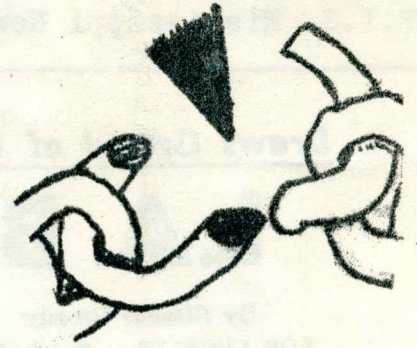




MISSISSIPPI NEWSLETTER



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MORE MONEY—NOW!

The National Welfare Rights Movement wants to help all poor people get the welfare money that they need to live on.

People on welfare all around the country (and those who need welfare but don't get it now) will be filling out a list of the "basic needs" that should be given to them. (See copy of form at back of Newsletter.)

On June 30th, groups will start the fight for these basic needs by marching to the Welfare Department to present all of the forms and to demand action.

The Mississippi welfare law says that all people should have the things they need for "minimum decency and health." But when the Welfare Department figures what people need, it is much more than anyone ever gets in welfare payments.

As a matter of fact, Mississippi only gives people about 31% of what they need. The state law says they must get 100%, or all that they need. But so far, the state law-makers have not allowed the Welfare Department enough money to pay to poor people.

There is a Welfare Rights Movement in Hinds County, and the people will be taking part in the national demand for More Money - Now for poor people.

Poor people all over the state could help themselves by being part of this movement. Local groups of people on welfare should get themselves together to demand what they need. And they must keep at it until real changes are made all over the state.

All three civil rights lawyers groups are helping people get welfare. And the lawyers will be available if any trouble comes from trying to get your rights.

If you want information on getting a local group started in your community, write to the Community Development Agency, 1131 Corinth Street, Jackson, Mississippi, right away.

Also, all of us should write letters to Rep. Wilbur Mills, House Ways and Means Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Mr. Mills is chairman of the committee that is working on a law that will require all states to put up enough money so that people on welfare get 100% of need. Tell him about your situation and ask him to help by getting this law passed in Congress.

Draws Crowd of 1,500**THE MILITANT** Monday, June 12, 1967

L.A. Black Power Parley

By Eleanor Broady

LOS ANGELES — Nearly 1,500 people attended a black power conference held here May 27, 28 and 29. The conference took positions overwhelmingly for independent black political action, against participation in the war in Vietnam, and for black control of the ghetto. The registration fee for each participant was \$5.

The average age of those at the conference, which was called the "Black Peoples Conference for the Survival of Black People in a White Racist Society," was about 30, and nearly half the participants were women. All whites, including the mass news media, were barred from the auditorium, and there was not a white face to be seen at the meeting. There was a preponderance of natural hair styling, indicating a sharp rejection of white culture.

Organizers of the meeting included the Nonviolent Action Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, various black nationalists, and Democratic Party representatives.

The greatest unity at the conference was on the question of total opposition to the Vietnam war. A number of speakers drew an analogy between the summer programs of the Johnson administration to pacify the ghettos and the pacification program in South Vietnam.

Another central topic of discussion was black political action. State Senator Mervyn Dymally and Assemblyman William Greene spoke in favor of black people organizing as a "third force." Such a political "force" would support either the Republicans or Democrats, maneuvering between them. Both speakers received a cool response.

Statements by Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown of SNCC, and Floyd McKissick of CORE calling for independent black political action were greeted with thunderous applause.

Rap Brown, the new chairman of SNCC, spoke about "the two party myth." He said that there is only one party, with two names — Democrat and Republican. He called for "black political action independent of both wings of this one party wherever we constitute a majority."



HIS IDEAS LIVE. Conference opened with moment of silence in honor of Malcolm X. Ideas of late black leader were quoted by many speakers.

Brown also made a plea for blacks to read, study and become political — to learn to distinguish what the goals of a political program are, to see whether it benefits black people or whites. He got a standing ovation after his talk which ended with the slogan, "Hell No! We Won't Go!"

A tremendous cheering ovation greeted Stokely Carmichael when he stepped up to the podium. Carmichael advocated black political parties for the South where there are counties which are predominately black.

For the North, he called for black control of the ghetto, including the educational system and the police and fire departments. He said that profits made from businesses in the ghetto by those living outside should be used to develop social programs for black people.

Carmichael took to task those black leaders so quick to label rebellious youth as "looters," and who never speak out against rent gougers and sharp businessmen who fatten on the blood of black people.

He scoffed at the summer plans of Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and other big city mayors. "If there are ghetto explosions," he warned, "don't accept the rationalizations about 'outside agitators' or 'communists' that will be used by the government and some black leaders." He said, "conditions of the ghetto breed these activities."

Many speakers attacked the distorted anti-black textbooks used in the public schools. The point was made that education is designed to perpetuate the present system and that black people and other non-whites in the ghetto must control the educational system so as to provide the type of education that meets the needs of the ghetto.

Floyd McKissick, national director of CORE, stressed the need for independent black political movements to control the ghettos. McKissick spoke of Muhammad Ali's refusal to enter the Army. "People all over the world support his stand against the war," McKissick said, and the crowd rose to its feet with a roar of approval.

Rev. James Bevel, national director of the Spring Mobilization Committee, spoke for more than two hours. Bevel said that the war in Vietnam is being carried out by an arrogant white racist imperialist government, a government that "has never had an honorable treaty with a non-white government." He said, "The present war is the end result of the policies of a racist government that must continually search for new pockets of exploitation, natural resources and cheap labor." Bevel ridiculed the reasons given by the government for its presence in Vietnam. He asked the audience, "Do you believe the U.S. is in Vietnam to protect those people's democratic right?" The crowd roared, "No!"

"Are we going to support this war?"

"No!"

Among the many other featured conference speakers were Julian Bond, black member of the Georgia House of Representatives, and Ron Karenga of the Los Angeles ghetto organization, "US." Karenga came out for the "third force" concept.

Ambassador Nabrvera from Kenya also spoke, urging Afro-Americans to give all possible support to the struggles in Africa, particularly those in South Africa.

RELOCATION ?

The federal government is hoping to start a training program that will prepare Mississippi farm workers for jobs in Iowa. But buying land in Iowa is very expensive, so the farmers - surely all Negroes - would end up being moved out of Mississippi and working as hired labor in the other state.

Farm workers in the Delta who have heard about the idea feel that they don't want to be sent out to plantations in Iowa any more than they want to be without jobs and money here.

People who would like to give their opinion on this program should write to Governor Harold Hughes, Des Moines, Iowa, and to Rep. Joseph Resnick and Sen. John Culver, Washington, D.C.

Candidates

We missed the names of some candidates in last week's list. In the primary are

Mrs. Geneva Collins for Chancery Clerk, Claiborne County

E.W. Tucker for Representative, Post 10, Hinds County

Mrs. Lee Bankhead for Circuit Clerk, Bolivar County

Ezra Patton for Beat 1 Supervisor in Marion County.

As an independent is Griffin McLaurin, Jr., for Beat 4 constable, Holmes County.

The United States Supreme Court said that states can not have laws against marriages between black and white people. So Mississippi's law is now thrown out as unconstitutional.

'Free Speech'

The Mississippi Supreme Court decided Monday that a former Negro high school principal should not get money from a civil rights newspaper that called him an Uncle Tom.

A lower court had ruled that the Benton County principal should get \$60,000 from Negroes who put out the Benton County Freedom Train. They said he was a "dummy" and a "puppet" of the white superintendent of schools.

Civil rights lawyer Al Bronstein said that the Supreme Court decision was a great victory for freedom of speech. He said it "shows that people who attempt to lawfully change conditions can not be punished by law suits" when they write what they believe to be true.

▲ The Tallahatchie County Voter Education Project has gotten 347 people registered after five weeks of work. Canvassers are going from house to house to take people to the circuit clerk. They make daily reports to the project director, Mrs. Betty Scurlock.

▲ John Q. Adams, supervisor candidate in Rankin County, has been told that he can't keep his job as a mechanic with the school system.

A civil rights lawyer says there is no law that says he has to give up his job to run for office.

▲ 75 Jackson people signed a petition to get something done about ditches overflowing into their houses during storms. Three representatives saw Mayor Thompson Tuesday. He sent a commissioner to investigate and said some action would be taken.

▲ Federal registrars started this week in Issaquena and Sharkey counties. They will work from 8-5 Mon. thru Sat. at 102 Elm St., Rolling Fork and at a trailer next to the Mayersville Post Office.