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THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 4, No. 4

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—JANUARY, 1959

Jackson, Mississippi

Relocation Of Negroes Urged

'Stranger to Truth'-- NAACP Under Attack

The NAACP has gone on the defensive this past month. The group came under scrutiny by courts, grand juries and legislative committees in at least two Southern states, and its hirelings issued several statements symptomatic of acute foot-in-mouth disease.

In Mississippi, the Madison County grand jury issued a report Jan. 7, charging Mississippi NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers with being "careless with the truth" when he criticized a new Negro high school in the county.

BIGGEST IN STATE

The half-million dollar Rogers Junior-Senior High school for Negroes in Canton, Miss., was dedicated late last year, and is the state's largest Negro school. Named in honor of the veteran supervising principal of Madison County's Negro schools, A. M. Rogers, the ultra-modern building has 32 classrooms, two shops, two libraries, three science laboratories, two home economics rooms, a 2000-seat auditorium, and up-to-date cafeteria facilities. It employs 38 teachers.

When the school was dedicated, a number of prominent state and county officials attended the ceremonies. The NAACP's Evers promptly blasted the new show-place, describing it as a "barn," and calling it "overcrowded and ill-equipped."

The grand jury report expressed concern with these statements. The panel decided to investigate. It inspected the new school, called a number of witnesses, including the school superintendent, and concluded that the new building "reflects nothing but credit upon Madison County."

"The classrooms have all new furniture and equipment. We found no classrooms that were crowded," the report continued.

PRAISE FOR SCHOOL

"In short, our inspection of the Rogers school leads us to the conclusion that this, the largest school for Negroes in the state, is a magnificent physical plant and is being run in an efficient manner by those in charge. No member of this grand jury received secondary education in a finer school facility."

The panel cited a full-page ad in the county's newspaper last October, in which the faculty and staff of the new school expressed their pride in and appreciation for the new facility.

"Based on the testimony heard and upon our own personal inspection," the report continued, "we are inevitably led to the conclusion that, in his criticism of the schools of Madison County, Medgar Evers was extremely careless with the truth, if not a total stranger thereto."

The grand jury said that after it learned "of the absolute dearth of truth in Evers' statement," it inquired of the District Attorney, Bob Nichols, seeking information about Evers.

WELL-PAID MAU MAU

Nichols reported that Evers, in a sworn statement to the Hinds County grand jury in Jackson, said he is paid \$5000 a year as Mississippi field secretary of the NAACP. He said dues in the organization are \$2 a year, with life memberships available for \$500. (Live till you're 251 years old and beat the game!—Ed.)

The grand jury summed up by saying: "Thus, we measure the man who has howled from afar, like a hound baying the moon, about conditions of the public schools of Madison County.

"His cries attain no higher stature than those of the most irresponsible child. He has, in public print, likened himself and his organization to the Mau Mau terrorist movement of Kenya Colony in Africa. On this point, we find no cause to take issue with him."

(See NAACP, p. 3)

Yassuh, Boss, I'se A-Comin'!



Congregational Church Tries To Buy Integration, But Finds Members Aren't Having Any

The Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian church has announced plans to buy integration in the denomination's churches.

The action was disclosed Jan. 4 in New York. The missions board also announced contributions of \$2500 each to the NAACP's legal defense fund, and to the racial relations division of the National Council of Churches.

RACE INSURANCE

Any Congregational church which integrates the races can count on financial support from the missions board if the local church loses financial backing because of its race-mixing policy.

The missions group also says it will "share the cost" of experimental moves designed to give local churches "an interracial status."

Rev. Truman B. Douglass, executive vice-president of the missions board, explained that this would apply to churches in mixed neighborhoods, if the churches wanted to hire associate pastors "of another race."

The board also promised to provide financial aid for white conferences in the South that took Negroes as staff members to help coordinate work with Negro conferences in the same geographical areas. Dr. Douglass pointed out this would be a first step toward integrating the churches themselves.

The Congregational Christian church has an announced policy of being "a nonsegregated church in a nonsegregated society."

BACK TO REALITY

But the same missions board which dangled financial bait as a reward for race-mixing in local churches released details of a survey which shows that the announced policy may be one thing, but local practice is quite another.

The two-year survey covered 1054 Congregational Christian churches, about 70 per cent of the denomination's churches in metropolitan areas.

These churches had a total of 528,000 members. The survey shows that only 27 per cent of the Congregational churches have even one member of "other than the dominant racial group."

In 1944, a similar study of "racial inclusiveness" showed that 17 per cent of the churches had at least one member of another race.

(Editor's note—Our conclusion is that, since 1944, 10 per cent of the Congregational churches have hired Negro janitors who, while stoking the furnaces, became so enamored of the pastors' sermons on "nonsegregation" that they promptly added their names to the membership rolls.)

Digging even deeper into the survey statistics, the New York Times reported in a copyrighted dispatch that integration is even less prevalent among Congregationalists than their report would indicate.

NOT ACCEPTABLE

The paper reported that of the white Congregational Christian churches surveyed in metropolitan areas, only 12 per cent have accepted Negro members, and only 49 per cent show any degree of willingness to accept Negroes.

(Editor's note—Always ready to lend a word of advice, we suggest that if the Congregational Missions Board really wants to integrate the churches, they pre-select the Negroes who are to do the integrating, and give each of them a thick bank-roll to drop in the collection plates, with a show of ostentation. Or are they afraid of too much "shrinkage" as their colored brethren saunter past the pool hall or "numbers" peddler en route to the joys of integrated worship?)

As expected, the survey showed the greatest degree of "racial inclusiveness" on the East and West coasts. But Rev. Douglass was alarmed that the Midwest and South showed similarly small percentages of mixed congregations.

"What has been considered the 'Southern pattern' may also be the Midwest pattern," he exclaimed in disbelief.

In the East, 32 per cent of the Congregational churches surveyed were classified as "inclusive." In the West, the figure was 27½ per cent. But in the Midwest, the "inclusive" churches dropped to 21 per cent, only two points above the 19 per cent reported in the South.

Russell Plan Would Help Northern States Get Their Fair Share

Send the problem to the folks who are so sure they have the answer!

That, in brief, is the proposal of Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia. Even before the new Congress convened, Russell announced plans Dec. 21 to introduce legislation aimed at bringing about a more equal distribution of Negroes throughout the United States.

Russell expressed "grave concern" over the bitterness that is being fostered by what he called "efforts to force integration of the white and Negro races in all relations of life."

His plan would create a Voluntary Racial Relocation Commission, to encourage and assist persons who desire to relocate in other states to bring about a more balanced racial population in each state.

Russell contended that much of the racial agitation in this country is due to the large concentration of the nation's Negro population in the South. He said racial tensions would be eased if the Negro population were spread more evenly among all the states.

"All the polls and surveys taken on the subject show that the intensity of the opposition to integration is in direct proportion to the percentage of Negroes in the population of each state," he said.

"This opposition is much more intense in the states of the South, such as Georgia with 31 per cent of its population Negro and Mississippi with 45 per cent, than in the states of the North, Middle West and West that have very small percentages of Negroes," Russell continued.

SHARE THE PROBLEM

"If the Negro population, which is now concentrated largely in the South, were spread more evenly over all sections of the nation, thereby giving each state an equal share of the race problem, we would have a workable means of easing racial tensions and of achieving a permanent and peaceful solution to the problem."

Russell's bill would offer Federal assistance, in loans and grants, to Negroes now living in the South who wish to relocate in other states having a low percentage of Negroes.

The bill would also make the same assistance available to white persons living outside the South who would like to relocate in the South.

ENTIRELY VOLUNTARY

Emphasizing the voluntary nature of his plan, Russell pointed out that it would not force anyone to move anywhere. To become effective in a state, the plan would require approval of the governor or legislature.

No person could be relocated under the program unless the move would improve his economic, social and employment opportunities.

Russell said his new plan is a revised version of a bill he introduced in 1949, which died in committee.

He said the overall cost of the relocation program would be less than the 4 billion dollars this nation now spends each year on foreign aid.

OTHERS SUPPORT PLAN

Russell promised to "push the bill for all it's worth." And his Southern Senate colleagues flocked to the support of the measure.

Senator John Stennis of Mississippi said the plan would "more evenly balance the racial distribution and stabilize the economy."

And Senator John Sparkman of Alabama said "I will gladly support it."

Both agreed with Russell that racial relocation would do much to ease racial tensions.

The Russell bill recalls a measure introduced in the last session of Congress by Republican Senator William Langer of North Dakota. Langer's bill would have provided Federal aid for American Negroes desiring to migrate to Liberia, the Negro republic in Africa. A number of Negro or-

ganizations endorsed the bill, but it died in committee.

EXPERIMENT TRIED

A few days after Russell announced his plan, a New Orleans Negro doctor decided to see what sort of welcome Southern Negroes would receive in the North.

Dr. Frederick Rhodes said his idea was different from Senator Russell's, in that it did not involve a large number of people.

Dr. Rhodes said he had "no place specifically in mind. But as a doctor, I have many patients who are unhappy and dissatisfied with conditions in the South."

So he wrote authorities in Northern and Western states, asking for information concerning "cheap land for Negro settlements."

The Negro physician, a native of South Carolina, has practiced in New Orleans since 1932. He said "I just thought that maybe if I had information about some Federal land that could be homesteaded that I could suggest that these unhappy people move away from the South and perhaps colonize somewhere else where they wouldn't have the racial problems, and would have more of an opportunity for various types of recreation and education and a better means of livelihood."

He added, "Some places suitable for homesteading would appeal to them."

ASKS FOR HELP

Dr. Rhodes said he wrote the Secretaries of State in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Iowa and Wyoming.

He asked them for information about "some unsettled land which would be suitable for several families," and requested a general description of the land, including "the type of terrain, vegetation, distance from settled communities and kinds of wild life."

"It's just an idea I had that might solve the problem for some of these unhappy people who would be better off relocated somewhere else," Dr. Rhodes said.

GETS REBUFFS

His inquiries have so far met with official brush-offs.

Iowa Secretary of State Melvin Synhorst said Dr. Rhodes "was a little late."

"The Federal land office for Iowa closed in 1910," Synhorst advised, meaning no land is available for homesteading in that state. No offer was made to help the Negroes find other suitable land.

And a well-meaning South Dakota land dealer put his state's officialdom on the spot by suggesting that some of the Negroes might be resettled in South Dakota.

Ed Forman of Kimball, S.D., explained later that his suggestion was inadvertent. Forman said he heard of Dr. Rhodes' queries, but thought he represented "Germans or Swedes seeking a place to form a colony."

Forman, who is agent for some 8-to-10-thousand-acre farm tracts near Chamberlain, S.D., west of the Missouri River, saw an opportunity to settle the land, and advanced that possibility.

REACTION 'DOUBTFUL'

He learned later that the settlers would be Negroes, and said "I don't know how that would go here."

Adding that he hadn't discussed it with his neighbors, Forman said (See RELOCATE, p. 4)

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Dollars Make Sense

This is the time of year when we are all making our plans to contribute during the coming months to our favorite charitable or educational projects.

May we suggest that you reflect thoughtfully and seriously, this first month of the New Year, on so planning your giving that your monthly contribution to your Citizens' Council may be commensurate with the results you want accomplished.

By careful and extremely economical budgeting, your Citizens' Council dollar gives you solid results in the things you value that continually astonishes the experts.

Your Citizens' Council dollar is working for your principles day and night. It never sleeps. Here are a few things it does:

1. Provides administrative services for the Council movement.
2. Provides speakers for local Councils, civic and patriotic groups.
3. Sends speakers thousands of miles into other sections.
4. Provides organizers for interested communities.
5. Maintains constant public relations for the movement.
6. Provides information services for the news media.
7. Does research and maintains voluminous files for many uses.
8. Prints and distributes millions of pieces of literature.
9. Publishes a newspaper of nationwide circulation.
10. Sends a steady stream of informational material to libraries, students and publications.
11. Produces and distributes a weekly television and radio series which reaches several million persons regularly.
12. Provides an educational program in the high schools.
13. Keeps up a constantly-increasing volume of correspondence with supporters in every state and in many foreign countries.
14. Pays for the myriad services and supplies required to keep any large organization moving forward.

As you can see, your Citizens' Council dollar never rests . . .

AND WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO FIGHT!

The activities listed above are not ranked in any particular order—indeed, it would be difficult to assign any order of importance to them. And they are just a sample of the dozens of things your Council is doing daily in YOUR interest.

Your State Association operates on a limited budget that any medium-sized church could handle with ease. The reason our budget is so limited is that our people have not yet fully realized the need for the strongly-organized, thorough, aggressive and SUSTAINED campaign it takes to win the kind of conflict being waged against us.

During this New Year, we resolve to bring each of you an awakening awareness of that need.

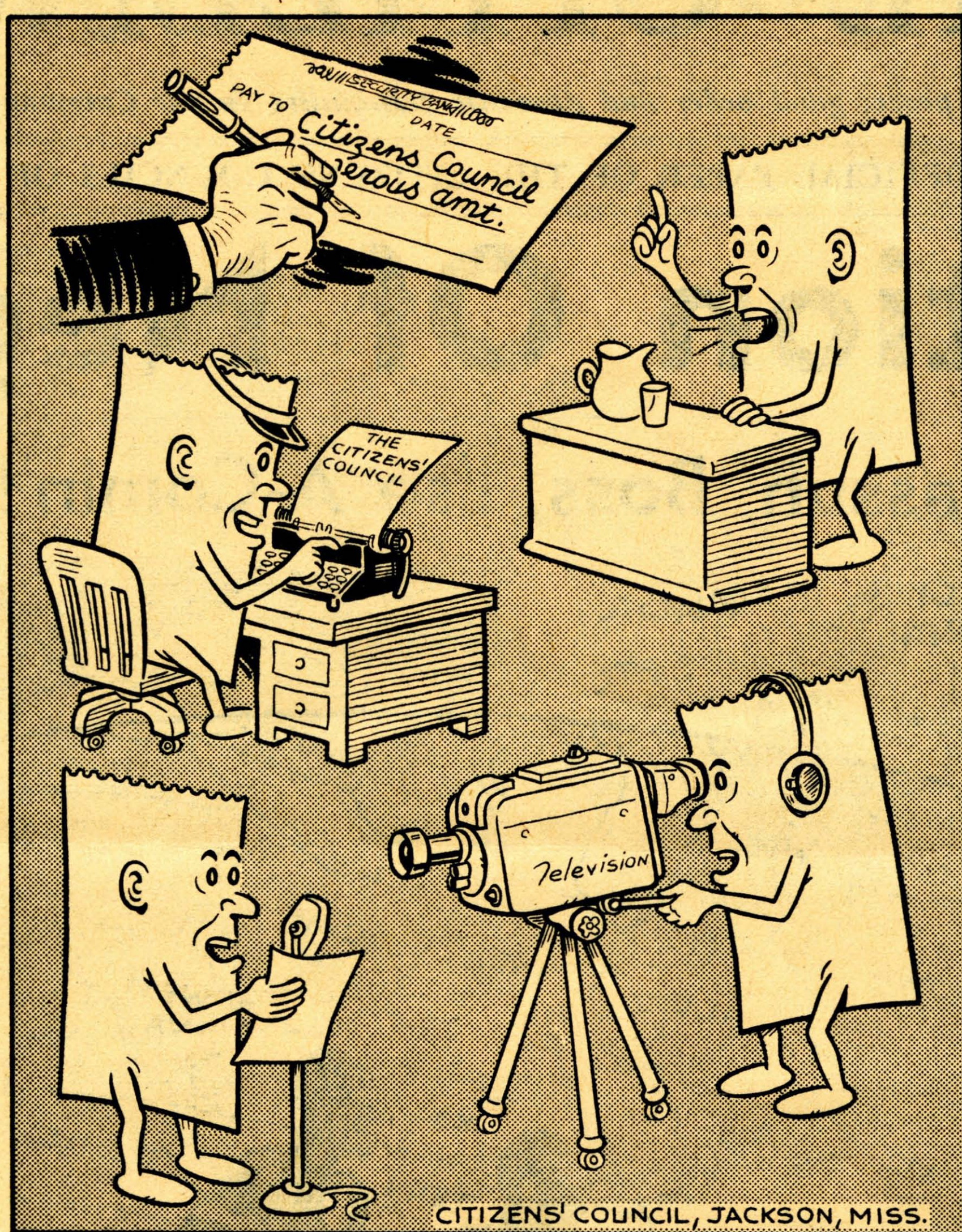
Let's each make our financial plans NOW to set aside a generous amount for this cause which is dearer to us than our very lives!

Send your contributions to:

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P. O. Box 886
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or
813 Plaza Building
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Our auditors advise that contributions to the Educational Fund are deductible from Federal Income Taxes.

Dollars At Work!



Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

The U. S. Supreme Court, continuing its campaign to destroy the sovereign states, has reinstated a suit by a Memphis Negro to bar enforcement of a Tennessee law requiring racial segregation on busses and street cars.

The high court overturned a decision handed down by a 3-judge Federal District Court in Memphis, which dismissed the suit on several grounds.

But the Supreme Court ruled that just because Negro postal employee O. Z. Evers got on a Memphis city bus simply to get grounds for filing the suit, he still had the "right to sue," even though it's the first and only time he's used public transit facilities in Memphis.

The above brings to mind a story related by a Tennessee merchant who asked a young colored boy what he thought about the U. S. Supreme Court.

The colored boy replied: "Why dat Soo-preme Co't sho' is de stuff . . . You white folks oughta get you-all one!"

Jackson—A. S. Ingram, chairman of the Madison County chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, has called for repeal of the state's compulsory school attendance laws: for passage of a statute requiring the governor to close disorderly schools; and for legislation cutting unmarried mothers off the state welfare rolls.

Ingram presented his chapter's legislative proposals at a public meeting called by the Madison County delegation to the 1959 General Assembly.

Knoxville—A hearing on a demurrer to dismiss the suit of 7 Negroes to cancel a lease on city-owned Whittle Springs golf course was recently passed indefinitely in Chancery Court here.

The suit seeks to cancel the lease held by Lou A. Mills, operator of the course. Mills had refused to permit the Negroes to play on the course.

The Knoxville City Council has been charged with leasing the course to Mills to "deprive the Negro race of the right to play golf at the city golf course."

Nashville—Dr. Donald Davidson, professor of English at Vanderbilt University and state chairman of T.F.-C.G., has written members the following:

"We urge you to write or see your representative in the new Legislature and impress upon them the utmost necessity of supporting protective legislation to meet the new crisis occasioned by the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Little Rock case, and by similar invasions of our rights already heralded in the pronouncements of the U. S. Attorney General and the Civil Rights 'watch-dog committees' and all other possible measures for making known your desires to the Legislature."

Memphis—West Tennesseans praised Representative Tom Murray (D-Tenn.) of Jackson, after a report by "Congressional Quarterly" that Murray was the only-Mid-Southerner with a "perfect score" in voting within the Southern fold during the last session of Congress.

Representative R. A. (Fats) Everett (D-Tenn.) was also complimented for casting 80 of 96 votes with the Southern Democrats when they and the Northern Democrats were opposed on an issue.

attend a mass rally in Shreveport Feb. 27.

A spokesman for the Louisiana group, Arthur Gayle, said "We would like for Nixon to attend one of the Citizens' Council rallies to see what they are like."

At a meeting in Gloster, Miss., the Amite County Citizens' Council elected Britt Hughey as president for the coming year, succeeding Lee Busby.

Other officers chosen at the Dec. 10 meeting include Dr. Edsel Stewart and Frank Wall, vice-presidents; Mrs. Betty Shurley, secretary; and Percy Pierce, treasurer.

A report from a county-wide solicitation group said that the Council will send a total of \$750 to the Little Rock Private School Corp.

Mrs. Sara McCorkle, director of ladies' and youth activities for the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, spoke Dec. 11 to the Mathiston Citizens' Council. Mrs. McCorkle's activities include helping local Councils work out details for participation in the state-wide essay contest for high school students.

(See LOCAL COUNCIL p. 3)

Councils Name State Leaders As New Groups Are Being Organized

(Editor's note — Officers and members of local Councils are invited to submit items of interest concerning their activities. We will print as many as space limitations permit. If an advance notice of a meeting is desired, it should be sent as far in advance of the meeting date as possible.)

Citizens' Council leaders in each of Mississippi's six Congressional districts have elected representatives to a 24-man executive committee which will guide the Councils' state Association during the decisive year of 1959.

The State Executive Committee sets policies for the state Association, and collects and disburses funds.

District representatives were chosen at meetings held at Columbus, Grenada, Cleveland, Jackson, Forest and Hattiesburg.

Each meeting heard reports from Ellett Lawrence, finance chairman; R. B. Patterson, state executive secretary; W. J. Simmons, editor of the Council paper and president of Citizens' Council Forum; and Mrs. Sara McCorkle, director of the Ladies' division and youth activities.

Elected to the State Executive Committee from the Congressional districts were:

FIRST DISTRICT

N. E. Dacus, Tupelo pharmaceutical manufacturer; W. B. Lucas, Macon attorney and State Senator; J. O. Sams, Columbus attorney; and Shelby Woodward, Louisville, Chancery Clerk of Winston County.

SECOND DISTRICT

Maurice Black, Carrollton attorney and State Representative; John Lake, Grenada manufacturer; J. L. Pipkin, Blue Mountain minister; and Z. M. Veazey, Jr., Coldwater farmer and stockman.

THIRD DISTRICT

Wilburn Hooker, Lexington insurance man and farmer; Fred Jones, Inverness cotton farmer; Donald Kitchings, Merigold cotton farmer; and Kenneth Williams, Clarksdale merchant and farmer.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Tom P. Brady, Brookhaven, state Circuit Judge; Albert Gardner, Yazoo City attorney and State Representative; Lucian Gwin, Natchez attorney; and Ellis W. Wright, Jackson funeral director.

FIFTH DISTRICT

J. B. Collier, Meridian finance company owner; H. H. Harpole, Philadelphia, State Public Service Commission investigator; W. H. Johnson, Jr., Decatur attorney and State Representative; and Marion Simpson, Canton, Sheriff of Madison County.

SIXTH DISTRICT

Ward Hurt, Lumberton mayor and manufacturer; Dewey Myers, Prentiss farmer and cold storage plant owner; Robert Oswalt, Pascagoula attorney; and J. E. Stockstill, Picayune attorney.

New members of the committee are Lucas, Black, Lake, Pipkin, Kitchings, Gwin and Collier. Others were re-elected.

Another statewide organization also elected officers last month. The Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, a Virginia organiz-

ation, held its annual board of directors meeting in Richmond.

R. B. Crawford of Farmville, Va., was chosen as president. Vice-presidents elected were V. Lance Phillips, Ashland; William B. Cocke, Jr., Sussex; James S. Easley, South Boston; Stirling M. Harrison, Leesburg; Frank R. Ford, Norfolk; R. R. Harmon, Charlottesville; E. Floyd Yates, Powhatan, and Ernest W. Goodrich, Surry.

Mr. William P. Jones, Jr., Urbana, was elected secretary, and George E. Watkins of Richmond was named treasurer.

The Executive Committee is composed of President Crawford and Segar Gravatt, Blackstone; J. J. Jewett, Chesterfield; E. J. Oglesby, Charlottesville; Francis West, Martinsville; L. S. Pendleton, Jr., Richmond; and Collins Denny, Jr., Midlothian.

The Rev. John J. Howard of Phoebus was reappointed Chaplain.

South Carolina Citizens' Councils had an active month. Two new Councils were organized, in Darlington and Kershaw, and a minister and his wife spoke in Hartsville.

Rev. and Mrs. Lewis E. Jaekel spoke to a Hartsville Citizens' Council rally Dec. 16. Jaekel, executive director of the Crusade for Christ, discussed Communist infiltration into the government and church organizations.

"Christian people are being brainwashed with the propaganda of the National Council of Churches," Jaekel said. "The National Council of Churches is so Red that it has no resemblance to Christianity."

Mrs. Jaekel told the group that "women are letting us down by not taking the right stand to preserve true Christianity, segregation of the races, the welfare of their own children and grandchildren, and all things that are good and decent. Many are taking no stand at all, and others are aiding the Communists in their efforts to destroy all of these things and our great country."

The executive secretary of the Hartsville Council, George W. Waring, reported that local Council officials and state officers have helped organize two new Councils in Darlington and Kershaw, and that other new groups are in the planning stage. The Darlington Citizens' Council executive secretary, James E. Howle, was introduced to the crowd, along with other guests.

The Hartsville Council meets again Jan. 20.

At Kershaw, S. C., a new Citizens' Council has been formed. A group of local citizens met with Dr. W. M. Crosswell, vice-chairman of the South Carolina Citizens' Councils, and George W. Waring, executive secretary of the nearby Hartsville Citizens' Council.

The Kershaw group elected restaurant owner George R. Cook as chairman.

Citizens' Council leaders in a 7-parish area of Northwest Louisiana are drafting a telegram to Vice President Richard Nixon, inviting him to

Federal Civil Rights Agency Loses 3 Tennessee 'Advisors'

The Federal Civil Rights Commission is having trouble keeping members on its Tennessee Citizens' Advisory committee.

Less than one month after the Tennessee advisory group was announced, 3 of its 8 members had quit, including the vice-chairman.

This left 2 Negroes and 3 whites serving on the state group.

STARTING LINE-UP

As originally announced by the Federal Civil Rights Commission in Washington Dec. 17, the Tennessee advisory committee was composed of:

George R. Dempster, former Knoxville mayor, chairman; Richard Tripper, Memphis, president of Euclid-Memphis Sales, Inc., vice-chairman; Mrs. Ben Russell, a Presbyterian church leader, secretary.

Other Tennessee members appointed were: Maclin P. Davis, Sr., Nashville, Grey Iron Foundry; W. Percy McDonald, Jr., Memphis attorney; Leslie Stratton III, Memphis, president Stratton-Warren Hardware Co., Negro John Hope II, Nashville, Congregationalist Church executive assigned to Fisk University; Negro A. Maceo Walker, Memphis, president Universal Life Insurance Co.

But two Memphis men named to the group decided to start the New Year off right. They announced Jan. 1 that they had resigned from the advisory committee.

NOT ME, COACH!

Lawyer McDonald said he quit after "finding out exactly what the committee is expected to do, and what its objectives and purposes are."

"I don't care to be identified with it in any manner, shape or form," McDonald added.

Hardware executive Stratton said his resignation was because of a trip to Europe he had planned, beginning Feb. 26, "and the bulk of the committee's action will be taken while I'm gone."

3 TO THE SHOWERS

The pair of resignations left vice-chairman Tripper the only Memphis white man on the committee. But not for long. On Jan. 9, Tripper, head of a road-machinery company, sent in his resignation.

Tripper said he had business meetings scheduled which would conflict with committee meetings.

BLAST BY T.F.C.G.

The advisory committee came under almost immediate attack from pro-segregation elements. Willis E. Ayres,

Jr., of Memphis, chairman of the Shelby County chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, noted in a Dec. 22 statement that the group "cannot benefit Tennessee."

Ayres pointed out that in announcing formation of the committee, "Chairman George R. Dempster, former mayor of Knoxville, Kefauver crony and avowed integrationist, invited all persons feeling they had been discriminated against because of race in voting, housing and education to file a complaint with his committee and the committee would investigate."

"By the very nature of this committee," Ayres added, "Tennessee knows it is now in the throes of the second Reconstruction period. This group, about to venture into fields specifically not authorized them by Congress, is headed by a Kefauver henchman."

"The two commission members from Nashville have been allied with the integration movement in that area. One of these, Negro John Hope, is on the staff of Fisk University, long one of the centers disrupting harmonious race relations and individual rights. The second, Maclin Davis, Sr., has headed a movement attempting to bring 'peaceful' integration in our state capital."

NAACP REPRESENTED

Ayres cited the record of Memphis Negro A. Maceo Walker, who he said "was in reality appointed to represent the NAACP."

Walker is chairman of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund in the Memphis area, Ayres said, and is responsible for that group's participation in the O. Z. Evers bus suit, and for a suit brought against the Memphis library system by one of Walker's own employees, Negro Jesse Turner.

Firms controlled by Walker are life members of the NAACP, Ayres stated, while Walker himself is a "conditional" life member.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Later, Ayres wrote Tennessee Governor-elect Buford Ellington, urging him to forbid state employees from aiding the Federal or state Civil Rights Commission groups.

"The Tennessee advisory committee is designed primarily to do a hatchet job on the tranquil race relations that have lasted almost a century," Ayres wrote. "Tennesseans cannot expect anything but the worst from activities this committee engages in."

"I ask that upon assuming the highest office of the state, you immediately issue necessary instructions forbidding any department of the state to give aid, information or comfort to the said committee and/or its parent organization, the Federal Civil Rights Commission."

Local Council News

(Continued from p. 2)

Warren County has joined the 65 other Mississippi counties which have formed Citizens' Council organizations to work for segregation and States' Rights.

Meeting in the County Courthouse at Vicksburg Jan. 12, a large group of men and women from the area organized a Citizens' Council for Warren County.

H. L. McKnight presided at the meeting, and was named temporary chairman.

Following brief talks and a panel discussion by several Council leaders from Edwards, Yazoo City, Greenwood and Jackson, the group voted unanimously to form the Warren County Citizens' Council.

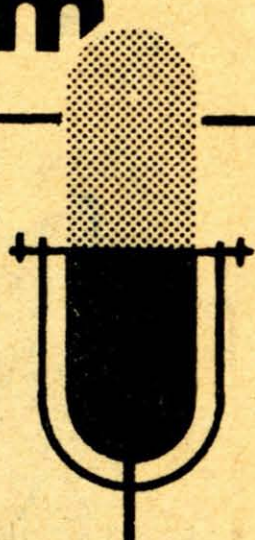
Appointed to act as a temporary steering committee pending formal incorporation were: H. L. McKnight, Don Miller, Z. B. Emerson, B. N. Simrall, Bob Odom, John Pruitt, J. L. McCaskell, Rig Perry, Herman Wicker, Billy Joe Cross, Ed Cox, and H. T. Nowell.

R. B. Patterson of Greenwood, executive secretary of the Mississippi Citizens' Councils, and two members of the state Executive Committee, Ellis W. Wright of Jackson and Albert Gardner of Yazoo City, led a panel discussion of basic policies and programs of the Council movement.

Other panel speakers on specific aspects of both local and nationwide features of the Citizens' Council work were Dr. R. J. Moorhead, president of the Yazoo City Citizens' Council, C. H. "Dick" King, vice-president, and Louis Hollis, executive director, of the Jackson Citizens' Council; and W. J. Simmons of Jackson, editor of the Citizens' Council newspaper and director of television and radio.

Citizens' Council Forum

on **TV** and **RADIO**



*THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT
WITH A SOUTHERN ACCENT*

TELEVISION

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| <p>ALABAMA</p> <p>Dothan—WTVY-TV Channel 9, Wednesday 10 p.m.</p> <p>Montgomery—WCOV-TV Channel 20, Sunday afternoon.</p> <p>ARKANSAS</p> <p>Little Rock—KATV (TV) Channel 7, Monday 6:15 p.m.</p> <p>LOUISIANA</p> <p>Lafayette—KLFY-TV Channel 10, Sunday 3:45 p.m.</p> <p>New Orleans—WJMR-TV Channels 13 and 20, Sunday 6 p.m.</p> | <p>MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>Columbus—WCBI-TV Channel 4, Friday 5:45 p.m.</p> <p>Jackson—WLBT (TV) Channel 3, Sunday 3:30 p.m.</p> <p>Jackson—WJTV (TV) Channel 12, Sunday 11:15 p.m.</p> <p>Tupelo—WTWV (TV) Channel 9, Sunday 2 p.m.</p> <p>VIRGINIA</p> <p>Hampton-Norfolk WVEC-TV Channel 15, Saturday afternoon.</p> <p>Richmond—WTVR (TV) Channel 6, Monday 6:30 p.m.</p> |
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RADIO

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| <p>ALABAMA</p> <p>Dothan—WDIG (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m.</p> <p>Evergreen—WBLO (1470 kc.) Sunday 2 p.m.</p> <p>ARKANSAS</p> <p>Benton—KBBA (690 kc.) Thursday 7:35 a.m.</p> <p>Helena—KFFA (1360 kc.) Monday 9 p.m.</p> <p>Little Rock—KTHS (1090 kc.) Sunday 7:15 p.m.</p> <p>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</p> <p>Washington area—WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.</p> | <p>Oxford—WSUH (1420 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.</p> <p>Philadelphia—WHOC (1490 kc.) Sunday 2:45 p.m.</p> <p>Starkville—WSSO (1230 kc.) Saturday 6:45 a.m.</p> <p>Tupelo—WELO (1490 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.</p> <p>Tupelo—WTUP (1380 kc.) Sunday 8:15 a.m.</p> <p>West Point—WROB (1450 kc.) Wednesday 6:15 p.m.</p> <p>Winona—WONA (1570 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.</p> <p>Yazoo City—WAZF (1230 kc.) Thursday 12:30 p.m.</p> |
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| <p>FLORIDA</p> <p>Crestview—WJSB (1050 kc.) Wednesday 8:45 a.m.</p> <p>Kissimmee—WRWB (1220 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> <p>Orlando—WKIS (740 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> | <p>NORTH CAROLINA</p> <p>Concord—WEGO (1410 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m.</p> <p>Lexington—WBUY (1440 kc.) Wednesday 7 p.m.</p> <p>New Bern—WHIT (1450 kc.) Saturday 6:15 p.m.</p> |
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| <p>GEORGIA</p> <p>Atlanta—WAGA (590 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> <p>Atlanta—WYZE (1480 kc.) Sunday 7 p.m.</p> <p>Cordele—WMJM (1490 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> <p>Covington—WGFS (1430 kc.) Saturday 9:45 a.m.</p> <p>Dalton—WRCD (1430 kc.) Saturday 7 a.m.</p> <p>Monroe—WMRE (1490 kc.) Saturday 12:30 p.m.</p> <p>Winder—WIMO (1300 kc.) Monday 10:45 a.m.</p> <p>LOUISIANA</p> <p>Homer—KVHL (1320 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.</p> <p>Houma—KCIL (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.</p> <p>Jonesville—KLEC (1480 kc.) Sunday 8:45 a.m.</p> <p>Opelousas—KSLO (1230 kc.) Friday 6:30 p.m.</p> | <p>OHIO</p> <p>Massillon—WTIG (990 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p> <p>Belton—WHPB (1390 kc.) Sunday 12:15 p.m.</p> <p>Bennettsville—WBSC (1550 kc.) Saturday 5:45 p.m.</p> <p>Greenville—WMUU (1260 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> <p>Laurens—WLBG (860 kc.) Sunday 1:05 p.m.</p> <p>Orangeburg—WDIX (1150 kc.) Saturday 7 p.m.</p> <p>Sumter—WSSC (1290 kc.) Saturday 4:45 p.m.</p> |
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| <p>MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>Aberdeen—WMPA (1240 kc.) Friday 5:30 p.m.</p> <p>Brookhaven—WJMB (1340 kc.) Wednesday 2:15 p.m.</p> <p>Clarksdale—WROX (1450 kc.) Monday 12:15 p.m.</p> <p>Cleveland—WCLD (1490 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.</p> <p>Columbia—WCJU (1450 kc.) Monday 7:45 a.m.</p> <p>Columbus—WACR (1050 kc.) Friday 12 noon.</p> <p>Forest—WMAG (860 kc.) Sunday 7:15 a.m.</p> <p>Greenwood—WGRM (1240 kc.) Monday 9:05 p.m.</p> <p>Indianola—WNLA (1380 kc.) Sunday 1 p.m.</p> <p>Jackson—WJDX (620 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.</p> <p>Kosciusko—WKOZ (1350 kc.) Sunday 12 noon.</p> <p>Louisville—WLSM (1270 kc.) Saturday 12:45 p.m.</p> <p>McComb—WAPF (980 kc.) Saturday 8 a.m.</p> <p>Natchez—WMIS (1240 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m.</p> <p>Newton—WBKN Tuesday 11:45 a.m.</p> | <p>TENNESSEE</p> <p>Milan—WKBG (1600 kc.) Sunday 3 p.m.</p> <p>Murfreesboro—WGNS (1450 kc.) Sunday 9 p.m.</p> |
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| <p>TEXAS</p> <p>Brownsville—KBOR (1600 kc.) Tuesday 8 p.m.</p> <p>Carthage—KGAS (1590 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.</p> <p>Edinburg—KURV (710 kc.) Sunday 9:30 p.m.</p> <p>Gainesville—KGAF (1580 kc.) Sunday 5:15 p.m.</p> <p>Kermit—KARB (600 kc.) Saturday 5 p.m.</p> <p>Pasadena—KRCT (650 kc.) Sunday 4:30 p.m.</p> <p>Terrell—KTER (1570 kc.) Monday 6:30 p.m.</p> <p>Tyler—KTBB (600 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.</p> | <p>VIRGINIA</p> <p>Falls Church—WFAX (1220 kc.) Sunday 12:30 p.m.</p> <p>Fredericksburg—WFVA (1230 kc.) Saturday 7 p.m.</p> <p>Gloucester—WDDY (1420 kc.) Sunday 12:45 p.m.</p> <p>Norfolk—WLOW (1400 kc.) Schedule not received.</p> <p>Richmond—WMBG (1380 kc.) Sunday 10 p.m.</p> <p>South Boston—WHLF (1400 kc.) Sunday 5:45 p.m.</p> |
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NAACP Attacked

(Continued from p. 1)

The grand jury report concluded by urging "the responsible colored people of Madison County to think twice before they throw away their money by contributing to an organization that is nothing more than a leech on the side of the body politic."

"To allow the irresponsible spokesman of such an organization as the NAACP to disrupt the peaceful relations between the races in this county, or in this state, would not only be tragic but foolhardy," the report ended.

Evers—not one to learn from experience—was told the content of the grand jury report and issued another statement, complaining that the poor, persecuted Negro students of Madison County had to ride to classes in second-hand school busses!

(Editor's note—Seems like I can recall a few days when, midway on a long, cold walk to school, I'd have been grateful for a ride in even a third-hand bus. How about you?)

Evers also proceeded to tell Negro teachers they have the NAACP to thank for any pay raises they've received. This, despite the fact that under Mississippi law, Negro and white teachers are paid under the same scale, based solely on their education and experience, and also despite the fact that the last session of the all-white Mississippi Legislature, which could hardly be considered responsive to NAACP wishes, voted substantial salary increases to all teachers, white and colored.

HUSH MAH MOUF!

But Evers wasn't the only Mississippi NAACP spokesman to commit a verbal faux pas last month.

No sooner had the Jackson City Council announced plans to complete a new Negro park and golf course this summer, than the board of the directors of the Jackson Branch of the NAACP issued a statement.

"PARKS FOR PEOPLE . . ."

In "strongly denouncing" the new Negro park, the Jackson NAACP directors objected to the segregated facility in these classic words.

We, the Jackson NAACP directors said, "are interested in parks for people—not for Negroes."

The reaction from NAACP National headquarters to this all-too-frank slip of the tongue is left to your imagination.

"TAXES FOR EVERYBODY"

On another front, NAACP officials found themselves on the losing end of an Arkansas Supreme Court decision.

The Arkansas high court, in a Dec. 22 ruling, said the NAACP must reveal its list of members and contribu-

tors if it wants to remain a tax-exempt organization.

State NAACP officials had refused to divulge their membership and contribution records, claiming that those listed would be subjected to harassment and worse.

EVEN YOU

But the court pointed out that all other organizations claiming tax exemptions had complied with the requirement, and that non-profit organizations have been required since 1875 to furnish membership lists in Arkansas to back up their claims.

"If the NAACP wants tax immunity, it should comply," the decision added. "Other organizations have complied. Why should this one have immunity as though it were a favored child?"

Also in Arkansas, the State Legislative Council's special education committee held two days of hearings in Little Rock in December on the subject of Communist influences in racial agitation in the state.

RED LINKS CITED

Attorney General Bruce Bennett blamed the NAACP for race trouble in Arkansas, and linked the NAACP with the Communist movement.

J. B. Matthews of New York, former research director for the House Un-American Activities Committee, said there is a difference between Communist-front organizations—which are set up and controlled by the Reds from the beginning; and Communist-infiltrated organizations which were originally formed for other purposes. Usually, he said, the Red influence is greater in a "front" organization.

Then he made this telling remark: **"Communists have so infiltrated the NAACP that it has become a more effective organization for the Communist line than many Communist-front organizations."**

Matthews also cited other groups linked with Communism which have been active in stirring up racial strife.

He said the Southern Regional Council has Communist sympathizers among its members. One of the members is Arkansas NAACP president Daisy Bates. Matthews said the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which L. C. Bates, Daisy's husband, is a member, has been cited as subversive by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A Negro ex-Communist, Manning Johnson of New York, told the investigators that for the past 30 years, Communists have worked actively to foment strife between the white and Negro races.

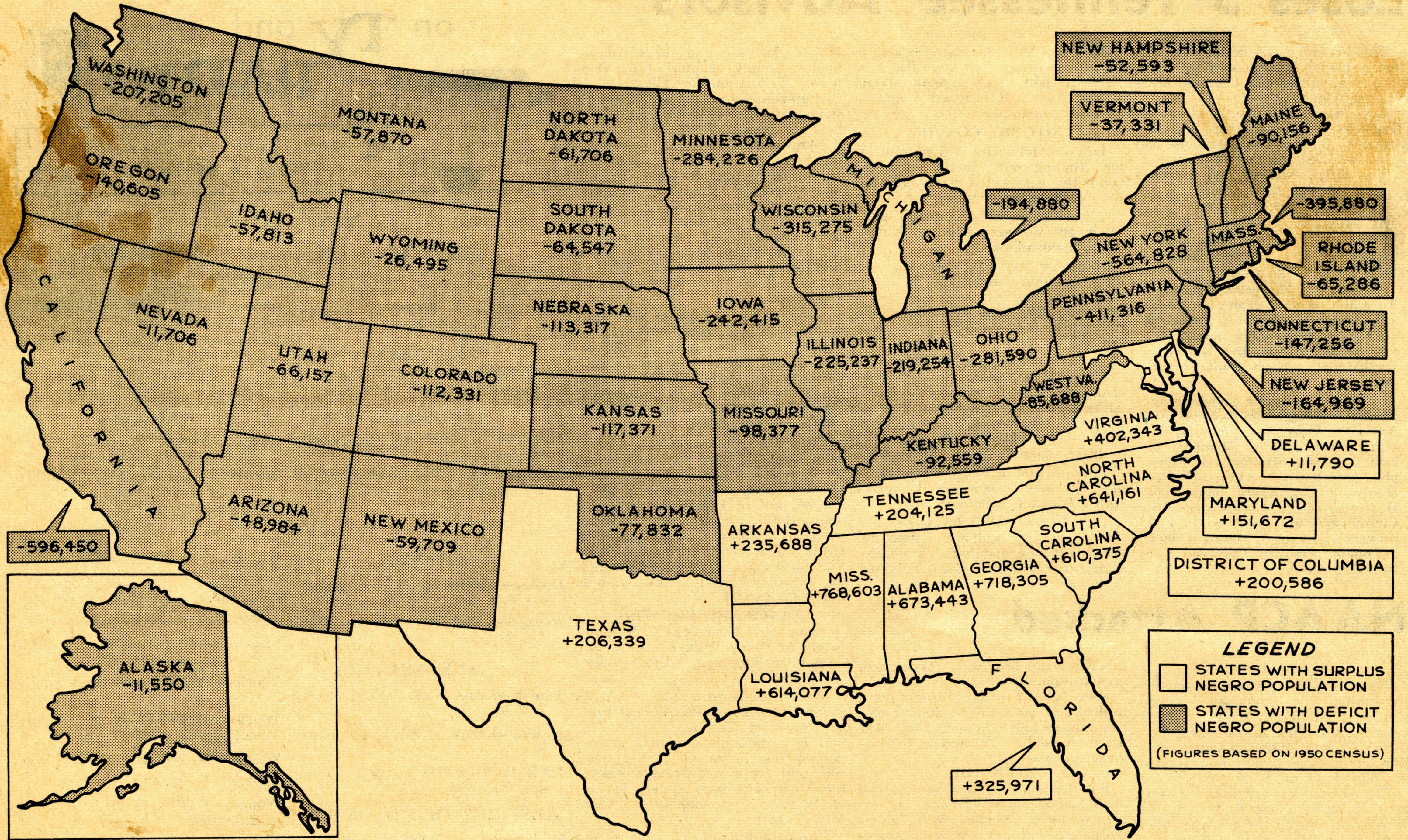
"They decided long ago that the South was the most fertile ground for such work," Johnson added.

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North Has Big Negro Population Deficit



Exclusive 'Fair Play' Report---

Census Figures Show 36 States Need More Negroes To Equal U. S. Average, But South Has Surplus

Recently-announced plans by Senator Richard Russell of Georgia to introduce legislation aimed at bringing about a better nationwide balance of the country's Negro population has raised the question of how the Negro population is distributed at present.

A study of U. S. Census figures reveals a number of interesting points. To cite a few:

—The states where segregation of the races is required by law and custom, the Southern states, are the states having the greatest percentage of Negro population.

—The home states of the "civil rights" agitators in Congress all have Negro populations well below the national average of 10 per cent.

—Industrial states of the North and East, where the Negro bloc vote is a significant political factor, generally have most of their Negro populations concentrated in a few large cities, in which they can easily fall prey to political machines.

—The "welcome mat" is apparently not out for Negroes in rural areas of the North, West and Midwest.

—Resistance to racial integration in a state is directly proportional to the state's percentage of Negroes.

A closer examination of population figures on a state-by-state basis shows that the percentage of Negro population ranges from a high of 45 per cent in Mississippi to a low of four one-hundredths of one per cent in North Dakota. All figures cited in this study are based on official U. S. Census reports for 1950.

Numerically, Georgia has the largest number of Negroes, 1,062,762—while North Dakota is again low, with only 257.

Here is the way the Southern states rank in their percentages of Negro population:

Mississippi	45%
South Carolina	39%
District of Columbia	35%
Louisiana	33%
Alabama	32%
Georgia	31%
North Carolina	26%
Arkansas	22%
Virginia	22%
Florida	22%
Maryland	16%
Tennessee	16%
Delaware	14%
Texas	13%

Numerically, Georgia has 1,062,762 Negroes; North Carolina is second with 1,047,353; Mississippi has 986,494; Alabama 979,617; Texas 977,458; Louisiana 882,428; South Carolina 822,077; Virginia 734,211; Florida 603,101; Tennessee 530,603; and so on.

To determine the surplus Negro population in each Southern state, the national average Negro population figure of 10 per cent was applied to each state's total population. The resulting figure represents that state's fair share of Negroes. Any number in excess of that is surplus.

Here is the way the Southern states rank in terms of their Negro population surplus:

Mississippi	768,603
Georgia	718,305
Alabama	673,443
North Carolina	641,161
Louisiana	614,077
South Carolina	610,375
Virginia	402,343
Florida	325,971
Arkansas	235,688
Texas	206,339
Tennessee	204,125
District of Columbia	200,586
Maryland	151,672
Delaware	11,790

In other words, more than three-quarters of a million Mississippi Negroes could move North, and the state would still have its fair share of Negro population. That 768,603 would make up quite a good-sized city, and could also present a formidable bloc-vote problem to Northern politicians.

So much for surpluses. Let's look at the deficit side of the ledger. To obtain a state's Negro population deficit, the national 10 per cent Negro average was applied to the state's total population, and the number of Negroes presently in the state was subtracted. The balance is referred to as a state's Negro population deficit.

On this basis, California needs 596,450 Negroes to bring it up to the national average; New York has a Negro deficit of 564,828.

This is the way the deficit shapes up for selected Northern states:

California	596,450
New York	564,828
Pennsylvania	411,316
Massachusetts	395,880
Wisconsin	315,275
Minnesota	284,226
Ohio	281,590
Iowa	242,415
Illinois	225,237
Indiana	219,254
Michigan	194,880
Connecticut	147,256
Kansas	117,371
Nebraska	113,317
Colorado	112,331
Missouri	98,377
Kentucky	92,559
Maine	90,156
West Virginia	85,688

Illinois	225,237
Indiana	219,254
Michigan	194,880
Connecticut	147,256
Kansas	117,371
Nebraska	113,317
Colorado	112,331
Missouri	98,377
Kentucky	92,559
Maine	90,156
West Virginia	85,688

Even the small-population states of North and South Dakota have substantial Negro population deficits. North Dakota, with only 257 Negroes in the state, needs 61,706 Negroes to bring its share up to the national average; South Dakota has a deficit of 64,547; the new state of Alaska needs 11,550 Negroes.

Percentages show the largest states have only about half their fair share of Negroes. The Census figures give New York a 6 per cent Negro population; in California, the percentage is 4; Pennsylvania has 6 per cent; Illinois 7; Massachusetts only 1½; Ohio 6½.

The following states have less than one per cent Negro population—less than one-tenth of their fair share: Wyoming, Wisconsin, Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota and North Dakota.

(Editor's note—Check the above list of states and you'll see what we mean when we say that the politicians who yell the loudest about "civil rights" and "equality" know the least about the problems.)

Although these figures have been available to the public for nearly nine years, we have heard of no generous offers from Northern states who want to wipe out their Negro population deficits and help equalize distribution of Negroes in the United States.

(Editor's note—That's not all—we doubt seriously if we ever hear any such offer from these hypocrites. Just imagine, if you will, the pained reaction in Senator Humphrey's Minnesota if 284,226 Negroes were to make the trek to the "promised land" of "civil rights and equality and brotherhood." For that matter, whether the ghettos of Harlem could hold New York's needed 564,828 Negroes is doubtful.)

White Protestants Outnumbered In New York Area

White Protestants in the New York City metropolitan area are outnumbered.

An analysis of the religious composition of New York's metropolitan area, published by the city's Protestant Council, covered 22 counties, including commuter villages in Connecticut and New Jersey.

The Council reported that more than 55 per cent of the area's estimated 960,000 Protestant church members are non-white. The study listed 440,000 Negro Protestants, nearly 90,000 Puerto Ricans, and only 430,000 white Protestants.

In the New York metropolitan area, nearly 30 per cent of the total population is Roman Catholic, 18 per cent is Jewish, and less than 16 per cent is Protestant. More than 2 per cent belong to "other religions," while over 34 per cent is unaffiliated.

(Editor's note — Perhaps these figures, coupled with the influx of Negroes to Gotham, will help you understand the reasons behind that city's high crime rate, juvenile gang wars, dope addiction, and other assorted vices. They just don't know any better!)

Relocate

(Continued from p. 1)

"We don't know what the reaction would be here."

This put the state's Democratic Governor, Ralph Herseth, squarely on the spot. Herseth, quite naturally a "civil rights" advocate, said in one breath that Negroes would be welcome in the state, adding hurriedly that they might be in for a cool reception—weatherwise.

COLD SHOULDER

Said Herseth, "The state of South Dakota has never had any racial problems and all races and religions are on an equal basis before the law."

Then the governor pulled the joker from his deck: "It is my opinion that great consideration should be given to their ability to adapt themselves to a variable climate such as South Dakota has as compared to Louisiana. Also, the great variance in farming methods is of major significance."

(Editor's note — You'll observe that in neither of the above cases did the ardent supporters of Negro "rights" in the North offer to extend a helping hand to make it easy for the Louisiana Negroes to settle in their states as landowners and voters. Yet, you can imagine the pious, outraged statements these same officials make about exaggerated "incidents" in the South. To say the least, this is hardly consistent.

You'll also note that Governor Herseth brags that South Dakota "has never had any racial problems." Of course not! Latest U.S. Census figures show fewer than 1000 Negroes in the entire state—727, to be exact—just one-tenth of one per cent of the state's population, or roughly, one Negro to one-thousand white persons. This couldn't be much of a problem.

Thus it would appear that, at least where politicians are concerned, talking "civil rights" is one thing, but welcoming Negroes as new citizens is something else again.

Developments in this field promise to grow increasingly more interesting.

RACE AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION Twenty-one Essays on Racial and Social Problems

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