POVERTY PROGRAMS

Stokely at Tougaloo

Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, will speak at Tougaloo College on Tuesday, April 11, 1967, at 7:30 P.M. in the chapel.

His visit is sponsored by the Tougaloo Political Action Committee (PAC). PAC has been organized to get students involved in activities to help Black people gain power in Mississippi. They have done a lot of work in Madison County, and they recently sponsored a Black Power Day on campus.

On April 13 a song festival will be held at 7:30 P.M. in the chapel. The singers have travelled all over the nation and will sing blues, slave songs, freedom songs, spirituals, etc.

Both the song festival and Stokely's speech are free and open to the public.

Public hearings will be held in Jackson on April 10 to hear about how Poverty Programs are working in Mississippi.

The hearings are run by the subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty of the United States Senate. Robert and Ted Kennedy are members of the committee and are planning to go to the hearings.

Sen. John Stennis has asked to be the first speaker and he will probably attack C.D.G.M., as he has done so many times in the past.

On April 11 the committee's chairman, Sen. Joseph C. Clark of Pennsylvania, will visit poverty program centers in the Delta.

Only Negro leaders are now scheduled to testify, but everyone who is concerned about poverty programs in Mississippi should try to attend and give their support for programs that really help.

"WAR is WRONG"

A young man from Sardis, in Panola County, has asked his draft board to classify him as a "conscientious objector" to war. Arrece Webb, 20, was turned down by the local board and is appealing to the state selective service board. He says, "The army (military service) is like a stone... that has captured many good people."
We Must Stand United!

In the second part of their report on the Leadership Conference, Clay County leaders wrote about "The Importance of Unity among Black people":

"The Freedom Movement didn't just begin in the 1960's. Black people have been fighting for their freedom since the first time they were brought to the United States from our mother country, Africa. The reason we haven't been successful is that there has been a lack of unity among us.

"The white man has used hundreds of methods to divide Black people and everything that he does is toward that end. Some of those ways are: 1. During slavery he divided our families. 2. He beat, killed, lynched, raped, and murdered to make us afraid to stick together. He has made Black people feel that they weren't any good. He made light-skinned Black people feel as though they were better than dark-skinned Black people. He has told us that we are lazy but we know that isn't true, because Black people built this country without the help of modern machinery. 3. He has used education to divide us. That is, he has used education to make Black people who are educated feel above those Black people who are not educated. 4. He has kept us arguing among ourselves. For example: The white man took the words Black Power and made them mean something entirely different from what they were intended to mean.

"These are just a few of the ways that the white man has moved to divide us and we know that a house divided against itself can not stand. "We must learn that we have two things in common - 1. We are all Black people and 2. Because we are Black we are oppressed. These are the two most important reasons we must pull ourselves together.

"WE MUST STAND UNITED AGAINST OUR OPPRESSOR!"

Sunflower

Official petitions are being filed by the Negro candidates for local office in Sunflower and Moorhead. At first, the town clerks said they didn't have to "certify" the petitions before they were turned in to the election commission. But civil rights lawyers made sure that the clerks were told that they should certify them. The petitions must be in by April 3 and the candidates will voted on May 2.

Mrs. Willie Mae Smith has taken the place of Lonnie Echols, who decided not to run for alderman in Sunflower.

Hinds County

Most of the "representatives of the poor" on the Hinds County CAP board are trying to get the board to take applications for all jobs on the poverty program staff. The men now on the staff were hired when there were only whites on the board.

Also, they want to fire one of the lawyers, who is a political supporter of Governor Johnson and works closely with lawyers for the White Citizens Council.

So far, however, one of the poor people's representatives has voted on the side of the white power structure representatives.

As a result of pressure from the Hinds County FDP, Mississippi's Work Experience Program will be investigated in April by the federal government. People have complained that there is no training and that they get only "Negro jobs."
Southwest Mississippi

People in Pike, Amite and Wilkinson counties are holding meetings to discuss the Head-start program being run by Southwest Mississippi Opportunities.

Many children have been kept out of the classes by their parents because of the many complaints and questions they have. Parents have not been consulted and representatives of the poor were never elected to the board. The Negroes who do serve on the board are called "hand-picked" by one spokesman.

Two hundred sixty people signed a petition asking Rev. W.F. Summers of Jackson to come and help them find a solution to their problem and represent their interests. Rev. Summers was elected to the Hinds County C.A.P. board in January.

As a result of their requests, Mr. Chester Sims of the O.E.O. office in Atlanta is expected to visit power structure and community people next week.

All members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party are asked to attend the state convention to be held on Sunday April 16, 1967. It will begin at 1 P.M. in the community center of the town of Sunflower.

Special guest speaker will be Mr. Percy Sutton, president of the borough of Manhattan, New York City. Mr. Sutton was the lawyer for Malcolm X.

Al Bronstein, civil rights lawyer with L.C.D.C. in Jackson, will talk about the bond money that was put up for the demonstrations in Jackson in June, 1965.

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer and Rev. Clifton Whitley, both of whom have been candidates for public office in Mississippi, will also speak. F.D.P. members will be able to ask questions about the coming elections and discuss plans that might be made state-wide. The problem of whether county groups should or can get state charters will be explained.

Also, citizens of Sunflower and Moorhead will talk about how they are conducting their campaigns for local office.

Other News

- Holmes County people have given another $478 in the past week to support their candidates. They put an advertisement in the Lexington Advertiser to list the names of the F.D.P. candidates.
- Poor people in Quitman County are really suffering under the Food Stamp program. They are getting up petitions for Free Food Stamps.
State Legislature

The federal court has decided just how the Mississippi State Legislature will be elected in 1967. It did not accept the changes that were suggested by civil rights lawyers.

The districts for the Mississippi Senate will be like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Senate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DeSoto and Tate</td>
<td>1 senator</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marshall and Lafayette</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Benton, Union, and Pontotoc</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Tippah and Alcorn</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Tishomingo, Prentiss, and Itawamba</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Lee</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Tunica and Quitman</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Coahoma</td>
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<td>Panola and Yalobusha</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Tallahatchie and Grenada</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Clay, Monroe, Chickasaw, Calhoun</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Loundes</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Oktibbeha and Noxubee</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Webster, Choctaw, and Winston</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Carroll, Montgomery, and Attala</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Bolivar and Washington</td>
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<td>Post 1 - from Washington Co.</td>
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<td>Post 2 - from Bolivar Co.</td>
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<td>Post 3 - from the district at-large</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Leflore</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Humphreys and Holmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Issaquena, Sharkey, and Yazoo</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Warren</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Madison, Rankin, and Scott</td>
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<td>Leake and Neshoba</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Kemper, Newton, Lauderdale, Clarke</td>
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<td>Simpson, Lawrence, and Jeff Davis</td>
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<td>Hinds</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Claiborne and Copiah</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Jefferson, Franklin, and Lincoln</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Adams</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Wilkinson, Amite, Pike and Walthall</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Marion, Lamar, and Forrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Jones and Wayne</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Pearl River, Stone, and Hancock</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Perry, Greene, George, George, Jackson</td>
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The districts for the Mississippi House of Representatives will be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prentiss</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tunica</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### MISSISSIPPI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 - Coahoma and Quitman  
   Post 1 and Post 2 - from Coahoma Co.  
   Post 3 - from Quitman Co.  
   Post 4 - from the district at-large  

8 - Lafayette and Panola  
   Post 1 - Lafayette  
   Post 2 - Panola  
   Post 3 - district at-large  

9 - Pontotoc  

10 - Lee and Itawamba  

11 - Monroe  

12 - Chickasaw  

13 - Calhoun  

14 - Tallahatchie and Yalobusha  

15 - Leflore and Sunflower  
   Post 1 and Post 2 - Leflore  
   Post 3 and Post 4 - Sunflower  
   Post 5 - district at-large  

16 - Bolivar  

17 - Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey  

18 - Humphreys  

19 - Holmes and Yazoo  
   Post 1 - Holmes  
   Post 2 - Yazoo  
   Post 3 - district at-large  

20 - Grenada and Montgomery  

21 - Carroll and Attala  

22 - Webster and Choctaw  

23 - Clay  

24 - Lowndes and Oktibbeha  
   Post 1 and Post 2 - Lowndes  
   Post 3 - Oktibbeha  
   Post 4 - district at-large  

25 - Winston  

26 - Noxubee  

27 - Neshoba and Kemper  

28 - Leake  

29 - Madison  

30 - Hinds  

31 - Warren and Claiborne  

32 - Rankin  

33 - Scott and Smith  

34 - Newton  

35 - Lauderdale  

36 - Clarke  

37 - Jasper  

38 - Simpson and Jefferson Davis  

39 - Copiah and Lawrence  

40 - Jefferson and Lincoln  

41 - Adams  

42 - Wilkinson, Amite, and Franklin
MISSISSIPPI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES continued

43 - Pike
44 - Walthall and Marion
45 - Jones and Covington
46 - Forrest and Lamar
47 - Wayne
48 - Perry and Greene
49 - Stone and George
50 - Pearl River and Hancock
51 - Harrison
52 - Jackson

2 representatives

In districts that have just one county in them, candidates in the primary election must file a non-subversive affidavit, affidavit that he has read the Corrupt Practices Act, and regular financial reports with their county circuit clerk. They must pay their $15. filing fee to the chairman or secretary of their party's county executive committee.

Independent candidates in one-county districts must file a non-subversive affidavit and pay the $15. fee to their circuit clerk.

In districts that have more than one county in them, the affidavits and reports must be filed with the circuit clerk in each county in the district. The qualification fee should be paid to the state executive secretary of the party (Democratic: Byrd Mauldin of Pontotoc; Republican: W.D. Mann, Miss. Republican Party, Lamar Life Building, Jackson, Miss.).

In Senate District 16 and House Districts 7, 8, 15, 19, and 24:
If you file for a post that includes just one county, file the necessary papers and reports with your circuit clerk. AND qualify with the state executive secretary of your party and pay him the fee.
If you file for a post that includes one of these districts at-large, you must file the papers and reports with each circuit clerk in the whole district.

If there is more than one legislator elected from your district, you always file to be a candidates for a certain post. You will then be running against who ever else files for that same post.

The state attorney general's office reports that an Independent candidate does not have to file an affidavit on the Corrupt Practices Act. He also does not have to send in financial reports.

Primary election candidates must file reports of campaign contributions and expenses on the first and 15th of each month after he qualifies to run.

All candidates in primary and general elections must file by June 9 of this year.

Send News and Ideas

To Freedom Information Service
Box 120
Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174