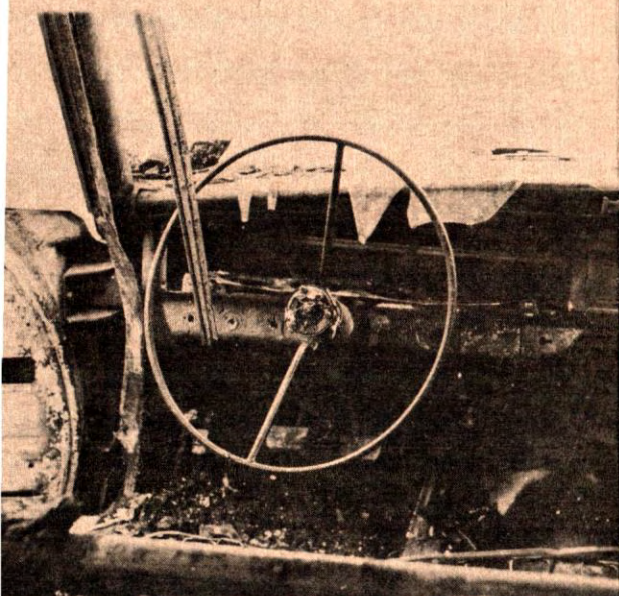


lot of people gave
 little and a few people gave
 ot, we could get a car
 every county we work in.

LL YOU HELP?

ganizing in a rural county
 ans needing an automobile
 th a short wave radio
 protection,



an office with a telephone, and a mimeograph
 hine and a typewriter, and paper to feed into them,
 envelopes to mail things, and stamps,
 gasoline to get to mass meetings, or
 et to a site where a church has just been burned,

or to reach people who are



afraid to come to us, and to
 take people to courthouses to
 register for voting.

Freedom Schools need supplies, and lights, and heat . . .
 Community Centers need all kinds of equipment
 for work and play . . . And all of our workers, and all
 of the volunteers who have come to help
 need places to stay, and something to eat, and
 a way to move about so that more people
 can be reached.

IF YOU CAN HELP, SEND YOUR PLEDGE
 OR CONTRIBUTION TO:

 STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 6605 Hollywood Boulevard
 Hollywood, California 90028
 HO 2-6873

Enclosed is my:

pledge for \$ _____ contribution for \$ _____
 sustainer for \$ _____ per month

Name _____

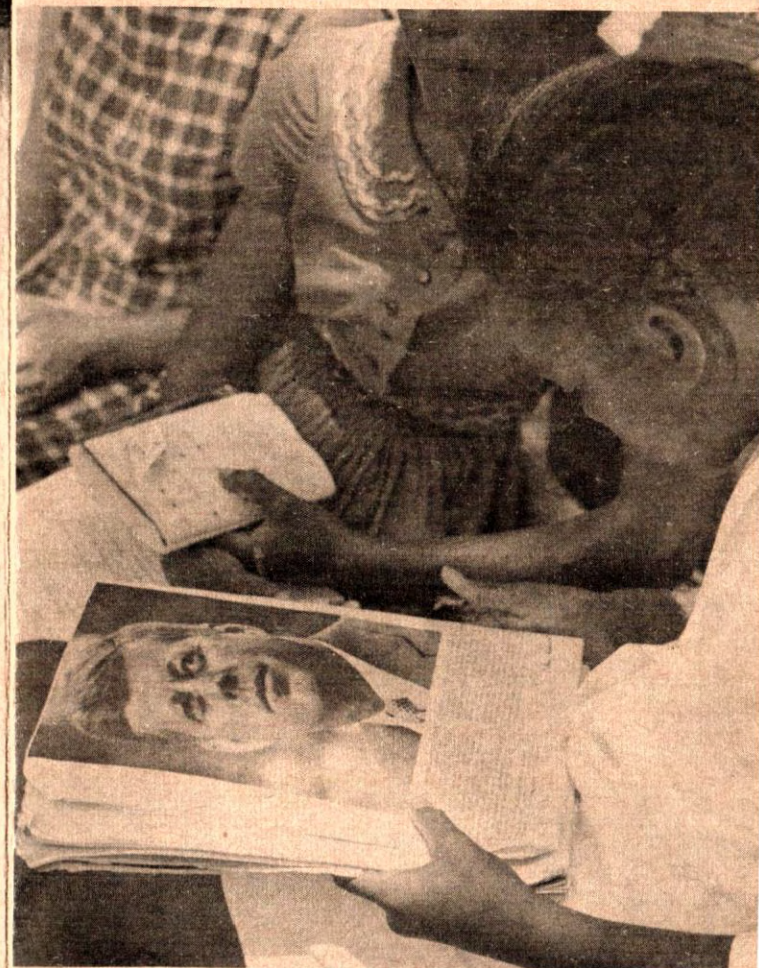
Address _____

Phone _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO SNCC BLACK BELT PROJECT

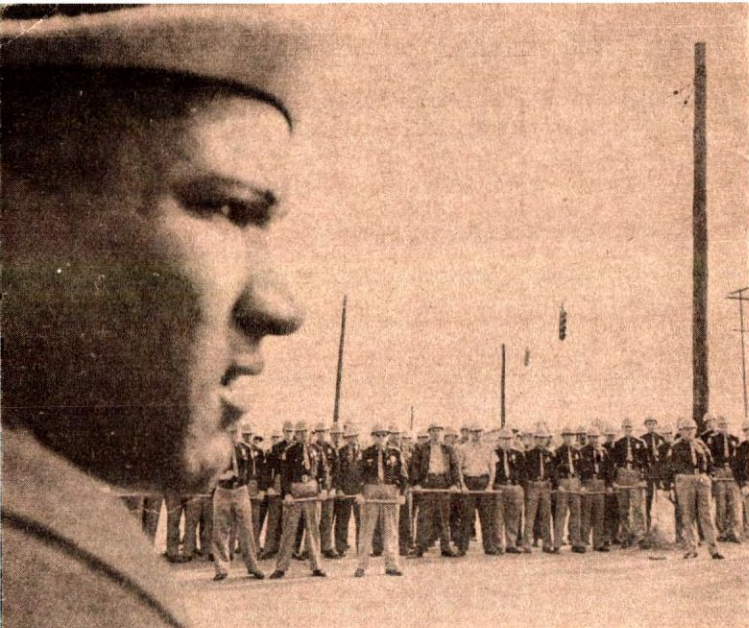
SNCC

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE



Running across the deep South is an almost
 continuous band of counties in the states of Arkansas,
 Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia,
 South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia in which
 Negroes comprise forty-three per cent or more
 of the population.

This is the Black Belt,



and it is characterized by
dire poverty, disenfranchisement
of the Negro, and
police state oppression.

Since 1961 SNCC has had projects in various
counties of the Black Belt, in the states of Arkansas,
Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The focus
has been on the development of local organizations,
training of emerging leadership, political education and
most important, Voter Registration.
Experience has taught us that the only way to deal
with legalized segregation and government-sanctioned
impediments to human rights is to change
the people in the seats of government.
Citizens must be registered to vote and they must
vote in sufficient numbers to affect the electoral process.

In 1964 SNCC led a major frontal attack on the oppression of the Southern Negro through the Mississippi Summer Project.

Several new SNCC programs emerged from the MSP:
Freedom Schools, Community Centers, Federal Projects,



aggressive political organizing, and the creation
of the Freedom Democratic Party.
Hundreds of volunteers from the North participated
in the battle for Human Rights. SNCC has learned many
things from the MSP and is now planning to
utilize this knowledge to develop a total Black Belt
Project, which will bring all SNCC programs
to the people of all the Black Belt Counties in
eight Southern States.

The events in Selma during the Spring of 1965
were an outgrowth of SNCC field secretaries' work
on Voter Registration there since 1961. With the
completion of the March on Montgomery,
SNCC staff people are moving out into the rural areas
of Alabama's black belt to organize the Black Belt
Project. Many of these same SNCC field secretaries
laid the groundwork for the Mississippi Summer
Project by their work in the backwoods Mississippi
counties beginning in McComb in 1961.

The demand of
ONE MAN / ONE VOTE,
the byword of the movement
Mississippi has now come to
Alabama and is spreading over
the entire black belt area.



WILL YOU HELP?