

RULEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI:

A Background Report

The Summer Project in Ruleville, a cotton-rich plantation town in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, is a high point in two years of organizing a challenge to most aspects of the white supremacy which burders the town.

Mayor Charles Dorrrough has been at the helm in Ruleville since 1952. Dorrrough summed up the position of the dominant white minority when he told a civil rights worker his opinion of the U. S. Constitution: "That law hasn't come here yet."

Ruleville is located in the northern half of Sunflower County. Six miles to the south on U. S. Highway 49W is Senator James Eastland's huge cotton plantation in Doddsville. Seventeen miles to the north is Parchman State Penitentiary, a federally-subsidized cotton farm considered to be the prototype of the sprawling, ante-bellum plantations which had hundreds of Negro slaves.

Senator Eastland, the powerful chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, lives in Ruleville and has an office on the second floor of the Bank of Ruleville. As Mississippi's senior Senator, Eastland told the Senate in 1945, "I assert that the Negro race is an inferior race. The doctrine of white supremacy is one which, if adhered to, will save America."

The people of Ruleville are represented in the all-white State Legislature by Representatives John Hough, of Indianola, and Fred Jones, of Inverness. Hough is a 64-year-old farmer and ginner who is on the State Executive Committee of the White Citizens' Councils of Mississippi, and is a member of the Sons of the Confederacy and the Sons of the American Revolution. Jones is a 68-year-old farmer who was a member of the White Citizens Council State Executive Committee in 1956. He has been a member of the Mississippi State Democratic Executive Committee for eight years and is a former President of the Sunflower County Board of Supervisors.

The state senator from Sunflower is Ruleville-resident Robert Crook, an owner of a dry-cleaning establishment and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The Mississippi Democratic Party dominates the politics of every section of the state, including Ruleville and Sunflower County -- and the White Citizens' Councils dominate the Democratic Party. Thus, the residents of Ruleville, black and white, are represented within the state and to the nation by a party whose platform states, "We believe in the segregation of the races and are unalterably opposed to the repeal or modification of the segregation laws of this State, and we condemn integration and the practices of non-segregation."

The residents of Ruleville have been represented at the Democratic National Convention by the Democratic National Committeeman, Tom P. Brady, who is a Mississippi Supreme Court Justice. Judge Brady, of Brookhaven, Miss., has been on the State Executive Committee of the White Citizens' Councils since its formation in 1954. He was

the Judge who swore in Gov. Paul Johnson at the inauguration ceremonies on January 21, 1964. In 1957 Judge Brady told a San Francisco audience, "As long as we live, so long shall we be segregated, and after death, God willing, thus it will still be!"

The White Citizens' Councils have organized across the Delta to fight Negro registration and voting, using the weapons of economic pressure and symbolic violence against leaders of the voter registration activities.

The national headquarters of the Councils circulates copies of a statement by the Mississippi Governor in 1907, James Vardaman, which clarifies the Councils' present position on Negro voting:

"The Negro should never have been trusted with the ballot. He is different from the white man. He is congenitally unqualified to exercise the most responsible duty of citizenship... We must repeal the Fifteenth and modify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Then we shall be able in our legislation to recognize the negro's racial peculiarities, and make laws to fit them!"

In the face of overwhelming white domination in Ruleville, a movement among Negroes has grown to tackle the principal community problems: food and clothing, jobs, voting, literacy, and the white supremacist political, judicial, and police authorities. The movement developed in spite of the reprisals against initial registration efforts.

On August 31, 1962, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville was fired from her plantation job, where she had worked for 18 years, on the same day she had gone to the county courthouse in Indianola to attempt to register. The plantation owner had informed her that she had to leave if she didn't withdraw her application for registration.

On September 3, 1962, a letter from Mayor Dorrrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

On September 3, 1962, Mayor Dorrrough told Mr. Leonard Davis, 49, of Ruleville and a sanitation worker for the city: "We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school." Dorrrough was referring to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) registration school in the town.

The movement in Ruleville grew up around persons like Mrs. Hamer and churches like Williams Chapel, which is across the street from Mrs. Hamer's home. Since 1962 the Ruleville movement has developed three kinds of programs to meet community needs: voter registration and education, food and clothing drives, and home industry.

The voter registration and education drive provided the focus for political organization to challenge the all-white political institutions in the town, the county and the state. If Negroes were permitted to vote in large numbers in Ruleville, they could begin to deal with police brutality, unemployment, injustice in the courts, unequal educational opportunities and the very low wages they are paid

for very long hours of work.

The food and clothing drives, in which tens of thousands of pounds of food and clothing were shipped to Ruleville from the North, enabled the Ruleville movement to distribute needed commodities to Negroes in and near Ruleville. Federal welfare commodities, on the other hand, are administered by white state and local officials who, in many cases, hold back such goods as butter so that white merchants can sell them commercially at local grocery stores. Another tactic of the white officials is to refuse to distribute the commodities in reprisal against registration activities.

The home industry plan developed in response to the firing of many plantation workers who had become involved in registration work. A group of Ruleville women got together to start a quilt-making industry, using cloth patches they could obtain from the Ruleville Manufacturing Co., a jacket and underwear production plant. Another group of women were using waste stuffing from the Original Charms Toy factory in Ruleville to make hats. The home industries were an effort to provide an economic base in the Negro community which would not be susceptible to pressure from the White Citizens' Councils.

At present there are more than 100 members in the Ruleville Citizenship Club, which was organized after SNCC field secretaries started voter education classes. The Club, which is informally organized, defrays the cost of transporting persons to the Indianola courthouse through collections at the mass meetings.

In February, 1964, the Club carried more than 400 persons to the Indianola Courthouse. Persons from all over Ruleville and surrounding counties came to Mrs. Hamer's home to get either food or clothing after the Boston Friends of SNCC sent 30,000 pounds of goods. Mayor Dorrough, in an effort to upset the program, announced over the radio that everyone should go to Mrs. Hamer's home to get clothing and food. Although hundreds of persons showed up, everyone was able to get some of the goods they needed. While the materials were being distributed, members of the Citizenship Club talked to the people about registering to vote, and set up voter education classes for them. As a result, more than 400 persons went down to the courthouse to attempt to register.

In March, 1964, Mrs. Hamer officially qualified with the Secretary of State in Jackson, the state capitol, to run for Congress in the Second Congressional District, which encompasses the entire Mississippi Delta. Mrs. Hamer became the first Negro woman in Mississippi to run for Congress. The editor of the Greenville (Miss.) Delta-Democrat Times said that Mrs. Hamer was the first candidate in many years to raise issues in her campaign that were important to both Negroes and whites.

There are 29 volunteers now working in Ruleville with the Mississippi Summer Project. The volunteers are canvassing for voter registration in Ruleville and the outlying towns, and teaching and working in the Freedom School and Community Center in Ruleville.

In spite of the national attention on Ruleville at the start of the summer project, numerous incidents have occurred. For example,

Ruleville background/4

an attempt was made to burn down Williams Chapel on June 25 at 2 a.m. A "Molotov Cocktail" charred the steps and entranceway to the church. Mr. Hamer had been awakened by the noise as the fire started and contacted the project's communications volunteer, who in turn called the fire department and the mayor. The attitude taken by local authorities was that the voter registration workers themselves had started the fire.

On Sunday, June 28, Rev. James Corson of the National Council of Churches, attempted to attend a white church in Ruleville. Mayor Dorrrough told Rev. Corson, who is white, that since he is living in the Negro community he would not be allowed to attend the white church.

The Ruleville movement is actively working with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which will challenge the seating of the regular Mississippi Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention in August, 1964. The Freedom Democratic Party will ask to be seated instead of the regular party.

Several Negro women from Ruleville attempted to attend the regular Democratic precinct meeting in Ruleville on June 23 to select delegates to the county convention. Through this process delegates to the national convention are eventually chosen. However, the precinct meeting, traditionally all-white, was not held at the scheduled hour, apparently in anticipation of attendance by the Negro women. Undaunted by this turn of events, the women held their own meeting on the lawn in front of the meeting hall, and submitted the results of the meeting to the local Democratic authorities.

Thus, in only two years of work, the Ruleville movement has organized to challenge the dominant minority which controls the town.

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The town of Ruleville derived its name from the first settlers, the Rule brothers, who built the town's first cotton gin in 1886 on land which had been ceded to the "white man" by the Choctaw Indians in 1844.

Although the town's present population is estimated at 2, 100 persons (1, 902 persons in 1960), Ruleville serves as a hub for the 60,000 persons who live within a 15-mile radius of the town. The major agricultural products of the area are cotton, corn, rice, soybeans, small grains and livestock.

Sunflower County has a population of 45,750 (1960), of which more than 30,000 are Negroes. It was in Indianola, the county seat, that the first Citizens' Council was formed by white citizens on July 11, 1964.

Ruleville is administered by a mayor-alderman form of government, with the police force controlled directly by the mayor. Mayor Dorrrough also serves as the judge for arrests on charges of violating city ordinances.

No Negroes work in the city government. No Negroes work for the telephone company or for the utilities which service Ruleville. No Negroes serve as justices of the peace or on the juries. The one Negro policeman is not permitted to arrest white people.

THE GENERAL CONDITION
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI NEGRO

This paper is a report published by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It is general and extensive in scope rather than specific and detailed. The report's purpose is threefold:

1. to give SNCC's Mississippi field workers a handy reference source detailing statistically some of the general facts relating to the status of the Negro in Mississippi,
2. to indicate the dire necessity for support of community centers and county workers, and
3. to serve as a guideline for more detailed studies to be made in the near future.

In this study, the term "nonwhite people" is used instead of the term "Negro" in many instances. Because of the high proportion of Negroes in the nonwhite category, it is not a distortion to use data that refers to "nonwhites" as data that refers particularly to Negroes. In 1960, in Mississippi, 99.6 percent of the total nonwhite population was Negro, and 99.7 percent of the nonwhite farm operators were Negroes.

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Labor Donated

PERTINENT BACKGROUND DATA

Growth in the Population, 1940-1960

Number and Proportion - 915,722 Negroes constituted, in 1960, roughly 42% of the total 2,178,000 population in Mississippi. Between 1940 and 1960, the total population remained nearly the same (percent change: -0.2), with a more than 7% decrease in the Negro population compared with an increase of more than 6% among the non-Negro population. (See Chart 1 and Table 1.)

Although birth rates among Negroes have been consistently higher than those among whites, mortality rates are higher, average life expectancy is lower and migration out of the state is considerably higher among Negroes than among whites.

Birth Rates - The higher birth rates among Negroes, in comparison with whites, are shown in Table 2. In 1949, the rate per 1,000 among the Negro population was 34.8, compared with 21.8 among whites. Since 1945 there has been a significant rise in the birth rate for Negroes. During the depression 30's, sharp declines in birth rates occurred among both Negroes and whites. (Chart 2)

Death Rates - Death rates among Negroes continue to be higher than the rates for whites, though the difference in the rates has consistently narrowed. (Table 3) It is still a fact, however, that the death rate among Negroes today is not as low as it was for whites in 1913, the first year for which we have death rate data. This is largely a reflection of the continued low standard of living under which Mississippi Negroes exist, in addition to a lack of access to adequate hospital care. (Chart 3.)

Infant Mortality - Infant mortality rates since 1920 for both races have generally gone downward. The rate for nonwhites, however, swung upward in 1957 and continued upward until 1961 when it started downward again (Chart 4). It takes no statistical genius to understand what the figures reflect: In Mississippi the chances of a Negro baby dying within the first year of life are at best twice those of a white baby. Though most babies of both races do survive, Negro babies have a greater chance of starting life with a health handicap. In communities where Negroes are subject to major segregation and discrimination, the Negro baby is much more likely to be born prematurely. Premature babies may get excellent care if they are born in or near a hospital with a modern center for premature infants, but Negroes in Mississippi are largely denied this. (Table 4)

Significant Population Characteristics, 1950-1960

Age Distribution - Table 5 compares the changes in the Negro and white population which have occurred among different age groups between 1950 and 1960. During this decade the total population of Mississippi remained almost the same. There was a net increase in the white population and a net decrease in the nonwhite population. Most significant for Negroes is the large decrease in the group aged 20 to 34. Because workers in this age group are traditionally preferred in hiring for new employment, this change in

age composition of the population may contribute to increased employment opportunity for younger Negroes. The situation may also add to the dilemma of employers whose hiring policies continue to favor white workers and workers under 35 years of age. (Chart 5)

Urban-Rural Distribution - In 1960, the Negro population was largely rural, there being over two-thirds of the Negroes in the State living in rural areas. Of the 79,545 persons who migrated from rural areas into Mississippi cities, only 5 percent were non-white. There obviously has been no significant rural-urban redistribution of the non-white population within the state during the last decade. This is largely a reflection of the fact that employment opportunities for rural non-whites in the state's towns and cities are poor. (Table 7)

County Variations - Table 8, showing the Negro and white population in 1950 and 1960 for each county, reveals the high percentage of Negroes in some counties and the considerably high out-of-state migration taking place. There are 29 counties wherein Negroes constitute more than 50% of the population. Hinds, Calhoun and Coahoma are the counties with the largest numbers of Negroes. Tunica, Clairborne, and Jefferson have the largest percentages of Negroes. The area commonly referred to as the "Gulf Coast" has shown the only consistent increases in population during the last decade. Significantly, this is the most affluent economic area or region in the state.

Cities of 10,000 or more - Table 9 shows the 18 cities in Mississippi that have a population of greater than 10,000. In all of these cities, with the exception of Biloxi, Negroes constitute 20 percent or more of the total population.

Educational Attainment

As shown in Table 10, in 1960 all Negroes aged 25 and over had completed an average of only six years of school. This is five years less than the average for whites. The average is even less in the rural-farm areas where a high proportion of Negroes live.

RECENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Negroes in the Labor Force

Proportion in the Labor Force - The proportion of Negroes in the labor force is very similar to the proportion for whites. There is a noticeable difference in the proportions when the races are divided into sexes, however. There is a greater per cent of Negro women, particularly urban married Negro women, in the labor force, than white women. The proportion of Negro men in the labor force is noticeably lower than the proportion of white males. (Table 11 and Chart 7)

Unemployment - Table 12 shows that in 1960 the average unemployment rate for Negroes was more than 50 per cent greater than that of whites. Changes in the rates for the two races from 1950 to 1960 were relative--the same. This change has been an unfavorable one, resulting in an unemployment rate for Negroes of 7.1 per cent. (Chart 8).

Status among different age groups - Table 13 shows, for 1960, the variations at different ages in the labor force status of Negroes in comparison with white men and women. About 67% of all Negro men ages 14 or over were in the labor force compared to roughly 75% of all white men. A significantly higher proportion of Negro men under age 24 and over age 65 were in the labor force. For both Negro men and white men between the ages of 20 and 64 the rates of labor force participation were comparable. The pattern among women shows some significant contrasts. The proportion of Negro women in the labor force was higher than for white women in every age group except ages 14-19 and 20-24. Among white women, the rate of labor force participation drops after age 24 (about the average age of marriage), whereas for Negro women the rate increases through the 45-49 age group.

Industry Distribution - In Table 14, it is apparent that of the roughly one-half million employed Negroes in the State, more than a third are employed in agriculture with more than another third employed in service industries. Unbelievable as it may seem, though Negroes comprise almost 40% of the total employed labor force, only about 4 1/2% are employed in manufacturing and even less than that in construction employment.

Pattern of Unemployment - Table 15 reveals that of those Negroes unemployed, not more than 8% can be categorized as skilled workers. Though 21.1% of those unemployed were previously semi-skilled operatives or kindred workers, 31.9% were non-agricultural laborers and 21.55% were farm laborers. Thus, over 50% of the unemployed Negroes were unskilled laborers.

INCOME

Income of families, 1950-1960 - Table 16 and Chart 9 present the median income of all Negro and white persons for the years 1950-1960. In 1960 Negroes had an average annual income of \$606, only 29% of the average income of \$2,023 among whites. The difference seems particularly wide in view of the fact that a higher proportion of Negro family members are in the labor force. The data in the previous section on labor force and employment show that a higher proportion of Negro males under age 24 and women over age 24 are in the labor force than is the case among whites.

There is a relatively smaller differential between Negroes and whites for urban as compared with rural persons. In 1960, the average income of urban Negroes was 33% of the average among

whites, a decline from 38% in 1950. The urban Negro family in 1960 had an average income of \$871, compared with an average of about \$2600 for whites. Between 1950 and 1960 the average income of urban whites increased some \$800, whereas among Negroes it increased less than \$200. Among rural persons the median income of Negroes increased from \$390 in 1950 to \$474 in 1960 when it was about 31% of the average for white persons. This represented a relative decline from the \$390 average of 1950 when the rural Negro's average income was 41% of the average among rural whites. The money income of both Negro and white persons living on farms remained low and increased relatively less than that of rural non-farm and urban families in the years 1945-1949.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Statistics revealing housing conditions for Mississippi Negroes are somewhat shocking. In 1960 there were 207,611 housing units for Mississippi Negroes. Of these, 38.1% were owner-occupied, and 61.9% were renter-occupied (significantly out of line with the national proportion of owner- and renter-occupied housing). Of the 207,611 houses, only one-third can be classified as being in sound condition; the others have been classified as either deteriorating or dilapidated. Of the homes in rural areas, over 75% are without any piped water at all and over 90% of these rural homes had no flush toilets, no bathtub and no shower. (see Table 17)

Chart 1 Population, 1940 & 1960 in thousands

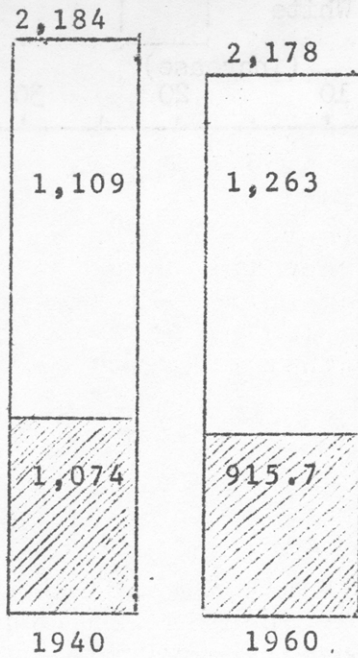


Chart 2 Birth Rates, Selected Periods Rate per 1,000 population

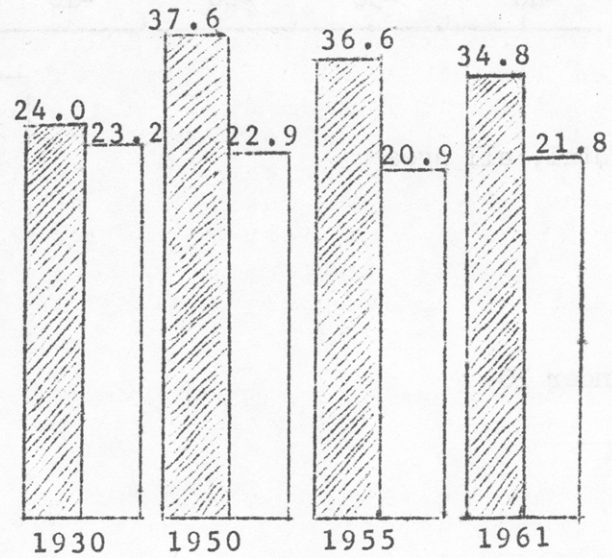


Chart 3 Death Rates Rate per 1,000 population.

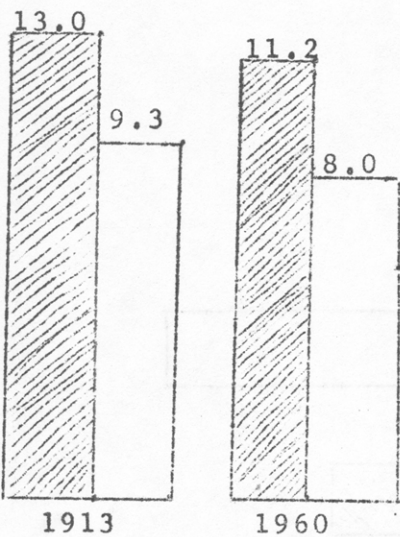
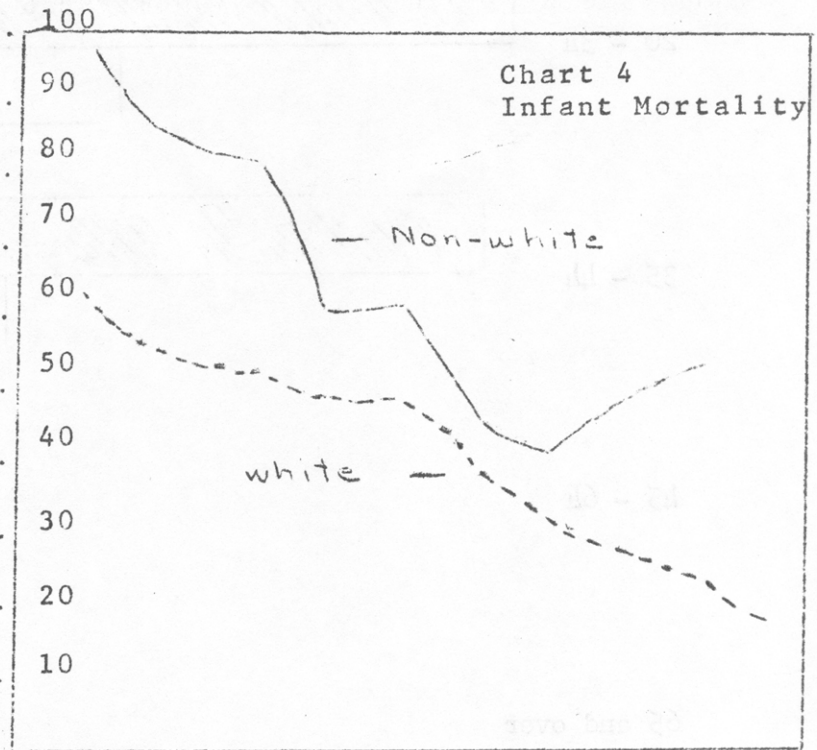

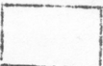


Chart 4 Infant Mortality

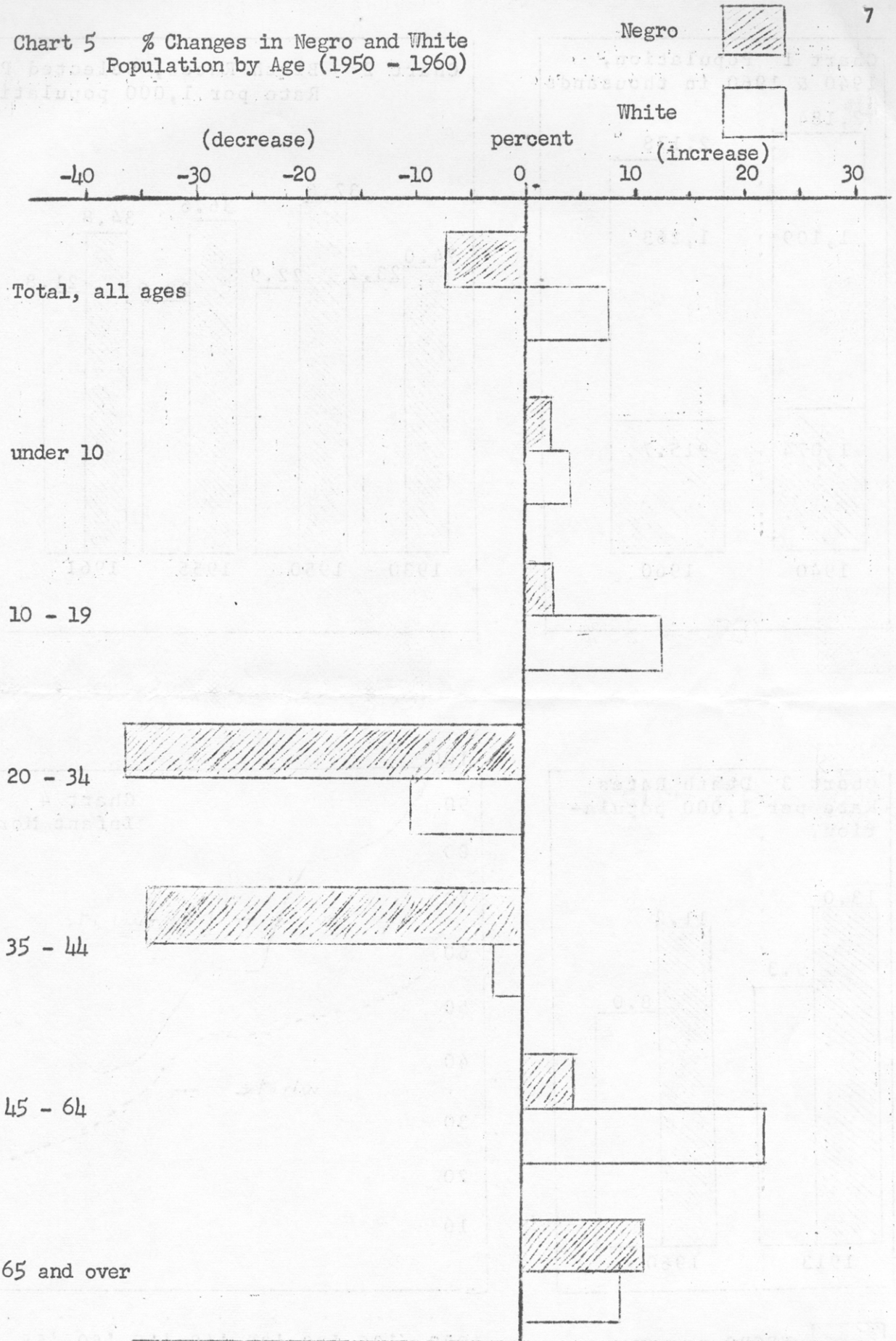


 NEGRO
 WHITE

1920 '25 '30 '35 '40 '45 '50 '55 '60

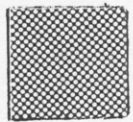
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Mississippi State Board of Health

Chart 5 % Changes in Negro and White Population by Age (1950 - 1960)

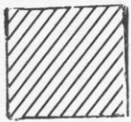


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

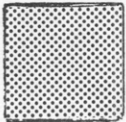
NEGRO POPULATION, BREAKDOWN BY COUNTY
(PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION)



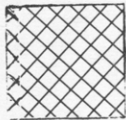
Over 50%



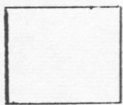
34% - 49%



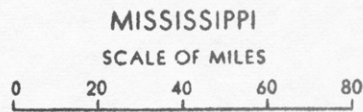
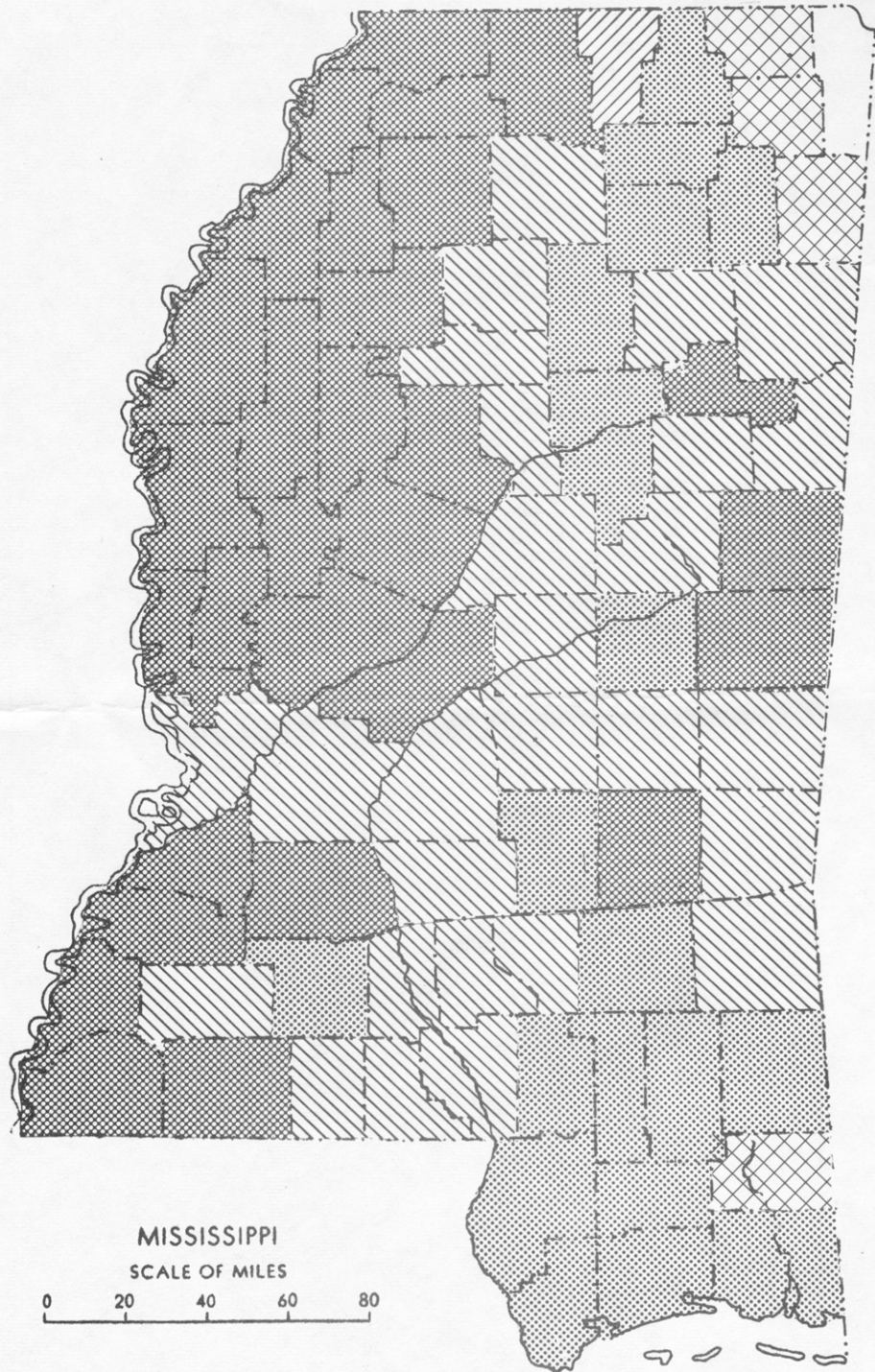
16% - 33%



6% - 15%



0 - 5%



STUDENT VOICE MAP

Chart 7 Percent of Negro and White Population in the Labor Force, 1960

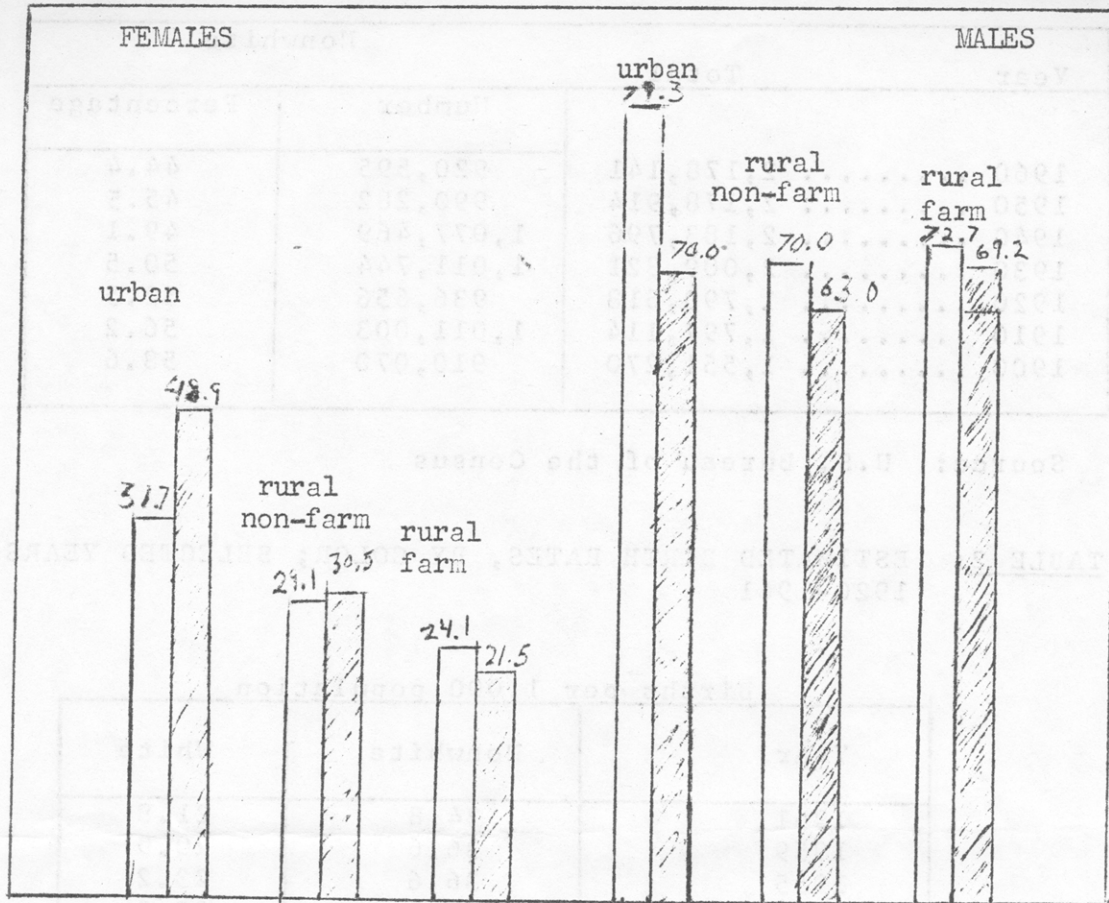
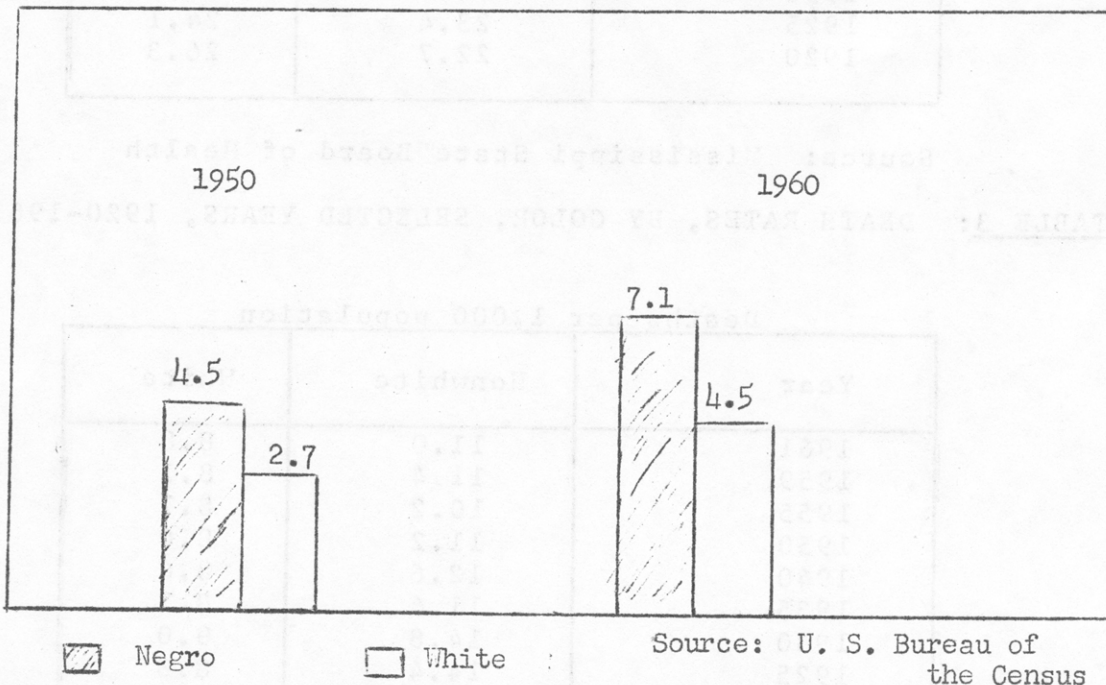


Chart 8. Percent of Negro and White Workers in the Labor Force Unemployed, 1950 and 1960



APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 1: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR, 1900-1960

Year	Total	Nonwhite	
		Number	Percentage
1960	2,178,141	920,595	44.4
1950	2,178,914	990,282	45.5
1940	2,183,796	1,077,469	49.1
1930	2,009,821	1,011,744	50.5
1920	1,790,618	936,656	52.5
1910	1,797,114	1,011,003	56.2
1900	1,551,270	910,070	58.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES, BY COLOR; SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

Births per 1,000 population

Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	34.8	21.8
1959	36.6	20.9
1955	36.6	23.2
1950	37.6	22.9
1940	27.3	20.9
1935	25.1	20.8
1930	24.0	23.2
1925	23.4	24.1
1920	22.7	26.3

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 3: DEATH RATES, BY COLOR, SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

Deaths per 1,000 population

Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	11.0	8.8
1959	11.4	8.1
1955	10.2	8.7
1950	11.2	8.0
1940	12.6	8.6
1935	11.6	8.7
1930	14.8	9.0
1925	14.4	8.8
1920	15.1	9.3

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 4: DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR; SELECTED YEARS, 1920-1961

Deaths per 1,000 population

Year	Nonwhite	White
1961	50.0	23.5
1960	54.4	23.5
1955	46.4	24.7
1950	42.6	28.1
1945	44.7	36.1
1940	60.9	46.4
1935	58.6	47.5
1930	84.5	51.0
1925	85.7	53.0
1920	101.1	59.9

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 5: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR, AGE, AND SEX
1950-1960

Age and Sex	Negro		Nativeborn White		Change: 1950-1960			
	1950	1960	1950	1960	Number Negro	N.B. White	Percentage Negro	N.B.W.
TOTAL	987,935	915,722	1,179,964	1,250,282	-72,213	70,318	-7.3	6.2
Under 10	270,685	276,403	250,315	260,678	5,746	10,363	2.1	4.1
10-19	203,905	206,586	208,785	231,572	2,681	22,787	1.3	10.9
20-34	188,975	130,405	264,085	236,908	-58,510	-28,177	-38.5	-10.7
35-44	114,475	79,386	244,450	157,199	-35,089	-4,930	-33.8	-2.1
45-64	143,430	149,447	206,455	251,383	6,017	44,927	4.2	21.8
65-over	66,605	72,528	85,680	92,043	5,923	6,363	8.9	7.4
MALE								
Total	479,580	440,641	589,869	621,656	-33,939	37,787	-8.1	5.4
Under 10	135,685	138,456	128,310	133,140	2,771	4,830	2.0	3.8
10-19	100,490	105,074	107,490	120,351	4,584	12,861	4.5	1.3
20-34	86,520	57,893	129,785	117,612	-28,621	-12,173	-33.1	-9.4
35-44	52,755	33,923	79,810	77,182	-18,832	-2,628	-35.7	-3.3
45-64	70,940	70,053	101,770	122,485	- 887	20,715	-1.2	20.7
65-over	33,270	35,284	41,200	50,886	2,014	9,686	6.1	23.4
FEMALE								
Total	508,355	475,081	590,095	628,626	-33,274	38,531	-6.6	6.5
Under 10	135,000	137,947	122,005	127,538	2,947	5,533	2.2	4.4
10-19	103,415	101,512	101,295	111,221	-1,903	9,926	-1.9	9.8
20-34	102,395	72,512	135,300	119,296	-29,883	-16,004	-29.1	-11.9
35-44	61,720	45,463	82,320	80,017	-16,257	-2,303	-26.4	-2.8
45-64	72,490	79,394	104,685	128,897	6,904	24,212	9.6	23.1
65-over	33,335	37,244	44,480	41,157	3,909	-3,323	11.7	-7.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 6: POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI, BY RACE AND URBAN_RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960

Residence	Native-born White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urban	245,006	266,507	134,907	158,765
Rural; non-farm	243,385	243,131	156,597	167,778
Rural; farm	124,265	118,988	149,137	148,588

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 7: URBAN AND RURAL MIGRATION, BY RACE, IN MISSISSIPPI, 1950-1960

AREA	POPULATION		NET MIGRATION		NATURAL INCREASE	NET CHANGE-%
	1950	1960	Number	%		
State	2,178,914	2,178,141	-424,158	-16.3	19.4%	-0.03
White	1,188,632	1,257,546	-108,470	-7.9	14.9	5.8
Nonwhite	990,282	920,595	-315,688	-25.5	24.8	-7.0
Urban	607,162	820,805	79,545	10.7	22.1	35.2
White	374,320	525,853	75,476	16.8	20.3	40.5
Nonwhite	232,842	294,952	4,069	1.4	24.9	26.7
Rural	1,571,752	1,357,336	-503,703	-27.1	18.4	-13.3
White	814,312	731,693	-183,946	-20.1	12.4	-10.1
Nonwhite	757,440	625,643	-319,757	-33.8	24.8	-17.4

Source: Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhites, 1950-1960
Adams	37,730	18,695	49.5	-16.1
Alcorn	25,282	3,333	13.2	-14.6
Amite	15,573	8,443	54.2	-19.1
Attala	21,335	9,546	44.7	-17.5
Benton	7,723	3,609	46.7	-6.3
Bolivar	54,464	36,943	67.8	-14.4
Calhoun	15,941	4,346	27.3	1.3
Carroll	11,177	6,500	58.2	-26.4
Chickasaw	16,891	6,511	38.5	-22.7
Choctaw	8,423	2,520	29.9	24.3
Clairborne	10,845	8,245	76.0	-7.7
Clarke	16,493	6,492	39.4	-17.6
Clay	18,993	9,719	51.3	-3.7
Coahoma	46,212	31,582	68.3	-11.4
Copia	27,051	14,059	52.0	-13.7
Covington	13,637	4,741	34.8	-9.1
Desoto	23,891	14,643	61.3	-11.4
Forrest	52,722	14,752	28.0	13.0

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION, CONT' . 13

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhite, 1950-1960
Franklin	9,286	3,800	40.9	-11.7
George	11,098	1,287	11.6	4.5
Greene	8,366	1,923	23.0	27.9
Grenada	18,409	9,057	49.2	- 7.9
Hancock	14,039	2,255	16.1	10.6
Harrison	119,489	19,256	16.1	43.5
Hinds	187,489	74,840	40.0	17.1
Holmes	27,096	19,501	72.0	-20.3
Humphreys	19,093	13,335	69.8	-17.2
Issaquena	3,576	2,400	67.1	-28.3
Itawamba	15,080	874	5.8	- 6.7
Jackson	55,522	10,864	19.6	61.3
Jasper	16,909	8,507	50.3	-12.5
Jefferson	10,142	7,653	75.5	- 9.1
Jefferson Davis	13,540	7,414	54.8	-13.9
Jones	59,542	15,447	25.9	2.9
Kemper	12,277	7,449	60.7	-21.0
Lafayette	21,355	7,245	33.9	-10.4
Lamar	13,675	2,232	16.3	6.0
Lauderdale	67,119	23,484	35.0	0.4
Laurence	10,215	3,861	37.8	-18.9
Leake	18,660	8,101	43.4	-11.6
Lee	40,589	10,289	25.3	- 3.5
Leflore	47,142	30,443	64.6	-13.8
Lincoln	26,759	8,352	31.2	- 9.1
Lowndes	46,639	17,768	38.1	- 3.5
Madison	32,904	23,637	71.8	- 5.2
Marion	23,293	7,885	33.9	- 6.0
Marshall	24,503	17,239	70.4	- 2.8
Monroe	33,953	12,021	35.4	-12.3
Montgomery	13,320	5,971	44.8	- 4.1
Neshoba	20,927	5,901	28.2	-11.5
Newton	19,517	6,567	33.6	-16.4
Noxubee	16,826	12,102	71.9	-18.8
Oktibbeha	26,175	11,448	43.7	- 2.6
Panola	28,791	16,226	56.4	- 7.2
Pearl River	22,411	5,190	23.2	15.5
Perry	8,745	2,412	27.6	9.1
Pike	35,063	15,408	43.9	- 1.9
Pontotoc	17,232	3,286	19.1	-13.9
Prentiss	17,949	2,186	12.2	- 6.3
Quitman	21,019	13,304	63.3	-15.3
Rankin	34,322	12,818	37.3	- 6.2
Scott	21,187	8,137	38.4	-13.2
Sharkey	10,738	7,491	69.8	-18.5
Simpson	20,454	7,200	35.2	- 1.0
Smith	14,303	3,247	22.7	- 4.2
Stone	7,013	1,711	24.4	25.3
Sunflower	45,750	31,020	67.8	-18.7
Tallahatchie	24,081	15,501	69.4	-20.1
Tate	18,138	10,442	57.6	0.7
Tippah	15,093	2,756	18.3	-18.8
Tishomingo	13,889	679	4.9	-15.8

TABLE 8: COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION AND MIGRATION, CONT'D. 14

County	Population	No. Nonwhite	% Nonwhite	Net Change of Nonwhites, 1950-1960
Tunica	16,826	13,321	79.2	-24.8
Union	18,904	3,312	17.5	- 8.9
Walthall	13,512	6,100	45.1	-14.9
Warren	42,206	19,759	46.8	- 1.7
Washington	78,638	43,399	55.2	- 7.8
Wayne	76,258	5,809	35.7	- 6.6
Webster	10,580	2,642	25.0	- 1.9
Wilkinson	13,235	9,428	71.2	- 3.4
Winston	19,246	8,393	43.6	- 9.7
Yalobusha	12,502	5,540	44.3	-16.8
Yazoo	31,653	18,791	59.4	-14.9

Sources: United States Bureau of the Census and Mississippi State Board of Health

TABLE 9: URBAN PLACES OF MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS, 1960

PLACE	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITE AND NONWHITE		NONWHITE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Biloxi	44,053	26,606	17,447	2,748	2,809
Clarksdale	21,105	9,834	11,271	5,056	6,148
Cleveland	10,172	4,902	5,270	1,841	2,042
Columbus	24,771	11,022	13,749	4,542	5,396
Corinth	11,453	5,334	6,119	1,042	1,275
Greenville	41,502	19,636	21,866	9,186	11,002
Greenwood	20,436	9,303	11,133	4,675	5,826
Gulfport	30,204	15,064	15,140	3,030	3,306
Hattiesburg	34,989	16,644	18,345	5,189	6,026
Jackson	144,422	67,619	76,803	23,854	27,702
Laurel	27,889	13,169	14,720	4,615	5,352
McComb	12,020	5,574	6,446	1,531	1,882
Meridian	49,374	22,715	26,659	7,501	9,260
Natchez	23,791	11,073	12,718	5,633	6,710
Pascagoula	17,155	8,599	8,556	1,924	1,961
Tupelo	17,221	8,158	9,063	1,847	2,300
Vicksburg	29,143	13,422	15,721	6,098	7,436
Yazoo	11,236	5,109	6,127	2,745	3,441

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 10: YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 OR OLDER, 1960

COLOR	NUMBER 25 AND OVER	YEARS COMPLETED						
		GRADE SCHOOL					HIGH SCHOOL	
		NONE	1-4	5-6	7	8	1-3	4
Nonwhite	383,017	24,318	92,063	61,525	37,729	67,239	42,547	16,273
Number								
Percentage		8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2
White	681,959	8,444	40,274	51,865	38,450	98,287	156,554	168,058
Number								
Percentage		1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6

Median grade: Nonwhite - grade 6
 White - grade 11

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN, NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IN MISSISSIPPI, BY COLOR AND SEX, 1960 (% distribution)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX	WHITE			NONWHITE		
	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM	URBAN	RURAL NON-FARM	RURAL FARM
Both sexes:						
Total, 14 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	57.6	49.3	48.9	58.1	45.7	45.1
Not in labor force	42.4	50.7	51.1	41.9	44.3	44.9
In labor force employed	96.0	94.6	96.3	91.2	92.9	95.3
unemployed	4.0	5.4	3.7	8.8	7.1	4.7
Females:						
Total, 14 years and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	37.7	29.1	24.1	48.9	30.5	21.5
Not in labor force	62.3	70.9	75.9	51.1	69.5	78.5
In labor force employed	95.3	95.0	95.0	92.0	91.7	90.2
unemployed	4.7	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.3	9.8