans have done to the Constitution. The changeless verities of good government have remained; it is the integrity of the leaders and the will power of the people which have failed.

THE CASE MAY well be hopeless, and the nation irredeemably doomed. Yet a ray of salvation still glows in the cold, clear truth of that one fixed star—the Constitution itself.

If the American people could once more understand and accept it, as they did in the beginning, we could make another start.

Fraternity Pledges Negro, Faces Ban

An Amherst (Mass.) College fraternity which pledged a negro this spring has lost its right to initiate new members.

The Amherst chapter of Phi Gamma Delta has been notified by the fraternity's national headquarters in Washington that action is being started to revoke its charter at the national convention in 1957.

England Feeling Racial Problems

Britons, long critical of America's handling of its racial problem while having none themselves, are discovering with a shock that they are rapidly acquiring a color problem of their own.

Postwar immigration to England from the West Indies has built up the colored population to a point where racial friction is now a fact. There are no restrictions on entry from that area, and the situation is reported to parallel the problem of Puerto Ricans flooding into New York City.

The Caribbean natives go to Britain by the boatload, much as Southern negroes go to Chicago and Detroit by the trainload. They tend, as do American negroes, to settle together with others of their race.

West Indians in England are reported to have increased from 13,000 in 1951 to 80,000 today, three-fourths of them unskilled workers.

FRUSTRATION INCREASES
Top officials of the British Trades Union Congress oppose "discrimination", but have not been able to prevent racial incidents.

So far, the West Indian negroes have not been able to crash into white-collar or mining jobs. British miners are traditionally protectionists, but according to officials, "prejudice alone" keeps colored men and women out of office jobs.

Signs of segregation are becoming more evident every day, according to news dispatches.

He who fears being conquered is sure of defeat.—(Napoleon)

None are more hopelessly enslaved than those who falsely believe they are free.—(Goethe)

By uniting, we stand; by dividing, we fall.—(John Dickinson)

One man with courage makes a majority.—(Andrew Jackson)

Radical Southern School Reopening

Left wingers are heralding the approaching 25th anniversary of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. The celebration will feature an inter-racial group of speakers participating in a program, the theme of which is "The South Thinking Ahead."

Aubrey Williams, leader in the New Deal youth organization, and active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Red front); Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, and C. Conrad Brown, of inter-racial Koinonia Farms near Americus, Ga., are among the speakers scheduled to lead discussions. Also included on the roster of speakers is Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who led the Negro boycott of racially segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala.

Those in charge of the Highlander anniversary said the program would include consideration of "the human aspects of the integration struggle."

From its inception Highlander has fostered inter-racial study groups. Foundations help finance its operations. It has trained union leaders in courses including techniques of picketing, labor history, trade union problems and left-wing political action.

(National Republic)

"Old Dark Joseph"

I doubt that the idiom of Stephen Foster could be improved by recasting his words into a more grammatical style.

Many years ago, I saw a paraphrase of Old Uncle Ned as it might have been written by a Boston professor, which may help the networks with their problem. As nearly as I can remember, it went something like this:

There once lived a colored individual whose cognomen was Uncle Edward

He ceased to exist some time since, some time since
He had no capillary substance on the summit of his cranium

In the place where such capillary substance was wont to vegetate.
So place your agricultural implements horizontally on the ground

Let the violin hang pendent from the wall

There will be no more physical exertion for poor Uncle Edward

He has departed for the place ordained by a kind Providence as a final resting place for all virtuous colored individuals.

"Mountaineer".
Silver Spring, Md.

DR J J KAZAR

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