The Voice Of The Farm Workers
SAME AS THE NEGROES

How the Negroes won their battles? They have united behind the dogs, the fire hoses, police brutality and electric cattle prods. When they are threatened, they sing their fight song, "We shall overcome." When everybody expects them to run, instead they continue to overcome.

The Farm workers have the same weapons--our bodies and our courage. But we have hardly begun using these weapons. In McFarland the farm workers followed the path already traveled by the Negroes. Here we showed the power of unity and this was in the same area of the country which has been reeling from us.

The rent strike is one of the many ways the farm worker is showing what he learned from the Negro movement. We have learned that when we unite, we have been able to make the government come to our call and correct its injustices against the poor people. The Housing Commission of Tulare County is afraid of organized people.

Each day the working people are proving their courage more and more as the Negroes do in those movements. The day in which we the farm workers apply this lesson with the courage that has been shown from us, we will be able to make the government come to our call and correct its injustices against the poor people.

George Ballas

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

TENNESSEE FREEDOM LABOR UNION
POOREST COUNTY ORGANIZES

The idea of a Freedom Labor Union is spreading throughout the South. On the night of July 23, 1965, a Tennessee Freedom Labor Union was formed. Its members come from four counties in Fentress--Fayette, Haywood, Hardeman, and Tipton. The chairman of the TFLU, William Spivey, is a tractor driver from Fayette County. The organizers began working for this idea last March. On the same day that the union was formed, Springfield was elected chairman and was classed as Area 10 representative.

The TFLU is primarily centered around Fayette County, Tennessee, the poorest county in the South and the fourth poorest in the United States. Negroes there are employed as sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and renters. Some are store and land owners. In one area, tractor drivers and cotton pickers paid $2 per day. The sharecroppers in this area have had their shares cut down to six acres. Since this has happened, they have become poorer, as day laborers for $2 per day in order to support their families.

THE OLD MOVEMENT

The first civil rights activity in the area was started in 1958 when the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League began to organize Negroes to get them to vote in the county election. Negroes were thrown off their land and one of the first civil rights citizens was established. The people have continued to be active in the civil rights movement and have organized to such an extent that they have learned how to poll-watch and count ballots. At the present time there are about 400 Negroes who have voted in the same number of registered whites in the county. In the last election Negroes supported a local white man for sheriff and a Negro man for tax assessor. Both men lost. Most of the poll watchers and ballot counters were Negroes who had nothing to lose.

If the election had been fairly conducted the voting would have been very close.

THE YOUNG MOVEMENT

A civil rights organization in the area is the West Tennessee Voters Project (WTVP) which was organized in May, 1964 when the Fayette County Commission asked COFO workers from Holly Springs, Mississippi, to come in and help them organize public accommodations tests. The project has continued since then and is now staffed mostly by students from Cornell University. (Ed. note: there has been a book written on the Fayette Project--"The Rappahannock Project." The immediate impetus for the organization of the WTVP seems to have grown out of a split between the League and the WTVP. In recent weeks, leaders of the League have been talking against the WTVP, charging that they are communist, that they are whites that are trying to take over, and that they are there only for sex.

AN ANGRY MEETING

On July 6, the League called a mass meeting at Summerville, Tennessee to discuss the WTVP. The meeting was described as a panel discussion on the WTVP and the "so called freedom schools," but all the speakers except one were leaders of the League. About 300 people were at the meeting, which is far more than usual. The speakers, which was attended by some of the leaders of the League, were primarily snoyed against the white civil rights workers. After the meeting was over and the leaders left, the audience, which had not been allowed to voice its opinion during the meeting, stayed on and held their own meeting. People from other parts of the county, especially in the Sebree area (Continental County, Mississippi) said that if the civil rights workers would come out of Summerville, they would be welcome in their areas. People got up and talked about low wages. They talked about the fact that they don't have enough food, but the young leaders didn't let them speak, and they were making charges against the Negroes running. All one-civil rights workers who was there reported, "It was a revolution of the people."

GAP IN AGE AND MONEY

The age gap has been attributed to the gap that existed between the members of the League and the members of the new groups that have sprouted. The League members have been active in the movement since 1959 and are the better off Negroes in the community, while at the same time the people that composed the "so called freedom schools" are the people who are comparatively new to the struggle--the young and the laborers. The members of the League have lived thousands of miles away from these areas; they have hardly begun using these weapons.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—A House committee themselves for the first time. Shaw MFLU, told the committee that workers in their area earned 30¢ an hour. Aaron German and Andrew Hawkins, from Denton, Maryland, four SNCC organizers of the Mississippi Delta region, told the House Committee that federal subsidies go only to homesteaders, and never to sharecroppers. Shaw explained that sharecroppers worked as much as money could pay them, and sold their labor for 20¢ in the area where they are located.

Prison Labor Used

In further testimony, Hawkins said that on a plantation owned by Senator James Eastland of Mississippi, workers received as low a wage as they were forced to operate illegal liquor stills to supplement their labor. Hawkins also said that Senator Eastland uses prison labor on his farm. Median income for Mississippi Negroes across the state in $660. Negroes in rural areas, like Mr. Hawkins’ home in Shaw, average $474 a year. A Decatur Post revealed a new report issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) that Negroes are paid as little as 20¢ an hour. A United Nations report estimates that Negroes are paid as little as 20¢ an hour.

Somewhere They Can’t Afford it

A spokesman for the National Cotton Council, a lobbying group of wealthy cotton farmers, said cotton was a $15 billion a year industry. He said that Negroes were paid as little as 20¢ an hour. A United Nations report estimates that Negroes are paid as little as 20¢ an hour.

Farm Wage Hearings

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A House committee meeting to extend minimum wage coverage to farm laborers has heard from the workers themselves for the first time. The House Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, July 15, from sharecroppers and cotton pickers, including a Negro from the Mississippi Delta region, told the House Committee that federal subsidies go only to homesteaders, and never to sharecroppers. Hawkins explained that sharecroppers worked as much as money could pay them, and sold their labor for 20¢ in the area where they are located. Hawkins also said that Senator Eastland uses prison labor on his farm. Median income for Mississippi Negroes across the state in $660. Negroes in rural areas, like Mr. Hawkins’ home in Shaw, average $474 a year. A Decatur Post revealed a new report issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) that Negroes are paid as little as 20¢ an hour. A United Nations report estimates that Negroes are paid as little as 20¢ an hour.

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NAACP CONVENTION

Some Members Complain About "Restrictions"

A variety of impressions, both critical and hopeful, were brought back by Western regional delegates attending the NAACP convention held in Denver June 26 to July 3. Cited on the plus side by delegates were urban renewal in areas of housing, economic advancement and community organization, a strong endorsement of the nation's democratic political process and a vital furthering of the goals of civil rights, and the hopes of black people on the road to youth in the movement.

Criticism was levelled largely at "programmatic" decisions, which was structured on unit rule, decided upon when the Association's five regional groups met in caucus on June 26. In terms of system or terms that seemed finally incapable of reflecting collective and local membership views and interests. Several delegates complained, "If the membership had not been so resorciuli with this organization, I wouldn't have said what I said: "They might have been more progressive."

The closed operation of the Resolutions Committee was hotly debated in that of a "dead chamber;" delegates complained that they could not tell what was going on. Terry Francisco of the San Francisco NAACP and several others tried to gain admission to the Committee proceedings and were refused. When the resolutions approved for a vote were brought to the floor, they were presented to the membership in printed form. "We're trying to find out what a resolution said," one member reported, "they were already closed by the time we realized that we would find out only without copies of the resolutions as amended during the session.

BERKINGHAM VETED

One of the most controversial a the conference was the selection of the new convention be held in Minneapolis the "Columbia" of the movement for 1968 and 1969, an election that has yet been recon­ ciled by any local that is present,

Some Northern NAACP delegates warned that the ship sympathy appeared to lie with the "liberal" movement. But at the last minute this movement was resolved by agreement to waive the previous motion.

The Board of Directors in a letter to "the officers of the NAACP from the Eastern region delegates by agreeing to a convention invitation to NAACP from San Francisco that had been presented to the Louisiana delegation for approval, and while the Louisiana delegation said they had not discussed the resolution, they said they did not know anything about it.

Delegates favoring the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, COFO, SNCC, CDP, and an increased emphasis on the role church representatives, which reached the convention floor, was defeated on a simi­ lar 15 to 1. The resolution was put the floor in this way as to go beyond domestic affairs and that it addressed itself directly to the elimination of Jim Crow in its different rights in its civil rights of the nation.

The passage of the resolution condemning South African apartheid and U.S. economic and military aid to South Africa, based on the basis of "undeniable local racist oppression similar to that in our own country" supported by 800,000 members of the NAACP and the economic. The resolution also cited an adver­ tised as continued apartheid "possible estima­ tions of the total economic and political effect of this agreement followed by a recommendation against South African sanctions on the floor.

CONTRADICTIONS

One delegate described it as "a con­ cession of contradictions, at the bottom of which was the question of federal 

judicial sympathy appeared to lie with the white-Negro relationship more than with the Negro-Negro relationship. On the other hand, the majority position was that the resolutions were capable of reflecting rank-and-file mem­ bership views and interests.

The black delegates who supported the resolution standing up in defense of the Negro masses or that of influential whites. As eunuch leaders, they must be content with their reputation in, and alliance; with, the white world. On the other hand, the resolutions were capable of reflecting rank-and-file mem­ bership views and interests.

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A Mother Speaks Out

"We want UNIONS, WE WANT ACTION!"

"It looks bad when a kid can't go to school and be taught the truth, and the teachers can't do their work because their books haven't arrived. Half the time when they talk about someone running for office or someone being a 'Communist,' they tell the kids that a Communist is a person trying to make someone do something he doesn't want to do. Let's face it, you know that's just what the Appalachian Committee is fighting against. They are fighting people being driven to non-unions, and no one has to know what should the wages be or how far is it from home. They say it back of the unions and you can't have the food stamps, or being afraid to wear the sticker of a candidate if the money doesn't like him. Could it be they don't like him because he is a weak man for being afraid not to wear a man, afraid you will lose a job. Is this treachery in this giving a man a freedom?"

We want unions, we want them so the operators can't do us things we don't want to do. That is what we are up against. We want to work in jobs that pays enough so we don't need to go to the food stamp office and be made to feel we are not human. The way I see it the laboring man needs his freedom. It still spells out the big shot wants to tell the little man what to do.

The reason Berman Gibson has been called "Communist" is because he is a union delegate. Wouldn't they call Heinrich Berman a Communist? The reason is because he's an old country boy, raised in Knotty Country, Kentucky. He believes every man should have his freedom. Where do they get this foolishness? It's just their evil minds. They are trying to beat us out of our organization, but we have enough common sense to know why they spread such filth, it is time for some of these white collar men to wake up. We poorly educated have been ignored long enough. We're getting political.
MISSISSIPPI: SUMMER '65
The Pioneering Days Are Over

Freedom Is Still Ahead

NANCY AND GIDEON TURZITZ

SPECIAL TO THE MOVEMENT

MISSISSIPPI - SUMMER '65
Voters League began it

A new crop has been planted in many way in Panola County to lift Mississippi itself. Located in the northwestern area of the state, it is one of the cotton-belt counties where Negroes have been working hard to make a living. The cotton bolls are here, yet very few Negroes hold anything in the cotton plant, a corset factory, a hosiery mill, or a car plant. It has been a very long time since Negroes have had any industry. A corset factory, a hosiery mill, or a car plant. It has been a very long time since Negroes have had any industry.

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Mississippi and in the United States. When people can register, they must ask themselves, "Who am I?" They must ask themselves, "What am I?" They must ask themselves, "Who are you?" They must ask themselves, "Who are we?"

(All right) when registration is mentioned, and then admit that they themselves would not go down to the court house. Says a Negro man, "We have a singin' shoutin' cross burned on his property, and his twelve

When they stopped to talk to Mrs. Rodgers, a woman who lives on her land. Two investigators from the Justice Department were run off the plantation by the bossman, Mr. Hays, who is the one in charge of perjury because he had once been convicted of a strike and are not afraid because things are better. There are already chemicals and cotton killers which will do the job more efficiently and less expensively than human diet. The white man says he keeps his people on the land just as a favor; he doesn't need them. It's only tradition. People know that the threat is real.

The last sentence of her testimony was furnished to us at no cost, you should take advantage of it. It seems that

One man came into town to tell the workers about the strike. He was a Negro man, "We have a singin' shoutin'.

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The people in the South are like seeds, each with the potential to grow and spread more seeds, for more growth; creating gardens and forests of themselves—lawns of living. They are planted in their lives.

MRS. FANNIE LOU HAMER GROVE UP as a black sharecropper on a plantation in Sunflower County, Mississippi. Around her, and binding her, were the structures of a county-state-country that restricted (from the deprivation of material needs to exclusion from its institution) her functioning as a free person. Everything that grew out of her was surrounded without her, involving mandatory acceptance as law, "our way of life" and reasoning that, to get along in it, there was no way for her to live a life within this governing structure that she could see, understand, and therefore only the potential to manipulate the structure to operate for her benefit. Which really means speaking the language, and knowing the procedure of the structure, in order to be able to close to the necessary positions for manipulation.

AND STILL, IF IT WERE TO MEET ALL of her needs, she must be in a position on top (a responsible position, which means to be able to understand the needed qualifications necessary for that position) running the operation of it, which means the control and exclusion of most people, to be at the maintenance of the people on the ground above where she was, caught between varying forms of overt and latent oppression, stemming from the same roots.

HOWEVER, WHAT MRS. HAMER has begun to do, is grow her own life. What people must understand about this oppression is that the roots of this growth are not in the "political realism" for she was politically naive, and that "overt" discrimination stems from the same roots that "latent" discrimination stems from. The energy for her growing comes not from the artificial, vaguely understood, and certainly dimmed sunsets of our "American way of life" (which can be equated in hypocrisy and oppression with "our Mississippi way of life"), but from the thousands of excluded and oppressed like herself, who see in her growth a fertility which they themselves can achieve —not seeds that they are qualified to plant and grow—of their lives.

CENTRAL TO MRS. HAMER'S PROOF

Jenkins, who had introduced reapportionment amendment remarkably similar to the Dirksen Amendment, provided the key vote in preventing the Dirksen Amendment from passing the Senate Judiciary Committee, jetties' way out of the dilemma was to propose unacceptable (to Jenkins) amendments which would bar racial discrimination and requires that any one-person, one-apportionment hear "a reasonable relation to the needs of the state.

Kuchel would appear to hold similar views, judging from his public testimony on the one hand, and on the other, Senator Kuchel satisfied before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments that any constitutional amendment as reapportionment "must, of course, continue to be subject to judicial review... as to reassembly and as to fidelity with constitutional guarantees."

Moreover, Kuchel suggested that the amendment should not be ratified by malapportioned legislatures (rather by the people) and should contain some provisions to allow the people to maintain the initiating the apportionment process via a constitutionally-authorized initiative process: none of these features are in force forcefully will be in the Dirksen Amendment. Kuchel, consistent with these views, should vote against the Dirksen Amendment.

Minority power

There is a root cause to the political problems of senators Kochel and Javits. It is not clearly seen by virtually all in the civil rights movement as voting equally is essential to avoid a deterministic discrimination in voting. As Senator Paul Douglas put it, "distorting by area can easily be used as a vehicle to deny effective representation to racial or religious groups which tend to live in segregated areas."

Segregated communities produce not only racial discrimination in school and other public services, but the partial political segregation as well. The Negro vote is heavily concentrated in urban areas. A devaluation of the urban vote, which is the only thing compensated by the Dirksen Amendment must therefore be a devaluation of the Negro and the ethnic vote—nothing short of the fact that it may seem periodical, majority rule means increased (ethnic) minority influence for the ethnic vote's power will be increased by getting its equal share of the system. The vote is needed in the state and the community.

Three last points should be made. First, the Dirksen Amendment, as it now stands, provides that the people of the State may apportion one hour of a bicameral legislative union on the basis of facts other than population..." Because this provision amends, and thus overrides, other conflicting provisions of the Constitution, it can be read to allow a delirious and purposeful racial discrimination. It does allow for de facto discrimination. Thus, even if the Dirksen Amendment were amended to make it specifically subject to the Fifteenth Amendment (which Dirksen has repeatedly refused to do), it would not prevent the effects discrimination and devaluation of the urban-based ethnic vote.

Lastly, Senator Dirksen has suggested that he might amend his proposal to permit the people to apportion one house on the basis of "geography" or "political subdivision." A moment's reflection should convince one that this also would not prevent the effects of political discrimination. It should be remembered that Georgia used political subdivisions (counties) as the basis for effecting a political segregation of the races not only in its state legislature but for state-wide races as well. Only when this basic was overturned was court order in the lower house of the Georgia legislature did Negroes get elected to that body.

The people in the South are like seeds, each with the potential to grow and spread more seeds, for more growth; creating gardens and forests of themselves—lawns of living. They are planted in their lives.

By Charlie Cobb

"Legal De Facto Segregation"

The Dirksen Amendment has been defeated. The issues surrounding it are still significant, as explained in this commentary by ACLU representative Coleen Blease.

The issue has been joined. After months of behind-the-scenes battles and weeks of heated debate, Senator Javits announced his proposal to vote (perhaps has by, the time this reaches print) on the Dirksen Amendment. The civil-rights lobby, composed of various members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the ACLU, NAACP, CORE, AHA, and many others, and Senator Kuchel, who represents the dilemma of the civil rights movement that voting equality is essential to avoid de facto discrimination in the political process that operate in this country could not be ratified by malapportioned legislatures. The Negrfl vote is heavily concentrated in urban areas. A devaluation of the urban vote, which is the only thing compensated by the Dirksen Amendment must therefore be a devaluation of the Negro and the ethnic vote—nothing short of the fact that it may seem periodical, majority rule means increased (ethnic) minority influence for the ethnic vote's power will be increased by getting its equal share of the system. The vote is needed in the state and the community.

Three last points should be made. First, the Dirksen Amendment, as it now stands, provides that the people of the State may apportion one hour of a bicameral legislative union on the basis of facts other than population..." Because this provision amends, and thus overrides, other conflicting provisions of the Constitution, it can be read to allow a delirious and purposeful racial discrimination. It does allow de facto discrimination. Thus, even if the Dirksen Amendment were amended to make it specifically subject to the Fifteenth Amendment (which Dirksen has repeatedly refused to do), it would not prevent the effects of political discrimination and devaluation of the urban-based ethnic vote.

Lastly, Senator Dirksen has suggested that he might amend his proposal to permit the people to apportion one house on the basis of "geography" or "political subdivision." A moment's reflection should convince one that this also would not prevent the effects of political discrimination. It should be remembered that Georgia used political subdivisions (counties) as the basis for effecting a political segregation of the races not only in its state legislature but for state-wide races as well. Only when this basic was overturned was court order in the lower house of the Georgia legislature did Negroes get elected to that body.

The thing has to be understood that the system, and therefore could only learn herself. She is free to build on what she understands, and continuously reshape what she knows based on this understanding. She shaped and reshaped without threatening herself.

IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US TO understand how Mrs. Hamer is beginning to act on that realization that she isn't stupid, have to be bound by what the system designates her as, and commands her to be responsible to. Her rejection of the stratagem makes it possible for her to put a threat to the harmony and continuity of the people she represents down. She is the crabgrass on this lawn.

SO IN ATLANTIC CITY, SHE DISCO­

VERs THE POWER OF THE people, and that she certainly couldn't use them to get what she wanted. The people, of course, in this country couldn't accept her particular political weapon. For, like crabgrass, if not supressed, it carries the potential of taking over the whole lawn.

el malcriado

Newspaper of the Farm Worker Association, 4 pages mimeo. News from Fayette County (poorest in the South). Contributions.

voice for jobs & justice

A biweekly newspaper published for Full Employment, 500 High St, Hazard, Kentucky, News of the striking coalminers, civil rights struggles, and other events. Issues published under the conditions. Published weekly. Contributions.

fillmore stand

labors in the South House, 1275 Fillmore St., San Francisco, California. News on poverty program, housing, tenant union, polls by phone, 4 pages mimeo.

arkansas voice

Arkansas Freedom movement, 4 pages mimeo. Written by local people and SNCC workers. Published by the Arkansas Voice. 12 W 1st St. Little Rock. Contributions.

we need volunteers

The SNCC Regional Office in San Fran­

cisco needs office personnel. If you can offer your services, please call 626-4577.

people's papers

(A monthly listing of newspapers and publications put out by community and grass-roots organizations.)
The Populist Party (Part 2)

The Populists, in the form of the People's Party, realized that one way to achieve their goals of change in the 19th century American society was by gaining political power. They began as a third party movement, organizing grass roots social movements, and fighting labor unions. But their goals were not achieved through the ballot box alone; they also fought for labor rights and economic reforms.

The Populists felt that the urban working man was being shortchanged by the government and the large corporations. They began as a third party movement, organizing grass roots social movements, and fighting labor unions. But their goals were not achieved through the ballot box alone; they also fought for labor rights and economic reforms.

The Populists saw that organization and concerted action was a prerequisite for change. They began as a third party movement, organizing grass roots social movements, and fighting labor unions. But their goals were not achieved through the ballot box alone; they also fought for labor rights and economic reforms.

The Populists were as opposed to Gompers as they were to American capitalism. But the socialists were always a minority of the socialists thought of the Populists as small, land owners, not part of the working class, and therefore not part of the radical movement which they hoped would change America. The Populists had always fought big business, but many socialists sided with classical revolutionary theories, saw the farmers as just another part of the banker/industrialist/military working man.

Nor had any other socialists of the late 19th century rejected politics, much as the conservative trade unions did, although for different reasons. The Socialists on the other hand could not break through their own conflicts and isolation long enough to fight for the same enemies as the socialists. The Populists found themselves alone. They were unable to build a coalition of which they felt they were a part of because they were a part of the American political and economic control of America.

Labor: No Aliens There

At first the People's Party tried to convin­ce city workers to join with them. The democrats of the late 19th century, another radical movement, was the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers. The AFL was a conservative organization, which believed that labor should work within the existing political system. But they soon realized that they alone, as a force acting in isolation, could not change America without help from other groups.

The Populists, on the other hand, believed that one way to achieve their goals was through the ballot box. They began as a third party movement, organizing grass roots social movements, and fighting labor unions. But their goals were not achieved through the ballot box alone; they also fought for labor rights and economic reforms.

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Into the Democratic Party

There was one alternative open to them, but it was an alternative which involved a great risk. They could ensure enough support to elect a large number of Populist congressmen, and thereby build a coalition of which they felt they were a part of because they were a part of the American political and economic control of America.

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MISSISSIPPI REPORT

May contribute to the white economy, as
a consumer and producer, but his
decisions are made in the light of the
interests of his community... In other
areas, farms are run by black families
as a community concern... Farmers in
Pamela who are benefiting from the
credo of Mr. Brinkerhoff... The group
spent its first harvest of okra to the
outlet market in Memphis at 5¢ a lb., and
Chicago at 16¢ a lb.

Co-op Formed

The co-op began when disgruntled
farmers in Panola County, Alabama,
formed a group to sell their products.
They wanted a better way to market
their crops and have more control over
the prices they receive.

The Labor Movement... to Train Finks

Lula in 1953. The general strike was
designed to overthrow the consolidation
government of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan. Some of the Guinean unions
were active in their own strikes, but, being a minority of only 15% of the
population, they're just getting to have allies.

When you look around for possible allies, you look for other elements of the
population that have grievances similar to those of you. Which brings me to,
you see that large numbers of whites don't get paid enough to live on (or can't find
jobs at all), don't have decent places to live, can't feed their families, can't send
their kids to school, etc.

In short, many whites need the same things that most Negroes need. Thus,
theoretically, they are the natural allies of Negroes, so the two could work together,
potentially, to get what both want and need. The theory sounds pretty good, and
we think that some such coalition is the only hope for either whites or Negroes.

But in practice, coalition is hard to do. Many whites have a lot of conflict
around something else: They want to find organizations with which civil rights
groups are to serve. If you take a look at the maps of the federal labor law which
permits states to have laws that hinder the union movement, you'll see that the
Institute is just what the civil rights movement needs... an adequately financed
training institution in which civil rights workers and poor white organizers can learn
what they need to know about politics and the ground rules of politics... Since there
are a lot of Negroes who have jobs and can't pay these, and representation is often more
precise than reality, this is a first step to a coalition of civil rights.

The biggest and most powerful (with the most money, that is) labor organization is
the AFL-CIO. Therefore, the coalitionists want to make an alliance with the AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO, State Department

In 1962, an organization called the American Institute for Free Labor Development
(AIFID) was inaugurated as the State Department's foreign extension office for
AFL-CIO affiliate (Communicator Workers of America) and which was financed with
money provided by the U.S. State Department. The training school was for Latin American
labor unions.

The State Department provided enough money not only to put the Latin American
teachers in Latin America, but also to set up a special training department for
AFL-CIO affiliate (Communicator Workers of America) which was financed with
money provided by the U.S. State Department. The training school was for Latin American
labor unions.

The co-op began when disgruntled far­

mer's demanded that Jacobs, the middle­
man here, pay them 8¢ a lb. instead
of 4¢ a lb. for okra, Jacobs wanted at 4.5¢ a lb. for the
balance of which is returned to provide

trucks. The machines will be available
to members farmers who will continue
to receive a 4½¢ a lb. for okra, the balance of which is returned to provide
capital for the co-op. The man purchased
three acres of land to build sheds for
their machinery, and are discussing the possibility of using an old school house
as a community center which will provide
other services. There is great need for
development of the co-op, in marketing
and house economics.

The success of the idea of "coopera­
tions," which is difficult for a man who
has been in competition with 'white men
who expect him to have inferior intelli­
gence or even to manage in the busi­
ness world. The co-op hopes to provide
a way for small, hardworking farmers
who can't raise cash crops to raise enough
money to trade in the large and lucrative
market of the North.

The co-op has not yet discussed its re­
sponsibility toward the plantation people
in their training of these, as it now exists.
In Shoo, the independent farmers have
already let for "victory gardens" where the
strikers are now growing
food for themselves, and marketing
some surplus. Perhaps the co-op here
will be able to provide land for families
who can leave the cotton fields.

The Real History

Last night Adult Freedom School met
for the first time in Batesville. They
"aged" a typing class, and there was a
discussion of the history of Panola County,
"What was the land here cleared when
you came?" Were there always planta­
tions? How did the cotton get from the
slaves to the mills? These questions were
asked by the AIFID group. Jackson, the
agent of the Panola School for Negroes,
the building where the AIFID group
met, was the greatest of our labor organizations is wholly capable of cooperating with the U.S.
Government and with American corporations to sell out the workers it claims to represent.

Big Business Runs It

The board of trustees of AIFID includes some persons who could hardly be supposed to
be militant representatives of the interests of Latin American workers. The trustees include:

Charles Brinkerhoff -- Vice-chairman and director, Anaconda Co. (which owns the
equipment~

San Francisco Regional Office

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY

to receive farm machinery purchased with
VDeen identified as one of the channels the Central Intelligence Agency uses to put in
it's programs, at 18¢ a lb. So the coalitionists, instead of working to build the organizations among poor whites,
articulate, they ought to be the political allies of Negroes, so the two could work together,
but also to pay their salaries for nine months after they
returned home. George Meany, President of the' AFL-CIO worked with the State De­
partment and the Communications Workers of America in setting up AIFID. There
was some trouble finding a person to head the new organization, because its money
had been in competition with white men
while they're at the special training in Washington, D.C., and they are kept on the AIFLD for

One of the "special projects of the AIFID Department headed by William G. Dobry seems to be having to help organize and maintain the general strike of
black workers. (Ed. note: for a fuller treatment of this subject, see Sid Lens, Lovestone Diplomacy, The Nation, July 5, 1965, from which much of this information was drawn.)

JACK MINNIE