COFO WIRE REPORTS
Incident Log
-Special Report-
By COFO Summer Volunteer
Communication Reporters

July 21: Lexington, Robert
Garofolo, 19, white of East Haven, Conn.,
assaulted by white man who
hit him in the face and body with fists as Garo-
foI0 walked outside the
courthouse for vote regis-
tration workers.
Natehez. Within 45 min-
utes of their arrival three
Student Nonviolent Coor-
dinating Committee wor-
kers were arrested and
charged with a traffic vio-
lation. Charles McNew,
former SNCC chairman,
said the police chief told
him Natehez police knew
of their movements “ev-
ery minute of the day.”
Greenwood. Windows of
three Negro cafes and
windows of car of sum-
mer volunteer broken.
July 22: Greenwood. An
airplane flew over Rev.
Martin Luther King Freedom
Registration rally and dropped Ku Klux
(Continued on Page 1)

CR LAw GIVING CITY NEW LOOK

Shortly after the civil rights measure became law, Negro children began playing in this play park
(equipped with wading pool). After a few days, the white children returned to the park and started
playing integration style in complete harmony. This was one of the first for the police force, that kept a
steady watch. The park was declared inadequate and the fence you see was quickly thrown up around
the new warded public facility.

State Demo Fears Challenge
Gold-waUace-crats’ Likely

The state democrats held their state convention
here in Jackson’s Municipal Coliseum in an atmo-
sphere of solid confusion. The state party’s inaction
and indecision was viewed variously by civil rights
leaders. Many, wise to the ways of southern politi-
cians, saw the action as simply characteristic. Others
saw the old line of demagog action as preparation for
their funeral as life in the national party seems about
to an end. The national party unfaithful, they say, are
finally being caught-up in their own web.

Being caught in a web is considerably more than a
mere expression. Southern democrats historically
ultra right wing have never given more than token support to the
National Democratic Par-
y’s candidates and even
tear support to the party’s
campaigns. In fact, many
southern state Democratic parties have openly reju-
venated the national party
platforms and candidates.
In the congress, souther-
ners (all democrates) have
always been solidly aligned with republicans on foreign policy and
domestic affairs in the
realm of economics.

In a very real sense, Mississippi democrats who take considerable
pride in out right winging
all other right wing are
captured way cut on a left
wingers limb that stands
a very good chance of be-
ing sawed off the national
democrats’ tree at the Atlan-
tic City convention on Au-
Rust 24.

After rewarding and re-
affirming resolutions made at their first state convention in 1875, the
deems recessed un-
til after the National Dem-
ocratic Party Convention.
For various stated rea-
sions many prominent
members of the state
group have withdrawn
from the state delegation
or refused nominations.
In prior years, southern
democrats have openly
flaunted the national par-
ty, before, during and af-
fter the conventions. Yet
their right to be a part
(Continued on Page 2)
By the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Staff

In mid-1963, Negro registration stood at roughly 3 percent of all registered voters in Mississippi and fewer than 1 percent of the total population in the state. No dramatic progress in voter registration was going to be made until the Federal Government, the U.S. Constitution in Representative Colmer 30,396 to Rev. Cameron 13,269, and Andrew Williams 37,701 to Mr. Houston, 1,255; and Representative Whitten 35,218 to Mrs. Harlem, 695.

A New Political Party

By spring of 1964 the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was set up. A temporary State Executive Committee was formed with Dr. Aaron Henry as Chairman. This Temporary Committee had the job of putting together a party that could meet in a state convention in the summer of August. It is in August after holding precinct and county and district meetings. At this state convention on August 6, a permanent executive committee will be elected. This permanent executive committee will serve for 4 years.

The organizing effort of the Freedom Democratic Party has two main parts. One is the Freedom Registration Drive. The other is the holding of precinct and county conventions, Congressional District caucuses, and a state convention, for the purpose of electing the party officials.

The Freedom Registration drive is meant to provide membership for the party by giving the citizens of Mississippi who have been denied the right to vote a chance to prove that they are interested in politics. By filling out a Freedom Registration form, an individual becomes a member of the Freedom Democratic Party, which makes him eligible to participate in the party meetings. The Freedom party such as the one held last November, and all other Freedom Democratic Party affairs.

Under the direction of Chairman Aaron Henry and the Temporary Executive Committee, the Freedom Democratic Party has appointed registrars in many of the counties of the state. To assist these registrars, a number of deputy registrars have also been appointed. These appointees, aided by the COPO Staff and summer volunteers, try to give everyone in the county an opportunity to fill out Freedom Registration forms. They do this by house to house canvassing, by passing out forms at mass meetings, by standing outside churches on Sundays, by placing forms in stores and other public buildings, and by keeping forms available at all state party offices.

Freedom Registration forms are sent immediately to Jackson, where they are kept locked up so that the names of the registered voters do not fall into the hands of people who might try to punish them for signing. The forms will then be taken to Atlantic City to demonstrate to the National Democratic Convention how much popular support the Freedom Democrats have.

Once a person has signed a Freedom Form, he is eligible to take part in the second part of the drive. This is the series of meetings held to select the party's leaders. Here the Freedom Democratic Party essentially follows the laws of Mississippi which prescribe what a party must do. First there are precinct meetings. Precincts are the basic unit of organization, contain a fair number of eligible voters. All the Freedom Registered people in the county are entitled to come to the precinct meeting and elect delegates to a county convention. At the county convention, delegates from every precinct in the county meet to elect delegates to two other meetings. These are the Congressional District caucuses and the state convention. (The same people are delegates to each of these meetings.) The Congressional District caucus brings together delegates from each of the five Congressional Districts in the state and at this meeting the delegates elect the following officers:

1. Five people to go to the National Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. (The National Convention of the party meets every four years to nominate a Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidate.) Each district picks four delegates who have one, two, three, or four alternates who go along in case the delegates cannot cast their votes for some reason.
2. One presidential elector. Mississippi has seven electoral votes to cast in the presidential election. Each party in the state designates a set of electors to go on the ballot and pledged to vote for their party's candidates.
3. Three members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic State Executive Committee.

FDP State Convention

Shortly after the five district caucuses, the delegates from each county meet in a state convention, which is being held this year on August 6 in the Masonic Temple in Jackson. The state convention elects the rest of the convention delegates (there is a total of 56 delegates in the state), two more presidential electors, and a National Committeeman and Committeewoman to represent the state on the Democratic National Committee, the body that directs party policy between national conventions. At the state convention also the fifteen members of the state executive committee (three from each Congressional district) elect a state party chairman. The five Congressional caucuses will take place in their districts on August 2. The State Convention will begin at 1:00 P.M. on August 6 at the State Capitol.

New Freedom Dems...

(Continued from page 1)

of the national party and take part in the convention was never in serious jeopardy. This time things are different. The state democratic chairman is not to be seated. In fact, several state parties have already announced their aim to hold a convention or a delegation from the newly organized Freedom Democratic Party in the state. This national right matter because considerably more than just being seated at a convention is involved.

Mississippi democrats are still living in the 1930's ... they can't stomach much of the freckle-faced party of the great emancipator, but they like its candidate, Barry Goldwater.

Through the practice of an old southern political custom, the state democratic convention recessed without officially declaring their intentions. This, they hope will be construed by northern, eastern and western delegations to mean that they respect or both of two possibilities: (1) If interjection is depolitized, support is given to the Barry Goldwater plan of legislating for the betterment of the Negro in Mississippi and the other southern states; (2) That open and vigorous support of the presidential candidate will result from failure to select the national order and tone down an almost certain strong civil rights program.

AND MODERN MOSES...

Failure of the state democrats to be seated at the national convention may mark the end of the old democratic order in Mississippi. They will have to face the fact that the National Democratic Party must act without their members. They will have to learn the secrets of the national convention. They will have to learn how to swallow the name of Lincoln, but their pride and enter the new Freedom Democratic Party, but it is unlikely the true "old line southern" democrats will be able to stomach either the new Bob Moses group or the party of Lincoln.
THE AFL-CIO on the AIR
The Communist Label

During the days of Ole Bilbo, arguments against segregation were always quelled by the question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" This came Senator McCarthy operating in another sphere but equally demagogic who suppressed opposition by crying communists, reds, pinkies and other such names that threw the country into a state of invasion fear.

McCarthy was finally censured for his action and died. The national heat wave over communism finally cooled in most of the nation, but as usual, segregationist are the last to hear about changes so they apparently are still unaware of the death of McCarthy or his ideas.

So it is that on the civil rights front the louder the seggile howl. the stronger civil rights action becomes. What the demagogues (still thriving in the past) don't seem to understand is that people who want freedom don't care about brands anymore.

The hard fact of life is that Negroes, generally speaking, don't have a clear idea of what communism really is, nor do the seggiles themselves for that matter. Thus, with such a limited knowledge about communism, most Negroes would rather give it a whirl than to continue Pelation of Mississippi-Iam about which they do know a very great deal.

GOP TICKET NEAR BOTTOM OF COPE RATINGS

Washington.—Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and Rep. William E. Miller, the 1964 GOP candidates for president and vice president, have consistently voted against the programs and policies of the AFL-CIO in their years in Congress.

Goldwater, who is finishing his sixth year in the Senate, is listed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) as voting "wrong" on 47 roll-calls. He does not have a "right" vote on any of the issues listed in the COPE voting record-issues ranging broadly over domestic and foreign policies.

In his 14 years in the House, Miller has voted "wrong" or against AFL-CIO positions on 47 roll-calls and "right" on 8 issues.

COPE voting records covering the years 1947-62 show Goldwater with a 43 wrong, O right record. In 1963 and 1964 to date this record is 10 wrong, 0 right. Miller has a 40 wrong, 5 right record for the earlier period and 7 wrong and 5 right in the 88th Congress to date.

Job Growth Vital To CR Success

Washington — Success of civil rights legislation depends not only on the cooperation of the public, but also on auxiliary programs for job opportunities, education and housing. Sen. Labor W. Willard Wirtz declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People. AFL-CIO public service program heard on 700 radio stations.

JOBS, WIRTZ SAID, ARE BIGGER IMPORTANCE.

"The private economy just hasn't been doing its job yet. We are not kidding ourselves," he asserted. "It doesn't matter what educational, It doesn't matter what educational, training or adjustment programs we have unless there are jobs at the end of them. There have got to be more jobs.

And the Secretary said: "There are today about 1.75 million more jobs than a year ago. Most of that increase has come in the last 6 or 7 months; there is reason to believe the tax cut has invigorated the economy.

"But if the private economy doesn't produce the needed additional jobs we need, the present program set-up, then I am sure the public will insist upon doing whatever is necessary to see that it does. It is important, as Pres. Johnson has said, that if the present program doesn't produce the needed jobs, we will see what it takes to produce them." Wirtz stressed the need of jobs to the Negro, the majority of the people, rather than the government in the success of civil rights.

"Right now, government programs are important, such as the Manpower and Training Act, which has been revised to permit larger concentration of its advantage upon disadvantaged youngsters, and the Vocational Education Program, which has been changed during the past year in permit further concentration of its benefits in the same area.

"The most important legislation at the moment," Wirtz said, "is the Economic Opportunity Act (a minimum wage anti-poverty program), which is now before Congress, and must be passed without delay. It will permit, within the next 12

Many years ago a popular song among Negroes extolled the power and glory of "...the big black man who went to the White House one day..." The man to whose glory they sang and who had stretched his legs under the President's table at the White House was, of course, the renown Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and famed for his historical auction at Atlanta.

Before an overflowing white audience at Atlanta, Booker T. stretched his massive hands out towards the white faces before him and said in the best manner of a tobacco auctioneer, "...in matters' social, we (Negro - white) can be as separate as the fingers on the hand," Then extending a now tightly clenched hand towards the crowd he said, (in essence) "But in matters economic, as one as the fist." The crowd roared approval with the enthusiasm of tobacco buyers who recognized a bargain.

Booker T's Atlanta auction Negroes in many walks of life with no corage, no backbone nor examples have continued to sell the Negro's rights as citizens at basement bargain prices. Thus the practice of professional niggerism goes on.

Macon County Alabama Schools Rid of Wallace

COURT ISSUES FAR-REACHING DECREES

Montgomery, Ala, --- One of the most far-reaching decrees in the history of the struggle for equality in education was issued here last week when a three-Judge Federal court ordered segregation in Macon County, Ala.

The court order put an end to months of controversy involving Negro and white students. Shorter High, Macon County High, in Notasulga, and Macon Academy in Tuskegee.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys had brought the action in January of 1963.

In February Governor George Wallace had issued an executive decree saying Negroes could not
The Challenge
From the State Convention the 66-member delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will go on to Atlantic City for the National Convention August 24. There they will challenge the right of the Mississippi Democratic Party to be seated and ask to be seated in their stead. The basis of this challenge is the systematic denial of participation to Negroes by the regular Democratic Party of Mississippi, and the lack of loyalty of the regular Mississippi Democratic Party is open to all Mississippi citizens regardless of race and is pledged to loyally support the platform and national ticket of the National Democratic Party.

At their state convention July 26 the Mississippi Democratic Party put off choosing presidential electors until September 9. This is the same thing they did in 1968 when they did not support President Kennedy for election. They went to the National Convention without having committed themselves to support nominee of the National Party and then after participating in the Convention turned around and elected presidential electors who were not committed to support President Kennedy. They hope to do this again this year. The only reason they are trying to get away with this ruse this year is because they are scared that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party may be seated in their stead. According to the Jackson Clarion-Ledger: "The prevailing spirit among leaders... appears to be to 'get out carefully' and offer no reason for the national party to refuse to seat the Mississippi delegation in favor of a Negro group said to be organizing."

Job Growth
(Continued from Page 4)

months, training of half a million boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21. It will give a second chance, or at least another chance, to them."

Wirts said he regarded the Civil Rights Act as one applying to the "dias..."
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Mississippi
FUCO Youngsters...

(Continued from Page 5)
thrown into a home where Summer Project volunteers, a project car was burned where it was parked outside a home in Milestone where project workers had lived.

On July 26 whites attacked three project workers in separate incidents while they were distributing freedom registration forms in the Negro area of Greenwood. A shot was fired into the home of Sias McGee, the young man who was beaten in a local movie theater in Greenwood. The beating prompted the first arrests under the civil rights act on July 23 when white men were arrested.

On July 26 a white mob gathered outside the movie theater while McGee and his brother, Jake, were inside. Jake McGee was struck as he left the theater and as Jake and his brothers entered a car they were injured by flying glass when a bottle was thrown through the car window. At the hospital the family of persons including SNCC worker John Reffin, who had answered their call for help remained inside the hospital because whites had gathered and police had refused protection. After about an hour the two were escorted to the SNCC office and the McGee home by police and the sheriff.

The home of two PDP leade rs in Heidelberg was burned on July 25, a rock smashed the window of a car of a local person. Housing civil rights workers and a bottle was thrown through the window of the Clarkedale office.

During the week other incidents included the beating of a white volun teer, Robert David Os man, on a downtown Jackson street on July 23. On the same day the Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church at about six miles east of Magnolia was burned. SNCC workers who arrived in Natchez July 21 to begin voter registration work reported that the police followed them constantly and the police chief said police would be with them "every minute" to "keep them in line.

PDPs To Support National Democratic Party

But despite harassment, arrests, beatings, bombings and burnings, successful precinct and county meetings continue to be held and freedom registration continues.

The first Freedom Demo cratic County convention held near Canton July 25 under the resolution of loyalty to the principles of the National Democratic Party and instructed delegates to support those who would work for the election of Lyndon Johnson. The convention also called for strong and enforceable civil rights plank in the national platform. About 300 persons attended the convention, of whom 102 were voting delegates elected at the precinct level. The convention ended

Residents of all-Negro Harmony community near Carthage began building a wooden frame building for use as a community center by Mississippi Project volunteers on July 24. A three-man board of trustees obtained land and financing for the center, purchased lumber and hired a carpenter to direct the work of local residents.

The original plans called for use of an abandoned school building, but local school and law enforcement officials maintained the school was county property and could not be used. Negroes claim the property, which was set aside for a school site by Negro landowners, can be used by them for the recreational and educational project. Leaving the conflict unsettled Negro citizens have begun construction of the new center.

Other community centers are under construction in Milestone and Shaw.

Incom plete Freedom Registration figures to July 26 and show Mississippi, 1339; Greenwood, 3,584; Clarksdale, 2,379; Green ville, 2,971; Holly Springs, 2,360; Ruleville, 1,884; To hulla, 725; Jackson, 2,658; McComb, 753; Vicksburg, 1,991; Canton, 2,600; Meridian, 2,238; Laurel, 350; Gulfport, 1,567; Moss Point-Pascagoula, 2,000.

JSC ENRICHMENT

The Second Summer Session of the Jackson State College was dedicated by grants from Field and Ford Foundations, began at Jackson State College campus. As a result of the number of young and talented students and ten in-service teachers are enrolled. Unlike the First Summer Session, these teachers and students are primarily from parts of Mississippi outside the Jackson area.

The first group was made up of students primarily from four high schools in the Jackson area--Lanier, Brindley, Jim Hill and Holy Ghost.

Highlights of the summer's work have been filed to Washington and the New York World's Fair, and tours to Grenada, Kansas City, Chicago, Peabody, Tennessee State, Howard, and Dillard. The New York World's Fair was performed by Misses Lydia K. Johnson and Nida Harris, both teachers at Lanier High School.

Theater Group...

(Continued from Page 1)

...and Open

ad newly

FSP to Support National Democratic Party

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Nighttime Looms on the Horizon

Saturday, August 1, 1964

MISSISSIPPI FREE PRESS

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Macon County...

(Continued from page 4)

through the decision is, for the moment, limited to Macon County, it lays the groundwork for future actions to enjoin Alabama school segregation in a single suit.

"This decree stops Governor Wallace and other state officials from 'harassing or punishing' students or teachers attending integrated schools. School officials are now free to move toward integration without pressure from state officials."

The decree also enjoined local Macon County officials from operating Jim Crow schools; applying different tests, procedures or requirements for Negro applicants.

"The court ordered the Macon county board to file a detailed plan of operating the schools for the 1964-65 year on or before August 3rd. It further ordered that such plans should include segregated classes for grades 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades and at least one of the elementary school grades in each of the schools in Macon County," he concluded.

WAGE-HOUR VIOLATION

Jackson, Miss. July 31 - Spurred by alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act are alleged in a suit against Breadhead lumber and manufactures number of county officials and students of a middle school in Macon County.

The complaint which identifies members of labor, Willard Wirtz filed in the United States District Court here, the plaintiff contends that the defendants have failed to comply with the minimum wage, overtime pay and record-keeping requirements of the Federal law. He asks that they be re- strained from such violations.

The action contends that persons employed by the firm were engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

J. C. Massey, supervisor of the Jackson Wage-Hour office at Room 206A, U.S. Post Office Building, said that litigation resulted from investigations by members of his field staff.

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Tougaloo Students to Wellesley and Harvard

Tougaloo, Miss. -- Two Tougaloo College students have been selected to study at other colleges during the summer and school year of 1964-65.

Miss Frankie Walton, a junior, has been offered a scholarship for 1964-65 as a Catherine Hughes Waddell Guest Junior at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, on the nomination of Tougaloo College, the United Negro College Fund Selection Committee and the Wellesley College Selection Committee.

Miss Willye Myrtle Cook, a senior, has been selected to receive a full tuition cooperative scholarship, which is being offered this summer to students of several participating southern colleges, to study at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

U.S. Labor's Latin Role

Cincinnati, O. -- Organized labor in the United States and the Catholic Church "stand alone" in Latin America against the forces of communism "in the practical realm of housing, clothing and a decent wage," the Rev. Clifford Besse, S.J., said in a talk, during Xavier University's summer lecture series.

"Who else is engaged in such work?" he asked.

"The answer to that question can be determined by observing who the No. One targets of the Communists in Latin America are today, the church and free labor," he said.

"Depending on the relative strength of these two groups, communism will either fail or engulf all of Latin America."

Chairman of the unemployment compensation board of Massachusetts, Father Besse paid tribute to the AFL-CIO for its "most effective job" in working for social justice south of the border.

Many persons once active in their unions now are on the staffs of U.S. embassies and ministries in Latin American nations, he recalled, and added:

"It would not be overstating the point to say that much of the practical implementation of U.S. policy in Latin America today is administered by U.S. organized labor."

American labor is not only investing its own funds in housing projects for workers, he noted, but is making vigorous efforts to persuade U.S. firms to invest productive capital in Latin America.

"These investments are regarded as sound and productive, and are in no way regarded as a gift," he added.

Father Besse also praised American labor's "gift...financed by union funds," of "an extensive education program to promote the interests of free labor, and thereby to counteract the forces of communism."

The program is conducted through the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"This is the task that must be accomplished if communism is to be thwarted there," he said.

"One major function of this task is to educate people in sound principles of economics and a sound application of Christian social philosophy to the business world. Organized labor is committed to this goal in Latin America. Can you point to any basic error in their goal? You know of any other organization that is making this effort day-in and day-out on a well-organized basis?"

"Stable, efficient government cannot flourish, he said, so long as social habits and institutions are "are geared to maintain political instability, caste distinction, racial and class prejudice, the hierarchy system of ownership, the patrician system of control of areas and the absence of a middle class."

"Organized labor, it seems to me, is pursuing a soundly moral and economically proper policy when it directs its efforts at creating a middle class and providing the average worker with a family savings."

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Highlights of '64 Republican Platform

HIGHLIGHTS AS SUMMERIZED BY
ASSOCIATION NEWS

Labor and Management

- Restoration of collective bargaining responsibility to labor and management, minimizing third-party interference. Reversal of an agency of government from becoming an advocate for any private economic interest.
- Complete reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board to assure impartial protection of the rights of the public, employers and employees, ending the defense of Congress by the present board.
- Constant opposition to any form of unregulated monopoly, whether business or labor.

Civil Rights

- Full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all other civil rights statutes, to assure equal rights and opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen.
- Improvements of civil rights statutes adequate to changing needs of our times.
- Strengthen administrative or legislative actions as may be required to end the denial, for whatever unlawful reason, of the right to vote.
- Abolition of discrimination based on race, creed, national origin or sex. We recognize that the elimination of any such discrimination is a matter of basic human rights and education, as well as equal rights under law.

All matters in human rights it will be the Republican Party's desire to achieve all applicable laws and never to lose sight of the intense need for advancing peaceful progress in human relations in our land. The party will work toward a society where the needs of state and local governments, and to a renewed consciousness of their ability to reach solutions, not through federal action, but through their own capabilities.

- To continue Republican sponsorship of practical federal-state-local programs which will effectively treat the needs of the poor, while restraining direct federal hand-outs that create away individual self-reliance and a sense of responsibility.
- An end to power-grabbing regulatory agencies, such as the reach by the Federal Trade Commission for its investigative powers over the banking by the White House, the Food & Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission to dominate consumer decisions in the market place.

- To advance the education of all levels, through such programs as selective aid to higher education, strengthened state and local tax resources, including tax credits for college education, while re-