

AN OPEN LETTER OF TRUTH

To The

WHITE PEOPLE

Of

MISSISSIPPI

By

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For

The Committee to Communicate

Truth to Mississippi

Rev. Robert L. Bradby, Jr.

Chairman

Donation 25c

THE COMMITTEE TO COMMUNICATE TRUTH TO MISSISSIPPI

Detroit, Michigan

Dear Friend:

We address this letter to you for we sincerely believe that in the end — if given the whole truth — it will be Americans like yourself, men and women who live in Mississippi, that will make great contributions towards bringing some rhyme and reason into the present civil rights crisis that threatens to divide our nation along hostile racial and sectional lines.

From our observation there is a shocking lack of the whole truth available to the people of Mississippi. For, according to the Mississippi press and statements made by your political representatives, Senator Eastland and others, the present civil rights program is blown up to appear to white southerners that a gigantic black army is closing in on the southern white population, carrying in its wake the so-called spectre of interracial marriage. This is a gross misrepresentation of the facts.

But with the tools of truth, we shall dis-joint before your very eyes—limb by limb—the “scarecrow” of interracial marriage. We will show by using government statistics on Mississippi’s low wages and substandard education, that interracial marriage is en-

tirely unrelated to the severe and immediate problems of the white working people in Mississippi; and that it is in fact a carefully organized political "brainwash" to keep Mississippi's white workingmen and small farmers unaware of, and prevent them from fighting to change, their present poverty and lack of decent educational facilities.

Moreover, a malicious exaggeration of this type is unfair to the white people of Mississippi, for it is impossible for them to make a fair disposition of any issue, if they are denied the full facts upon which to deliberate.

For the above reasons a group of your fellow Americans have formed the COMMITTEE TO COMMUNICATE TRUTH TO MISSISSIPPI, for the purpose of mailing directly into the homes of Mississippi citizens the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help us God.

It is the fond hope of our Committee, not that you agree with what we say, but that you examine critically, suspiciously but fairly, all that we say. We believe that if this is done calmly and open-mindedly, your own intelligence will guarantee a correct conclusion.

During Christmas week of 1955, in the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee, Senator Eastland was the keynote speaker for a two-day meeting to coordinate the activities of southern pro-segregation groups.

Senator Eastland called for "a people's organization to fight the Supreme Court, fight the CIO, fight the NACCP . . ."

He urged for ". . . a great Crusade . . ." to preserve for ". . . southerners yet unborn . . . their untainted racial heritage . . ."

Judge Tom P. Brady of Mississippi has written a book entitled "Black Monday" in which he wrote, "The loveliest and the purest of God's creatures is a well-bred, cultured southern white woman and her blue-eyed, golden-haired little girl. By contrast, the social, political, economic and religious preference of the Negro remains close to the cockroach and the caterpillar, proper food for a chimpanzee."

In short, the basic objection of Mississippi politicians to the implementation of the U. S. Court Decision on integration is that of "interracial" marriage.

American educational institutions across the country—north and south—accept Webster as the authority on the definition of English words. According to Webster's International Dictionary, second edition, the word "marriage" is defined as the "mutual relations of husband and wife." The word "mutual" is defined by Webster to mean "entertained, by each with respect to the other of two," "reciprocally given or received as mutual love, or mutual foes."

These unchallengeable definitions of

Webster show that "marriage" can only be a product of voluntary, reciprocal and free consent of two people. In other words, "it takes two to tango," and regardless of the racial composition of the dancing couple, if either of them withholds consent or cooperation there will be no dancing.

So it is regarding matrimony. If either of the altar-bound couple—be it bride or groom—withholds or withdraws consent, even at the church steps, there will be no marriage. There may be a "breach of promise" but no marriage. This is true even if both bride and groom are blonde, blue-eyed and the fairest of Anglo-Saxon.

But if it is true, notwithstanding the alleged inferiority of the Negro, that integration will result in interracial marriage, then Mississippi politicians are caught redhanded trying to talk out of both sides of their mouths.

For if "the loveliest and the purest of God's creatures, a well-bred, cultured, southern white woman," would freely consent to marry a Negro whose preference "remains close to a chimpanzee," except for segregation (physical separation), then this clearly implies that (1) the charge of "racial inferiority" of the Negro is a flagrant lie, or "well-bred" southern white women do not believe it is true; or (2) the alleged inferiority of Negroes does exist, but southern white women are not sufficiently intelligent to perceive it, or they lack sufficient morals or fidelity to be concerned with it.

These are the snide, insulting inferences made against every white female in Mississippi by vote-seeking politicians every time they say that segregation laws, pistols, bombs and fiery crosses are necessary to prevent integration of Mississippi's public schools.

It would seem, given the chivalry of the south toward its women, that the white male population would rise up in consuming rage against this unjust slander of their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, and would demand that the guilty politicians make a public retraction and apology for these vile insults.

In the opinion of the Committee, the inferences are unfair and southern white women—like American women across the nation—have sufficient intelligence, fidelity and moral fiber to make their own uncoached choice in this personal and private area of matrimony. The Committee believes that no act or inferences should be made by anyone which assumes the contrary.

The real aggressor in the so-called "mongrelization" of the races has been caught in the telescopic sights of the printed record. For according to American history—as pointed out in Black Reconstruction by DuBois—in 1860, of the more than four million Negroes in the United States ". . . actually more than one-fourth were of . . . white blood." In 1935, ". . . less than 25% of Negro

Americans were of unmixed African blood." Recent publication reports show that today more than twelve million Negroes have the proud blood of Anglo-Saxons flowing beneath their vari-colored skins.

Since Senator Eastland is crusading to preserve for unborn southerners ". . . their untainted racial heritage," the Committee believes that he owes an explanation of this shocking and embarrassing contradiction to the white citizens of Mississippi.

Probably, with the aid of the White Citizens Council, he could place the blame for this mass "amalgamation" of the races on the doorstep of integrated southern schools—except that it would have been hard to find such a school in the south during the days of chattel slavery.

But already American historians have traced this blood strain, back to its very beginning, back to **rich white plantation owners** trespassing through the cabin doors of black and defenseless female slaves.

Here again, under calm and impartial analysis, this "interracial marriage" scare is shown to be consciously and politically inspired, and is exposed in all its ugly nakedness as a flagrant fraud and a colossal deception.

For the real problems facing white people in Mississippi—small independent farmers, workers and farm hands—are immediate and economic. It is not whether in five,

ten or fifteen years their "daughter may marry a Negro." Rather, it is food, clothing, housing, adequate education and medical care for themselves and their families today.

On these things Mississippi "tail-ends" the nation. This charge is dreadfully—but factually—reinforced by figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor as the following comparison between Mississippi and Michigan will boldly show.

In Mississippi, in 1950, production workers in manufacturing industry took home an average weekly earning of \$39.68. The average hourly earning for the same workers was 97c.

In Michigan, in 1950, production workers in manufacturing industry received an average weekly earning of \$71.30. The average hourly earning for the same workers was \$1.72.

That was the comparison approximately six years ago. Now let's see what the same type of comparisons were in 1955.

In 1955, in Mississippi, the same workers had an average weekly earning of \$49.80. The average hourly earning was \$1.20.

In 1955, in Michigan, the same workers had an average weekly earning of \$94.84. The average hourly earning was \$2.24.

The same comparison between cities in

Michigan and cities in Mississippi shows a similar shocking case.

In Jackson, Mississippi, in 1955, production workers in manufacturing industry took home an average weekly earning of \$54.25. The average hourly earning for the same workers was \$1.32.

In Flint, Michigan, in 1955, production workers in manufacturing industry took home an average weekly earning of \$105.94. The average hourly earning for the same workers was \$2.37.

In spite of Senator Eastland and the White Citizens Councils' attack on the CIO, these figures and comparisons project in bold relief the simple unassailable fact: in the stronghold of industrial unions, even the so-called "inferior" Negro earns approximately \$45.00 per week more than the white working man in Mississippi.

As you read these lines, (and your Senator knows this is true), the weekly unemployment compensation pay—not only for white workers in Michigan, but also for the unemployed Negro—is higher than that received by any white worker "similarly situated" in the whole state of Mississippi.

Note the comparison on Unemployment Compensation Benefits:

Mississippi:	Maximum \$30.00 per week
	Minimum 3.00 per week
Michigan:	Maximum \$54.00 per week
	Minimum 10.00 per week

Under the present Michigan Unemployment Compensation Act, white and Negro workers sitting at home with their families, watching TV, receives a maximum of \$54.00 per week—\$24.00 a week more than the **unemployed** Mississippi worker, and \$4.20 more than the **employed** Mississippi worker.

The cure-all tonic of "white supremacy" peddled by political medicine men may serve to soup-up the ego of a white worker, but it is no real substitute for the "Yankee dollar," as the record shows.

The economic plight of the small white farmer and farm laborer is no better than that of the city worker.

In Mississippi today, "a piece of land, a nigger and a mule" are no longer sufficient to squeeze a living from the good earth.

Small family and independent farmers, like small independent automobile makers of yesterday, are being driven out by ruthless concentration and monopolies. According to the U. S. Census Bureau in 1950, more than half of all the farm land was held in farms of less than 250 acres. Today more than a half of it is in farms of 5000 acres or more, and forty-two percent of the nation's farm land is in farms of 1000 acres.

White men who yesterday operated their own farms, today are "wage hands" or "day laborers" on the sprawling plantations owned by absentee New York bankers—operated by remote control from Wall Street of-

fices—by men who have never had to scratch their living from the black dirt of Mississippi's Delta.

Even these white "wage hands" or "day laborers" are not assured a job because the steady advance of mechanized farm equipment, such as the mechanical cotton-picker—like the great flood—is driving them from the land into the cities; and there they join the constantly swelling ranks of Mississippi's unemployed.

Standing squarely on the facts, we can say again that economically—in town and country—Mississippi "tail-ends" the nation. This description just as correctly describes the substandard education of your state.

In Mississippi at school time, when little Johnny and his "blue-eyed, golden-haired" little sister leave the guiding hand of their white mother for their first day of school, according to the U. S. Office of Education, their happy feet will carry them into segregated schools—of which 54% of the buildings are officially rated as being "unsatisfactory."

In Michigan, the percent of school buildings rated unsatisfactory is only 16%.

Your children's young, eager, inquisitive and delicately impressionable minds will be molded by the nation's lowest-paid teachers. For the average salary of Mississippi teachers is a measly and inadequate \$1,741 a year, compared to an average salary of \$4,000 a

year for Michigan teachers — both Negro and white.

Of all the states making up our great nation, not a single one of them is as stingy and as penny-pinching, regarding education, as Mississippi. From 1953 to 1954, the money spent for education per pupil was only \$103.00.

Michigan, for the same period, spent \$264.00 per pupil.

From 1950 to 1951, during the Korean War, of the Mississippians called up before Selective Service for military duty, 40.4% were rejected because they could not pass the army's minimum educational requirement. In Michigan, less than 10% of the total number called were rejected for educational failure.

This proves white children born into poverty, grow up without proper education, cross the threshold of adulthood as educational rejects, improperly equipped to compete in today's life of the "survival of the fittest"; because their parents unknowingly sacrificed their education upon the political altar of white supremacy.

Senator Eastland will shout over radio and TV about maintaining segregated schools, but he is careful to conceal from the eyes and ears of his Mississippi viewers and listeners this unpublicized fact. But our Committee believes that the "truth is the light."

These are just some of the pressing economic and educational problems of the white people in Mississippi that cry out for a "great Crusade" of correction.

But not a single politician from the lowest to the highest office in your state, or the newspapers that parrot their views, have campaigned on a program dealing with the real economics and educational problems of the small white farmers, farm laborers and city workers.

We challenge you to prove otherwise!

Senator Eastland, and all of the others, have dodged these real problems and have dragged out again and again the black political "straw man"—the anti-Negro issue. Because of the peddling of this racial poison in the Mississippi marketplace, misled white workers have become the brutal beaters and murderers of Negroes.

Pray tell us, in what way are the Negroes in your state responsible for, or the cause of, the low income and standard education—not of themselves—but of the white people of Mississippi?

The "squeeze play" of monopoly farm concentration and the mechanization of equipment closing in on small farmers and laborers—this is caused by rich white people and politicians, including your own Senator Eastland. Why vent your rage on the Negro?

Not a single Negro holds any public office in Mississippi. They exercise neither voice nor vote in the process of law-making or the framing of political program.

To this day, red blood stains may be seen on the Court House steps at Brookhaven, Mississippi, where a Negro, Lemar Smith, was shot at high noon when he sought to carry out his constitutional right to vote.

In the light of these shameful and internationally known facts, we ask you again: How can this economically oppressed, politically disfranchised Negro be charged with your poverty, your inadequate education, and that of your family—as shown by governmental statistics?

Pouncing like hungry wolves upon this election-worn and threadbare issue, Mississippi politicians have proposed that Negroes be exported from the state, indicating that their absence would bring progress to the white people of Mississippi.

The following facts reveal the stupidity of this proposition: The U. S. Bureau of Census shows that in the last 10 years a million Negroes have voluntarily left the south, mostly from plantation states. Moreover, from 40 to 50 thousand Negroes have been leaving Mississippi annually. Yet Mississippi politicians have the gall to stand before full-grown white voters and say with straight faces, "And if I'm elected I will

export Negroes out of the state of Mississippi.”

A small child would laugh at this fraudulent political skit, if seen on television; but it is being peddled to their white parents for good coin.

Again, resting our case on governmental statistics, this mass exodus of Negroes from Mississippi has not redounded to the material benefit of the whites. On the contrary, their condition has apparently grown worse. If not, then explain if you can why hundreds of thousands of poor whites have left the south, and are even now leaving Mississippi every day.

Where do you think they are going? Alabama? Georgia? No! They are going north to Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—the same states and cities to which Negroes have and are still going. Ask Senator Eastland and the white Citizens Council boys to explain this one.

This trek to the north by Negroes and whites indicates some similarity of motive or cause. What is it that repels and attracts, alike, both southern Negroes and southern white workers?

It is understandable why the Negro may leave the south, but why the white man? Why would he turn his back on that southern “garden of Eden,” that renowned “southern way of life?”

If southern whites really fear that the May 17, 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court would integrate Mississippi's public schools and that his “daughter would marry a Negro,” why would he move to Detroit where public schools are already mixed and interracial marriage is clearly legal?

If Senator Eastland is correct, that along with the U. S. Supreme Court the South should “. . . fight the CIO, fight the NAACP, who are attempting our destruction . . .” if it is really true that these organizations are trying to “open the bedroom door” of white women to Negroes, then why have these southern white workers flocked to Detroit which is the seat of the UAW, one of the most democratic unions in the country. Also in Detroit is one of the largest branches of the NAACP.

Detroit is racially mixed. Negroes have free access to every public park, swimming or recreational activity in the city. Yet almost every day, whites from your state are making their homes in this type of northern cities. Why? Ask Senator “Jim” why.

Why would the southern white working man “jump from the frying pan into the fire?”

The answer is easy. They are running away from the cesspools of poverty and illiteracy of the basically non-union south. They are attracted to the better jobs, higher wages, and general greater economic security of the unionized north.

This "easy answer" is in regards to the efforts and hardships of individual white workers trying to solve their own economic problems. But what remains unanswered is what does Senator Eastland and the rest of his lieutenants put forth as a political and economic program to give aid to the real needs of the small white farmers, farm laborers, industrial workers and the unemployed?

The March 26, 1956 edition of Time Magazine, gives a vivid description of Senator "Jim" during his tenure in the hall of the nation's capitol. They quote one of Eastland's friends who said, "... he spent most of his time accumulating seniority . . ." Time continued by saying that Eastland was "colorless . . . close-mouthed . . . another southern senator who opposed organized labor . . . his only noticeable personal interest was agriculture—particularly cotton . . ."

According to Time Magazine, when Senator Eastland was in Washington to finish out a term of 88 days, legislation was proposed that would put a ceiling on cotton seed oil. The "close-mouthed" southern gentleman became sufficiently eloquent to block passage of that legislation. Time states that Senator Eastland returned home at the end of that term "bragging" that he had saved 50 million dollars for the "big" cot-

ton planters. If Senator Eastland would score a few "home runs" like that for the small white farmers and farm laborers, they could move up out of their present economic "cellar."

But such hopes are dim, indeed, for Time Magazine once again states that Mr. Eastland owns one of the biggest plantations in the state of Mississippi—to be exact, 5,020 acres in Doddsville, Mississippi. His plantation equipment includes 27 tractors, caterpillars, 25 cotton trailers, 15 four-row plowing units, and a vast assortment of plows, combines, trucks, balers, pickers, etc. Eastland's plantation with its equipment is worth more than a million dollars and grosses about a half million in sales per year. This does not include his salary as U. S. Senator.

This political conduct of Senator Eastland, plus the fact of his tremendous wealth, shows why he has no program to save the small white farmers and farm laborers from the murderous crossfire of concentration and mechanization of farm equipment. For he dares not "cast a stone" at absentee owners of giant farm companies, for Senator Eastland himself "is not without sin" on this score.

Senator "Jim" may appear as a "knight in shining armor" when he wields his bloody sword against defenseless Negroes, but his anti-union record in Washington bids fair warning of a similar fate to white

working men, should they dare organize labor unions in the state of Mississippi.

Senator "Jim" knows that even a moderate increase in pay for his own sharecroppers and farm laborers, multiplied by their number, would knock a sizable hole in the profits from his million dollar plantation. He is, therefore, using every political device to maintain the status quo. In Jackson, Mississippi, Senator Eastland's political playmates in the state legislature have fortified his anti-union plantation practice by passing the so-called "right to work" law—a legislative attack against organized labor.

In Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1956, James Shelby, white, strike director of Mississippi, was sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$1,000. Charles Perry, white, of Jackson, Mississippi, local president of the Communication Workers of America, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$1,000—because of their union activities during the Southern Bell strike of last year. These union leaders were denied every motion for a re-trial.

These staggering onslaughts against the growth of the Union, and against its leaders, are justified by politicians on the flimsy and irrelevant basis that the CIO is promoting the "amalgamation" of the races. These excuses reek with the odor of very dead fish, and raise two serious questions: (1) is Senator Eastland only interested in keeping the "black man in his place," or

(2) is the Negro being used as the black "goat" to lead white "sheep" to slaughter? It behooves white working men to burn midnight oil—pondering deep and long the true answer to these momentous questions.

In this respect, the Committee notes a deadly parallel between the anti-union actions of southern employers and politicians now, and northern Big Business before the rise of the CIO.

The Negro then was used by rich northern factory, mill and mine owners as a sort of black battering ram, to burst through the picket lines of white workers who were fighting for higher wages. The history of American labor is dotted with hundreds of such strikes, and northern employers would send as far south as Alabama to hire and import Negroes to be used as strike-breakers and scabs.

When the strikes of the whites were smashed, their spirit broken and their wallets empty, then the employers would begin a wholesale firing of the Negroes and rehire the whites.

It is important to note that while the whites were being rehired they were told by northern employers that they preferred white labor, but these white workers were rehired on the bosses' condition: more work on the job and even less money than they had been receiving before the strike. These "divide and conquer" tactics were used for many years.

This trick churned up hate and hostility between Negro and white. White workers were angry with Negroes for taking their jobs—Negroes charged the white workers with trying to prevent them from getting jobs. They were both wrong.

Only the employer gained from this division of white against black. The employer was able to maintain cheap wages and slave shop working conditions, and prevent the solid unity that was necessary to build strong unions.

However, in the 1930's under the whip-lash of humiliating sweat-shop working conditions and a dreadful tailspin in wages and income, white workers in America's basic industries, "jumped the traces" of anti-Negro disunity, and with blood, sweat and tears on the picket line, they built the mighty CIO "brick by brick."

This single action of group solidarity of black and white workers, motivated by one of the first laws of nature, "self-preservation," brought to northern workers—Negro and white—better working conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, greater economic security for all. It reduced to a "snail's pace" the ability of the big northern employers to play black and white workers against each other in order to increase their own profits.

In the light of past labor history, it seems to us to be just good hard-headed American business sense for white working people to encourage the support of, and work with, Negroes in building strong labor organizations.

The failure of Mississippi's small white farmers and white workers to speak out publicly in the defense of the rights of Negroes—and therefore for themselves—is indeed an expensive silence. For each week that he "holds his peace" he is denying adequate dental and medical care to his wife, he is snatching bread from the pale hands and hungry mouths of his poorly educated children. According to governmental statistics quoted above, he is losing \$45.00 each week that he is employed, and \$24.00 a week if he is living on unemployment compensation.

Time Magazine quotes Senator Eastland from the floor of the U. S. Senate as saying that the white people of Mississippi will ". . . maintain control of our own election . . . and . . . will protect and maintain white supremacy throughout eternity . . ."

Why does Senator Eastland go to such extremes to deny Negroes their constitutional right to vote? Moreover, why must he wrap this ugly package in the cheap tinsel of White Supremacy?

Mr. Eastland knows that the common migration of Negro and white workers to the north for better jobs and more money proves that they are economic brothers beneath their respective black and white skins, and that they have mutual problems requiring mutual political and economic solutions.

Unfortunately, the statistics show that the small farmers and white working people enjoy no such deep economic kinship with Senator Eastland or the big plantation owners and businessmen whose interests he truly represents. "COLOR" is the only thing they share in common—they are all white—but regrettably that is only skin deep.

Therefore, if in Mississippi, a candidate campaigned on a program that would clearly aid the problem of the white working people—if Negroes in Mississippi had full and free access to the ballot, then both Negro and white workers would vote for this program, and consequently the same candidate. It is just like two men running out of the rain from different directions, but ending up under the same tree.

The economic and political needs of Negro and white workers—without their knowing it—would forge them into a single, united political power bloc. With this kind of unity and political weight, notwithstand-

ing the gains to Negroes, white workers could demand that the Mississippi state legislature enact an unemployment compensation law, that would bring up their present weekly payments and close the frightening gap that now exists between Mississippi and Michigan and the other northern states.

Mississippi politicians, the friends of Senator Eastland, under threat of recall by this united political power bloc, could be forced to withdraw the legislative knife from the backs of Mississippi labor, by repealing the union-busting "right to work" law.

A free ballot clutched in the hard-working hands of Mississippi Negroes, hitched up with the vote of the white workers, would bring to a grinding halt the arbitrary action by your politicians of throwing union leaders into prison—as was done in Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1956.

Your children would not be packed into overcrowded and delapidated schools, attended by teachers whose enthusiasm for their work is dampened and hamstrung by their own personal economic insecurity—since they are the lowest paid teachers in the whole nation.

These are just a few of the realizable gains that rest at the finger tips of white working people of Mississippi. So here again in the arena of political action — as was shown in the field of economics—for the white people occupying the lower income brackets, (which is the majority of Mississippi's white population), it would be no less than good political "horse sense" for white workers to publicly campaign for Negroes to register and have full freedom to vote. For under the conditions described above, a vote by the black man would be an added vote to better the conditions for the white worker.

The great fear and threat to Senator Eastland is that working whites **will** discover the thin-skinned "COLOR" relationships behind which they have been used and abused as political pawns and puppets, and upon which Senator Eastland has boosted his political ambitions and added to his personal wealth.

Senator Eastland knows that if the anti-union and anti-Negro smoke screen could be blown away by the north winds of the whole truth, enlightened white working men, landless small farmers and fully enfranchised Negroes—voting in a solid black and white bloc—would rock to its foundations his political temple. This would break

his slaveholder's grip and remove his "crown of thorns" from the black and white heads of the poor people of Mississippi.

The above message is, in the opinion of this Committee, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—so help us God.

If you have any questions or desire further information, or wish to express to us your own point of view, the Committee will be quite happy to hear from you.

Respectfully yours,

ERNEST C. DILLARD, SR.
Executive Secretary

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this COMMITTEE is to mail into the homes of the white people of Mississippi, such truths that we believe are not available to them through the normal channel of southern newspapers and other avenues of information.

The present OPEN LETTER, written by Ernest C. Dillard, Sr., is the first step in our general plan of communicating truth to the white people of Mississippi.

We believe that such a portrayal of the facts will shatter their present hypnotic slumber and awaken the lower income whites to their own severe economic and educational needs. We have sought also to point up the harsh indifference that Mississippi politicians have displayed regarding the real problems of the white people of Mississippi.

We believe that such a refocusing of the political attention of the white people in Mississippi would bear fruit from its many branches. If our efforts would be educational to the white working people, then that alone would provide rocky and barren soil, out of which race hate and mob violence could NOT grow.

The totality of these things would weld our country sectionally and racially into ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

THE COMMITTEE TO COMMUNICATE TRUTH TO MISSISSIPPI

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If you desire to assist in this educational project of sending the true facts where they are desperately needed, your aid, in any form, will be greatly appreciated. Please contact Ernest C. Dillard, Sr., Executive Secretary, 3830 McClellan, Detroit 14, Michigan.