

CIVIL RIGHTS MEETING TONIGHT!

Come to hear
about summer
opportunities in
the South

*You can make
a difference!*

The summer of 1964
can change the nation.

VOLUNTEER NOW

A CALL TO ACTION: CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming to this very important meeting. I am here this evening to share with you some important information that may change the direction of this nation.

The United States Constitution sets forth a promise of a just society. Unfortunately the promise of a just society has continued to elude the Black people of the United States.

The Civil War was fought to free the slaves and to provide equality for Blacks. The *15th Amendment of the United States Constitution* which was ratified in 1870 states:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.

CUSTOMIZE

ELL Vocabulary

- civil rights
- ratify
- servitude
- register
- creed

Today in Mississippi, Blacks are denied the right to vote. How can we, as a nation, make decisions about people based solely on the color of their skin? How can the color of your skin determine whether you can vote? People in 1964 are divided by their skin color—this is not fair; it is wrong!

People are divided by skin color—Black and White—when they attend school.

People are divided by skin color—Black and White—when they go to the movies; Blacks in the balcony, Whites on the main floor.

People are divided by skin color—Black and White—when they use a drinking fountain; one for Blacks and one for Whites.

People are divided by skin color—Black and White—when they ride a bus; Blacks in the back of the bus, Whites in the front; Blacks standing, Whites sitting.

People are divided by skin color—Black and White—when they are waited on in a store; Blacks wait while Whites are served first.

We live in a nation that declared that all men are created equal. Where is the justice and equality guaranteed by our Constitution?

The time has come for Blacks to stand up for their rights and share in the American Dream equally with all citizens. Many have worked for these rights. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Jackie Robinson, Medgar Evers, and many more. You may ask: Why am I here tonight? Why am I giving this speech? All of us must work together for justice and equality. I am here this evening to ask for your help.

This summer we want to register Mississippi Blacks to vote so that they can exercise their rights as citizens. We need volunteers to come to Mississippi to help. All of us working together from every race and creed can make a difference and ensure that justice and equality are guaranteed for all.

Will you volunteer? I don't want to fool you. This will not be easy. Many folks do not want to see change in the South. They do not want to see Blacks voting. There may be violence. There is risk. However, we cannot allow these threats to deny people their constitutional rights. If Americans from many walks of life come together to stand up for the rights for all people, our nation will be a better place. I hope you will join me. Do you want a more just society? I hope your answer is yes.

Thank you ladies and gentlemen.

From <http://www.crmvet.org/docs/fs64-1.pdf>



All photographs were taken during Freedom Day at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, on January 22, 1964. A above photo by Norris Mc-Namara; other photos by Danny Lyon.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI PROJECT

Although the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has active projects in thirteen Southern states, it has achieved its most dynamic success in the state of Mississippi. A state where individual political life is non-existent, where the economic condition of a vast majority of the population is appalling, the home of white supremacy, Mississippi has become the main target of SNCC's staff and resources.

In August, 1961, SNCC went into Mississippi under the leadership of Project Director Robert Moses. Overcoming violence and hardship, SNCC workers have been able to expand their activity into all five of Mississippi's congressional districts. By fall, 1963, SNCC had joined with CORE, SCLC, the NAACP and many voting and civic groups in forming a statewide organization, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), and through COFO conducted a Freedom Vote campaign in which 80,000 disenfranchised Negroes cast ballots for Aaron Henry for Governor.

Preparation for real democracy calls for additional programs in the state. Literacy projects have been instituted, and food and clothing drives. But much more comprehensive programs are needed to combat the terrible cultural and economic deprivation of Negro communities in Mississippi.

This summer, SNCC, in cooperation with COFO, is launching a massive Peace Corps-type operation in Mississippi. Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists and legal advisors will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers and special projects.



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VOTER REGISTRATION

The struggle for freedom in Mississippi can only be won by a combination of action within the state and a heightened awareness throughout the country of the need for massive federal intervention to ensure the voting rights of Negroes. This summer's program will work toward both objectives.

Voter registration workers will operate in every rural county and important urban area in the state. These workers will be involved in a summer-long drive to mobilize the Negro community of Mississippi and assist in developing local leadership and organization.

Forty thousand dollars must be raised for a Freedom Registration campaign. The registration campaign which was launched in February will be implemented by summer workers. Freedom Registrars will be established in every precinct, with registration

books closely resembling the official books of the state. The Freedom Registration books will serve as a basis for challenging the official books and the validity of "official" federal elections this fall.

Finally, voter registration workers will assist in the summer campaigns of Freedom Candidates who will be running for congressional office.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS

An integral part of SNCC's voter registration work is the development of leadership for politically emerging communities. Freedom Schools will begin to supply the political education which the existing system does not provide for Negroes in Mississippi.

The summer project will establish ten daytime Freedom Schools and three resident schools. The daytime schools will be attend-

RESEARCH PROJECT

The program of voter registration and political organization will attempt to change the fundamental structure of political and economic activity in Mississippi. In order to accurately picture this structure, extensive research must be done into Mississippi's suppressive political and economic life. Skilled personnel are needed to carry out this program both from within and outside the state.

WHITE COMMUNITY PROJECT

The effort to organize and educate Mississippi whites in the direction of democracy and decency can no longer be delayed. About thirty students, Southern whites who have recently joined the civil rights movement, will begin pilot projects in white communities. An attempt will be made to organize poor white areas to make steps toward eliminating bigotry, poverty and ignorance.

LAW STUDENT PROJECT

A large number of law students will come to Mississippi to launch a massive legal offensive against the official tyranny of the state. The time has come to challenge every Mississippi law which deprives Negroes of their rights, and to bring suit against every state and local official who commits crimes in the name of his office.

Trained Personnel Are Needed

For applications write:

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
1017 Lynch Street — Room 10
Jackson, Mississippi

(applications must be received by mid-April)

ed by 10th, 11th, and 12th grade pupils; the schools will operate five days a week in the students' home towns. Instruction will be highly individualized—each school will have about fifteen teachers and fifty students. The program will include remedial work in reading, math and basic grammar, as well as seminars in political science, the humanities, journalism and creative writing. Wherever possible, studies will be related to problems in the students' own society.

The three resident schools will be attended by more advance students from throughout the state. The program will be essentially the same as that of the day schools, with emphasis on political studies.

The students who attend the schools will provide Mississippi with a nucleus of leadership committed to critical thought and social action.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

In addition to the Freedom Schools, Community Centers will provide services normally denied the Negro community in Mississippi. Staffed by experienced social workers, nurses, librarians and teachers in the arts and crafts, the centers will provide educational and cultural programs for the community. Instruction will be given in pre-natal and infant care, and general hygiene; programs will provide adult literacy and vocational training. The thirty thousand books now in SNCC's Greenwood office library will be distributed to these centers, and others will be obtained. The centers will serve as places of political education and organization, and will provide a structure to channel a wide range of programs into the Negro community in the future.

PROGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI DEPENDS ON YOU

The Mississippi Summer Project needs money now to establish and support the activities described in this pamphlet. We are asking the people of America—individuals as well as institutions—to contribute now to assist SNCC in its commitment to the struggle for justice in the state of Mississippi.

A contribution in any amount will be of help. For example:

\$5 will supply school materials for one day-student for the entire summer.

\$25 will pay the utility bills for one Freedom School for the summer.

\$50 will buy office materials for one voter registration field office.

\$100 will buy materials for a home nursing and baby care class for one Community Center.

\$125 will buy one tape recorder for a Freedom School.

\$400 will provide scholarship money for one Southern Negro college student, enabling him to return to school after working in Mississippi for the summer.

\$2000 will rent and remodel a building for one Community Center.

\$3000 will buy one used bus for transporting vote workers and registrants.

Send your contribution to:

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

8½ Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta 14, Georgia



Name _____ Date _____

CHARACTER BIOGRAPHY

Character's name: _____
(first name) (last name)

Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Place of Birth: _____

Personality characteristics: _____

Current job if not a college student: _____

Hobbies: _____

Favorite leisure activities: _____

Values: _____

Life event related to civil rights: _____

Assessment: The biography includes information that is logical to the story. Values listed are consistent with the goals of civil rights. Information included is appropriate for the 1960s. The life event reflects values related to civil rights.

POST CARD EXAMPLAR

Writing Prompts:

- What am I thinking as I prepare to leave for Mississippi?
- What concerns do my family and friends have about this trip?

Assess:

- Develops ideas with relevant facts, concrete details, and specific examples from the storyline.
- Uses appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarity about the departure and Freedom Summer.
- Includes feelings about the events.
- Uses precise language relevant to the events.
- Uses a style that is appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

Postcard

Dear Mom,

We are on our way to Oxford, Ohio. I'm making new friends, and it is clear we all have high hopes for the summer. There is a great deal of camaraderie among the group. We've been singing Beatle songs with a few of us totally off key! There is a lot of discussion about our work in Mississippi—I'm excited and scared. I know you are worried about what I might experience having never been far from home, but don't worry about me, I'm among friends and we will look out for each other.

Love, William



Mom

10820 Someplace St.

Springfield, MS 39762

COMMITTEES

Travel Route: Decide on the route, number of days, and places to stop for meals and overnight.

Food: Coordinate with the Travel Committee to determine meals and places to eat. Work within a budget.

Clothing: Recommend suitable clothing for the trip.

Entertainment: Decide on the leisure activities appropriate to the time and on the music the group will enjoy on the trip.

News Events^{*}: Select significant news events prior to 1964, in the nation and world that everyone should know.

^{*}To make groups smaller, this group could be divided into two—national and international news.

PRICE LIST

Food			
apples	10¢ a pound	bacon	49¢ a pound
baked beans	12¢ a can	bread	28¢ a loaf
ketchup	39¢ a bottle	coffee	38¢ a pound
crackers	25¢ 16 ounce pkg	ham	46¢ a pound
margarine	15¢ a pound	milk	26¢ a quart
peanut butter	51¢ 18 ounce jar	peas	15¢ a can
pumpkin pie	25¢	potato chips	43¢ 1 pound box
potatoes	99¢ 10 pounds	salad dressing	43¢ a jar
chicken noodle soup	16¢ a can	cheese	78¢ a pound
chicken	41¢ a pound	1 dozen eggs	50¢
pork chops	\$1.44 a pound	bananas	10¢ a pound
sugar	2¢ a pound	tea bags (48 count)	67¢
butter	75¢ a pound	soda pop	5¢ a can
hot dogs	49¢ a pound	Cheerios	25¢ a box
Fast Food			
hamburger	15¢	soda pop	10¢
french fries	10¢	milk shake	15¢
Walgreen's breakfast	33¢ (hotcakes/bacon)	Walgreen's lunch	49¢ (pot pie)
Clothing			
dress	\$5.00-\$15.00	women's slacks	\$10.00
men's shirt	\$3.00	men's slacks	\$5.00-\$10.00
sweater	\$5.00-\$7.00	shoes	\$8.00-\$20.00
Other Items			
camera	\$149.50	stereo	\$124.95
Polaroid camera	\$99.95	record	\$1.77
19" television	\$170.95	typewriter	\$49.95
movie tickets	75¢	10 speed bicycle	\$55.95
pen	\$1.98	school bag	\$3.00
haircut (barber shop)	\$2.50	makeup kit	\$6.50
magazine	25¢	paperback book	10¢-25¢

REFUSING SERVICE

Time: June 1964

Place: On the road to Jackson, Mississippi, local restaurant

Your role: Restaurant owner

Characters (students): Civil rights workers traveling to Mississippi to register Blacks to vote.

Students are on their way to Jackson, Mississippi to work in a Freedom School where they will register Black citizens so they can vote and be represented in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party—Blacks have been banned from joining the Democratic Party in Mississippi.

The students have been on a long bus ride from Oxford, Ohio where they received training on the work they will do. They are nearing their destination and have decided to stop for lunch and eat at a roadside restaurant.

Meet the students at the door of the restaurant and tell them that you will not serve them because they are outsiders. Threaten them and tell them they should turn around and go home because the “good people of Mississippi don’t want them in their state.” Tell them that outsiders are unwelcome and shouldn’t be interfering in something that is none of their business.

Add any other details or “insults” appropriate to this particular situation. Improvise based on the students’ responses.

Allow time after the role-play to debrief the critical incident so that students understand that you were playing a role and that you do not uphold the values and beliefs that were stated during the role-play.

NEWS BULLETIN: DISAPPEARANCE OF CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Three civil rights workers have disappeared: Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner, and James Chaney. Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner are volunteers who have recently arrived in Mississippi to help with voter registration. James Chaney, a native Mississippian, has been involved in the Civil Rights Movement for some time.

On Sunday, June 21, the three men had gone to investigate the burning of Mt. Zion Methodist Church near Lawndale. The church was going to be used as a Freedom School and had been fire-bombed by the Ku Klux Klan. About 3:00 PM the three civil rights workers' car was stopped for speeding by Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price near the town of Philadelphia, Mississippi. The three men were taken to jail but released later that night. They have not been seen since.

If you know the whereabouts of these men, please call your local police department.

FBI POSTER: MISSING

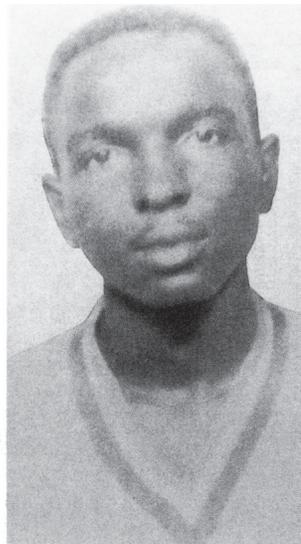
MISSING CALL FBI

THE FBI IS SEEKING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE DISAPPEARANCE AT PHILADELPHIA, MISSISSIPPI, OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS ON JUNE 21, 1964. EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED TO LOCATE GOODMAN, CHANEY, AND SCHWERNER, WHO ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

ANDREW GOODMAN



JAMES EARL CHANEY



MICHAEL HENRY SCHWERNER



RACE: White
SEX: Male
DOB: November 23, 1943
POB: New York City
AGE: 20 years
HEIGHT: 5'10"
WEIGHT: 150 pounds
HAIR: Dark brown; wavy
EYES: Brown
TEETH:
SCARS AND MARKS:

Negro
Male
May 30, 1943
Meridian, Mississippi
21 years
5'7"
135 to 140 pounds
Black
Brown
Good: none missing
1 inch cut scar 2 inches above left ear.

White
Male
November 6, 1939
New York City
24 years
5'9" to 5'10"
170 to 180 pounds
Brown
Light blue
Pock mark center of forehead, slight scar on bridge of nose, appendectomy scar, broken leg scar.

SHOULD YOU HAVE OR IN THE FUTURE RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO NOTIFY ME OR THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE FBI. TELEPHONE NUMBER IS LISTED BELOW.