TENNESSEE FREEDOM LABOR UNION
POOREST COUNTY ORGANIZES

TULARE COUNTY
RENT STRIKE, MARCH

The Voice Of The Farm Workers
SAME AS THE NEGROES

How have the Negroes won their battles? They have united behind the dogs, the fire hoses, the clubs, the tear gas, and the electric cattle prods. When they are threatened, they say, "We shall overcome." When everybody expects them to run, instead they line up and hold their fire hoses and their courage and with these 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 Mississippi, the farm workers followed the path already traveled by the Negroes. Here we showed the power of unity and this we want to do in the canker which has been eating from us.

In the rent strike once again the farm worker is showing what he learned from the Negro movement. We have learned that when we unite, we are able to make the government come to the table. The members of the League have suffered years of harassment and intimidation; the members of the TFLU, William McFarland, tractor drivers and cottoners, have been talked against the WTVP, charging that they are there only for sex. The League have suffered years of harassment and intimidation; the members of the TFLU, William McFarland, tractor drivers and cottoners, have been talked against the WTVP, charging that they are there only for sex. The League have suffered years of harassment and intimidation; the members of the TFLU, William McFarland, tractor drivers and cottoners, have been talked against the WTVP, charging that they are there only for sex.
FROM THE WATTS REPORTS

SNCC ORGANIZES MIGRANTS

DENTON, MARYLAND. Four SNCC people were arrested in mid-July for trespassing in a migrant workers camp, Wadelle's Corner Camp, The four workers, Steve Fraser, Great Neck, Long Island, Tom Holz, Danville, Va, Frank Buss, Grafton, Mo, and Roswell Vaughn, Starkville, Miss, were arrested by the Denton county sheriff when they were in the camp to take part in a meeting to organize a strike.

As soon as they entered the camp, they were arrested by the police, who knew that they were coming because of the efforts SNCC workers put out, announcing the meeting. The meeting was held anyway.

Civil rights workers stood in the Wadelle's Corner migrant workers stood on the other side of the property line. The staff notified the workers "We Shall Overcome" and let the workers know that they were coming to have people from all camps in the county, but people from other counties did not come. SNCC workers have been charged out of five camps now by the farmers. Migrant workers are mostly Negroes from Florida.

Although this strike may be small, it is, the tremendous implications for the systems of migrant labor on the East Coast. SNCC workers to the committee to know, there has never been a successful strike by migrant workers. A staff member says the living conditions of the migrants are the same as those of the laborers in the Mississippi Delta.

After the migrant workers have gone, SNCC workers will be working with permanent residents of the Eastern Shore. It is the same farmers who pay migrants low wages that control the shore, economics and political factors are responsible for keeping the wages of the local whites and Negroes low. In Denton, there are permanent residents, both Negro and white, who are very poor -- generally factory workers. SNCC has had some intersessional meetings with them.

To WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN

I am Mrs. Willie M. Griggs, a Negro woman, mixed race, from Oregon. Augustus Hawkins from California asked the Cotton Council spokesmen how much was paid to grow cotton . . . that it takes to grow cotton . . . that it takes to plant it, and when to pick it.

Hawkins said "kids have to drop out of school because their parents can't support them on the wages they make."

The Cotton Council, a lobbying group of wealthy cotton growers, told the workers how much to plant, when to pick it, and that they should be allowed to stay on the farms. Hawkins said sharecroppers. Hawkins said sharecroppers.

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In this year's minimum wage for all workers, and an end to the system of migrant labor on the East Coast.

"Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." But personally, are we? Are we really? Here in Mississippi, the wages are extremely low (as if we don't work longer hours). Ten hours a day is the system.

Another thing in our history, I feel that we had a part in your history books (without being a slave) you would understand better. You see we weren't always slaves. We fought in wars too. Maybe we weren't smart in our books as you were so we were made into fools because of our lack of knowledge. I believe we have some great heroes, only their names weren't recorded or the credit was given to you. Maybe the mistakes given to you and you/when you got the credit, with your name written for all the records.

They want you smiling at me because you don't see it your way or that you have to. We want you to work with us, without asking themselves, are they truly being friendly and just pretentious so they can stand next to my black face so their chins shine out whereas you/white can shine out whereas you (whites) are judged by our president in most cases.

We were ignorant but we can be just as intelligent as you have been, on our side great men, doctors, scientists, philosophies, that can work better without being completely invisible.

Let's face it, we are living each day in a world together. I want to be one of the people we can help each other. If I extended my hand to you, now, saying "here's a friend, would you accept it with gratitude?"

We are the only person with the legal experience and skill to consistently outmaneuver the Federal Courts, Congress and the Executive. He is the thinking man's segregationist.

--Representative John D. Conyers, Michigan

They Printed The Depositions

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has, after much delay, submitted the printed depositions of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to the speaker. Everything submitted by the FDP was printed. The Challenge was so officially in the hands of the House Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges.

Enough copies of the depositions were printed for the Subcommittee. Copies should be available later for each House member. Authority for printing additional copies was granted to the House Administration Committee, and copies may not be available unless continued pressure is brought to bear by House Congressmen and to committee members.

A New Publication

Every 2 weeks, SNCC reprints articles, original works and analyses -- so pages of essential of crucial interest in the movement.

Please send your contribution to the NEWSPAPER OF THE MOVEMENT, 1316 Masonic Ave., San Francisco 17, Ask for a subscription to the KEY LIST MAILING, Name Address City State

--Drew Pearson

Confirmed

On July 20 the Senate confirmed the appointment of Coleman to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The vote was 76 to 5.

These senators voted against the appointment:

Jacob K. Javits (R), New York
Wayne Morse (I), Oregon
Clifford P. Case (R), New Jersey
John Sherman Cooper (R), Kentucky
Paul H. Douglas (D), Illinois
Philip A. Hart (D), Michigan
Gaylord Nelson (D), Wisconsin
William Proxmire (D), Wisconsin

Three other Democrats were paired against the nomination: Walter Fulbright of Arkansas, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, and Robert Byrd of West Virginia.

By Senate

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PLEASE SEND ME THE NEXT 12 ISSUES OF THE MOVEMENT, ENCLOSED IS $1.

(mall to 1316 Masonic Ave., San Francisco)
Some Members Complain About "Restrictions"

A variety of impressions, both critical and hopeful, were brought back to Western region delegates at the NAACP convention held in Denver June 28 to July 3. Criticals were levied largely at Ferguson administration which was seen as pressing the state's interests ahead of the national party. Claude Ramsey, president of the Los Angeles branch, later said that the convention was held in Denver June 28 to July 3.

A new political group, the Mississippi Democratic Party, was created to organize the convention, which was held in Denver June 28 to July 3.

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**SPECIAL TO THE MOVEMENT**

WEST HELena--I arrived in West Helena on Thursday June 10, 1965 about 2 p.m. in the afternoon. After a short period of getting oriented, I took off with another worker to do some voter registration canvassing. While I was visiting people to talk with them about registering to vote, I got some first impressions of the city of West Helena. The offices we worked at was unpaved. The houses were mostly unpainted three room shackas, with 8 or more people living in them. A large ditch running along the side of the road separated the "sided walk" from the "street." It was very hot and all the people were sitting or sitting on their porches. There was dearth of shade trees and no grass at all.

**NO Poll tax--but fear**

Negroes in Arkansas have been able to register and vote as long as they paid a dollar poll tax. Many of the people I met that day had never been registered, however. We seemed to frighten some people, especially the older ones. Local people told us they hadn't registered before because they had not been able to afford the poll tax. A few seemed interested and our explanations of the new law did seem to make a difference.

In November 1964 the Arkansas electorate voted to end the poll tax. A dollar does not seem to be much to pay to register, but the more I talked to people, the more I could see how prohibitive the poll tax has been. In order to register in the past the people had had to go to the sheriff's office. Now voter registration takes place at the office of the county clerk in the court house.

Many people we spoke with seemed visibly relieved to learn they do not have to go to the sheriff's office to register. In spite of the vote, (compared to Mississippi) people are worried and frightened about giving down to register. People are concerned about their jobs, their homes and the welfare of their children. They know that in the community a person is forced to move because she and her family had been friendly to a white SNCC worker this spring.

The Westside Voter's League, our sponsor here in West Helena, are becoming more and more effective. Local people who aren't afraid to take stands for what they believe and who work to make it possible for SNCC to be here find a vehicle in the activities of the league. The Voter's League sponsored a Freedom Day about two weeks ago during which members used their car to take people to the court house so they could register. They also went from door to door to encourage people to go out to register. The League sponsors our community center, taking an active part in helping us work out problems like how to get school for the center library, distributing clothing from the north and clothing stores where the city government is of use of vacant property as a playground. A special committee meets once a week to work out some of these problems.

The Westside Voter's League has initiated conversations with the mayor of West Helena about some of the problems that exist in the community. Groups have spoken to the mayor about the need for more outdoor recreational areas for the Negro people, Negro policemen in the community and equal job opportunity. A committee is now planning to contact individual businessmen in the community about making more job available to us on an equal basis.

We turn to the Voter's League for help in raising hall money, for help in furnishing the hall we rented and for places to put up people who visit the project when there is no more space in the Freedom House. This Sunday the Westside Voter's League is giving a Family Feast in honor of all the SNCC workers in the state. We are expecting about 40 workers to town and Jim Jones, the SNCC Project Director, will be giving a talk.

**Active community center**

I spent a good bit of time helping to organize and run the Community Center. We have four people working in the center; three full time and I am in and out and now that our schedule has been settled, we spend the first two weeks getting the feel of what a center means in this community. We registered over 100 children by the end of the first week. Five of us are now running for children and adults.

The five to seven year olds come to the center each morning, children from 8 to 11 and teenagers have friendship clubs. Classes in Negro History, arithmetic, Arkansas Politics and arts and crafts are held for children and teenagers.

Wanted whites leave

Our teenagers are a great group. They run the program for the five to seven year olds, we are planning to go to the movie in town that week. We are thinking about some of the problems that exist in the community. Group members are helping us work out problems like how to get school for the center library, distributing clothing from the north and clothing stores where the city government is of use of vacant property as a playground. A special committee meets once a week to work out some of these problems.

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MISSISSIPPI SUMMER '65
The Pioneering Days Are Over
Freedom Is Still Ahead

NANCY AND GENE TURITZ

SPECIAL TO THE MOVEMENT

Termelon, tomatoes, and beans. Cotton, soybeans, and a rolling hills where small independent Negro farmers have their land and the harsh reality of working day after day in the fields. Cotton, soybeans, and corn.

Located in the northwestern area of the state of Mississippi, Panola County is like Mississippi itself. Life in Panola County centers around agriculture and the church. Sundays and often during the week people gather in their local churches to talk about education and to de segregate grades 1-4 this Fall.

What is freedom?

The Pioneering Days Are Over. It is impossible to develop in Mississippi, yet it also presents tremendous problems. When the Freedom Riders in the past people the want freedom, when civil rights workers and meetings are no longer a novelty, we must face the reality of economics in Mississippi and in the United States. When people can register, they must ask themselves, have they registered. They must ask why they have a labor union, why a strike is immediate a threat. Yet even now the need for these workers. The strike in Shaw continues, there are no plans here. In Shaw, wages were suddenly lowered to $1.75 a day putting people in a desperate and frightening situation. Their agent provided no money. The strike began among day laborers who live in the towns where intimidation, violence, and the possibility of losing one's home is not an immediate threat. Yet even now since the strike has begun, there is great position. There is a large number of Negroes who are strongest in the Movement. Long before the beginning of the strike in Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, Mr. Ellis, Mrs. Hays, Mr. Charlie Moore and several others have been threatened with a petition protesting conditions on his plantation. The demands were simple: TO MR. CARLTON C. HAYS WE THE UNDESIGNATED TENANTS OF YOUR PLANTATION, DEMAND THAT YOU TAKE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING BEHAVIORAL CRIMES:

That seed tickets be issued for all cotton grown. Since males were formerly furnished to us at no cost and their number was now furnish us with tractors at no cost. That we work an 8 hour day at $1.25 an hour, with time and a half for over-time. (Present hours about 12 a day; wages $3 a day.) That we be paid for our work each Saturday at 5:00 pm. (R. Hays pays in a Northern city? Here welfare

Conditions Desperate
At the last meeting of the Freedom Labor Union (held in May) at Beale's Chapel on the Hays Plantation, it was decided that Movement should be held every other week for the Hays Plantation, every Thursday night. The meeting was attended by Mr. Hays and Mr. Carlton Hays. Mr. Hays says, "Any man on this plan-

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Cotton Slaves
In the Southwestern corner of the state of Mississippi, the state is one of the most advanced a state of Mississippi. It has active unions. The planters are often grouped in three towns in three counties, the cotton belt which contains cotton, soybeans, and a rolling hills where small independent Negro farmers have their land and the harsh reality of working day after day in the fields. Cotton, soybeans, and corn.

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FANNIE LOU HAMER

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 GREW UP as a black sharecropper on a plantation in Sunflower County, Mississippi. Around her and binding her together were the people of a county-state-country that restricted (from deprivation of material needs to exclusion from its institutions) her functioning as a free person. Everything that controlled her life operated on top (a responsible position, which means qualifications necessary for that position) running the operation of it, which means the control and exclusion of most people, geared to the maintenance of the people on the bottom, where she was, caught between varying forms of racist process. The energy for her growing comes not from the artificial, vaguely inherited forests of themselves planted in their lives. They are spread more like crabgrass, growing and spreading, threatening and taking over the whole lawn.

Javits, 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, and the key vote by-pass the Judiciary Committee entirely. His strategy resulted in the attention of the press and world opinion to that body. He did not rant and rage against the injustice, but with methods of initiative and participation, he created a demand that could not be ignored.

The issue has been joined. After months of debate and public testimony, Senator Dirksen’s proposal in the Senate to apportion one house on the basis of population (rather than by the people) has now been passed by more than two-thirds of the Senate. The vote is expected to be very close. It is imperative that, among others, Senator Jacob Javits be reached by letter or wire.

Political fear

Senator Javits represents the dilemma of the American political system. He is a Republican, a member of the Senate, a leader of the Senate, a member of the political class. He might have voted against the Dirksen Amendment, as it is now introduced, for any number of reasons. He might have voted for it, because of the fear (whether right or wrong) that the people might elect a Democratic President, and the Senate, which is elected for six years, might then turn against the President, and he and his party would lose control of Congress. He might have voted for it, because he could define, without an understanding of the procedure of the structure, in order to be able to clow to the necessary positions for manipulation.

AND STILL IF IT WOULD MEET ALL of her needs, she must be in a position on top (a responsible position, which means qualifications necessary for that position) running the operation of it, which means the control and exclusion of most people, geared to the maintenance of the people on the bottom, where she was, caught between varying forms of racist process. The energy for her growing comes not from the artificial, vaguely inherited forests of themselves planted in their lives. They are spread more like crabgrass, growing and spreading, threatening and taking over the whole lawn.

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The issue has been joined. After months of debate and public testimony, Senator Dirksen’s proposal in the Senate to apportion one house on the basis of population (rather than by the people) has now been passed by more than two-thirds of the Senate. The vote is expected to be very close. It is imperative that, among others, Senator Jacob Javits be reached by letter or wire.

Political fear

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HOME COOLING SYSTEM - You can't live in the Linnell shacks during the day. The rents are high: $150 a month for a two-room shack, $175 for a three-room shack. The heat is turned on only at night. The shacks have no windows and the air is not circulated, so it's very hot. The temperature reaches 130 degrees inside. People suffer from heat exhaustion and sunstroke.

The Delta Ministry has been working with the American Friends Service Committee that works with the farm workers. The Ministry has been working to improve the living conditions of the workers. They have been building huts made of metal that are more comfortable than the wooden shacks. The huts have solid roofs and windows that can be opened, and the floors are raised off the ground to prevent insects. The Ministry has also been working to improve the health care and sanitation facilities in the camps.

The American Friends Service Committee is a Quaker organization that works for peace, justice, and social justice. They have been working in the Delta for over 100 years, and they have a strong history of working with farmers and farm workers. They have been involved in many different campaigns and projects, including the work in the Delta.

The Ministry has been working with the farm workers to help them organize and improve their living conditions. They have been working with the farm workers to help them understand their rights and to help them get better wages and working conditions. They have also been working to help the farm workers to get better access to health care and sanitation facilities.

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**MISSISSIPPI REPORT**

**Co-op Formed**

The co-op began when disgruntled farmers demanded that Jacobe, the middleman handling their cotton, pay them a lower price of 4¢ a lb. for okra, Jacobs settled at 4/2¢, and the men refused to sell.

**Farm Home Administration (FHA)**

In 1962, an organization called the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFID) as an arm of the AFL-CIO began distributing capital for the co-op. The men purchased a consumer and producer, but his decisions were made by others. The co-op was to come from an outlet called the Michigan Fund. The Michigan Fund had already been set up as a clearinghouse for civil rights groups and to "train" civil rights workers and those who will do its bidding in other countries.

**LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY**

When you look around for possible allies, you look for elements of the population which have positions in the federal labor law which permits states to have laws that hinder the union organization. Another of the purposes of the Institute is to serve as an "ideological clearinghouse" for civil rights groups and to "train" civil rights workers and those who will organize working poor.

**AFL-CIO State Department**

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**The labor movement**

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:

- Peter Grace -- President of W.L. Grace & Co. (which has sugar growing and refining, paper manufacturing, food processing and paint making operations in Peru, Chile, Guatemala, and Brazil in Central America and Panama)
- Berent Friele -- Vice president and director of International Basic Economy Corp., a Rockefeller Latin American operation.
- Juan T. Trippe -- Chairman of Pan American World Airways (which operates the missile base in Cuba to conquer the U.S. Government and with American corporations to sell out the workers it claims to represent.

**The Real History**

Last night Adult Freedom School met for the first time in Berkeley. They worked a typing class, and there was a discussion of the history of the California Constitution, "Was the land here yours when you came?" Were there always plantations on the ground the men worked? We decided to begin to write the history of Panama County, a history different from the one written by the men. By the time the Negroes cleared the land, the built the roads, Negroes are free. the land under, Central America, is under, it is merely being supported while it makes the white man rich.