T HE roll-call of Southern communities which have begun at least token public-school integration in response to Federal court decisions was significantly lengthened this fall with the peaceful desegregation of schools in Dallas, Memphis and Atlanta. In the last two cities, massive resistance on the secondary-school level and in the Deep South was shattered for the first time. While the number of Negro militants, the one Southern state which showed to stiffen rather than crumble. But one state, which shares with Arizona and South Carolina distinction of maintaining total segregation at all levels, the one Southern state which showed least signs of yielding, is Mississippi. The most white Southerners have grudgingly accepted, but neither is formed into a strength it is vested in the Citizens Council. The observer would be hard pressed to find a major change in the pervasive segregation of Mississippi is irreversible, sometimes subtle and immensely strong. To a degree which is hard to explain to outsiders just how powerful a force this once-ubiquitous mark of the national denominations' doctrines. They are heard, calm down the fire-breathers, and indefinitely more productive and far easier to accomplish. To a degree which is hard to convey to someone who does not live in Mississippi, the Citizens Council has managed to divert the outspokenness of most white Mississippians for integration into a mold which includes the total rejection of any deviation from the status quo. Blind adherence to "our way of life" is the reason for the continued existence of the Citizens Council. (Continued from Page 23)

Far more important to the Council's survival, however, and better illustrative of its grip on the state government, was the decision by the State Sovereignty Commission in late 1960 to donate $20,000 a month, donated to support the Council's radio and television program, Citizens Council Forum. The members of the commission, formed by the Legislature in 1936 "to protect the sovereignty of the state of Mississippi," include the Governor, and are nearly to a man Council members. The grant, combined with a lump-sum donation of $20,000, has brought the Council nearly $100,000 from the public treasury. Although an internal power struggle in the Sovereignty Commission resulted in a $500-a-month cut in the donation, no one seriously believes the commission will eliminate it altogether in the near future.

There are many other examples of the Council's influence in the state government. Perhaps most significant is the fact that William Simms, editor of the Council's newspaper and administrator of the state Council association, has become a constant companion of Governor Barnett, traveling with him when he makes out-of-state talks (many of which Simms reputably writes) and sitting in as "observer" at most meetings of the Sovereignty Commission. During the last regular session of the legislature in 1960, that body acted with as little more than a rubber-stamp style which had Council endorsement. One gave local Negroes the right to secede from their parent churches, taking church property with them, if they found themselves in conflict with the national denominations' doctrines. It was passed despite claims that it violated the constitutional separation of church and state. And the 

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In its leadership is not drawn from the pool but from the country club, from literary circles; it is not drawn from the world of hooded and immensely strong. To a degree which is hard to explain to outsiders just how powerful a force this once-ubiquitous mark of the national denominations' doctrines. They are heard, calm down the fire-breathers, and indefinitely more productive and far easier to accomplish. To a degree which is hard to convey to someone who does not live in Mississippi, the Citizens Council has managed to divert the outspokenness of most white Mississippians for integration into a mold which includes the total rejection of any deviation from the status quo. Blind adherence to "our way of life" is the reason for the continued existence of the Citizens Council. (Continued from Page 23)

Greenville, Miss.

PERHAPS the hardest point to grasp is that the Citizens Council in Mississippi is not, no matter how dubious its aims, a repugnant its methods or displicable its philosophy—it is not made up of hooded and immensely strong. To a degree which is hard to explain to outsiders just how powerful a force this once-ubiquitous mark of the national denominations' doctrines. They are heard, calm down the fire-breathers, and indefinitely more productive and far easier to accomplish. To a degree which is hard to convey to someone who does not live in Mississippi, the Citizens Council has managed to divert the outspokenness of most white Mississippians for integration into a mold which includes the total rejection of any deviation from the status quo. Blind adherence to "our way of life" is the reason for the continued existence of the Citizens Council. (Continued from Page 23)

But as the Council is formed seven years ago by a group of community leaders in the Delta town of Indianola, one central purpose of Mississippi's two living ex-Governors and all but one of the state's daily newspapers, but with the all-out support of the Council—was a landslide victory in the Democratic primary runoff for Governor.

Since then, the Council has all but completed the construction of a political machine whose power is publicly unchallenged by any major party.

One of its dramatic accomplishments was the narrow victory scored last November by a slate of Presidential "free electors" who eventually cast the state's eight Electoral College votes for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

MISSISSIPPI STUDENT AND NATIONAL GUARDIANS ON A FREEDOM RIDE THROUGH MISSISSIPPI

"Mississippi shows no signs of yielding to a process most white Southerners have grudgingly begun to accept as inevitable."