NATCHEZ BOYCOTT
SUCCESS
BUSINESS CUT 25-50%

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI -- One of the most successful commercial boycotts ever conducted by the civil rights movement (according to the Wall Street Journal) was won, but the long-range effects of the boycott, both good and bad, are still to be seen.

The business leaders and the Chamber of Commerce of Natchez most early last month plan a counter-offensive against the rightly-organized boycott that Natchez Negroes were waging against them. The boycott at this time has cut business from 25% to 50%, in a three week period.

The owners of a women's clothing store heavily patronized by Negroes, was quoted in the Wall Street Journal as saying, "Most of us can hold out for a few months because Christmas is coming up. But after that, a lot of stores here are going to go out of business. The Negro business here is advertising by 40% and laid off a third of his employees.

Lay-Off Threat

The meeting of business leaders was attended by Dr. F. B. Hicks (International Paper Company and Mississippi Economic Council), Grady Sar- gent (Southern Bell Tel & Tel., R.B. Forman (Director of the City Bank & Trust Penobscot and the Natchez School Board) and other business leaders.

Their decision was to threaten the mass firings of Negroes working for Chamber of Commerce members and to encourage white residents to divorce Negro help.

Since International Paper and Armstrong Tire employ 250 of the 2000 manufacturing employees in Natchez and Adams Counties, this kind of retaliation would leave a large percentage of Negro workers jobless unless Negro demands were met on more than a token basis.

Negro Demands

The boycott, has now stopped. On December 1st, NAACP officials signed an agreement with the Chamber of Commerce. At that time, 22 downtown stores agreed to hire Negro public facilities and the hospital were desegregated. Although the boycott is officially off, Natchez sources say that some business may still have slack.

Volunteers Needed By SNCC In Alabama

SNCC is planning a year-long program (January-December 1966) of political organization in the Black Belt counties of Central Alabama.

Concentrating in 16 to 22 counties, SNCC workers will organize people on a county to county basis into an independent political movement. Freedom schools and adult classes will be conducted in political education for Negroes newly registered under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

SNCC is asking for volunteers who: 1) have had some experience or training in practical politics or who are willing to learn, 2) have practical training in running voter registration programs and establishing community support for such programs, 3) can provide for themselves financially at least four months of the year’s program.

It is essential that volunteers commit themselves for the entire year’s program. There will be a training session in late January or early February in Atlanta, Georgia.

For more information and instructions, contact Shirley Wright, SNCC, 360 Nelson Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30313.

THEATRE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NO THEATER

GIL MOSHE

Gil Moses and John O’Neal (not in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1963). Gil was the editor of the Mississippi Free Press and John was working for SNCC on a literacy project. Gil was also directing a drama project at Tougaloo College. Together they founded the Free Southern Theater.

"Our ideas at that time were basically bourgeois," says Gil. "We thought in terms of 'making it,' of success, not in terms of theater-for-theater's sake. We've grown a lot since then.

Gil Moses and Murray Levy, who joined the company in the summer of 1964, after the first FST tour, are traveling the country now. The FST is temporarily at a standstill; they have no money. Until they raise $45,000, they may not be able to continue.

The FST’s home is New Orleans. They may rebuff, there the other line and sometimes work part-time when there is no money. Most of the performances are given on the road in one-night and two-night stints around the north in caus-
time volunteer from New York with the
fense may be understood by learning that
camps in Dorchester and Caroline counties.

Neither of us feel that we wasted our time
esting because the wife of the crew leader
 wants."

"Nobody pays rent in this camp. All

Spencer Jones', Buck Andrews', East New

We've been to each at least

I'm calling the cops."

To Nickerson: "Who are these people?"

"No, I don't."

"McWilliams: "Did you ask them in here?"

"I don't know what you're trying to do. If my crops aren't

We're waiting for them."

Radio, they would not have been murdered.

The farm laborer, as with other poor

Poverty and isolation foster apathy and fear, which

The two biggest factors which keep farm

The farm laborer, as with other poor

Many of our discussions ended with our

Sharp's camp, with a lot of people talking

in radio contact with one or more freedom

Since leaving Maryland, we've been to each at least

To my background, education, and environ­

In turn increase their sense of aliena­

Many lives were saved:

Go To CORE, Delta Struggle...

SPENCER JONES, ROY McWILLIAMS, "McWilliams: "Did you ask them in here?"

we don't have to rob. I do not have to

We are a farm labor organization. Our

"I'm calling the cops."
The National Farm Workers' Association Asks You, Please

Don't Buy

SCHENLEY / DELANO LIQUORS / GRAPES

Over 4,500 farm workers in Delano, California have been on strike against Delano grape growers since September 8, 1965. These California farm workers are seeking the rights you take for granted: UNION RECOGNITION and COLLECTIVE BARGAINING. Delano grape growers refuse to recognize and respect these rights.

It is vital to us — consumers and workers — that this strike be settled soon and settled fairly. Delano grape growers can keep on avoiding their economic and moral responsibilities only because it is profitable for them to do so.

YOU CAN MAKE THIS INJUSTICE UNPROFITABLE — YOU CAN SPEAK FOR JUSTICE!

Support the unity of Mexican-American and Filipino farm workers in the longest strike in California labor history.

Among the Bay Area Sponsors Are:

HENRY ANDERSSON, Citizens for Farm Labor
DR. THOMAS N. BURBRIDGE, U.C. Medical Center
MARY COLWELL, Catholic Interracial Council
VERENCE CANNON, Editor, The Movement
REV. THOMAS DIETRICH, Howard Presbyterian Church
PETER FRANCK
REV. DONALD GANOING, Vicar, Episcopal Church in the Mission District
REV. FRANCIS GEEDES, Minister, United Church of Christ
ABEL GONZALES, President, Centro Social Obrero
ROBERT E. GONZALES, Mexican-American Political Association
EDWARD KEATING, Publisher, Ramparts
FANCHON LEWIS, Temp. Chairman, Bay Area Aid for Bogalusa
MARY E. SALAZAR, Glide Foundation
EDWARD KEATING, Publisher, Ramparts

An ad-hoc committee of AFL-CIO, ILWU and Teamster leaders is being formed.

Call by Farm Workers for National Boycott

Since September 8, 1965, two farm worker unions, the independent National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO (AWOC), have been striking the rich and powerful Delano, California grape growers. The workers are striking to gain a just portion of the huge wealth they create. Now that the harvest season is over, the workers need nation-wide support to impress the growers with the justice and urgency of their cause.

The strikers are asking for a nation-wide consumer boycott against Schenley products and Delano fresh grapes. Inside this MOVEMENT BOYCOTT SUPPLEMENT you will find sample instructions which can be used by persons interested in constructive action.

Send Your Support To

The Families Of Strikers

FARM WORKERS RELIEF FUND
BOX 894
DELANO, CALIFORNIA

The principal boycott is aimed at Schenley. This huge corporation farms approximately 4,500 acres of land around Delano. Schenley is the largest producer of wine and other alcoholic products under strike.

When informing your community or organization about the boycott, there is a useful fact to remember: The Delano growers are being aided in business by immense subsidies, many of which are received illegally. Almost the entire water supply for Delano grapes comes from the federally constructed Friant-Kern Canal. According to federal officials, the total cost to bring this water to the land is $700 per acre. The farmers repay $123 per acre, the rest - $577 - is pure profit.

In numerous cases — notably Schenley's — the subsidized water is received in violation of federal regulations.

The Grape Society
Boycott Instructions

TO ALL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THE GRAPE STRIKE IN DELANO, CALIFORNIA.

SUBMISSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR A CONSUMER INFORMA

MATION BOYCOTT.

1. Call an emergency meeting of your group to form an ad hoc committee to aid the farm workers' strike, Delano workers are from potentially isolated and sympathetic groups. 

2. Send a delegation to the Retail Clerks Union, inform them of the boycott, and ask that they support the strike. They might specifically label their cars as strike cars, or in some other way not to buy Delano or Schenley products. This union could also collect all cashes passed because the boycott and send them to the NFWA office in Delano for distribution.

3. Send a delegation to the management of selected chains and ask them officially not to buy Delano grapes or Schenley products. You may call the management that you intend to use a consumer informational boycott but you're forbidden by law to use threats of coercion or a general boycott of the store.

4. Set up a picket line outside of the stores, with pickets saying, "This store is not buying Delano grapes." People can be recruited from the community, and workers can be informed of the boycott by the community. In addition to this kind of picket line we would also like to see some with signs and placards urging customers not to buy these products. We leave this kind of picket line for you to decide where and when and what kind because you know how best you can be most effective in your area.

5. It is VERY IMPORTANT -- in order to create the kind of pervasive sensation that is needed in Delano -- to have every California publication publish this boycott through the newspaper, radio and TV in your area.

6. This intensive and short-term effort to inform the consumer-public can be the best way to build future support for the Delano farm workers who are fighting for the right of collective bargaining. It is up to you.
FARM WORKER POVERTY GRANT THREATENED BY GROWERS, POLITICIANS

From a letter by Cesar Chavez

DELANO, CALIFORNIA —

In February of 1965, the NWFA (National Farm Workers Association) applied for a grant under the "War on Poverty" legislation. The application received prompt attention and, after several revisions, was approved. Approval came a few days prior to the grape strike being called, sensing that it would be impossible to administer both the strike and the $268,000 grant. The NWFA requested that the money be held up until after the strike. This met with the approval of Senator Kuchel.

Shortly after the grant was made public, the strike began. Growers from the Delano area, as a means of haranguing the NWFA, pushed through the Delano City Council a resolution asking for the suspension of the grant.

The resolution read, in part: "Cesar Chavez is well known in this city, having spent various periods of his life in this community, including attendance at public schools, and it is the opinion of this council that he does not merit the trust of the local with regard to the administration of the grant." This is mere number one.

Representative Harlen Hagen, a humble servant of Tulare and Kern County growers, took up the cause. Mr. Hagen, who had earlier endorsed wholesaleclly the NWFA application, now became the Delano City Council's grape growers' agent. He questioned whether the Association "could objectively administer a federally-sponsored education program." Senator number two.

Now recently, Senator Kuchel also has asked for an investigation of the grant. He, too, has questioned: "the experience and competence of the sponsors." Mr. Kuchel of all people, should comprehend the damage done by uneducated smear tactics. He has been victimized by such cruelty.

The fact is, Senator Kuchel never talked to the sponsors regarding the program. The fact is, Mr. Kuchel, who prides himself on careful fact gathering, and who abhors smear tactics, has smeared the National Farm Workers Association without making the least effort to learn first hand about the grant.

The powerful growers of Kern and Tulare Counties, with their political clout, have thrown up tremendous barriers to halt the strike. They have forced the Sheriff's office to arrest us for talking out loud. So, the issue is this: this grant was the first made in California to a grassroots, non-profit program of predominantly Hispanic farm workers in California's Southern San Joaquin Valley.

It will employ thirty eight farm workers and aid 10,000 farm workers directly, according to the NWFA. The three points of the program are:

**SELF-HELP CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION**

Eighteen farm workers will be employed as community workers. They will organize home study groups and conduct house meeting sessions. The aim will be to assist farm workers in such areas as obtaining water and sewage systems, learning their rights from health and welfare agencies, filing claims for wages and benefits.

**CONSUMER EDUCATION**

Farm workers will be employed in this field and will work to low-income communities. They will instruct workers in the use of credit and credit unions, family budgeting, time-payment plans, mortgages, insurance. They will help workers to avoid the loans sharks and dishonest salesmen who frequent low-income neighborhoods.

**RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION**

Insurance companies do not cover farm workers with group auto and health insurance programs. Research will be carried out to get the necessary actuarial data. Administrative costs include salaries for the Director, legal services and secretarial help. The total grant to be $276,000.

The NWFA, in a public statement, commented, "The program will submitted for funding under Section 501(c), Title V, Section 101 of the act, and Section 103 of Title VI of the act. We are receiving pressure from legislators and right-wing groups. It is important to know that Senator Shriver has strongly supported the NFWA application. But only pressure from growers, according to the California Secretary of State's office.

**PROFILE OF A CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMAN**

**Harlan Hagen**

One should have been surprised when Democratic Congressman Harlan Hagen from Delano once described the F.W.A. (Farm Workers Association) as a "millionaire's pet". His vote against the funding last month, especially since the FWA is one of two unions challenging the monolithic power of the farm interests in the San Joaquin Valley. He has repeatedly gone to bed for the growers, for the grape pickers, for the Chilean workers. This split personality enables him to get heavy campaign contributions from both organized labor and the growers, according to the California Secretary of State's office.

**A Very Frank Man**

Hagen has one definite admirable quality: frankness. When he sponsor's water legislation favoring the large landowners, he says right out that the big boys want it. Another liberal Democrat, Bernie Sisk from the adjoining San Joaquin Valley district, supports the same legislation, but screens his actions with arguments about states' rights and constitutionality.

A few years back Hagen was equally honest about the House Un-American Activities Committee. Hagen told a meeting of Democratic Clubs in Bakersfield that he thought the purpose of HUAC was to harass people, and as far as he was concerned they were doing very well.

**Against FWA Poverty Program**

Running true to form, Hagen announced in October that the $267,000 poverty grant to the Farm Workers Association was "obviously defective". He conferred with local officials and growers, and urged them to ignore the union, organize the workers on their own and determine wages and working conditions unilaterally.

He worried that the FWA might use the poverty funds as a tool against the growers. He called for investigations, according to reliable reports, in badgering the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, Hagen's worries do not seem to extend to worrying whether the growers will use this huge federal subsidy as a tool against the unions.

While grapes are not price-supported, growers in the Delano area receive almost their total water supply from the federally constructed Friant-Kern canal. This subsidy amounts to roughly $600 an acre. There are 37,000 acres of grapes in the Delano area. The total makes the FWA grant look like cigarette money.

Hagen's attacks on the FWA grant are hypocritical and indefensible. He was his Republican opponent -- even if Frank -- attacks on water development, farm labor, civil liberties and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

**Not Much Chance of Change**

The movement, however, is in a weak position to unseat Hagen when he is compared to his right-wing predecessor Werdel, or his announced-as-yet Republican opponent who next year will be running in the district from Los Angeles and whose main platform at the moment seems to revolve around his claim that he can beat middle-aged Hagen in a foot race.

And nothing seems to hurt Hagen too much not even when he was rolled in a Washington DC alley after picking up a play-for-pay girl.
Cesar Chavez Talks About Organizing And The History Of the NFWA

Cesar Chavez, Director of the National Farm Worker Association (NFWA), spoke at a session of the California SNCC statewide organizers' meeting. NFWA was founded in 1966 as an offshoot of the Community Services Organization (CSO). Although the NFWA has not been as successful as CSO, it has had a significant impact on the farm worker movement.

In the beginning, the NFWA was a small group of people who recognized the need for a strong farm worker organization. The group was led by Cesar Chavez, who had been involved in the civil rights movement and was a strong advocate for the rights of farm workers.

The NFWA was successful in organizing farm workers in California, but it faced many challenges along the way. One of the biggest challenges was the lack of resources and funding. The organization had to rely on donations and volunteers to keep going.

Another challenge was the resistance of the owners and managers of the farms. Many farm owners were unwilling to give up their power and control over the workers.

Despite these challenges, the NFWA was able to make some significant gains. The organization helped to improve the living and working conditions of farm workers, and it played a key role in the development of the farm worker movement.

The NFWA was also successful in organizing workers in other states, such as Arizona and Utah. The organization continued to grow and expand, and it played a key role in the development of the farm worker movement.

In conclusion, the NFWA was a significant organization in the history of the farm worker movement. The organization played a key role in improving the lives of farm workers, and it continues to be an important voice for the rights of farm workers today.

End of Document
HUAC Strategy

KKK Hearings Pave Way for Rights investigation

SPECIAL TO THE MOVEMENT

On November 15, The Southern Courier reported HUAC member Charley L. Weltner (Ga.-Cl.) as saying that the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) will go after the Ku Klux Klan. Weltner said, "If we can prove that the KKK is engaged in activities that result in violence. These groups were described as "Dr. Martin Luther King's white knight." Buchanan described the Ku Klux Klan as a "group of violent people," and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) will have to decide whether to investigate civil rights groups. Weltner stated, "I believe that the Committee will favor this course." Buchanan developed in the interview the "respectable segregationists" balancing argument by saying that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men who control the power structure in the South. Buchanan said that the KKK "will probably have successful contempt of court trials." Buchanan's position is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. Buchanan's argument that the KKK is dominated by "respected" men is consistent with the HUAC hearings on the KKK, which have been ongoing. 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I started to work on a farm at the age of 8 working in cottonfields, chopping and picking mainly. We also produced some strawberries and tomatoes. There was a lot of work involved in all. I had worked for as little as 50¢ a day for ten hours' work. I worked 10 hours a day, six days a week, and sometimes worked seven days a week. I always stayed out of school until the cotton picking season was over, after Christmas.

We lived in Ruleville, Mississippi, in the Delta country, for a time and I got my first experience of a cotton sharecrop. There were about 150 sharecroppers on the farm. We lived in a house that was some kind of a shack with dirt floors, and a fist of dirt to burn for light. This shack was so dark that you couldn't see your hand in front of your face. When you got up in the morning, you couldn't see your way out of the shack. So you had to grop our your way to the door and then you had to feel your way out of the shack. And when you got out of the shack, you had to feel your way down the steps and then you had to feel your way around the corner and then you had to feel your way down the road to get to the fields.

I got married, in 1926, and my wife and I made a sharecrop. We worked all year and made $850 for all that year's work. Then we moved to Arkansas in 1927, to the town of Tyronza. We were members of the Tyronza local of the American People's Movement in July. It is thirty-five miles west of Memphis. The land there was much richer over there, but when we got there I didn't like the conditions. People lied and worked on very large plantations, and the conditions were much different than what we were in Tenessee. Later on, we did get lucky when we traded our cotton for some land around the house. I arranged to make a sharecrop with the landlord.

Thomas said that he would raise some money to make a survey of conditions among sharecroppers in Arkansas and nearby states, a college professor at the medical college of the University of Arkansas offered to go to the cotton fields, and Thomas asked me to the cotton fields, and I agreed to go. I was a member of the American People's Movement before the organization was formed. I was one of the leaders of the and was appointed as the organizer for the sharecroppers. We had a thousand members then, and we talked with them about the conditions of the people, and we could talk with them about the conditions of the people.

1000 Members in Tyronza, Arkansas

... in 1931, during the political campaign, we heard Norman Thomas. It was the first time we'd ever really heard anything about the Movement. We decided that if we were going to do anything, we should organize. We probably had as many members in our Tyronza local then as the party had anywhere in the country. At that time, the local had seventy-five members. The name of the organization was the American People's Movement, and the organization was made up of people who were sharecroppers, tenants, and farm workers.

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But Blacks and Whites

The first (union) meeting... was held... in the Ruleville plantation somwhere or three miles south of Tyronza. That was the place where the seven Negroes and eleven whites met to form the organization. We didn't know what to call it at first time. We just called it the 'Movement 'in Arkansas.'... We decided that the thing to do was for everybody to go to the fields and pick cotton.

They decided that the thing to do was for everybody to go to the fields and pick cotton.

During the fall months I picked cotton. But I always stayed out of school until the cotton picking season was over. After Christmas, I went back to school and stayed there until the cotton picking season was over. I was a member of the United Mine Workers union and taught members of the union to read and write and also to "figure", as they put it. I always stayed out of school until the cotton picking season was over. After Christmas, I went back to school and stayed there until the cotton picking season was over.

We picked cotton all year long, and we worked hard. We had to work hard to make a living. We had to work hard to make a living. We had to work hard to make a living.

Just Wanted Federal Benefits

... on July 13, 1934, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union was selected... there was a lot of disagreement... over the question of what they wanted to do. We thought in towns of eastern Arkansas, where the large plantations were, and that we'd help these fellows get their share of the government benefits. That was just along the existing Norton organization... but of course, we were not a part of it.

KKK Attacks

In 1935 we had the first really violent outbreak against the union. We met our leaders and members, organized by groups of eight riders. A newspaper reported an attack on a tenant who was an organizing leader. The leader was killed, and his wife and his children were threatened. The union was in danger of being crushed by the Ku Klux Klan. The members were afraid to organize.

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In 1935 we had the first really violent outbreak against the union. We met our leaders and members, organized by groups of eight riders. A newspaper reported an attack on a tenant who was an organizing leader. The leader was killed, and his wife and his children were threatened. The union was in danger of being crushed by the Ku Klux Klan. The members were afraid to organize.

First Picketed in Washington

In 1935 we made up a delegation to go to Washington. There were nine men. We went to see the President, the Cabinet, and the Secretary of Agriculture. We went to see President Roosevelt. We went to see the Interstate Commerce Commissioner. We went to see the Secretary of Agriculture. We went to see the Secretary of Labor. We went to see the Secretary of War. We went to see the Secretary of Commerce. We went to see the Secretary of the Interior. We went to see the Secretary of the Navy. We went to see the Secretary of War. We went to see the Secretary of Commerce. We went to see the Secretary of Agriculture.

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The Southern Tenant Farmers' Union

... in the first two or three weeks and save money until they had enough to buy groceries, clothes, and a bed for the children. The strike was successful. There was no violence or fighting. The strike was successful. There was no violence or fighting. The strike was successful. There was no violence or fighting.