THE TWO TONE FLAG is an October innovation in the strike: red for blood, black for sorrow. It is allegedly used by Mexican unions.

SPECIAL TO THE MOVEMENT

GEORGE BALLIS

DELANO -- During October, the Delano grape strike grew into a movement. CIO members and college students joined the picket lines. Union members met San Francisco, Fresno, and Washington (the industrial union department, AFL-CIO) donated money. Civil rights, Mexican-American, union, liberal and church groups through the state gathered food, clothing and money. Strike leaders visited campuses to raise money.

As the growing season began, the strike movement was pulled out all the repressive and divisive tactics they could use. They knew the growing strength of the movement, they were afraid to complain about it at the time.

The Philippine Counsel was transported to Delano, where he urged the Filipino strikers to return to work at their old pay rates. The strikers retaliated by pushing his office in Los Angeles and calling for his recall. The Counsel then declared his belief in higher wages.

The Poverty Program

When a $267,000 War on Poverty grant was awarded to the striking Farm Workers Association, Democratic Congressman Harlin Hagen immediately flew from Wash­ington to Delano. There he blasted the unions and the poverty grant. He met with growers and urged them to ignore the strike, organize the workers, and wait for the growers to set their own wages and working conditions.

One of Hagen's chief objection was that federal funds might be used as a tool against the growers, i.e. not concerned that the gigantic federal Subsidies to the growers might be used against the unions. Most of the raunch being strung and sounding perjury or waiting for the federally-constructed Friant-Kern Canal. The rest of furnishing this water is $700 an acre. Growers repay $123. The rest is pure subsidy.

LEGAL HARASSMENT

Kern and Tulare County sheriffs ruled that union pickets should be allowed on the picket lines, strictly enforced, this would ruin their effectiveness. Shooting is the only way pickets on the road can communi­cate with workers in the fields.

48 hours after this ruling was announced, Rev. David Havens, FWA staff member, was arrested for reading Jack London's declaration of a voice that could be heard 50 feet away.

Mass Arrests

Two days later, 44 persons, including nine ministers and a mother of 11, were arrested by Kern County authorities. They had set out purposely to test the sheriff's ruling. They were booked for violating that ruling. They were booked for illegal assembly and failure to disperse.

FWA Vice-President Dolores Huerta was arrested twice in one week for trespassing. The first time she was held 24 hours and released on her own recognizance. She claims she did not enter the property. She had inadvertently led a crew of pickets down a road which appeared unoccupied, black-top and all, looked like a public road. All were arrested by Kern County deputies when a grower made a complaint. Bail was set at $270 each, a staggering total of $11,140.

ATTACK ON A PICKET

The day before Rev. Havens was ar­rested. After reading his sermon, another picket line, the person was shouting at one of the pickets. A cop who witnessed it did nothing.

A Kern deputy witnessed grower Charles Diaspota knock strike leader Hector Abeytia, who is crippled, to the ground and beat him. The deputy reported it to Delano city police. By the time they ar­rived, Diaspota had left. He was arrested and a witness named Diaspota as the assail­ant. The police report, however, recorded neither pamphlet's nor any other names. After a two-day visit by a man from the state Attorney General's office would the Kern County District Attorney accept the complaint.

In another attempt, after Abeytia attacked Diaspota, a police witnessed Diaspota and another picket, Mr. Darlington, shout at another picket, and Darlington made a few menacing remarks. He was arrested on the spot for striking Diaspota.

Disueto is over 6 feet tall and weighs over 200 pounds. Darlington is a foot shorter and 100 pounds lighter.

ARRESTED MINISTER being frisked, Rev. Francisco Geddes of San Francisco, one of 9 ministers jailed.

GRAPE STRIKE, 2ND MONTH

Negro candidates ran for seats on School Boards across the state of Arkansas this year. Of the 31 who ran, all but one was defeated -- that one opposed by another Negro, SNOCC backed a number of these candidates, and had first-hand accounts of fraud used to defeat them.

In CLEVELAND the citizen a representative at the polls witnessed a group of Negroes enter the polling place and line up along the wards to the election judges. The judges waited until after 3:00 P.M., the closing time, to tell them that they were at the wrong polling place. Then, they were told to vote at the wrong polling place. Again, they were told to vote at the correct polling place. Again, they were too late to vote. After the polls were closed, a group of Negroes was turned away, being told that they were too late to vote. A well-dressed white woman, who drove up and was permitted to vote.

In CLEVELAND another official representative at the polls witnessed a group of Negroes enter the polling place and line up along the wards to the election judges. The judges waited until after 3:00 P.M., the closing time, to tell them that they were at the wrong polling place. Again, they were told to vote at the wrong polling place. Again, they were too late to vote. After the polls were closed, a group of Negroes was turned away, being told that they were too late to vote.

In GOWAN, a town 825 Negro, fraud occurred at each of the three polling places. At City Hall poll-watchers counted the num­ber of white and Negro voters. A total of 373 persons voted. The judges total, however, came to 228. At the Youth Cen­ter the poll-watchers counted 245 voters; the judge gave 204 votes to the white candidate.

At the Douglass Store 7 votes were recorded for the Negro candidate, out of 12 people are willing to sign the affi­davit that they voted for this candidate.

In WEST MEMPHIS there were a large number of missing ballots. A rigged en­tered systems of segregation at the polling place made easy the task of frustrat­ting ballots of Negro voters.

At the West Memphis Junior High School, almost 1000 ballots were unaccounted for. A poll-worker counted 959 Negro votes between 12:35 and 6:35 P.M. and estimated that twice that number of whites voted. The Memphis Evening Times corrobor­ated this. However, a total of only 374 votes was recorded. This indicated that massive vote fraud took place.

In HELINA, in the Negro district, there was excessive police presence, amounting to indirect police intimidation. A police dog was left unchained and unattended in a police car parked outside a polling place. The windows of the car were left open, and the dog ran back and forth in the car, snarling and barking at voters.

The judges at the Arkansas Street Fire Station in Helena accompanied most Ne­gro voters into the voting booths and watched them vote. Many election judges were seen leaving one polling place to another during the voting. Leading to the suspicion that illegal activities were being coordi­nated.

In each of these cities, a number of key intersections were locked. Sheriff's deputies were assigned to enforce these laws. In one week for trespass­ing.

"There is no evidence that 'the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied' except when it is too much trouble, or politically unpersuasive for the Federal Gover­nment to prevent it.

The effect of a failure on the part of the Federal Government, in this case the State of Arkansas, to protect the Negro voter is the continued denial of effective suffrage can be e·...
Mississippi Welfare Rights Committee

Greenwood, Mississippi — A new welfare rights group is being organized in the city, according to returning members of the group. The group, formed in 1975, is made up of workers who are not in welfare recourses. A few of the new members are 68, whose daughter died in a modern hospital, and whose son was killed in a recent race riot. They say they are not sure if they will participate in the new organization.

A 70-year-old house, with medical care, was allowed only $3 a month for the family. The Department also forced her to spend her Social Security check of $5, to pay off debts and hospital bills.

A mass meeting, which passed the Elks' Hall resolution, decided that the agency had been successful in its task. Presumably only if they are unanimously opposed, Justin's current plan to remove all the seniors will be successful in its task.

The S.F. Redevelopment Agency is planning to move the senior residents to a new area in the city, where they will be so labeled.

The Redevelopment Agency for light industrial use. But in 1954, and again in 1955, Benjamin Swig, owner of the agency, states that the "excellent public relations and economic liabilities of the aged limit their mobility and curtail their activities."

For these reasons, low rents and a central downtown location offer major advantages over the other proposals. This makes it easier for the events to take place in relation to the Western Addition - Area 2 Project.

What were those "events?" The minority community - Negro - opposed the redevelopment plan and fought it intensely. Or, as the agency put it in a report: "Steps taken, and results achieved, in the minority group, the other few major events such as: forks, have been cut off federal funds if it found that the county was using funds away from welfare agencies because it seemed unable to handle the legal problems."

The severe impact upon the aged of such events makes acceptable for relocation housing, the agency observed. The agency has an opportunity to take a strong position in opposition to urban renewal. Verba Buena, rents will rise even more.

FORTY PERCENT

Twenty percent of one's income is generally considered a fair percentage to be allotted for rent, though it can be argued that even this figure is too high for seniors. The Redevelopment Agency has not only cut it down to 20 percent, but also that they are not in the agency's offices.

The agency's own consultant reasoned that "some of these hotels in the Tenderloin area are being replaced.

The severe impact upon the aged of such events makes acceptable for relocation housing, the agency observed. The agency has an opportunity to take a strong position in opposition to urban renewal. Verba Buena, rents will rise even more.

FORTY PERCENT

Twenty percent of one's income is generally considered a fair percentage to be allotted for rent, though it can be argued that even this figure is too high for seniors. The Redevelopment Agency has not only cut it down to 20 percent, but also that they are not in the agency's offices.

The agency's own consultant reasoned that "some of these hotels in the Tenderloin area are being replaced.

The severe impact upon the aged of such events makes acceptable for relocation housing, the agency observed. The agency has an opportunity to take a strong position in opposition to urban renewal. Verba Buena, rents will rise even more.
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI --

"...Several hours later we were given our underwear, the only clothing any of us had. We were brought to the waiting room in white gowns, and law officials tended us while they screamed and cried. We tried to exercise and contract to keep warm but it was impossible. We were left in the dirty concrete floor and all we had to eat or drink were the frigid steel bottles. In my cell, we were kept in pitch darkness. It was like an icy lake below us. It's a wonder more of us didn't crack under the pressure...."

-- Paul Lapansky, arrested in the Natchez demonstrations.

On August 27, George Mezitis, President of the NAACP in Natchez, Mississippi, was arrested. Presumably he is in jail by a bond attached to the ignition of his car. Mr. Mezitis was one of the first local people to make a formal statement against the bombing.

Since the bombing, almost 700 people have been arrested for parading, picketing, and in harrassment arrests. Four hundred were sent to Parchman State Penitentiary, and the prisoners were brutally treated. All were forced to drink a large amount of laxative solution. They were held at least in 40 degree weather in cells with open windows and air conditioning.

A Klan Town

Natchez has always been known in the movement as one of the toughest towns in Mississippi. It is located on the banks of the Mississippi River, near the city of Vicksburg, on the main line of the railroad. It is considered a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan and is believed to be the headquarters of the state, where the Klan is strongly entrenched. It is the home of the Mississippi Law Institute.

The Klan recently set up a permanent office in Natchez and Grand Dragon there. It is the largest Klan in the South.

Mr. Mezitis was the president of the NAACP in Natchez and the head of the White Citizens' Council and the Mississippi Democratic Party. He has been an active leader in the civil rights movement and is known as a powerful figure in the community.

On August 27, Mr. Mezitis was arrested for conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail. He was charged with trying to prevent mail carriers from delivering mail to the NAACP office in Natchez.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.

The bombing of the NAACP office in Natchez on August 27 is the latest in a series of bombings directed against the civil rights movement in Mississippi. The bombing occurred just a few days after the arrest of four civil rights workers in Natchez on charges of conspiracy to prevent the delivery of mail to the NAACP office.

The bombing of the NAACP office is just the latest in a series of attacks against the civil rights movement. In recent weeks, several civil rights leaders have been arrested, and several NAACP offices have been closed.

Mr. Mezitis is a prominent figure in the civil rights movement and is known for his strong opposition to segregation and racial discrimination.
At 10 p.m., the busboy at a local motel got off work. He drove a mile across town to a pink stucco building ringed with old cars, walked in and knocked on the door of a small office built into one corner of the building. The man behind the desk was Cesar Chavez, scabs, have organized to support the strike. When a labor contractor is sent to organize a farm workers through three years. The Association has come from and painted with strike slogans, they are._

At 10 p.m. the busboy at a local motel, "Thank you," said the man behind the desk.

The same afternoon, the telephone rang. "I am from Delano," a woman's voice said, "I want a job. I work at the Food Store."

For three years, the Association has come from and painted with strike slogans, they are._

SINGING "NOCTURNO VENCIMIENTO" (The Henderson, Dolores Huerta.

For three years, the Association has come from and painted with strike slogans, they are._

The unions have no jobs to offer, only the growers can do that -- and the growers

WE SHALL OVERCOME REV. JIM DRAKE, JULIO

For three years, the Association has come from and painted with strike slogans, they are._

The unions have no jobs to offer, only the growers can do that -- and the growers

WE SHALL OVERCOME REV. JIM DRAKE, JULIO
Ministers, students and members of the Mexican-American community have been picketing the San Francisco main office of Schenley Industries in support of the Deans strike.

Schenley manufactures Roma Wine and Cresta Blanca Wine and owns one of the largest wineries in the world, in France. They have refused to negotiate with the striking organizations.

The San Francisco office did appear to be somewhat shaken when they discovered that a picket line was planned. They attempted, through various channels, to have it called off. Thanking at first that it was a picket to urge hiring of Negroes, they let civil rights groups know that they had a "Negro Vice-President." On learning that the union was not their treatment of Negroes, but their treatment of Mexican-Americans, they had nothing to say.

The first week 100 pickets took part in the line. The second week three Deano strikers joined the line, carrying Huelga (strike) signs they brought up with them from the San Joaquin Valley.

SCHENLEY (ROMA WINE) OFFICES IN SF PICKETED

Three hundred people met in Tougaloo, Mississippi last month to begin a unique experiment in grass roots organizations. It is the Poor People's Corporation, a non-profit organization, incorporated in New Jersey. Membership in the corporation (prices are $25 a year) is open to all poor people. It's purpose is "to assist low income groups in their efforts to receive financial assistance to initiate and sustain self-help projects of a cooperative nature that are designed to offset some of the effects of poverty."

Three incorporators serve as the Board of Directors for the first year. They are Jesse Morris, Hunter Morey, R.L. Robinson, Jesse Harris and Donald White. The officers, appointed by the Board of Directors, are President, H.J. Kirksey; Vice-President, Miss Ruth Steinmetz; Secretary, Jesse Morris; and Treasurer, Hunter Morey. All members of the Board of Directors are residents of Mississippi.

The Corporation has over $5000 on hand, most of which has come from contributions. Requests for money were made by several Mississippi self-help cooperatives. The Madison County Sewing Machine Firm of Canton, Mississippi, asked for a loan of $1000. The money would be used for materials and patronage, wages and down payments on faster, industrial machines. Twenty five women in Pike County asked for $1445 to buy the equipment. They are also planning to buy equipment to make furniture, finished and unfinished, and train new people in woodworking. Twenty five women in Pike County plan to start a sewing co-op following the example of the Madison County Sewing Firm. They asked for $500 to buy equipment to make shirts and shifts.

The Negro community of Winstonville, Mississippi, is losing its only grocery store. A group there seeks $50,000 for building and supplying a cooperative supermarket that would employ time people. Profits from the store would be spent on civic improvements for the town, for housing, a fire engine.

The story of the Madison County Sewing Firm was typical of the other cooperatives requesting money from the Corporation. They are, from Norther, who has been trained in New York during August in

CLOTH HANDBAG

Listed and re-inforced colors of unique designs, shown here in attractive novelty print corduroy in greens, grey, and brown; elastized and fastened to pocket outside. 2½ in. deep pocket inside; also comes in plain corduroy, print or plain cottons, many colors.

Sizes: 12" x 20".

Price: mail order, $2.75; 10 or more, 2.50 ea.

From The Liberty Outlet House Catalog

Please Send Me The Next 12 Issues of The Movement

Name...
Address...
City... State...

(mall to 1316 Masonic Ave., San Francisco)

Focus is $1.00

POOR PEOPLES CORPORATION

Leather Cooperatives Formed

Three hundred people met in Tougaloo, Mississippi last month to begin a unique experiment in grass roots organizations. It is the Poor People's Corporation, a non-profit organization, incorporated in New Jersey. Membership in the corporation (prices are $25 a year) is open to all poor people. It's purpose is "to assist low income groups in their efforts to receive financial assistance to initiate and sustain self-help projects of a cooperative nature that are designed to offset some of the effects of poverty."

The five incorporators serve as the Board of Directors for the first year. They are Jesse Morris, Hunter Morey, R.L. Robinson, Jesse Harris and Donald White. The officers, appointed by the Board of Directors, are President, H.J. Kirksey; Vice-President, Miss Ruth Steinmetz; Secretary, Jesse Morris; and Treasurer, Hunter Morey. All members of the Board of Directors are residents of Mississippi.

The Corporation has over $5000 on hand, most of which has come from contributions. Requests for money were made by several Mississippi self-help cooperatives. The Madison County Sewing Machine Firm of Canton, Mississippi, asked for a loan of $1000. The money would be used for materials and patronage, wages and down payments on faster, industrial machines. Twenty five women in Pike County asked for $1445 to buy the equipment. They are also planning to buy equipment to make furniture, finished and unfinished, and train new people in woodworking. Twenty five women in Pike County plan to start a sewing co-op following the example of the Madison County Sewing Firm. They asked for $500 to buy equipment to make shirts and shifts.

The Negro community of Winstonville, Mississippi, is losing its only grocery store. A group there seeks $50,000 for building and supplying a cooperative supermarket that would employ time people. Profits from the store would be spent on civic improvements for the town, for housing, a fire engine.

The story of the Madison County Sewing Firm was typical of the other cooperatives requesting money from the Corporation. They are, from Norther, who has been trained in New York during August in

CLOTH HANDBAG

Listed and re-inforced colors of unique designs, shown here in attractive novelty print corduroy in greens, grey, and brown; elastized and fastened to pocket outside. 2½ in. deep pocket inside; also comes in plain corduroy, print or plain cottons, many colors.

Sizes: 12" x 20".

Price: mail order, $2.75; 10 or more, 2.50 ea.

From The Liberty Outlet House Catalog

Please Send Me The Next 12 Issues of The Movement

Name...
Address...
City... State...

(mall to 1316 Masonic Ave., San Francisco)

Focus is $1.00

POOR PEOPLES CORPORATION

Leather Cooperatives Formed

Three hundred people met in Tougaloo, Mississippi last month to begin a unique experiment in grass roots organizations. It is the Poor People's Corporation, a non-profit organization, incorporated in New Jersey. Membership in the corporation (prices are $25 a year) is open to all poor people. It's purpose is "to assist low income groups in their efforts to receive financial assistance to initiate and sustain self-help projects of a cooperative nature that are designed to offset some of the effects of poverty."

The five incorporators serve as the Board of Directors for the first year. They are Jesse Morris, Hunter Morey, R.L. Robinson, Jesse Harris and Donald White. The officers, appointed by the Board of Directors, are President, H.J. Kirksey; Vice-President, Miss Ruth Steinmetz; Secretary, Jesse Morris; and Treasurer, Hunter Morey. All members of the Board of Directors are residents of Mississippi.

The Corporation has over $5000 on hand, most of which has come from contributions. Requests for money were made by several Mississippi self-help cooperatives. The Madison County Sewing Machine Firm of Canton, Mississippi, asked for a loan of $1000. The money would be used for materials and patronage, wages and down payments on faster, industrial machines. Twenty five women in Pike County asked for $1445 to buy the equipment. They are also planning to buy equipment to make furniture, finished and unfinished, and train new people in woodworking. Twenty five women in Pike County plan to start a sewing co-op following the example of the Madison County Sewing Firm. They asked for $500 to buy equipment to make shirts and shifts.

The Negro community of Winstonville, Mississippi, is losing its only grocery store. A group there seeks $50,000 for building and supplying a cooperative supermarket that would employ time people. Profits from the store would be spent on civic improvements for the town, for housing, a fire engine.

The story of the Madison County Sewing Firm was typical of the other cooperatives requesting money from the Corporation. They are, from Norther, who has been trained in New York during August in leather working, requested four hundred dollars to aid in setting up a leather working firm. They have designed a leather bag but have not been able to produce it since they have no equipment or materials. A special bag of white leather was made and presented to the James Brown (the kid retard) in "Pappo's got a brand new bag.") He was so impressed with it he said he would wear it and attempt to solicit orders from his associates.

In McComb, Mississippi, another group of leather working trainees wished to make ladies' handbags and requested $400 for equipment and supplies. In Millstone, a group of leather working trainees requested $400 for a belt manufacturing plant.

In McComb middle-aged men who are out of work wish to use their wood working skills to support their families with a Pike County Woodworking Co-op. They said that $450 to buy equipment would permit them to have already received blue prints from a toy company in the North. Working cooperatively, this group feels they could submit a bid to this Northern company and obtain a contract. They are also planning to make furniture, finished and unfinished, and train new people in woodworking. Twenty five women in Pike County plan to start a sewing co-op following the example of the Madison County Sewing Firm. They asked for $500 to buy equipment to make shirts and shifts.

The Negro community of Winstonville, Mississippi, is losing its only grocery store. A group there seeks $50,000 for building and supplying a cooperative supermarket that would employ time people. Profits from the store would be spent on civic improvements for the town, for housing, a fire engine.

The story of the Madison County Sewing Firm was typical of the other cooperatives requesting money from the Corporation. They are, from Norther, who has been trained in New York during August in leather working, requested four hundred dollars to aid in setting up a leather working firm. They have designed a leather bag but have not been able to produce it since they have no equipment or materials. A special bag of white leather was made and presented to the James Brown (the kid retard) in "Pappo's got a brand new bag.") He was so impressed with it he said he would wear it and attempt to solicit orders from his associates.

In McComb, Mississippi, another group of leather working trainees wished to make ladies' handbags and requested $400 for equipment and supplies. In Millstone, a group of leather working trainees requested $400 for a belt manufacturing plant.

In McComb middle-aged men who are out of work wish to use their wood working skills to support their families with a Pike County Woodworking Co-op. They said that $450 to buy equipment would permit them to
NOTES ON RURAL ORGANIZING

Since I am under the impression that SNCC workers are organized, I think that this is what they should do. A SNCC worker should never take a leadership role in the community unless he is in his own community. A SNCC worker should give the responsibility of leadership to the community leaders whom he has or is building. The SNCC worker should give form and guidance to the people and their programs.

I think that in each area one faces different kinds of problems. I've attempted to state some of the problems found in small communities such as Ruleville and Indianola, Mississippi.

The larger, more middle-class communities will be somewhat different. I think you at first meet the people on their own terms, or you lose.

Entering the Community

There are two ways to enter a community: the sudden and the unintended way. The sudden is the easiest, because you know that somebody wants you. Somebody will put you up for a while, and through this person or persons, you will meet others.

An invited person goes to live with X person in Y community. Mr. X takes the person to church on Sunday, he introduces him to his friends and neighbors. You are there to do a job which at this time is undefined, or you are friendly, and the community and the ladies as they approach you. These friends will talk to you, when you first come. Go, because this is one time you will be able to talk with a family, or maybe several families. Remember, try to answer all questions asked of you at this point, because you are on trial. You must impress, as well as express.

An unlimited worker faces many difficulties. For example, he is uninvited and in many cases unwanted by the informal leaders of the community. He is a stranger to the people, and therefore, he is alone in a strange place. If he is to be successful, he must become a part of the community.

How the Community Becomes a Part of the Community

First, get a place to stay. It is best to get a place in the community, with a well-known family.

Making Contact

Since you have found a place to stay, talk with a family, then the work starts, and it starts just as do most things, in most communities.

You should spend as much time as the family has talking to him, because they have important people in the family — both white and black. You have been there all of their lives; they know the community; they know the people who will help. Talk to the family and ask questions, for it is here that you get real community education.

Now you know the key people in the community, from this talk with the family. But some of them won't work out; do not get discouraged. Keep on pushing.

Covers the whole community one afternoon. Talk with the people, laugh with them, joke with them doing anything that gives them some reason on you, or on some kind of conversation. It is very important to learn what bugs them. It may happen that they are thinking about trying to get the vote.

You'll know when they talk. The most important thing is to move the community by action; the community will move when the people move. The people will move when they are motivated.

Building Leaders

The reason for using this home is that you have now found that dependable leaders; you must from this little group, find and build a leader or leaders. How?

You have no Vogt plan of some kind of action. You put suggestions before the group. Let them talk over the suggestions, about parents, about what children should do. You should do this after the first meeting. Each meeting, give more and more of the responsibilities to this group, and as the group grows, form committees so as to involve more of the people.

To overcome the fear, many of the things above mentioned will apply. By getting the people together, you will see that they are not alone. By stepping by each one's home as much as possible, you will let them know of your presence. You will let them see that you not only care about the meetings but that you not only care about the meetings but that you are interested in continued progress in their community and family life. You will find that this is the most important point.

Apathy will disappear when you give the people some responsibility. When they associate with one another, through the conversations of personal and community problems, the apathy will disappear. At first, the people may not come together, they are educating each other.

Suggestion comes from mister, so many have led us wrong, it is hard to trust people we don't know. You must be friendly, reliable, and most of all trustworthy. With this, suspicion will disappear. What will happen is that the people you trust you and trust your judgement, suspicion will be the thing of the past.

CHARLES MCLAURIN

Motivating People

Campaign two or three days, the first week. Do not worry too much about what you hear from the people. If you just talk and ask questions, some of them will talk about Chicago or Welfare checks; this is good, this is what they are on their minds.

During canvassing, be sure to take down the names and addresses of the people who talked, who seemed to you that there is hope in them. This could be only two people or it could be ten. No matter what the number is, it is contacts. You have a small group of people, how you need a place to meet with them. Try to get a church or an empty building if you cannot get either, use one of the person's houses for a meeting place. Again, start with the people where you live ask to hold the meeting there.

Not alone. By stepping by each one's home as much as possible, you will let them know of your presence. You will let them see that you not only care about the meetings but that you are interested in continued progress in their community and family life. You will find that this is the most important point.

Apathy will disappear when you give the people some responsibility. When they associate with one another, through the conversations of personal and community problems, the apathy will disappear. At first, the people may not come together, they are educating each other.

Suggestion comes from mister, so many have led us wrong, it is hard to trust people we don't know. You must be friendly, reliable, and most of all trustworthy. With this, suspicion will disappear. What will happen is that the people you trust you and trust your judgement, suspicion will be the thing of the past.

CHARLES MCLAURIN

Parents of Volunteers Send Cars, Money South

SAN FRANCISCO — "Where are all the parents? Who are they?" were the questions Hal Light asked himself in June of 1964. His name, Bill, has graduated from Stanford and promptly joined the SNCC office in Jackson, Mississippi.

That summer Hal visited Mississippi and Texas with a group of volunteers before his conviction — shared with other parents that "the parents should be involved." Out of this came the Trans-Mississippi Association, formed at a meeting of forty-one Bay Area parents. The first activities were the raising of emergency bail, and the clothing. They gained additional support when a delegation of parents requested a meeting with the Mississippi delegation at the Republican convention, and was embroiled.

CARS TO MISSISSIPPI

One day, in a phone conversation, Hal Light asked a rights worker in McComb, Mississippi what they needed "more than anything in the world." The worker reported that "Saturday night we had to get truck out of the mud. The people's group sent us the niceest truck. Four more trucks followed. To tire money for trucks and cars, the group sold one-dollar "elixirs," for which there was no drawing — in accordance with state law. With the trucks, the 150 pounds and $25 worth of clothing, were sent by the parent's group to the Bay Area.

Picket Johnson

The California group, protesting the Coleman agreement, picketed President Johnson at the United Nations meeting in San Francisco this summer. Hal Light notes that except for KQED, so much publicity was given the parents' group by any local news media.

THE PARENTS

The parents are about to renew their campaign for a truck, money. "When next summer comes," says Light, "more picketing, more reality that their kids will be going South, but not even going back to school." No parents "will go to the commitment the kids have made. From these "newly-initiated" the parents group hopes for growing support.

WE NEED VOLUNTEERS

The SNCC Regional Office in San Francisco needs people to take advantage of our offer, send your information, call 60-6777.

PEOPLE, MONEY NEEDED IN DELANO

The Staff of the Farm Workers Association is asking for money and volunteers. They add, "people who can be active participants: particularly needed are people who can stay in Delano during the week, Monday through Friday. Bring a sleeping bag. Please contact the folks and organizations to help sustain the talks with a monthly pledge. A suggested figure for groups that could afford it is $100 a month. Send all aid directly to FWA, Box 894, Delano California. The FWA street address is in 100 Albany.

The More Things Change, The More They Stay the Same

The prime reason that organized labor in California has tended to remain aloof from the farm-labor movement is that Trade Union officials, themselves entrenched in power, have feared the democratizing effect of the organization of farm labor. These petty Trade Union satraps, through their control of the political machinery of the Trade Union movement, have been able to perpetuate the anachronistic distinction between urban and rural industry, by forcing the city industrialists to bargain with a few officials over control of the Legislature. For all it is, the farm groups, through their control of the State Senate, have held a in power on legislation. Our system of legislative representation is, or course, based on the idea of a balance of power between industrial and agricultural interests. Thus the present system of control is self-perpetuating and will continue until the organization of farm labor is able to gain a more or less constant majority.
A Freedom Worker's View on War and Peace

CONVERSATION WITH BOB PARRIS

The basic question regarding the relationship of civil rights and peace, Bob Parris says, is not whether civil rights organizations should take formal positions on the war in Vietnam. In the first place, he notes, formal resolutions are meaningless unless they grow out of the natural direction of organizations and are combined with action.

Instead, Parris thinks, the correct starting point is for those identified with the freedom movement to consider the underlying philosophy of their own movement, to decide what response to this philosophy calls for in relation to war, and what natural courses of action flow from this. Parris says, is not whether civil rights should not become involved in the civil rights movement to join peace groups. It is in fact, he believes, that the civil rights movement can do about this.

As to what people and organizations in the civil rights movement can do about this, Parris notes that even critics of their participation in the peace movement concede the right of an individual in the movement to join peace groups. It is in violation of civil rights organizations that this by-passes the question.

But this objection tends to silence the individual too, Parris says, because America can satisfy ideological people primarily as a part of a minority.

For the whole freedom movement, Parris says the relevant question is not whether this movement should join the peace movement this is not a possibility.

"Rather the question we must ask ourselves is what kind of a movement are we going to be," he says. "Are we going to accept and work toward the solutions of the great issues that face the country — we the citizens right to participate, we have to begin to consider whether the real is real.

In relation to the right to a good job, the peace issue, however, civil rights forces may also have the responsibility to do so.

At present, Parris notes, there is a general assumption that foreign policy is to be made by the executive branch of the government.

"But the civil rights movement, in line with its philosophy, puts forth a different idea," Parris says, "We have always said people should be involved in all the major decisions that affect them.

"We do see the new political to be just the old. People need a chance to vote on real issues. That means, among other things, debate on foreign policy is our election campaign something that doesn't really happen anywhere in the country now."

Until then they have to have a four-hour meal.

"They're supposed to be apprenticing in landscaping," said the crew leader, "but all they do is dig up stumps and clean up. They don't learn anything except how to use a shovel."

Racial Fighting

On September 27, when the program was in its fifth week, trouble broke out. The kids and crew leaders were dissatisfied with the wages and hours and had been talking about a protest. Then three white kids from the South told a foreman that they refused to take orders from any Negroes or Mexican-Americans, the job (which was primarily from these two minorities).

Most of this spread, members of a SNCC field gang said, was the result of some misunderstanding over what the Negroes and the Mexican-Americans.

Sit Down Strike

The rest of the workers, Negroes and Mexican-Americans, decided to go on strike to demand an eight-hour day. One of the foremen, white, objected and was run out by the kids.

Now that the strike was in effect, a white crew leader was run out of the park for objecting. The kids cut down on their food and demanded that the Jobs Corps Coordinator come out and talk to them. When he did, they thoroughly questioned him and forced him to withdraw their proposal to Washington requesting longer hours for the workers and higher wages for the crew leaders.

"The kids are in a trap," said the crew leader, "most of them are on parole, all they can't get any other job. The whole operation is marked with Hopital kids are identified. Some cases are in sitting in an office down, making a thousand a month, and never coming out to see the kids. The kids want to talk, they don't expect anything from the program."

As to what the workers he had spoken to about the Job Corps program, the SNCC worker said, "They know they're being exploited. They were given these jobs to keep the city and from them, they don't have any illusions about it. They know what's happening."

THE NOCTURNAL MESSAGETTER

Citizens of Holmes County:

We come to you as a group of men who have dedicated ourselves to the task of stopping the unrighteous of communism, in the guise of so-called "civil rights" to which we are being subjected, in this area.

We have watched this Godless Movement advance, along with its infamous fellow traveler, communism, until it hit us on our doorstep. We are going to fight back, and as our ranks grow, we will inherit the ground we have lost. We are going to do this by whatever means we deem necessary to accomplish that.

If some of you begin to feel that our methods are too soft, you remember this. The same ideals that gave our forefathers the strength to band together and defend what we held dear, also in our veins. Any thing worth doing is also worth doing for if this becomes necessary. The raging inferno of Communism which is running rampant in this country is not going to be stopped by the garden gnomes of communism which we have offered up to now. Every action our so-called "teachers" have taken up to now has been a step backward and we are tired of retreating. Battles are not won by appeasement and surrender. As our gallant soldiers fight this Godless Evil in the far off jungles of Viet-Nam, so shall we fight it here at home.

The same blood that gave our forefathers the strength to band together and defend what we held dear, also in our veins. Any thing worth doing is also worth doing for if this becomes necessary. The raging inferno of Communism which is running rampant in this country is not going to be stopped by the garden gnomes of communism which we have offered up to now. Every action our so-called "teachers" have taken up to now has been a step backward and we are tired of retreating. Battles are not won by appeasement and surrender. As our gallant soldiers fight this Godless Evil in the far off jungles of Viet-Nam, so shall we fight it here at home.

Because we are in an area of heavy bi-racial population, we feel that we should advise that we have been informed by the various papers that a certain publication is being distributed in Holmes County, Mississippi, by "A Local Civic Group."

"The rationale this nation uses to justify war in Vietnam turns out to be amazingly similar to the rationale that has been used by the white South to justify its opposition to the freedom movement. For the racist white Southerner, there is a logic in this parallel, he notes, he condones murder in Vietnam for the same reason he condemns A at home — he sees a threat to his civilization.

Bob Parris, "The rationale this nation uses to justify war in Vietnam turns out to be amazingly similar to the rationale that has been used by the white South to justify its opposition to the freedom movement. For the racist white Southerner, there is a logic in this parallel, he notes, he condones murder in Vietnam for the same reason he condemns A at home - he sees a threat to his civilization.
San Francisco Regional Office
1316 Masonic Avenue MA 64577

Los Angeles Area Regional Office
6605 Hollywood Blvd., Room 307 462 6873

College of Marin 32 Williams St., Sausalito, 453-8241
East Bay 5929 Grove St., Oakland, 605-0945
Long Beach State College 204 Hudson, 460-6659
Morin 210 Mill Valley, 332-0127
Med-Pennsylvania 180 University Ave., P.O. Box 32-5551
Mt. Diablo 1658 Front, LaFayette, 995-1061
Sacramento 3015 Franklin Blvd., 457-5123
San Diego 795 University Ave., La Mesa, 452-5136
San Francisco State University, 1116 Mission Ave., 526-4577
San Jose State 655 North 1st St., 295-4666
Santa Barbara 334 Elmo Walk, Apt. 204, 996-4530
Santa Clara Valley 2696 Pamuck Ave., Apt. & San Jose, 256-6029
Stanford 264 East, Stanford, 974-6717
Stockton Anderson-Y Center, Univ. of the Inc STATE, 422-7141
University of SF 4515 Palace, 387-2920

Drama Review
Brecht - What Is It?

The director, John Hancock, boasts that this play by Brecht and Löe Feuchtwanger is a "pre-communist" play. Thus what's new, politics, of course, so we don't have to fear that our senses will be disturbed. We can be sure that the director and company will not tamper with the real meaning of the play in any political manner.

There must still be great anxiety among theater people that Brecht may one day be exposed as a Communist and banned. Fear not. Nothing radical in the play will appear in production. And if at all possible the emphasis of performance will be on psychological relationships developed on personal grounds, never social. The technique and paraprehension will be uppermost in your mind as you leave the theater thinking." "Ah, Brecht, just like Shakespeare--boing--once a year is enough." Brecht used to be a German playwright who used to be important. It is an axiom of art that the avant-garde eventually becomes the pop of the commercial world. Just as the radical ideas of 20 years ago are whittled into a plinth for the Democratic Party.

Edward II is a play confusing as presented and boring as done. We are told in the notes that Edward had an "unnatural" infatuation with another man, Galveston, and thus went to war. One also learns that Parliament wanted to banish Galveston and Edward did not, but why? Moral? Immoral? Reasons? Why to war?

Brecht wanted--or used to want--to used to want to use the books his audience to rank. We are now bored with slavish adherence to the "frenchish style" which means a revolving stage, a short curtain (no a wreath), grey, grey and more grey (look grey) grey, grey--or a determinedly de-sensitized acting style, where not more than once during the production a director actor look at another actor. They all look out towards the balcony. Like television announcers reading at odd bits. They look like they're speaking directly to you but they ain't.

Life with Lyndon in the Great Society

The Rich Get Richer and
The Poor Make Payments

One of the things that really warmed your heart about Lyndon's Great Society, is the way, people are permitted to borrow their future incomes in order to buy the big cars, colored refrigerators, color televisions sets, fancy furniture, expensive vacations, electric refrigerators, and million dollar homes (and pay for it all). This same kind of thing has been going on forever. This way of borrowing the necessities of life is the Great Society is known as "Consumer Finance," and it's a way of making it possible for the Corporation Empire to make more money out of everybody's money, and to buy things without borrowing what they lend the "consumer finance" so they'll make in the future. Well, one reason is that not enough of these full moons are enough money to be able to lend and, what have we left? Bureau of Labor Statistics has said repeatedly that it taken over $4,000 a year for a family of four to live "adequately." That means it that much in food, shelter, clothing, et al. You did not, or you did, and you need to save more money.

Less Than Half of Us Live Adequately

Less than half the families in the Great Society have incomes over $6,000, according to Lyndon's Bureau of the Census. So, if the great proportion of Great Society families are not able to say the richest families in the Corporation Empire make for us, then they are not the ones that want to hope to make in the future in order to pay for. Who do they borrow from? Why, from the Corporations, of course.

Money Comes From Those We Borrow To Buy From

Where do the finance companies get the money that they loan to consumers who want to buy the products of the Great Society? They borrow it from those who have already made it by exploiting the labor, energies and skills of the people. Thus the workers who produce the products of the Great Society don't make enough money to buy back from their employers the products they're producing for their own benefit. We loan them the money. So the employers take the money they refuse to pay the workers, loan it to the finance companies. The finance companies pay the employer's interest on the money. Then they loan the money to the people who should have gotten it in wages, and they charge the people enough interest that there is plenty for their own profit after they have paid the employer's interest.

Money Earns Money

Most of this is clearly shown as a result of a finance company going broke recently in Canada, A Canadian newspaper get hold of a list of people and organizations that had loaned the finance company money. The money had been loaned to the finance company by the largest U.S. chemical companies; Ford Motor Company, Co.; Rayonier, Inc.; Shell Oil Co.; Union Carbide Corp.; Aetna Life Insurance Co., etc., a family of four. This family is typical of all finance companies in this country. So, the next time you have to borrow from a loan-shark to make ends meet, take this from the face of the Borj-waring Corporation, Inc., which Barry Goldwater's wife is a large stockholder; Chrysler Corp, through its Canadian subsidiary Chrysler Canada, Ltd., Chase Manhattan, etc., a family of four. In other words, $28 was added to the price of the equipment as a penalty for not making enough money to buy the equipment for cash. That was $28 the family couldn't spend to get the kids teeth fixed, to buy a new tire for the car, have the hot air ducts insulated, or to cut down the gas heating bill during the winter, etc.

Money from Those We Borrow To Buy From

Where do the finance companies get the money that they loan to consumers who want to buy the products of the Great Society? They borrow it from those who have already made it by exploiting the labor, energies and skills of the people. Thus the workers who produce the products of the Great Society don't make enough money to buy back from their employers the products they're producing for their own benefit. We loan them the money. So the employers take the money they refuse to pay the workers, loan it to the finance companies. The finance companies pay the employer's interest on the money. Then they loan the money to the people who should have gotten it in wages, and they charge the people enough interest that there is plenty for their own profit after they have paid the employer's interest.

Money Earns Money

Most of the organizations which joined the finance company money are not generally thought of as the kind of completely amoral, profit-hungry outfits mentioned above. For example, the American Lutheran Church joined the finance company $50,000 the American Management Association loaned the finance company $175,000, the American Christian Churches of the U.S. loaned the finance company $42,000, the Audy Fund of Congregational Ministers loaned the finance company $710,000. We wonder how many members of these churches scrapped themselves to make a "contribution to their God," and then had to borrow the money back to make ends meet, from this bondshark finance company (the Canadian company operated in many parts of the U.S. as this is probably impossible).

Other highly respectable, public-service type organizations were on the list. The Fair Trade of the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Government, the University of Pennsylvania, the Ford Foundation (which is exempt from federal taxation because its "general purpose is to advance humane welfare" with its $3 billion).

The Money We Borrow Should Be Ours

The example we used here happens to be a Canadian finance company, with rather similar ones in the U.S. Corporations. However, the finance company is typical of all finance companies in this country. So, the next time you have to borrow from a loan-shark to make ends meet, you can figure that you may be in effect, borrowing the money your employer took from you, or the people who use your labor, to buy the equipment, or the money you contributed to your church.

Money's here some publicity lately about an investigation of finance companies that's being conducted by a congressional committee. The committee, it seems, is worried that "criminal elements" may have gotten control of some of the finance companies, and thus have been using the money contributed to your church. The committee is sure that "they're right, in any sensible use of the term "criminal."

The Trouble is that we don't usually think of corporation executives, and church and university officials as "criminals."

More's the pity, perhaps.}

Jack Minnis