World War Two, even participating in the notorious Battle of Normandy. Medgar Evers came home, after risking his life for his country, just to see his African brothers and sisters degraded by the very institution he had shed blood and sweat for. Following his return he became a field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Mississippi. While serving this position he advanced the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi vastly, despite the fact that Mississippi was the most bigoted and hate filled state in the nation. He helped investigate the murders of Lamar Smith and Emmett Till, in spite of the surrounding white violence. Medgar Evers also supported heavily Clyde Kennard, a student who tried numerous times to enroll at the Mississippi Southern College but was eventually framed by the Mississippi State Sovereignty Committee and sent to maximum-security prison. Medgar Evers pleaded with state and federal judges to release him, even with Kennard being diagnosed with cancer. He was similarly involved with James Meredith, who attempted to enroll numerous times at the University of Mississippi. Regardless of the fact that he was rejected at that very university years earlier. Evers was also very influential with his work with the RCNL bumper sticker boycott, protesting “gas stations that don’t let everyone use the restrooms” (Evers). However, one of Medgar Evers greatest accomplishments was the Biloxi Wade-Ins, protests that took place on the beaches of Biloxi, Mississippi for multiple years. The rallies were led by Medgar Evers, in an attempt to desegregate the beaches of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. With the help of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, nearby homeowners claimed the public land as private property, even though the Army Engineers Corps used tax money to make