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Where is the Reign of Terror?

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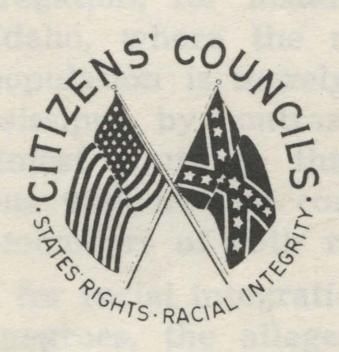
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WHERE IS THE REIGN OF TERROR



Speech of

Representative John Bell Williams (D-Miss.)

in the

United States House of Representatives

Tuesday, March 27, 1956

WHERE IS THE REIGN OF TERROR?

Mr. Speaker, since the Black Monday decisions which sought to amend the Constitution by judicial flat, the people of America have been subjected to the most vicious brainwashing campaign in the history of the world.

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television, as well as Government agencies, have been continuously engaged in an unceasing barrage of malicious and misleading propaganda, assaulting the integrity, character, customs and mores of the people of the Southern States. Those who are farthest removed from the segregation problem are the first to come forward with solutions to it, none of which suggest that those who must live with the problem should be consulted. None have sampled the opinion of the Southern negroes, who desire—as do the Southern whites—to be left alone to work out their own destinies.

Opposition to integration by white and negro citizens can be measured in direct ratio to the proportion of negroes in the population. There is little, if any, support for segregation, for instance, in Vermont or Minnesota, or Idaho, where the ratio of negroes to whites in the population is merely a fraction of one percent. In Mississippi, by contrast, where the negro population is almost equal to the white population, almost unanimous support for continued segregation prevails among members of both races.

The agitation for racial integration did not originate with Southern negroes, the alleged "victims" of the system, nor have Southern negroes generally supported such agitation. Southern negroes know that their race is being exploited by he radical and pink-fringed N.A.A.C.P., its sister organizations and captive politicians, and they resent as deeply as their white neighbors these efforts to destroy the identity of their race.

In the unceasing propaganda campaign being leveled against the Southern States, facts are being deliberately concealed and distorted. This propaganda would have Americans believe that the only difference between the races is in skin pigment, and that segregation is the root of all evil in human relations. They would have Americans believe that society should recognize no differences among people, no matter how pronounced those differences may be in actual fact, or how obvious such differences may be. In this, they are doing a distinct disservice to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, these bleeding-heart professional trouble-makers weep buckets of tears over what they call "second-class citizenship."

I am not going to deny what is a fact: that we do have a second-class citizenship, in the North as well as in the South. However, we might be equally as honest with ourselves and admit another very obvious truth:

there will always be a second-class citizenship so long as there are second-class citizens. By the same token, there will be second-class citizens so long as there are citizens who refuse or neglect to discharge the duties, responsibilities and obligations that must be given in return for the enjoyment of first-class citizenship.

First-class citizenship is not a commodity that can be handed gratuitously to a person or a people like a can of sardines handed across a counter. It is a status that will be conferred automatically when it has been earned, and not before.

The time has come for the light of truth to penetrate the iron curtain that has been thrown around the facts regarding racial differences and distinctions.

The big lie campaign touched off by the sociological fiat of the Supreme Court has reached such magnitude that the time has come to set the record straight.

Let us look at the facts for a moment.

Was Lincoln right when, in commenting on the white and negro races in his debate with Douglas, he said: "There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality"?

Was Lincoln right when he spoke to a negro gathering in Washington, on August 14, 1862, when he told them: "It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated"?

Has the negro race reached the same, or a comparable level of mental development to that of the white race since the birth of his civilization some 93 years ago?

Do negroes observe the same moral standards as whites, or does a double standard of morals exist as between whites and negroes?

What is the real effect of segregation with respect to the negro crime rate? Does the negro commit more crimes in integrated or segregated states?

Is the negro better treated in the integrated states, or does he actually fare better in the segregated states, current Government and press propaganda to the contrary?

Where is the real reign of terror against negro citizens, if such prevails? Is it in Mississippi and the South, as the bleeding heart liberals contend, or is it in the integrated states?

The facts and figures which I shall use later in this dissertation are authentic. They are compiled from official records of the United States Government and agencies of the several states. These figures have not been altered or changed in any way, but they speak more eloquently than all the words in Webster's Dictionary of the real differences that exist between the races. These will be facts and figures that will not be found in the propaganda being disseminated by South-hating agitators, and undoubtedly will not be quoted by the left-wing press, though I challenge them to dispute their authenticity or try to explain away their significance.

First, it might be well to take a look at state prison statistics by race, compiled from official records of the United States Department of Justice:

STATE	Negro popula-	Negroes admit- ted to prison on felony charges 1950	Rate of Negro felony prisoners per 100,000 1950	White popula- tion 1950 census	Whites admit- ted to prison on felony charges 1950	Rate of White felony prison- ers per 100,000	% of popula- tion Negro 1950	% of felony prisoners Negro 1950	Negro rate over White rate
California	462,172	596		9,915,173	2,472	25	4	19	516%
District of Columbia	80	444		517,86	-	26	35		80
	645,980	639	66	046,	1,225	15	1	32	
Indiana	174,168	189	108	758,51		25	4	17	
Kentucky	201,921	277	132		1,088	39	7	21	338 %
Maryland	385,972	1,484	386	1,954,975	993	51	16	09	
Missouri	297,088	413	139	55,	1,133	31	80	27	
New Jersey	318,565	478	150	4,511,585	888	19	7	35	
	161,816	1,051	114	1	1,818	13	9	37	
	513,072	922	179	7,428,222	1,729	23	9	35	
Oklahoma	145,503	208	143	2,032,526	892	44	7	19	
Pennsylvania	638,485	493	77	9,853,848	933	6	9	35	855 %
West Virginia	114,867	93	81	1,890,282	609	32	9	13	0
TOTAL	5,096,787	7,287	143	70,178,824	14,860	21	6.7	33	681%
Alabama	979,617	790	80	2,079,591	719	35	32	52	229 %
Arkansas	426,639	282	99	1,481,507	403	27	22	41	244 %
Florida	603,101	620	102	2,166,051	895	41	22	41	
Louisiana	882,428	642	72	1,796,683	515	29	33	55	0
Mississippi	986,494	530	53	1,188,632	222	19	45	02	
North Carolina	1,047,353	622	59	2,983,121	633	21	26	50	281%
South Carolina	822,077	183	22	1,293,405	420	32	39	30	
Tennessee	530,603	334	63	2,760,257	691	25	16	32	252 %
Texas	977.458	867	88	6,726,534	2,125	32		30	
Virginia	734,211	941	128	2,581,555	800	35	22	54	366 %
TOTAL	7,989,981	5,811	72	25,057,302	7,423	29	24	44	248%

of Justice for the year 1950.

prison reports to the Department

An analysis of the above table is most enlightening.

The top portion of the table lists the thirteen States of the Union which have more than 100,000 negro population, with the exception of Michigan. The bottom portion of the table consists of the segregated Southern States, with the exception of Georgia.

It should be noted that the integrated states show a substantially higher incidence of negro crime in proportion to the negro population than the segregated states. In fact, this table reveals that the per capita crime rate among negroes in the integrated states is 199%—or double—the rate in the segregated states. The cases enumerated in the foregoing table are convicted felony cases, and the figures do not reflect arrests or misdemeanor convictions.

These figures must prove conclusively one or two premises: either that negroes are more law abiding in a segregated society, or Southern courts are far more

lenient with negro defendants. This, in my opinion, puts the lie to the left-wing and N.A.A.C.P. propaganda to the effect that a "reign of terror" against negroes prevails in the South.

Much of the propaganda assault made against the Southern people originates in the State of New York. To those from that State who would criticize the South, I would suggest a look at the record.

In 1950, New York courts sent more negroes to the penitentiary than the courts of Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina combined, in spite of the fact that the total negro population of those three States exceeds that of New York by 1,317,019.

According to the 1950 Census, Mississippi's negro population exceeds New York's negro population by 68,303. Yet official Justice Department figures show that New York sent twice as many negroes to prison in 1950 than Mississippi.

Where is the reign of terror, if such exists?

Integrated Ohio sent more negroes to prison in 1950 than did the segregated States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and South Carolina combined. Those three Southern States, according to the 1950 Census, have a negro population that exceeds that of Ohio by 1,266,247.

Again, where is the reign of terror, if such exists?

The foregoing table will show the startling fact that the integrated states sent more negroes to the penitentiary in proportion to their over-all negro population than the segregated states. Per 100,000 negro population, this rate ranges, in the Northern States, from 77 in Pennsylvania to 386 in Maryland. By contrast, the rate in the segregated Southern States ranges from 22 in South Carolina to 128 in Virginia.

The foregoing table, summarized, will also show the following comparison between the segregated Southern States and the integrated Northern States cited therein:

Negro Prison Rate Per 100,000 Population

0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	Over 200
Integrated states	3	7	2	1
Segregated states 1	7	2		Little W.

It should be noted that the white prison rate per 100,000 white population is practically the same in all the states reported, being 21 in the integrated states and 29 in the segregated states.

These 1950 figures further analyzed show the following:

On a per capita basis, New York sent 9 times as many negroes to the penitentiary than whites; Pennsylvania sent 8½ times as many negroes to prison than whites.

New Jersey's population is 7% negro, but 35% of their felony convictions were negro. In other words, 7% of their population was responsible for 35% of their major crimes.

The same pattern holds true practically throughout the integrated states.

Among the Southern States, South Carolina actually sent more whites than negroes to prison on a per-capita basis. On the basis of 100,000 population by race, South Carolina sent 145% more whites than negroes to prison. This is the only State in the Union, according to available statistics, where this condition prevailed. In Mississippi, on a per-capita basis, less than 3 times as many negroes than whites were sent to prison. The same rate in New York is three times that of Mississippi.

Where is the so-called reign of terror?

In a range distribution, note the following breakdown, showing the percentage of the per-capita negro crime rate to that of the white crime rate:

Negro Rate (Percentage) Over White Rate, Per 100,000 Population

er er kulkarrærie krits	0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	Over \$00
Integrated states	1000	101-200	1	2	2	8
Segregrated states		4 93.00	8	1	son les	ragnimi

The foregoing table will show that the negro crime rate is 681% of the white crime rate in the integrated states. The negro crime rate in the segregated states, by contrast, is only 248% of the white crime rate.

Where is the reign of terror?

Where is the negro a better citizen: in an integrated society, or in a segregated society?

Each of the following states has less than 100,000 negro population: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington—a total of 24 States. For this reason, these States—along with Michigan and Georgia—were not included in the foregoing table. Again, Michigan and Georgia were excluded because no reports had been made available to the Justice Department.

In the 24 States with less than 100,000 negro population, the 1950 Census shows a combined negro population of 450,460. Justice Department records show that in 1950, those States sent a total of 898 negroes to prison on felony convictions, making a rate—for those States—of 197 per 100,000 negro population. It should be noted that this rate is substantially higher than the average of the other States with larger negro populations. Even in States with the lowest percentage of negro population, the negro crime rate is almost triple the rate in the Southern States.

The following table, again compiled from official records of the United States Department of Justice, shows a breakdown of offenses, by race, for which the aforementioned convictions and imprisonments followed:

Male Felony Prisoners Received From Court, Federal and State Institutions (Except Ga. and Mich.), 1950

oslicuitos una liberal de since	White	Mogra	Other	% Nogro
AND THE RESERVE AND AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY AND THE PAR	White	Negro	races	Negro
Murder	. 734	865	20	53%
Manslaughter	. 510	676	17	56%
Robbery	. 3,563	1,918	24	35%
Aggravated assault	. 1,167	1,402	44	53%
Burglary	. 8,054	3,504	129	30%
Larceny—except auto				
theft	. 5,478	2,553	108	31%
Auto theft		630	76	14%
Embezzlement and				
fraud	. 1,539	230	16	13%
Stolen property	. 276	103	4	27%
Forgery		1,127	82	18%
Rape	. 1,259	427	34	25%
Commercialized vice	. 190	48	1	16%
Other sex offenses	. 987	165	14	14%
Drug laws	1,049	940	50	46%
Carrying and possess-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
ing weapons	. 162	116	3	41%
Non-support or			partition?	
neglect	. 755	268	14	26%
Liquor laws		660	5	36%
Immigration and			MARKS TOWN	444466
naturalization laws.	. 945	. 12	4	1%
Traffic laws	. 154	36	8	18%
National-defense laws	85	10	2	10%
Other	1,469	421	27	22%
Military court-martial.		145	6	20%
Total	.38,680	16,256	689	29.2%

NOTE: The 1950 Census shows the population of the United States to be distributed percentage-wise as follows: white 89.5%; negro 10%; other races .5%

These figures (except for the percentages shown in the last column) are taken from the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, issued by the Department of Justice, Mr. Herbert Brownell, Attorney General, in 1954.

Negroes comprise 10% of the total population of the United States. Yet, as the above table shows, negroes committed more than half the homicides, both murder and manslaughter, in our country in 1950. This 10% of our population is also responsible, as this table shows, for a disproportionate share of the crimes committed.

This is but another reason why the Southern people intend to retain their segregated institutions.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned before, a great deal of the current anti-South and anti-Mississippi propaganda is coming from the State of New York, and New York City in particular. For that reason, and in order to reveal to New Yorkers what they probably don't know about themselves in this respect, I offer the following comparative analysis of prison populations, as between my State of Mississippi and New York State:

Total negro population	New York	Mississippi
(1950 Census)	918,191	986,494
Negroes in prison	7,585*	1,432**
population	843	147
White prisoners per 100,000 population	80	44

^{*1952.}

^{**1954.} Note: These are the latest available prison population figures available for the two States.

These figures show that New York has five times more negroes per-capita in prison than Mississippi. Where is the reign of terror?

Several weeks ago, I reported to the House a break-down of murders in Mississippi during 1954. During that year, 8 white persons were killed by negroes; 6 negroes were killed by white persons; and 182 negroes killed members of their own race.

Mr. Speaker, the President, the N.A.A.C.P., and the left-wing press hail the District of Columbia as the ideal example of integration. Some have gone so far as to call the District a Utopia of integration. The facts just do not support these allegations.

The Census Bureau reported in 1950 that the population of the District of Columbia was about 65% white and 35% negro. What the ratio may be today is anyone's guess, as there has been a general exodus of white people away from the District in the "integrated" years that have followed, into the segregated areas of nearby Virginia and Maryland.

The following tables, except for the percentage column, are official reports of arrests on felony charges, by sex and race, in the District of Columbia for the Fiscal Year 1955, taken from the 1955 Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.:

ARRESTS ON FELONY CHARGES
District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1955

OFFENSE	Adult and juvenile white	Adult and juvenile negro	Juvenile age 17 and under negro	Juvenile age 17 and under white	% negro
Murder	. 7	42	3	0	100%
Manslaughter .	. 2	2	0	0	
Rape	. 20	145	33	0	100%
Attempted rape	9	31	6	1	86%
Robbery	. 126	782	261	9	97%
Attempted	20 00				
robbery	. 12	67	30	0	100%
Aggravated	207	2 200	0.1	10	000
assault	397	3,200	84	12	88%
Housebreaking	500	1,926	715	207	77%
Larceny-theft	125	345	48	4	92%
Auto theft	. 168	455	204	121	90%
Other assaults Forgery and	. 67	141	13	5	61%
counterfeiting Embezzlement	285	80	3	1	75%
and fraud	84	43	1	0	100%
Stolen property		17	4	1	80%
Weapons	12	24	0	0	
Prostitution	. 9	15	0	0	
Other sex	HILL				
offenses	58	76	14	3	82%
Drug laws	299	365	6	0	100%
Liquor laws	. 1	137	1	0	100%
Gambling All other	117	417	suada ¹ go	0	100%
offenses	122	156	11	12	48%
Total	2,427	8,466	1,438	376	79%

ARRESTS BY SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY District of Columbia, Fiscal Year 1955

Total persons Foreign born Native Total Negro charged white white All others Offense both sexes negro F F M M M M F M F CRIMINAL HOMICIDE a. Murder.... 2 37 84% 42 49 .. 50% 13 65% 19 20 .. 20 90% RAPE 165 165 145 ---.. .. 77% 31 a. Attempt rape..... 40 40 ----5 ROBBERY.... 908 836 72 121 715 67 86% ---a. Attempt robbery..... 85% 12 65 79 90% 4. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 936 305 71 3,597 2,661 19 2,337 863 5. HOUSEBREAKING..... 2,323 103 474 15 88 79% 2,426 1,838 11 .. 83% a. Attempt housebreaking... 112 19 116 93 LARCENY-THEFT a. \$100 and over.....b. Under \$100..... 470 433 37 105 15 324 21 73% 4 76% 98 2,222 353 498 3 230 2 1,719 2,575 AUTO THEFT 73% 623 617 6 163 450 5 4 TOTAL 1,521 1,739 208 28 7,769 1,284 82% 11,072 9,551 41 2

arrests by adu require Mr. adult should Speaker and felony juvenile these charges that facts speak on the part categories. are the broken above for themselves of anyone. The tables dealing by race, and

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ple of the District of Columbia are entitled to this information.

Mr. Speaker, there are many other reasons why the people of the South, who know the problems involved, will never submit to integration in their public schools, the Supreme Court's fiat notwithstanding.

Mr. Speaker, are there differences between the races with respect to moral standards: do the two races really apply a double standard of morals? Why do so many white people object to sending their children to integrated schools, even in the "enlightened" District of Columbia?

I think it well that all should know the facts, and as amazing and distasteful as they are, I submit the following, which is an official report of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health:

	0	GRAND TOTAL	T. Boston and St. Common of		WHITE	September 1		COLORED	
ACE	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	854	270	584	20	7	13	834	263	571
nder 6.	11	1	10	1	1		10		10
9	3	:	3		•	•	3	:	3
7	1		1	:	:		1	•	1
8	•		1		:	:		•	:
9	7	:	1	•	;	•	1	:	-
10.	;	•	:	•	;	:	:	:	;
11	2		2	•	;	:	2	•	2
12.	9	5	9				9	:	9
13	23	4	19			-	22	4	18
14	99	11	55	5	П	4	61	10	51
15	127	22	105	4	:	4	123	22	101
16	241	80	161	4	2	2	237	78	159
17	373	152	221	22	3	2	368	149	219

GONORRHEA REPORTED BY ALL SOURCES

Sex and Color, School Age and Under

Fiscal Year 1955

Preventable and Chronic Diseases Division. Venereal Disease Section, D. C. Dept. of Puble Health.

An analysis of this table shows that, of 854 cases of gonorrhea among school-age children reported in 1955, 834—or 97.8%—were negro.

This is but another reason why Southern States will never submit to integrated public schools.

The adult pattern of veneral disease is no different. In the Nation's Capital, negroes account for 95% of the venereal disease cases reported. The following, also taken from an official report of the District of Columbia Department of Public Health, shows conditions with respect to adult venereal disease:

NUMBER OF CASES OF VENERAL		DISEASES R	REPORTED .	-0
By Reporting Source, Color		and Diagnosis	S	
Fiscal	Fiscal Year 1955			
DIACNOSTE	W	WHITE	COLORED	RED
DIAGNOSIS	JanJun.	JulDec.	JanJun.	JulDec
SYPHILIS		200 200 200		9
Total Early	11	16	190	256
Primary and Secondary	(1)	(9)	(24)	(20)
Early Latent	(10)	(10)	(166)	(236)
Late Latent and Other Late	158	174	740	948
Congenital**	7	2	30	31
TOTAL SYPHILIS.	176	192	096	1235
GONORRHEA	128	143	4734	5509
CHANCROID	2	2	36	55
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	1	2	38	30
GRANULOMA INGUINALE	The second secon		13	11
TOTAL VENEREAL DISEASES	307	339	5781	6840
*Includes new cases previously treated and untreated. No correction made	-	for non-residents females.		
Source: Monthly Morbidity Reports (Form 8958-B).				Da Blo

Mr. Speaker, there is even another reason which causes Southerners to reject integration. This is not a pleasant subject, but it is true, nevertheless. It is a fact that the negro rate of illegitimate births is about eleven times greater than the white rate, and that a substantial number of negro school children are illegitimate.

Division of Preventable and Chronic Diseases Venereal Disease Section

REPORTED ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE District of Columbia, 1945-1954

	西班里	ALL BIRTHS	是是 是		ILLEGITIMA	TE BIRTHS	非政治 第一	% non-white
Year	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	% non-white	births that are illegitimate
1945	22,954	17,125	5,829	1,954	483	1,471	75	25%
1946	25,929	18,897	7,032	2,192	563	1,629	74	23%
1947	28,622	20,285	8,337	2,249	523	1,717	77	21%
1948	27,867	18,919	8,948	2,628	525	2,103	80	23%
1949	27,382	18,261	9,121	2,424	417	2,007	81	22%
1950	28,926	19,090	9,836	2,801	505	2,296	82	23%
1951	30,460	20,077	10,383	3,068	552	2,516	82	24%
1952	31,898	20,952	10,946	3,395	591	2,804	83	26%
1953	31,936	20,420	11,516	3,669	620	3,049	83	26.5%
1954	32,346	20,441	11,905	3,745	617	3,128	84	26%

D. C. Dept. of Public Health Biostatistics and Health Education Divsion March 8, 1956 but believe the District of include Columbia Department of table

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH PERCENTAGES

State	Illegitimacy percentage of total white births	Illegitimacy percentage of total negro births
Alabama	1.33	21.07
Delaware	1.92	28.99
Florida	1.88	24.02
Georgia	1.44	20.39
Illinois	1.51	20.98
Indiana	1.54	14.07
Iowa	1.49	13.02
Kansas	1.24	12.34
Kentucky	2.30	18.34
Louisiana	1.19	17.92
Maine	2.74	23.53
Michigan	1.57	13.02
Minnesota	1.58	17.94
Mississippi	.92	18.10
Missouri	1.48	21.68
Montana	1.26	13.92
Nevada		11.64
New Jersey	1.10	13.54
North Carolina	2.18	20.07
North Dakota		13.76
Ohio		14.60
Oregon	1.21	13.19
Pennsylvania	1.89	18.77
Rhode Island	1.58	14.23
South Carolina	1.73	18.11
South Dakota	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	16.26
Tennessee		21.13
Texas		16.98
Utah	.95	2.16
Virginia		20.62
Washington		9.19
West Virginia	3.85	17.19
Wisconsin	1.53	12.00
Wyoming	.87	7.20

On December 28, Mr. Gerard M. Shea, Director of Public Welfare for the District of Columbia, furnished my office with the following information regarding welfare recipients:

- "1. The number of colored recipients of welfare (all phases) in the District of Columbia is 13,800.
 - 2. The number of white recipients of welfare (all phases) in the District of Columbia is 4,700.
 - 3. The number of colored illegitimate children receiving aid from the Department is 2,750.
 - 4. The number of white illegitimate children receiving aid from the Department is 250."

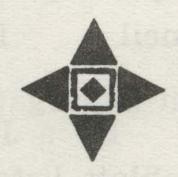
Mr. Speaker, it has not been my purpose in presenting the foregoing to establish one race as a super race, or to present the other as a race of degenerates. I do not hold to either of these beliefs.

Perhaps some of the facts in the foregoing dissertation may appear to be cruel, but they are no less cruel than the lies that have been spread about my people and my State. At least, the figures I have presented are

based primarily on factual studies by impartial agencies, and are taken from official Government files.

I have presented this information with the hope that the truth may open the eyes of those who have been blinded by left-wing propaganda and brainwashed by a biased press.

The foregoing is unvarnished truth. It might be well to mull over the old adage: "There are none so blind as those who will not see."



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Each Council should upon occasion mail certain pieces of this literature to every member of their Council or either distribute them at meetings. The Directors should urge all members to write to friends and relatives in other States and to pass this literature on to them so that each person can do his part in presenting the case for the South.

> Write: Association of Citizens' Councils 207 West Market Street Greenwood, Mississippi

WHEN YOU FINISH READING THIS PASS IT ON TO SOMEONE ELSE.