**A KILLERS' JURY**

A TALLAHASSEE, Miss., all-white jury has proven again that capital murder is bound to respect— including the right to life, itself. Otis Kimbell, cotton mill operator, was freed Tuesday on a murder charge after sitting in the dock for 19 days. Last December 6, Mr. Kimbell, a Negro gas station attendant, was shot to death. At that time, Kimbell was a friend of J. W. Milam, one of the men freed last September 24, in the Tallahassee murder case. And to further point up the ugly racial situation held in Mississippi, the trial of the Negroes is concerned, the Kimbell trial took place in the very same court room where Milam and his brother Byrd, a Democratic senator, were convicted on charges of raping a white woman.

Mississippi's official O.K. on the murder of Melton came on the same day that U. S. Attorney General Brownell announced that his office had closed the case of Rev. George W. Lee, the minister who was murdered in Belzoni, Miss., last May. Brownell said he was turning the case over to the civil rights division under Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Melton was killed by Kimbell for no apparent reason except that Melton was a Negro. But Rev. Lee was killed for the same reason that his friend, Gunnaeze, the Belzoni Negro grocer, was killed with gunshot wounds last November— for seeking to exercise his American constitutional right to vote. In closing the Lee case without explanation, Brownell has again demonstrated that the Justice Department is not willing to uphold the U. S. Constitution.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

BY THIS TIME next week, Albany's legislative chapter of the Democratic hopefuls will have been finished. New York's legislators will have been given their men's dresses and their gold-braided hats. The messengers will have departed on their campaigns to the electorate. But the bill of rights will remain, its work unfinished.

One bill does not need to be enacted at all. This is an extension of the phony "security risk" system which bars deserving Negroes and others, at work, downtown, from entering their own station. It is now in the Senate where opposition seems to be developing. Oppose this bill should be helped along. But if the Senate opposes it, the New York City Mayor should be urged to call a public hearing before he acts.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

The returns from the primary preside in are in, and if New Hampshire has done nothing else, it has jolted us into awareness that this REALITY is an election year.

New Hampshire was noteworthy for two reasons:

The write-in vote for the Vice-President. Forty percent of the GOP voters who checked their ballot for Eisenhower took the trouble to write Nixon's name in the space left open for V-P choices. This is a warning not to write off the darling of the extreme right wing. There are probably thousands of people at work downtown who have a personal interest in Nixon and his ideas. They see him in the ideal crown prince and heir apparent to an aging and limited President.

While Kefauver ran unopposed in the Democratic primary (Stevenson was not on the ballot nor had he toured the state), the Tennessee Senator's clean sweep of the 12 man New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic convention indicates that his program has met with wide public approval.

Kefauver has been forthright in opposing the Dixiecrats. His program of civil rights for all, 15 percent arms reduction agreement with Russia and a like reduction in the poor man's income tax load. Who can doubt that this is the only responsible answer among the Dixiecrats in New Hampshire as they well might everywhere?

To sum up New Hampshire:

There was no serious threat to Americans who don't want him one step from the Presidency.

A competition between Kefauver, Stevenson and any other hopeful for the Dixiecrat program on peace, civil rights and better living standards for the masses would be good for the Democrats and good for the country.

By SIMON W. GERING

In the ranks of the Ameri

can Civil Liberties Union, a new director is making his mark. He is a modestly named, Washington, national conference, concluded last week-end, reflected this feeling. But the issue was per

sonal one, a critical area where there have been South Act cases and the frame

up nature of these informer

tainted hearing trials were most evident.

The "Open Forum," organ of the Southern California ACLU, puts the matter thus in its Jan

uary issue:

"The Smith Act, the prosecu

tion under it, and the Denize decision upholding these correc

tions—although indirectly affect

ing a relatively few individuals—does not receive adequate pressage by the overgrown5 and more expressive measures.

It is in the "Open Letter to the ACLU" for 1960 the Southern California ACLU, party line or dissident, would be prosecuted have lived to see the day when a small liberal group, like the left of Eisenhower or Stevenson, can be subjected to blacklists and the precedent. In the election of 1960, the party line or Stevenson, would be excepted from a different set of laws—just as McCarthy or Brownell. And the well written to the ECLC has organized a Carnaval, "The GLC is Nothing But the Best of the GLC," which the 29, the processes of which the help meet Smith Act defense.

Perhaps the most serious recent incitement of opposition to the Smith Act was the issue of the GLC's paper, Eastman Reporter, and 46 other publications, chairmen of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. Indicating the long-term op

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