The Philadelphia Council was transported to Delano, where he urged the Filipino strikers to return to work at their old pay rates. The strikers retaliated by pulling out all the repressive and divisive tactics they could use.

### The Poverty Program

When a $267,000 War on Poverty grant was awarded to the striking Farm Workers Association, Democratic Congressman Harlan Hagen immediately flew from Washington to Delano to discuss how the funds might be used to aid the growers and urged them to ignore the white candidate, and has first-hand accounts of the political and judicial figures who are responsible for enforcing these laws," says a prominent Negro lawyer in Arkansas.

**The Negotiators**

Negro candidates ran for seats on School Boards across the state of Arkansas this autumn. Of the 28 who ran, all but one was defeated — that one opposed by another Negro. SNCC backed a number of these candidates, and has first-hand accounts of fraud used to defeat them.

In a recent 10-minute interview with the Negro Local of the New Era, Civil Rights leader J. M. Harper was asked about the Negro's right to vote. He replied:

**The Strike Will Continue**

The real squeeze on the growers will come after the harvest is completed — around Thanksgiving. Then the skilled work of pruning the vines for next year's crop begins.

FRAUD IN ARKANSAS SCHOOL ELECTIONS

In a remarkable victory for the Negro vote, almost 1000 ballots were unaccounted for. The Governor of the state was forced to call a special session of the legislature to investigate the case.

### The Two Tone Flag is an October innovation in the striker red for black, brown for scarf, it is allegedly used by Mexican unions.

**THE MOVEMENT**

44 Arrested: Strike Gets Wide Support

**Mississippi West**

Ministers assisting the strikers have been stopped by police for no other reason than to get their names. One car of ministers was stopped because they had a "gun" in the back seat. The gun turned out to be a rolled-up American flag.

The hostility of the police has earned Delano the title of "Mississippi West."
The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency and its director, Justin Herman, are rapidly purging its reputation as people-re­
moving agency. The Agency's charter is a blueprint that offers the best in this tradi­
tion. In February, the Agency will remove industries and homes from an 87-acre downtown area South of Market Street, known as Yerba Buena. Negro dwellers pushed out of Yerba Buena will be forced as always to choose between new-gentrification elsewhere in San Francisco.
A large number of workers will be replaced and many firms displaced by redevelopment. Yet the Agency claims the "esthetics of business altogether. The agency's program will jeopardize thousands of jobs.
The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's long-range plan for San Francisco calls for the "urbanization" of 110,000 people. Many firms displaced by redevelopment will find it next to impossible to find new and lucrative business elsewhere in San Francisco.
Old People Victimized
Workers and residents who will get the short end, not unusual for persons living in re­
development areas, are the thousands of elderly people, half of whom are Negroes and one third of whom are white. These are the senior citizens of the city.
Over a thousand live alone; others live in more than fifty hotels. They will be dis­
placed by the redevelopment. The Agency singly hotel rooms in Yerba Buena, whether structurally unsound or not, are scheduled for demolition.
The severe impact upon the aged of such an indiscriminate policy is familiar to the Agency, which has taken steps to head off such a policy. The Agency's own official report states that "some of these in Yerba Buena, rooms are available, have been available to single seniors. This too is changing. The agency's own consultant found that "some of these in the Tenderloin district have been available, have been available to single seniors. The agency's consultant found that "some of these in the Tenderloin district have been available, have been available to single seniors. The agency's consultant found that "some of these in the Tenderloin district have been available, have been available to single seniors.

Forty Percent Rent
Twenty percent of one's income is gen­
erally considered a fair percentage to be allotted for rent, though it can be argued that even this figure is too high for senior citizens. The Redevelopment Agency, on the other hand, claims that 20 percent is too much. They say that if senior citizens are allotted over 40 percent of their monthly payment for rent, Maybe. But for senior citizens, in any event, the rent for his own pocket.

Pension Plan
The most impressive findings are the pension plan. The security provided by his own pocket. The society argues that it is. The main feature of the Agency's Urban Renewal Project includes the con­struction of a $34 million convention hall and sports areas complex. The agency says the new convention center will serve the best interests of the city.

Already existing facility is empty for the entire year. The Fred Hartman Hotel, along with an alternative proposal: A large-scale Rocke­

Bad Health, No Mobility
The most impressive findings are the health of the senior citizens. Their meagre incomes qualify over 90 percent of them for public housing, being structurally unsound or not, are scheduled for demolition.

"American Negro"
Negroes are the "American Negro". They say that the fact that the Negroes are the "American Negro" has yet to be established. They say the Agency intends to rezone light industry for the Tenderloin district. But in 1954, and for the year 1955, the Agency has taken no action. And it is rumoured that the Agency intends to rezone light industry for San Francisco call for the "revitalization" of development areas. But there are other problems that need to be solved first. The Agency's "lOilg range plans for San Francisco are in more than fifty hotels. They will be dis­

African and American Negroes are in more than fifty hotels. They will be dis­

A large number of workers will be replaced and many firms displaced by redevelopment. Yet the Agency claims the "esthetics of business altogether. The agency's program will jeopardize thousands of jobs.

REDENEVELOPMENT SCANDAL
Justin Herman Breaks Federal Regulation
Rather Than Talk to Minority Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO — The Federal Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) sets down the ad­

ministrative regulations which all local redevelopment agencies must follow, in San Francisco, 90 percent of them for public housing. Negroes and disabled households are affected with one or more of such disorders as heart disease, arthritis, mental or emotional illness, or chronic and economic disabilities of the aged limit their mobility and curtail their ac­tivities.

For these reasons, low rents and a central­
downtown location offer major advan­tages to the aged. Inexpensive restaurants and movies are easy to reach. But if the Agency intends to rezone light industry for San Francisco call for the "revitalization" of development areas. But there are other problems that need to be solved first. The Agency's "lOilg range plans for San Francisco are in more than fifty hotels. They will be dis­

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700 ARRESTED IN NATCHEZ

NATCHES, MISSISSIPPI—.

Several hours later we were given underwear, the only clothing any of us had. The guards and
law officials tending us were always threat ningly civil. Several people were taken from our 
shack and broken down into fits of screaming and crying. The prison doctor threw them, roughly and disconcertingly, arriving several hours after the victims were struck. We
... 

The reason in sending us to Parchman was the obviously ridiculous one of demonstrating our loyalty to the government. We tried exercises and marches to keep warm but apart from the cold showers and the concrete floor and all we had to sit on were the frigid steel bunks. In my cell was a concrete wall. It was like an icy lake right below us. It's

In the demonstration in Natchez, Mississippi, 700 Negroes were arrested for parading, picketing, and harassment arrests. Four hundred were sent to Parchman State Penitentiary, 200 miles away. In Parchman, the prisoners were brutally treated. All were forced to drink a large amount of laxatives. They were left naked or in underwear in 40 degree weather with open windows and air conditioning.

A Klan Town

Natchez has always been known in the movement as one of the toughest towns in the South. A large number of black people who went into a protest in the state, it is a Klan stronghold and the home of 1. L. McDaniel, Grand Dragon of Mississippi Klavern of the 

The city's reply was read to a meeting of 1200 grass roots organizations.

Harvard Part of Mississippi

One habit of wealthy Northern liberals is to disclaim any responsibility for the evil they foster in the South. This is mostly a myth. The power that many respectable "pro-integration" liberals have over the actual conditions in the South is rarely revealed.

A letter sent to the Harvard Crimson outlines the racist policies of the White Citizens' Council and the Mississippi Democratic Party that are mainstays of Mississippi Governor Paul Johnson. The Public Information Director for the "goings-on down there." With its 

Harvard and Mississippi

"Among the operating companies wholly owned by Harvard, as Mississippi Power and Light Company, which sells electric power to the western half of Mississippi. Thus, Harvard University, as a corporation with a major stake in the South, is a holding company.

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Singing "Nosotros Venceremos" (We Shall Overcome), Rev. Jim Drake, Julio Mahler and Cesar Chavez talked to scab drivers of the grape pickets. Chavez has been recruiting scabs on the public road.

**The Underworld**

Workers themselves are in a unique position to develop and carry out strike plans, for example. Farm workers are seldom known as individuals to the ranchers for whom they work. A striker can often go to work for a day in a scab crew, talk with scabs and learn of changes in the rancher's harvesting plans.

Most picketers have radio and monitor the Spanish radio broadcasts while they are driving through the fields searching for scab crews. When a grower buys radio time to urge strikers to return to work, the union finds out immediately and can counter with their own publicity.

When a labor contractor is sent to old Mexico or Texas to recruit scabs, the buyers anticipate this. They lowered their price from $2.50 to $1.75 a box. Grapes which have stayed on the vines too long to be sold as market grapes are being sold as scabs. The buyers anticipated this. They lowered their price on wine grapes from $43 to $39 a ton. This has given growers an excuse on which to blame their troubles. It isn't the lack of skilled grape pickers, they say, it's the market.

Meanwhile, the picketers are learning to be very patient. The growers have not negotiated. They are not negotiating. And they will not negotiate with anyone.

**Special Tactics**

Friends of the farm workers have also devised means of helping the strike. Two pickets from San Francisco, California volunteered for aerial picket duty (growers don't like to leave their fields). One of them has been out at least 100 pickets. As the workers walked out of the fields, the picketers loaded onto a bus and drove to the growers' offices and homes in the fields.

Farms workers and civil rights leaders in towns just outside the strike zone, in areas where contractors are recruiting scabs, have organized to support the strike. From 5 to 7 a.m., before they report to their regular jobs, they picket the contractor's pickup points. After work, they go house-to-house contacting scabs, the license numbers of scabs are recorded in Delano and telephoned to the outside groups.

**The Strategy**

In mid-November the grape harvest will end. After several weeks the picketing should begin and then strike activity will accelerate. Pruning the vines requires more skill than the picking. Limped workers can damage the rancher's vines and threaten the next year's harvest.

The growers may be more willing to talk with the striking pickers, who have planted and tended the vines for years.
Ministers, students and members of the
Mexican - American community have been
picketing the San Francisco main office of
Schenley Industries in support of the
Delano 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. Thinking 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 issue was not their treatment of Ne­
goese, but their treatment of Mexican -
Americans, they had nothing to say.

The first week 100 pickets took par in
the line. The second week three Delano
workers joined the line, carrying Huelga
(Strike) signs they brought up with them
from the San Joaquin Valley.

POOR PEOPLES CORPORATION
Mississippi Woodworking,
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
(there are 25 a year) is open to all
poor people. Its purpose is "to assist
low income groups in their efforts to receive
financial assistance to initiate and susta­
in self-help projects of a cooperative
nature that are designed to offset some of
the effects of poverty."

Local support for the organic gardens
in Mississipi is losing its only grocery
store. This firm is the only group that is a pro­
ductive firm. They have designed a lea­
que bag but have not been able to
produce it since they have no equipment
or materials. A special bag of white leather
is sold for $48.55. Now markets for the 0-

CLOTH HANDBAG

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shown here in attractive novelty print corduroy
in green, gray and brown. Elasticised and
double pocketed outside, 25" deep pocket inside;
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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 people who know the positions whom he has or is building. The SNCC worker should give form and guidance to the people in their programs.

I think that in each area there 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 that at first meet the people on their own terms, or you lose.

**Entering the Community**

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

An invited person goes to live with a group. X person in Y community, Mr. X takes the person off church on Sunday, x introduces him to his friends and neighbors. You are there to do a job which at this time is undefined, yet you are friendly, attentive and greeting the ladies as they approach you. There is a background beneath these faces you say to the people: “I want to do something for this community.” That afternoon you are asked to dinner, another dinner, another for dinner. Go, because this is one time you must impress, as well as express.

An uninvited worker faces many difficulties. First, he is unaccepted and in many cases untrusted by the do-nothing 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 One 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.

It may just happen that you are not able to find a place for weeks; but do not give up. You must not stay house but try to stay as close to the community as possible. This will enable you to become part of the community without worrying about a way home afterwards.

**Making Contact**

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

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

Now you know the people in the community from this talk with the family. But some of them won’t work out or don’t get discouraged. Keep on pushing.

Carves the whole community one afternoon. Talk with the people, laugh with them, joke with them do anything that gets some reaction 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? Do not try to make any new plan of kind of action. You put suggestions before the group, let them talk over the suggestions, ask people, talk about the problems. From that, you will move forward to the next step.

You may need to hold ten or more of these kinds of meetings; at the same time, trying to get a church, getting the word out about the house meeting by leaflet or word of mouth. But let it get out! Eject a chairman because the meetings you should not do this after the first meeting. Each meeting will gain more and more of the possibilities 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 you are there and what you say and do — that you not only care about the meetings but you are interested in continued progress in their community and family life. The feeling of being close together will help overcome the fear.

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 will ask you and now together they are educating each other.

Suggestion comes from multirect. So many have been written, that 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. We are to teach the people to trust you and your judgement.

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 the spring of 1964. His son, Bill, had graduated from Stanford and promptly joined the SNCC office in Jackson, Mississippi.

That summer Hal visited Mississippi and traveled to other states with the 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 included emergency help to a number of SNCC workers, in the work of the all-white delegation to the Republican convention, and was emboldened.

**Cars to Mississippi**

The California group, protesting the Coleman appointment, picked up President Johnson at the United Nations meeting in San Francisco this summer. Hal Light notes that except for KQED, no publicity was given the parents’ group by any local news media.

The parents are about to renew their campaign for the campaign truck. “When next summer comes,” says Light, “more people will have the same reality that their kids will be going South, and perhaps not even going back to school.”

Picket Johnson

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**We Need Volunteers**

The SNCC Regional Office in San Francisco is seeking volunteers who can offer their services, please call 628-4577.

THE MORE THINGS ARE STRANGE, THE MORE THEY STAY THE SAME

The prime reason that organized labor in California has tended to remain aloof from the major problems of the 1960’s 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 them over control of the Legislature. For all times the farm groups, through their control of the State Senate, have held a veto power on legislation. Our system of legislative representation is, of 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 brings about a merger or fusion of agricultural and industrial interests.

CAREY M. WODLE, "ACTIVITIES IN THE"
organizations should take formal positions on foreign policy in our election campaigns because the civil rights movement can do about that. Theirs is a trap, Parris says, for those identified with the SNCC, the northern support arm of SNCC, has taken no position on police violence, and the Southern support arm of SNCC, SNCC folks talk about what they would like to do. If their action is consistent with their philosophy, they can do these things or they can prepare to take the consequences. The same eyes 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 here at home.

Because we are in an area of heavy bi-racial population, we feel that we should advise all members of the Negro Race that we are not going to be "overcome" by anyone. They can do these things or they can prepare to take the consequences. The same eyes 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 here at home.}

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The Rich Get Richer and The Poor Make Payments

One of the things that really worry me about Lyndon's Great Society, is the way the people are permitted to borrow their future incomes in order to buy the big cars, colored refrigerators, color television sets, fancy furniture, expensive vacations, electric toothbrushes and high fashion jock straps that make life really worth living.

This way of buying the necessities of life is the Great Society at its best "Consumer financed" is the way of making it possible for the Corporation Empire to make future dollars into present dollars, so that all the folks who opposed us called it consumer revolution which I think is true and the way it is being used is the way it was used.

The Poor Make Payments

Less Than Half of Us Live Adequately

Less than half the families in the Great Society have income over $6,000, according to Lyndon's Bureau of the Census. So, if the great proportion of Great Society families are not living, the question is, why do they have to make payments on things, that the government says are necessary for their welfare.

The Lenders in the Temple

The trouble is that we don't usually think of corporation executives, and church and labor leaders as criminals, and therefore we don't pay attention.

The Rich Get Richer

The Money We Borrow Should Be Ours

The example we have here happened to be a Canadian finance company, with rather wider ramifications of its own. But such companies 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 should have paid you, or the money you could earn if you did not have to pay for these services, or the money you contributed to your church.

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