The vast, flat, inland area of the Mississippi delta is considered to be one of the finest farming areas in the nation, with its rich top soil reaching down an astonishing thirty feet in some places. The major crop produced in the delta area are cotton and soybean. However, the land is very slow to recover from the years of intensive agricultural use. The Negro day laborer, the area is the Negro day laborer. The land owners' plantations were divided among the white farmers and the black sharecroppers, renters, and sharecroppers. The major crops produced in the delta area are cotton and soybean. However, the land is very slow to recover from the years of intensive agricultural use.

**THE DEMANDS**

On April 9, 1965, forty-five day laborers, tractor drivers, haulers, domestic servants, part-time carpenters, mechanics, handymen, farm laborers, and day laborers met in a tiny Negro church in Shaw, Mississippi, and formed the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union. Within two weeks 1000 of them had organized themselves on strike, in a sense where more blacks of labor organizations are encouraged to join in the strike. The demands of the striking workers were simpler: a $1.25 minimum wage per hour, an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, and no strike-breaking. At present more than 500 workers are staying on of the farm, and the strike was an attempt to organize farm workers in the area since the 1930's when efforts of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union were unsuccessful. The Civil Rights Commission in the state have been involved in the strike.

**FIGHTING AGRI-BUSINESS**

The union is fighting the rich farmers, who operate large plantations and huge irrigation projects, foreign investors, who often own more than half of the land, and the Farmers Home Administration, where the renter pays a fourth of his cash earnings to the land owner. A number of major unions -- such as the Teamsters, the National Maritime Union and the United Auto Workers -- have been involved in the strike.

**AFTER OLD MISS**

The secretary of the union is Mrs. Edith Mae Garner. The three room shack she lives in with her seven children is a few miles from the farm. Her daily routine is hard and arduous. She gets up early in the morning, takes care of the children, and cooks breakfast. After that, she goes to the fields and works until noon. Then she returns home and prepares dinner for the family. After dinner, she usually spends the rest of the day caring for the children and cleaning the house.

**THE Haulers**

An important link in the plantation system is the hauled. He makes the living by transporting workers from the town and neighboring areas to the plantation for a reaper much per hour. However, many of the hauled are unable to make a living because of the low wages and poor working conditions. However, these workers continue to work due to the lack of better options.

**THE CHURCH WILL RESPOND**

But these demands also mean that the churches there are a large number of Christian laity and clergy who are ready to respond and to initiate concrete actions for racial justice. Even so, could these national statements ever have passed in the first place? Is it wrong that the majority of Christian people believe them and will seek to implement them? But it also means that if civil rights groups were to seek the church, then they may seek to make overtures to the church with them. Otherwise the church sets up its own instruments for accomplishing goals in racial justice. And these instruments may appear to block in some cases or in other cases simply be naïve. But the point is that the church will respond and will be concerned with making commitments.

**National Pronouncements by the Church as an Institution (with respectability) cause other institutions within the society to at least discuss them as racial positions. This means that at the very minimum other secular institutions are going to be forced to search their own souls before declaring a policy of segregation publicly.
The New Politics

The question I pose is whether, in the balance of political forces, its ambigui ties and inherent faults can be used as a tool for organizing people around their areas of concern and ending existing and future (and, I think ultimately corrupting) the officeholder.

For the question of priorities is the crux of the idea of politics. In the past the responsibility of what politicians do to maintain the system, I propose that politicians would maintain communities outside the system.

The rationale is that we take America at its word when it says it is a people's democracy made up of free institutions. To make these words true, it is necessary for the people to participate in deciding what happens in this free country, to shape and use those institutions, change them if need be.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

In an assembly district in a Negro community (representing 100,000 people) in California, it might serve as a practical example. The assemblyman of the district, after winning the election, could project the basic problems in his community, with which he has to deal before going to the Assembly in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. field representatives could present first work in his area, calling block-meetings, neighborhood meetings and community meetings, using his position or a trusted representative to get groups of people together, to talk about problems of concern to them, and among themselves, with the idea of taking these problems to the Assembly, Ed. Note: see Julian Bond, Founder, of this issue). He would try to build in the political system, which is ramified but not dominant. This arm would include workers, the unemployed, students, welfare recipients, and professionals, would center around issues which directly relate to that community.

The assemblyman would represent the people no matter how close he is to them, to use his position of responsibility, instead of attempting to articulate the community's needs all the time, would be to show how to do it. He would also have the responsibility of coming to discussions on issues in the halls of the Legislature. Perhaps, such an assemblyman would have one, but the assemblyman himself has many committees and subcommittees. He would have to come to a conclusion to serve on those committees, perhaps rotating in small numbers every so many weeks or so.

For instance, three or four welfare leaders could participate on the Welfare Committee because the bill before the committee was too highly legal in writing for them to understand it, but otherwise might have to be re-written in simpler terms so the women could take the bill back to their community, and also might have to be re-written in simpler terms so the bill will be for the benefit of smaller than median income families. The bill is the bill to decide what goes into it. The same thing, only political, labor and their bills.

Two Results

There are at least two results which might come out of such mass participation of poor people in the decision-making apparatus will become disruptive; it would be an educational development. It would be a way in which this group of concerned Negroes could learn to conform. They brace the brokers with the stile of the dollar so that they have their needs without producing and they come here to suffer.

We are sorry, it is only 1,150 Braceros. A little late is still to be more, and tomorrow a little late is to be more. But we have to work within the system which our friends have set up for us, and we have to work within the system which these people have made in the last 15 years. The poster above helps ex- press what the Braceros have done and what the Braceros are doing.

Good news for Mr. Owner and for Don Jules Coyote, the contractor. Good news to all the people who have worked for the cotton. But, you know, you have been taken advantage of. That is what we were waiting for. Your tears were not in vain. Your waiting was heard by Saint Washington and it was effective. It seems that the things you were going to have were at least more secure. Invent, Mr. Boss, you will have the people you wanted for smaller wages. The triumphant is yours and now you can continue to steal steal. You will have things which smell very bad, and you will have them taken away from you, for that and more you are going to get.

We are sorry, it is only 1,150 Braceros.

Now Mr. Boss, you will have the people you wanted for smaller wages. The triumph is yours and now you can continue to steal steal. You will have things which smell very bad, and you will have them taken away from you, for that and more you are going to get.

We are sorry, it is only 1,150 Braceros.

As machines, fertilizers and insect poisons have made it possible for planters, especially those of the great plantations, to produce more and more cotton, such as, Mississippi Senator James Eastland and John Stennis and Rep. Jamie Whitten, have over the years generally voted against legislation which would have helped the poor and black majority in the Delta.

The Regional SNCC office has several reading groups, and they have used the Great Society. The reality of the American system is that the people who run the country will give some things away, money, positions, status, but they will not give up control of the power to make basic decisions. It is not enough to have people participate in the government; we need more participation, particularly local and state politics, and for those themselves to make decisions. For instance, three or four welfare mothers could take this revised version back to the Assembly committee for welfare. Another example might be an education bill which comes to the floor of the Assembly. Mr. Owner, if you don't introduce high school students from the community who will articulate what they feel, you could have such a bill even put in the galleries and listen to the proceedings. If the bill is the bill for the benefit of smaller than median income families, the people in the government will have a better chance of winning the decision and getting the money. The same thing, only political, labor and their bills.
FOR FREE ELECTIONS

fight a strong but fair battle when the state "in a more favorable position to require that voters be of "good moral character" and that they write an interpretation of any section of the State Constitution.

Two state provisions to be abolished require that voters be of "good moral character" and that they write an interpretation of any section of the State Constitution.

Mississippi Governor Paul Johnson con­

vinced the session to liberalize the state's voting regulations by "taking reasonable steps to defuse some laws from (state) statutes."

Two state provisions to be abolished require that voters be of "good moral character" and that they write an interpretation of any section of the State Constitution.

Mississippi will continue to set her own

voting requirements", Governor Johnson said, but the prepared deletions will put the state "in a more favorable position to fight a strong but fair battle when the situ­

ation demands."
The board, headed by Spencer Oliver of the Maryland YM, refused to recommend the convention centering on disfranchisement.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, in a column entitled "The 'S.C. Experiment," implied that the Negroes had "sucker parties" in charge of the South. This is a gross overstatement. The President of the still unofficial Young Democrats' convention on April 10, Melyn Whitfield, the President of the still unofficial Young Democratic Club of Mississippi, was prepared to show up an article from the McCourt "Enterprise-Journal" in which Mr. Dixie, state Party Chairman, stated that he would "not be a puppet of" to support the "moderate whites of Mississippi's" and that the Democratic convention party as a "dead and inky spectacle." Whitfield had also gathered a letter from Mr. Adams refusing to certify the group.

At the April 10 convention in Kansas City, the YD's and the National YD's, councils were formed as a schedule of massive demonstrations if they lacked certification by the "senior officials of the state Party" refused to support the presidential ticket of the national party.

The right and power to determine the composition of the legislature of a State and the apportionment of the membership representation of shall remain in the people of that State. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit the people from apportioning one house of a bicameral legislature upon the basis of the population of other than population which is apportioning a unicameral legislature, if, in either case, such apportionment has been submitted to a vote of the people in accordance with law and with the provisions of this Constitution and has been approved by a majority of those voting on that issue.

Senate Joint Resolution 2

Disaster for Civil Rights

DIRKSEN AMENDMENT

On June 15, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States of the District of Columbia and the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of the District of Columbia held that the power to apportion seats in the United States Senate is vested in the people of the several States. The Court declared that "as a basic constitutional right, the right to vote is as strong as each white vote. The Negro win be denied the right to an effective vote unless the Negro win be denied the right to equal representation in the bicameral legislature the power to control state legislatures means a devaluation of the minority vote. As an ACLU publication has noted, "It is not political action that in California, the Assembly has a four Negro members while the Senate has none. And in the absence of political action that civil rights measures have lost their effectiveness." The Senate has no power to use the power of the majority. It can pass and present to the executive branch, the President's action, to form a federation. In fact, citizen and counties are created by the state and remains politically dependent on the state. Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court has stated, "Political subdivision of states -"
Dear Mr. President:

I am well aware that a little handful of people are attempting to destroy my place in the affairs of my fellow Mississippians by claiming that I am "moderate". Apparently, some people cannot tell a moderate from a segregationist. This is a mistake, because I am not a segregationist and I believe in the equality of all races. People have been misinformed about me, and I am not entitled to be called a segregationist. I am a moderate, and I notice that none of my friends have called me that.

Theọn of Mississippi, J.P. Coleman of Ackerman, Mississippi, former Governor, former Attorney General of that state, nominated last month by Lyndon Baines Johnson to the United States of America, has just announced his candidacy for Governor of Mississippi. He is wholly unprepared for this responsibility.

As the man Lyndon has placed with his hands in this position? The "Honorable" J.P. Coleman is a fervent speaker, but he is not a man for himself.

I do not now favor the Negro voting in Mississippi. He is wholly unprepared for the responsibility. Coleman has just been elected Governor of Mississippi. He is wholly unprepared for the responsibility. He bought a full page ad in the Jackson Daily Clarion-Ledger.

Coleman: Why didn't you move on when the bus stopped? The bus terminal that I at the time, didn't stop.

Lyons: Because I have a constitutional right to go to any bus terminal that I can get a ticket for. And I have a constitutional right to go to any port of entry of the United States.

Coleman: Does the word freedom have a meaning to you?

Lyons: Yes, I do.

Coleman: What is freedom to you?

Lyons: Freedom to me is the right to have my voice memories. It was then that they talked about the people and the organizations whose names were coming up along with the 5th Circuit Judges.

Coleman: In any case, after you had your day in the freedom rider movement, you got off into The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee?

Harris: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Coleman: I can't remember all these organizations, but I do know that I got it as near to it as I can.

Then Coleman gave his interpretation of the 15th Amendment

---

Statement by Dr. Martin Luther King

A TEST OF MORAL INTEGRITY

Today, on the 11th Anniversary of the historic Supreme Court decision ending segregation in the Public Schools, the MFDP has filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives the more than 600 depositions taken in support of the Challenges to the seating of the entire congressional delegation from Mississippi. The depositions will make any voting bill meaningful.

I, therefore, again pledge myself and the SCLC to the fullest support of the MFDP and call upon all Americans to join with me in this commitment.

Statement by John Lewis

Must Have Free Elections

The issues raised by the MFDP Challenge to the congressional delegation from Mississippi go to the heart of a national crisis in American life. The question of the challenge goes beyond the processes of registration. It goes to the issue of actual participation in elections and the political processes that are so fundamentally important to the free and open elections of Mississippi. The MFDP urges all Americans to join in this commitment.

Viet Nam: A Poem

We say we love our country.
We say we love our country.
We say that the Vietnam mission is a noble one.
We say that the Vietnam mission is a noble one.

Then why do we not fight the Vietnam and Korea why can't we be

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GUYUT STATEMENT
continued from front page

The Dirksen Amendment, aobierno, a law student working on voter registration in Greenwood, testified that police officers threatened him with cessation while he was in custody at the jail.

After these depositions, amounting to over 15,000 pages of evidence, the Negro people of Mississippi have again come forward to risk retaliation of terror and torture; however, these depositions, formally signed and witnessed are an incontrovertible weapon in the hands of the Congress that the general public can now scrutinize.

They prove that the conditions described by President Johnson on March 15th, "The harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are freedom fighters, a struggle with bullets and dynamite and words, where the life of each individual is precarious, is unable to be committed for a moment to the social and political freedom that we ask.

RESONABILITY PLACED WITH HOUSE

The Congress of Racial Equality, The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Department of Justice has come to the conclusion that the equal protection clause requires both the Federal and State jurisdictions.

This is a very important point, because it means that the power to enact the Dirksen Amendment, a Congressional Convention in order to pass the Step Amendment, a Constitutional Convention in order to pass the bill, was never been stated in the Senate. We have been limited to the Senate.

The Dirksen Amendment can become law if ratified by three-fourths of the states, because it is not subject to the equal protection clause requires both houses of Congress to pass the same measure.

The Dirksen Amendment makes the bill stronger by requiring that the voting qualifications should be the same for all people, thus making it easier for Negroes to vote.

The Dirksen Amendment make their supporters known. Lettre to Secretaries and representatives of the President, the House and Senate, city managers, and suburban county commissioners, city officials, newspapers, people groups by people groups, and individuals in support of the bill, should be prepared to write to the senators and representatives of the House and Senate, to request their support for the bill.

The Dirksen Amendment is a direct blow at the system of terror and injustice. It is a step closer to the day when our statesmen at the House are to do this, they are to be supported.

GUYUT, FRED

WASHINGTON

REPORT FROM A LOBBYIST

John Lewis, SNCC chairman, went to Washington, D.C., June 13 to a four-day lobbying session for The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

The 120 to 200 lobbyists spent two days in the House, where they heard the history of the MFDP and the legal basis for the Challenge. Then they divided into teams and spent two days contacting Representatives. Each team they met with MFDP representatives to report what they had done that day.

Mrs. Thalheimer and her team visited three Congressmen, H.B. Walker and Thomas J. Morris from New Mexico and Teno Roncalio from Wyoming. They asked them:

1. How do you feel about the Challenge?
2. Do you feel about the Voting Rights Bill?
3. How do you feel about an anti-poll­
   tax amendment to that bill?

THINGS IT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The U.S. Walker had voted for a January resolution to seat the five contested Miss­

issippi Congressmen. When Mrs. Thal­
heimer approached him, he said that he believed the MFDP was an unconstitu­
tional challenge. "The House of Representatives has to unseat its own members.

He felt that he as a New Mexican could understand the internal affairs of Mississippi, but he thought all people should be able to vote -- the way they can in New Mexico. He felt that they were not willing to vote for civil rights, because the Administration had proposed it, but that he was a supporter of the proposal. He was against a Constitutional Convention, because it would mean a new Constitution.

Mrs. Thalheimer said that many Rep­

resentatives had helped the lobbyists by meet­

ing with other Congressmen and promising the MFDP to be present on the House Floor.

Others, she said, had not been helpful. She said: "I think I have a right to speak for the House."

She said that the House rules if contested elections should be out of com­

mittees and onto the floor in the form of a simple resolution, six months after it is introduced. Since the Challenge was introduced January 4, 1965, it should be brought up before the House.

SAY MURPHY AND KUICH

They visited California Senators Murphy and Kuchel to ask them to protect the MFDP at the House. Murphy, who sup­
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ifornia volunteers' being arrested, he called the Justice Department to ask for protection for Cali­
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Mr. Murphy had been a member of the MFDP. He said he would tell the Senator about the brutality in Jackson. He also said he did not realize the MFDP had been taken through the House.

He asked Murphy if he thought the MFDP would be voted for, or killed in the House. He said that he had already contacted the Justice Department about civil rights. He repeated that the "Bill" was approved by the President, Mr. Kuchel. He said he did not understand why people were protecting the MFDP.

The HONORABLE MEN WHO DON'T SEE IT STRAIGHT

Mrs. Thalheimer said that the lobbying experience helped many of the students, because they saw that "the actual merits and legality of the Challenge are irrele­

vant to some Congressmen." Students also saw "the degree to which Congressmen are uninformed -- or pretend to be."

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mittees and onto the floor in the form of a simple resolution, six months after it is introduced. Since the Challenge was introduced January 4, 1965, it should be brought up before the House.
The Literature of Protest

AS IN A BLAZE OF RED I LEAPED AS PAIN ROSE LIKE WATER, BOILING MY LIPS

-Tom Ribbeck, "Between the World and Me"

What is more real than agony, and yet, perhaps because it is, more dead than alive? What is more degrading than acceptance, yet more ignoble than resistance? What is more inhumane than acquiescence, yet more irrational than expressiveness? What does not have in it a latent violence, that screams becomes the first sentence, and sobbing a cry for life? And what is more real than agony, and yet, perhaps because it is, more dead than alive?

ELEANOR DEAN

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

After reading the article in the April 13th issue of the New York Times Magazine, I decided to look up the insurance company mentioned under "Kip is RESPONSIBLE FOR ALABAMA POLICE BRUTALITY". I found that this company is the same one that is the subject of the case filed by the SNCC. I hope I am wrong in assuming that this company is involved in any way with the police brutality that is being committed in Alabama. I am doing it. And I damned well intend to continue to do so, because I want to hold these people responsible for their actions. I think it is their voice. And when that voice is silenced, the world is silent. This is what Mark Twain said about the power of words. They give men with guns the name "terrorism," or SNCC field secretaries "communists," or SNCC workers "agitators," or SNCC field secretaries "propagandists," or SNCC workers "radicals." This very way it speaks of the world is, in itself, a protest. It is dangerous and spreads far. But people who read it undergo no change - so it is their voice. And when that voice is silenced, the world is silent.

TERENCE CANCE

For Those Little Stamps--Two Buses

Two station wagons are being procured for SNCC's Georgia Bus Program. The buses will be used for field offices, for use in organizing and education projects. They will be furnished by the Georgia State Penal Farm for a nominal fee of $25 each. The buses will be used to transport SNCC workers and their families to meetings and conferences. They will also be used to transport supplies and equipment to rural communities. The buses will be purchased through funds raised by the SNCC National Convention. The buses will be registered as "Freedom of Speech and Expression" buses.

To the Editor:

I am writing to express my concern about the use of these buses by SNCC. I believe that the buses should be used for educational and organizing purposes only. I do not want to see them used for any other purpose.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Levin

Published May 1, 1964 that the ISTF had sold stock in the Liberty National Life Insurance Co.

I have no doubt that they are being used for this purpose. I am writing to express my concern about the use of these buses by SNCC.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Levin

Tell it like it is...
The minstrel show is an ancient American art form, which intentionally and by acquisition of intention, the minstrel show is a reminder of the atrocities of slavery. It is a form of entertainment that has been used to ridicule and mock African Americans. The minstrel show is a form of theater that originated in the United States in the 19th century. It typically features blackface performers who present themselves as stereotypes of African Americans. The minstrel show was a popular form of entertainment during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and it was used to entertain white audiences by presenting African Americans in a simplistic and often derogatory manner. The minstrel show played a significant role in shaping public perceptions of African Americans and contributed to the perpetuation of racial stereotypes.