

MISSISSIPPI



IS HE PROTECTING YOU?

FREEDOM VOTE

Elect AARON HENRY for Governor
ED KING for Lt. Governor

Nov. 2nd 3rd 4th at _____

FREEDOM BALLOT



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GIVE THEM A FUTURE
IN MISSISSIPPI

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30314

NOV. 2-4, 1963

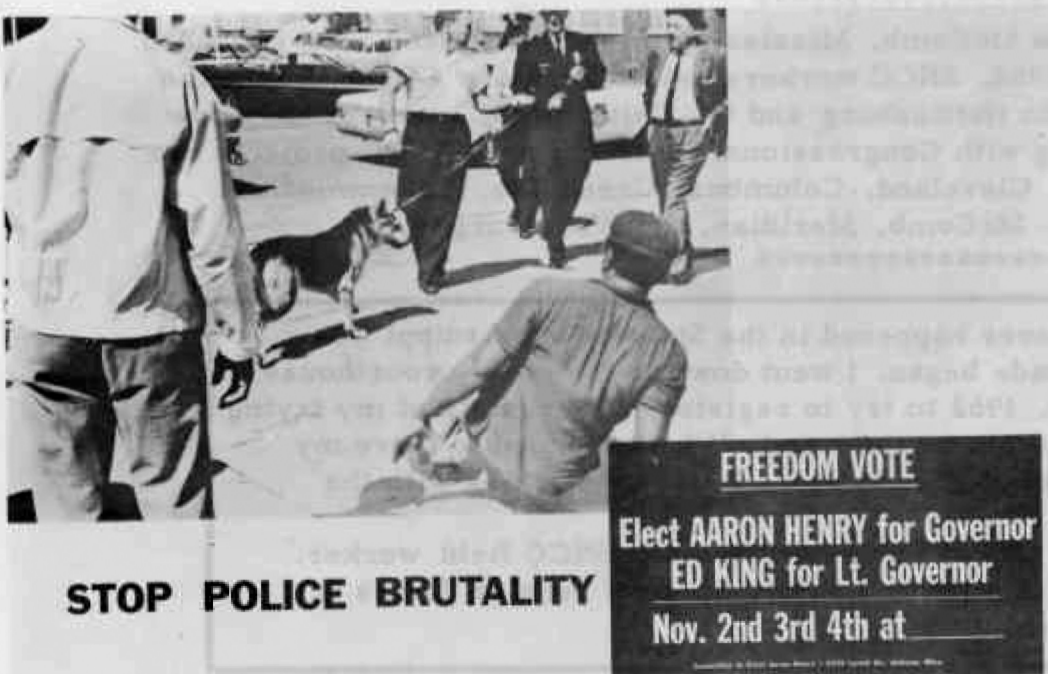


WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD
FOR THE FARM WORKER?

FREEDOM VOTE

Elect AARON HENRY for Governor
ED KING for Lt. Governor

Nov. 2nd 3rd 4th at _____



STOP POLICE BRUTALITY

FREEDOM VOTE

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1963 MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS

The party candidates running for Governor of Mississippi in the November 5, 1963 election have campaigned on the basis of one issue: -- which candidate can assure more rigid maintenance of segregation. Neither Paul Johnson, Democrat, nor Rubell Philips, Republican, have raised any of the following problems confronting Mississippi:

1. Mississippi has the highest rate of illiteracy of any state in the union.
2. Per capita income for Mississippians is the lowest of any state, in both farm and industrial occupations.
3. 21 counties have less than two Negro voters each. Three have one each, and six have none: 1963 Civil Rights Commission (CRC) Report.
4. Automation is fast replacing the Negro cotton picker throughout Mississippi.
5. "... The attitude of the State Government, rather than being one of protection, has been one of obstruction of the realization of the rights of our citizens. . . The Federal Government has not provided the citizens of Mississippi the protection due them as American citizens." 1963 Mississippi CRC Report.

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE is the African cry. It is ours too. It must be ours."
-- John Lewis, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
March on Washington, August 28, 1963.

FREEDOM BALLOT

For the first time since Reconstruction, a Negro and white will run on the same ticket for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi. And also for the first time in many decades, all citizens will have a chance to cast a ballot -- but without hazardous registration tests and without fear of reprisal.

On November 2-4, 1963, in some 20 major cities throughout the state, a FREEDOM VOTE will take place.

On those days disenfranchised Mississippians may cast a FREEDOM BALLOT in unofficial voting places. The ballot will list the two regular party candidates, and in addition an independent candidate - Dr. Aaron Henry, a Negro. Henry, a pharmacist from Clarksdale in the Delta, is the state president of the NAACP, and president of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). His running mate is the Rev. Edwin King, a native white Mississippian, who is Chaplain and Dean of Students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Those Mississippi Negroes who have managed to become registered -- no more than 25,000 in the whole state -- may vote for the Freedom Ballot candidates by writing in the names of Henry and King on November 5, the day of the actual gubernatorial election.

The Campaign

The campaign was planned by COFO, an alliance of all civil rights organizations now working in the state. SNCC worker Bob Moses, who is also director of COFO, is campaign manager for the FREEDOM BALLOT.

The FREEDOM BALLOT platform deals with four main issues: voting, justice, jobs and taxes, and education. The candidates advocate the establishment of universal suffrage (One Man - One Vote); the desegregation of all schools by 1965; a crash program to improve all phases of education; the establishment of a State Fairness Commission to work for equal justice under the law. Henry and King want: an extensive public works program, a job retraining program open to all, a just minimum wage, the repeal of anti-labor laws and the establishment of the right to organize unions.

SNCC began a voter registration project in McComb, Mississippi in July 1961, and soon expanded it to cover a three county area. In February 1962, SNCC workers helped organize COFO. Under the direction of Bob Moses, projects were begun in Hattiesburg and the Delta. SNCC workers have now divided the state into five areas corresponding with Congressional District lines. SNCC projects are now based in: Batesville, Biloxi, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Columbus, Greenville, Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Holly Springs, Jackson, Laurel, McComb, Meridian, and Vicksburg.

"One of the greatest things that ever happened in the State of Mississippi was when the voter registration crusade began. I went down to the county courthouse in Indianola on the 31st of August, 1962 to try to register. The results of my trying to register were: 1) I was fired from my job, and 2) I was forced to leave my home. My family and I have suffered greatly since I started working with the movement."

--From a report by Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, SNCC field worker, citizen of Indianola, Sunflower County, home of Senator James O. Eastland. (September 30, 1963)

"ONE MAN - ONE VOTE"