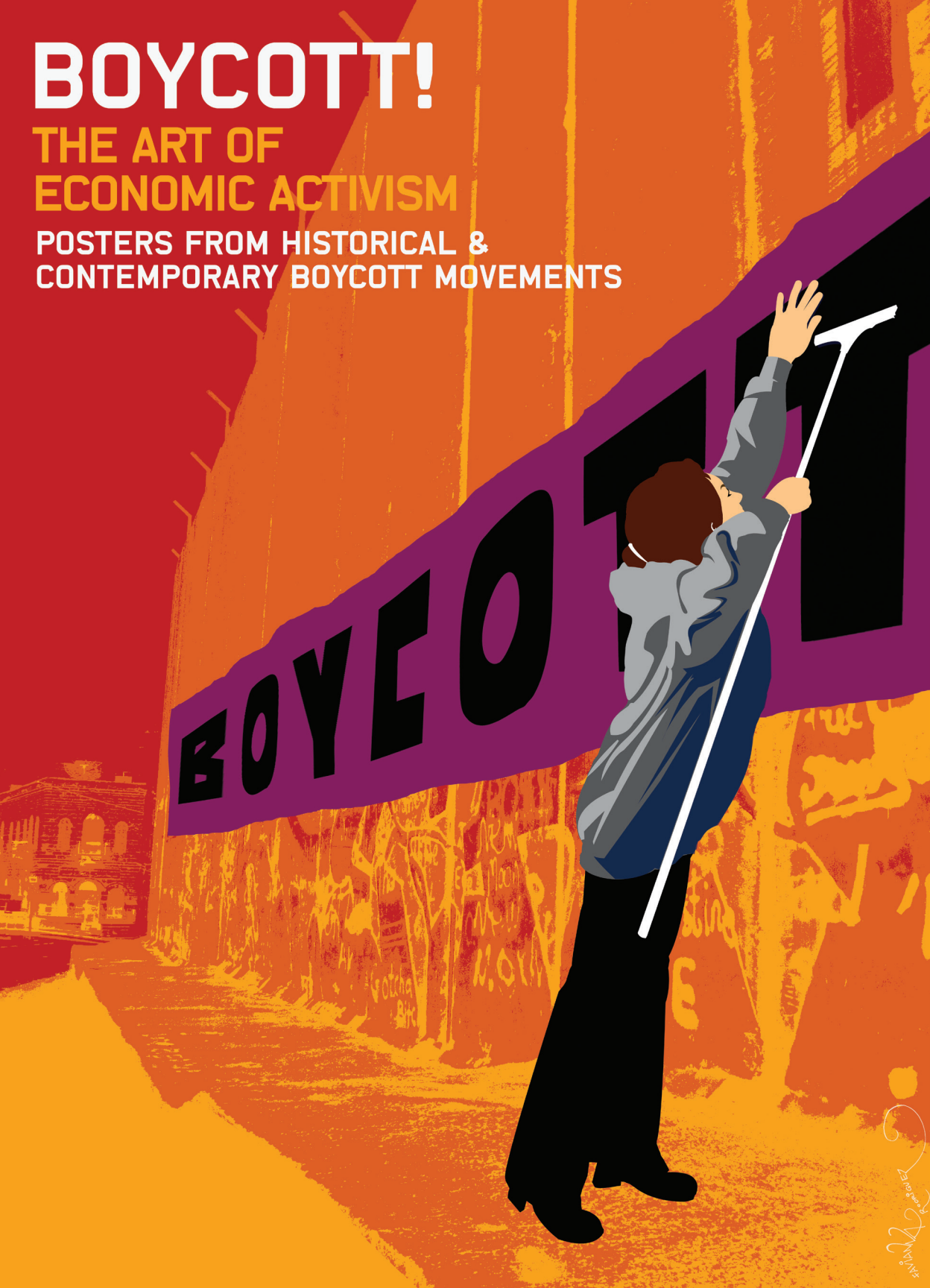


# BOYCOTT!

## THE ART OF ECONOMIC ACTIVISM

POSTERS FROM HISTORICAL &  
CONTEMPORARY BOYCOTT MOVEMENTS



SAVED BY THE BELL



**American Friends  
Service Committee**

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is a Quaker organization that promotes lasting peace with justice, as a practical expression of faith in action. Drawing on continuing spiritual insights and working with people of many backgrounds, we nurture the seeds of change and respect for human life that transform social relations and systems.

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**Center for the Study  
of Political Graphics**

The Center for the Study of Political Graphics (CSPG) collects, preserves, documents, and exhibits posters relating to historical and contemporary movements for social change. Using its more than 80,000 human rights and protest posters, CSPG creates traveling exhibitions, online photo albums, publications, and workshops. Through its diverse programs, CSPG is reclaiming the power of art to educate and inspire people to action. If you have political posters, please consider donating them.

[www.politicalgraphics.org](http://www.politicalgraphics.org)

# **BOYCOTT!**

THE ART OF ECONOMIC ACTIVISM

*Posters from Historical and Contemporary Boycott Movements*

**Co-Curators:** Carol A. Wells and Dara Wells-Hajjar

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# BOYCOTT!

## THE ART OF ECONOMIC ACTIVISM

*“Nonviolent protest is the most effective weapon of an oppressed people.”*

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

DON'T SHOP HERE! DON'T BUY THAT PRODUCT! These are the clarion calls of economic activism. They help us see how our economic choices affect the world and the lives of other people—and they challenge us to align our decisions with our values.

This exhibition uses the power of poster art to provide a visual history of economic activism over the last 60 years. On the surface, the campaigns featured here may seem to have little in common. Some target businesses or corporations because of their discriminatory hiring practices, unfair labor conditions, poor environmental records, or lack of respect for basic human rights. Others challenge government institutions to change specific laws or policies. Still other movements call for boycotts and/or divestment from states or countries because of systematic human rights abuses. What links all of these campaigns is their use of economic pressure as a nonviolent tactic to challenge economic, social, and political injustices.

Economic boycotts are one of the most widely used forms of nonviolent protest and have been used for centuries—by both the political left and right. Although the word “boycott” was not coined until the 1880s, boycott tactics were used nearly 100 years earlier when Quakers led the “Free Produce Movement” targeting products made with slave labor. This campaign began in the 1790s and lasted until slavery ended in the U.S. after the Civil War. In the early 20th century, Gandhi led the Indian non-cooperation movement and Salt March, both of which used economic pressure—including boycotts—to end British colonial rule in India. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Caesar Chavez promoted boycotts as key strategies in their campaigns for civil rights and farm worker rights in the United States. The most successful boycotts have been ones, such as these, that embodied nonviolent strategies and ideals and that empowered individuals to challenge powerful corporations and governments through passionate grassroots movements.

These posters remind us of past struggles and teach us about ongoing ones. This exhibition is not intended to be comprehensive. It highlights some large boycott and divestment campaigns that have crossed borders and spanned decades, as well as a number of smaller efforts. There are countless other examples of economic activism, not included here, whose legacies are written in the changes they left behind.

Posters are featured because they are one of the most effective and widespread means for educating the public about an issue, promoting a cause, and inspiring action. They are inexpensive to produce, easy to distribute—especially in the age of social media—and remain as historical evidence long after a campaign is over.

Protest posters are designed to grab attention and challenge the viewer. They are intentionally provocative and controversial. First, they must stand out from the visual overload of the advertisements that constantly bombard us—from TV ads to billboards to logos on people’s clothing. Their intention is to compel viewers to pay attention to issues many may find uncomfortable and would rather ignore. The viewers must then decide to respond to a demand or disregard it, to join the boycott or not. Some may even choose to actively oppose the boycott by purchasing more of a targeted product. Either way, they are now informed and acting on information they may not have had before.

Posters from the campaign challenging South African apartheid and the movement opposing the Israeli military occupation of Palestine make up the largest sections of this exhibition. They represent the longest continuous international boycott movements—campaigns that have generated many posters throughout the world. Both of these boycotts also created intense controversy. The campaign against South African apartheid is a receding memory, and it may be hard to imagine the strong emotions, broken friendships, and divided families that resulted from this campaign. However, the impassioned divisions around the campaign to end the occupation of Palestine are a clear reminder of the tensions and conflict that economic activism can provoke.

The power of the boycott continues to be applied to diverse causes. Recent examples include the Occupy Movement's mobilization to move money out of Wall Street banks into community credit unions, and calls to boycott states with "Stand Your Ground" laws. At a time when the majority of the world's population is struggling economically, when weapons sales and prison construction are two of the few growth industries, when perpetual warfare is a frightening and expensive reality, when pollution threatens our air, food, and water and global warming threatens us all, nonviolent direct action seems not just reasonable but necessary. This exhibition challenges us to evaluate the ethics of our economic choices—what we buy, what we eat, and where we travel—and to consider whether or not our choices contribute to a more just and peaceful world.

## DEFINITIONS

**Economic activism:** When people use their economic resources to work nonviolently for change. The campaigns in this exhibition are all examples of economic activism.

**Boycott:** Voluntarily abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with a product, organization, corporation, state, or country as an expression of protest.

**Divestment:** Removing money from a corporation or government. Divesting is the opposite of investing.

**Economic sanctions:** The termination or limitation of normal trade, aid, and financial relations with a nation by other nations in order to bring about a change in the conduct or policies of the targeted nation's government.

**Strike:** When workers refuse to work, usually to protest unfair working conditions.

**Picket line:** A gathering outside a place of business or institution as a form of protest, usually done to discourage others from entering the business and to educate them about the issues being protested. Picket lines are commonly used during labor strikes.

**Embargo:** The partial or complete prohibition of trade with a country. Embargoes are similar to economic sanctions.

**Apartheid:** A state sanctioned regime of laws and institutions that aim to establish and maintain domination by one racial group of persons over any other racial group of persons and systematically oppress them. The term initially was used by the white South African government to describe its segregation policies against black South Africans. The South African model of apartheid was based upon the U.S. reservations imposed upon Native Americans.

**Nonviolent direct action:** Applying pressure in a conflict through symbolic protests, non-cooperation, and defiance, but not physical violence, with the goal of bringing about change.

## AFSC AND ECONOMIC ACTIVISM

Quakers and AFSC have a long history of engagement in economic activism including support for boycotts, divestment, and sanctions. Quakers pioneered the use of boycotts when they helped lead the “Free Produce Movement,” which boycotted goods produced using slave labor during the 1800s. In more recent history the AFSC has supported and led a variety of boycott and divestment campaigns linked to civil rights, anti-apartheid, farm worker, and prison rights struggles. We see these actions as appeals to the conscience of those engaged in or complicit with harmful practices—to raise awareness of the impact of their actions. Economic activism keeps us accountable to our values and, when rightly ordered, serves to affirm our common humanity. We also believe that boycott, divestment, and sanctions tactics, when used strategically, are effective nonviolent tools for realizing political and social change.

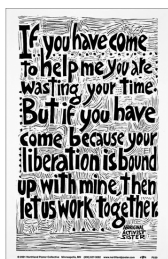
In 2007, following several years of discussion and debate, AFSC put in place an internal investment screen that prohibited AFSC investments in companies engaged in business practices that run counter to our *Principles for a Just and Lasting Peace in Palestine and Israel*.<sup>\*</sup> This internal decision about how AFSC invests its own resources led to a wider discussion and debate regarding how AFSC should publicly respond to the Palestinian call for boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS). In November 2012, AFSC’s Board formally endorsed the use of boycott, divestment, and sanctions tactics to bring change in Israel and Palestine.

This decision has been criticized by those who believe that BDS singles out Israel, that it is violent, and that it is a resort to extraordinary tactics. AFSC believes the opposite to be true. We believe that refusing to allow the use of BDS tactics against targets doing business in Israel and Palestine, while continuing to support economic activism in other contexts would be inconsistent. We affirm that rightly ordered boycott, divestment, and sanctions tactics are nonviolent and legitimate tools for bringing about change. This exhibition was developed out of a desire to highlight a number of historical and ongoing boycott and divestment campaigns, and to place economic activism related to Israel and Palestine in this context.

## AFSC’S WORK IN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

AFSC began working in Israel and Palestine in late 1948, asked by the United Nations to provide assistance to refugees displaced during the war. Since then, AFSC has worked in the U.S., Israel, and the occupied Palestinian territories with Palestinians, Israelis, and other committed activists to support nonviolence, challenge oppression, and (since 1970) to end Israel’s occupation of the Palestinian territories. This work is guided by our *Principles for a Just and Lasting Peace in Palestine and Israel*,<sup>\*</sup> which support the implementation of international human rights and humanitarian law and call for an end to Israel’s occupation of the Palestinian territories, implementation of refugees’ right of return, and equality for Palestinians and Israelis.

<sup>\*</sup><http://tinyurl.com/lastingpeace>



### 1. *Liberation*

Ricardo Levins Morales  
Northland Poster Collective  
Laser Print, 2001  
Minneapolis, MN

This statement is often attributed to Lilla Watson, Australian aboriginal elder, Murri visual artist, activist, writer, poet, and academic.



### 2. *Boycott*

Ricardo Levins Morales  
Northland Poster Collective  
Digital Print, 2002  
Minneapolis, MN



### 3. *Rosa Parks*

Donnelly/Colt  
Offset, 1990  
Hampton, CT

Rosa Parks (1913–2005) was a seamstress, activist, and secretary for the Montgomery, Alabama, chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). On December 1, 1955, she was arrested for refusing to surrender her seat to a white man. Parks was a trained organizer, and her refusal to give up her seat was an intentional act of nonviolent civil disobedience, not, as too often described in the mainstream media, a result of her being “too tired to get up after a hard day’s work.”

## Montgomery Bus Boycott

The day after Parks’ arrest, the Montgomery Women’s Political Council responded by calling for a one-day boycott of city buses. The boycott lasted more than a year and is regarded as the first large-scale demonstration against segregation in the U.S. The majority of Montgomery’s black population participated, an estimated 42,000 people. People walked, carpooled, and took black-owned taxis, which lowered fares to equal the cost of a bus ride. The Montgomery Bus Boycott ended only after the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring segregated buses unconstitutional. It wasn’t until the 1964 Civil Rights Act that all public accommodations nationwide were desegregated.



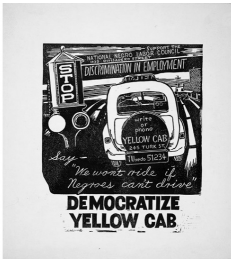
### 4. *Montgomery Honor Roll*

Christine Ecarius  
Prakken Publications  
Tech Directions Books & Media  
Offset, 2006  
Ann Arbor, MI

Intimidation and threats escalated as the Montgomery Bus Boycott wore on. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s parsonage and home were bombed, as were the homes of other boycott leaders. Following the bombing of January 30, 1956, King addressed his supporters by saying,

*If you have weapons, take them home; if you do not have them, please do not seek to get them. We cannot solve this problem through retaliatory violence. We must meet violence with nonviolence.*

In February 1956, 89 boycott leaders were arrested, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Ralph Abernathy, and Rosa Parks. The *Montgomery Honor Roll* poster shows some of the arrested boycott organizers and participants holding their booking numbers.



## 5. Democratize Yellow Cab

Frank Rowe

Linocut, circa 1955

San Francisco, CA

Collection of the Oakland Museum of California, All of Us or None Archive

Fractional and promised gift of The Rossman Family

In 1955, the San Francisco chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) launched a boycott against the Yellow Cab Company for refusing to hire African American drivers. This boycott, lasting two years with periodic picketing and demonstrations, was one of the NAACP's *Don't Buy Where You Can't Work* campaigns against employment discrimination. The earliest "Don't Buy" campaigns began in Chicago in the 1920s and quickly spread across the country with support from the NAACP. These campaigns were a transition point in the struggle against racial inequality and laid the groundwork for the Civil Rights Movement.

## International boycott of South Africa

Following the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre, where South African police opened fire into a crowd and killed 69 unarmed black protesters, one faction of the African National Congress (ANC) turned to armed resistance against apartheid, while others within the party intensified non-violent tactics, such as non-cooperation, strikes, direct action and boycotts. Oliver Tambo, the head of the ANC, was exiled to London where he worked with other exiles and their supporters to begin advocating for the isolation of apartheid South Africa via a campaign of social, economic, political, and academic boycotts.

The economic boycott gained international support in November 1962, when the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 1761 calling for a voluntary boycott of South Africa, particularly the arms trade. The sports boycott took hold when the International Olympic Committee refused to allow a racially segregated South African team to play in the 1964 Olympics. Following years of failed negotiations aimed at ending the segregation of the South African Olympic Team, South Africa was expelled from the International Olympic Committee in 1970. In 1977 the anti-apartheid boycott movement experienced its first major victory in the United States when Polaroid pulled out of South Africa following a seven-year boycott campaign. Polaroid employees Ken Williams and Carol Hunter initiated this campaign after they learned that the company was supplying South Africa with the technology needed to produce passbooks. The UN enacted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa in November 1977 and called for a voluntary oil embargo against South Africa in 1987. ►

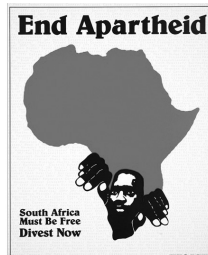
► The anti-apartheid movement grew rapidly during the 1980s. By 1984, capital flight had taken hold and billions of rands (the South African currency) were leaving the country. In 1986, the U.S Congress passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act over President Ronald Reagan's veto, forbidding all new U.S. trade with South Africa or new investments in the country. By 1987, more than 155 U.S. colleges had divested from apartheid-associated companies. In England, Barclays Bank closed its South African branch and stopped new loans to South Africa in response to a boycott by UK university students. Under local and international pressure, which in part grew out of the South African Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions movement, the apartheid regime fell in 1994.



6. **The Freedom Charter**  
Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic  
United Nations Centre Against Apartheid  
Offset, date unknown  
East Germany

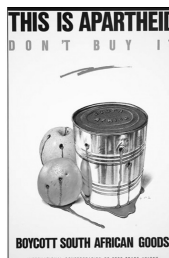
In 1955, the African National Congress (ANC) sent 50,000 volunteers into townships and the countryside to collect "freedom demands" from the people of South Africa. This process was designed to give all South Africans a voice in calling for equal rights. Demands made by the people included the redistribution of land, living wages, shorter work hours, and free and compulsory education irrespective of color, race, or nationality. ANC leaders synthesized these demands into a final document, which became known as The Freedom Charter and

was officially adopted on June 26, 1955. The principles outlined in the Freedom Charter served as a guide for the anti-apartheid boycott and divestment movement.

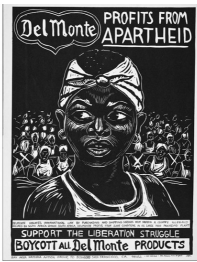


7. **End Apartheid**  
Lincoln Cushing  
Inkworks Press  
Offset, 1985  
Berkeley, CA

The background contains names of companies doing business with South Africa.



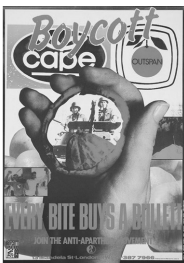
8. **This Is Apartheid Don't Buy It**  
GAL, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
Offset, Circa 1986  
London, UK



**9. Del Monte Profits From Apartheid**

Rachael Romero  
San Francisco Poster Brigade  
Offset, 1978  
San Francisco, CA

The Del Monte Corporation, one of the largest producers, distributors, and marketers of food and pet products in the U.S., was the target of a boycott campaign during the 1970s and 80s because of its involvement in the Namibian fishing industry. The Del Monte boycott campaign was initiated in response to a call by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which was the liberation movement pushing for Namibian independence from South African control. One major achievement of this campaign was its success in building alliances with other social justice movements including groups working on issues related to Guatemala, the Philippines, and labor rights, all of which came together to pressure Del Monte to change its business practices.



**10. Boycott Every Bite Buys A Bullet!**

K. Piper, Jayne Parker  
The International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAF)  
Offset, 1989  
United Kingdom

During the apartheid era, fruit was a major South African export, and the companies exporting and selling this fruit were important targets of the boycott movement. This poster was developed by the British anti-apartheid organization the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAF) to call attention to the fruit boycotts they supported. The presence of South African fruit in stores where most people shopped, the fact that this fruit was easily identifiable, and the existence of alternative products meant that fruit campaigns had broad popular appeal. This and similar campaigns helped raise awareness about apartheid and built up support for the anti-apartheid movement.



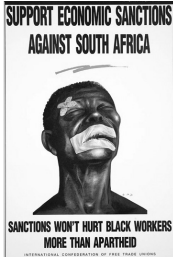
**11. Olie Boycot/Oil Boycott**

Jan Koperdraat  
Komitee Zuidelijk Afrika  
Werkgroep Kairos  
Silkscreen, circa 1979  
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Translation: *Boycott South African Oil*

Royal Dutch Shell (Shell) is a multinational oil company of Dutch and British origins. Shell Oil was targeted by anti-apartheid campaigners during the 1970s and 1980s both because it provided fuel to the South African army and police and because it violated the UN oil boycott of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) through its South African subsidiary and other local companies in which it had interests. During the 1980s, the boycott was endorsed by many organizations, including the AFL-CIO, the National Organization of Women (NOW), and the anti-apartheid lobby TransAfrica. It became one of the largest international anti-apartheid campaigns and represented the first phase of what the Washington-based Free South Africa Movement dubbed an "Economic Education Campaign" to

publicize the vital contribution that multinationals made to the apartheid state. Shell never withdrew from South Africa, but the Shell Boycott was one of the most visible anti-apartheid boycott campaigns and helped raise awareness and galvanize support for change.



- 12. *Support Economic Sanctions Against South Africa***  
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
 Offset, Circa 1980s  
 London, UK



- 13. *Break all Ties with Apartheid***  
 Mary Nash  
 American Committee on Africa  
 Offset, 1977  
 New York, NY



- 14. *Divest Now***  
 Bob Ziering  
 American Friends Service Committee  
 Offset, circa 1978  
 Philadelphia, PA



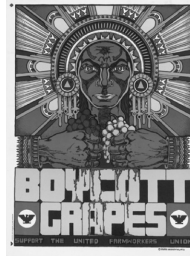
- 15. *Freeing South Africa Freeing Ourselves***  
 Lenora Davis, Axie Breen  
 Salsedo Press  
 Offset, 1985  
 Chicago, IL

## United Farmworker boycotts

In September 1965, 1500 Filipino grape pickers in Delano, California, members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) went out on strike to protest years of poor pay and conditions. They asked the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), a mostly Latino farm workers union co-founded by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, to join the strike. One week later NFWA's 1200-member families voted to join the strike. In response to Cesar's condition that strikers take a solemn vow to remain nonviolent, the strikers turned to boycotts. This strike changed the face of agriculture in the United States. In 1966, the Filipino American AWOC and the Mexican and Mexican American NFWA merged to form the United Farm Workers.

The strike by grape pickers and a nationwide boycott of nonunion grape producers continued to gain public support, and in 1970, faced with declining sales, 85% of grape growers signed contracts with the UFW. This improved field conditions and allowed workers to unionize. Coming off this win, the UFW called for a similar strike by lettuce pickers and for a boycott of non-union lettuce. The grape boycott resumed in 1973 when grape growers signed contracts with the Teamsters union instead of the UFW, against the wishes of the workers. Both strikes eventually resulted in significant improvements in work conditions and secured field workers' right to unionize.

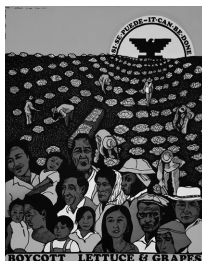
The three posters included here were produced to support the UFW boycotts, using images that show strength, solidarity, culture, and community.



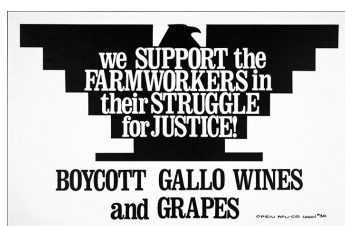
- 16. Boycott Grapes**  
Xavier Viramontes  
Offset, 1973  
San Francisco, CA

### Government efforts to undermine the boycott

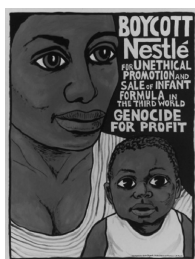
As the grape boycott spread throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe, grape sales decreased significantly. To support the growers, the U.S. government began increasing its grape purchases. These grapes were sent to servicemen all over the world. In 1966, U.S. troops in Viet Nam were shipped 468,000 pounds of grapes; in 1967, 555,000 pounds; in 1968, 2 million pounds; and by 1969 more than 4 million pounds were sent to Viet Nam alone. Between 1966-1968, 23 million pounds of scab grapes were purchased for overseas military personnel. Later, the U.S. Defense Department spent taxpayers' money to buy large quantities of lettuce during the UFW lettuce boycott.



17. *Boycott Lettuce & Grapes*  
 Women's Graphics Collective  
 Silkscreen, 1978  
 Chicago, IL



18. *We Support the Farmworkers*  
 OPEIU AFL-CIO Local #30  
 Peace Press  
 Offset, circa 1970s  
 Los Angeles, CA



19. *Boycott Nestlé*  
 Rachael Romero  
 San Francisco Poster Brigade  
 Third World Institute Infant Formula Action  
 Coalition (INFAC)  
 Offset, 1978  
 San Francisco, CA

## Nestlé boycotts

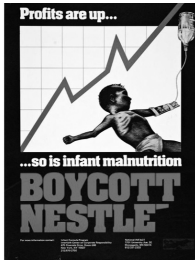
From 1977 to 1984, an international boycott was conducted against Nestlé products to protest the company's promotion and sale of infant baby formula in developing nations. The Nestlé boycott was the largest non union consumer boycott in history. When the campaign began, Nestlé sales accounted for 50% of the infant formula market. The boycott was launched because Nestlé and other infant formula producers were telling new mothers, especially in poor communities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, that formula was better for their babies than breast milk, while giving these mothers "free samples" of formula sufficient to last only until the women stopped lactating. This forced women to switch to formula, which few could afford. Given high illiteracy rates, poverty, and the lack of clean water to prepare the formula (along with inadequate supplies), this switch resulted in the rapid spread of diarrhea, malnutrition, diseases, and death among formula-fed children.

The boycott ended in 1984 when Nestlé and other producers agreed to abide by infant formula advertising and sales guidelines set by the World Health Assembly, a committee of the World Health Organization. These guidelines were developed in 1981 as a direct result of the boycott campaign.

The boycott was reinstated in 1988 when Nestlé and others broke their promise to abide by these standards and continues today, as each year ten million infants suffer from severe diarrhea, malnutrition, and disease as a direct result of bottle-feeding. Nearly one million of these children die. Those who survive often suffer permanent physical and mental damage.



20. **Boycott Nestlé Products**  
Ricardo Levins Morales  
Northland Poster Collective  
Linocut, 1977  
Minneapolis, MN



21. **Boycott Nestlé**  
Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFACT)  
Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility  
Offset, Late 1970s  
New York, NY



22. **Don't Let Shell Kill Again**  
Design Action Collective  
Offset, 1996  
Berkeley, CA

## Shell oil boycotts

Shell Oil was boycotted in the 1970s and 1980s as part of the anti-apartheid movement. The boycott was restarted in 1990s over Shell's alleged human rights violations in Nigeria. Shell was accused of a range of abuses, as well as complicity in the trial and execution of nine environmental activists.

Activist-writer Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni activists were tried and executed in what human rights groups called a politically motivated trial on false charges, after they challenged Shell Oil's operations in the Niger Delta because of their environmental impact. (Between 1970 and 1991 there were more than 3,000 oil spills in this area, which caused permanent environmental damage.)

Shell continues to deny that it played any role in the trial and executions, but in 2009 the company paid \$15.5 million to settle claims filed on behalf of the victims' families. Concerns regarding Shell's operations in Nigeria remain, but this campaign brought international attention to the issues and forced the company to improve its business and environmental practices in Nigeria.

*Whether I live or die is immaterial. It is enough to know that there are people who commit time, money, and energy to fight this one evil among so many others predominating world-wide. If they do not succeed today, they will succeed tomorrow. We must keep on striving to make the world a better place for all mankind. Each one contributing his bit, in his or her own way. I salute you all.*

—Ken Saro-Wiwa  
1941–1995  
Nigerian Environmental Activist  
Winner of the 1994 Right Livelihood Award



### 23. *Whose Side Are You On?*

Committee for the Defense of Human Rights  
in Chile

Offset, mid-1970s

South Burnaby, B.C., Canada

On September 11, 1973, a U.S.-engineered military coup overthrew the democratically elected government of Chilean President Salvador Allende and replaced it with a brutal military dictatorship led by Augusto Pinochet. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, with the full support of President Richard Nixon, was one of the key architects of the coup. Under the military junta (1973-1990), tens of thousands were arrested, tortured, killed or disappeared, and an estimated 1 million people were forced into exile. International boycotts against Chilean products were started in many countries to protest the coup and the rule of the Pinochet regime.



### 24. *Stop!! Wells Fargo Bank Loans to Chile*

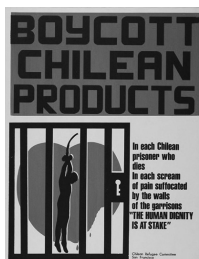
Malaquías Montoya

Silkscreen, 1979

Oakland, CA

Following the 1973 Chilean coup, activists called for boycotts of Chilean products and U.S. businesses that continued to trade with Chile's military dictatorship. In this poster, Malaquías Montoya used Wells Fargo's trademark stagecoach, symbol of a romanticized and

heroic U.S. past, to call attention to its unheroic financial support of the Chilean military junta. In addition to listing the atrocities committed in Chile, the poster promoted direct sanctions against the bank by announcing a "withdrawal day" on which date people were asked to transfer their accounts to other institutions. This campaign generated a great deal of negative attention for Wells Fargo and may be one reason the bank agreed to cease doing business with apartheid South Africa in the 1980s.



### 25. *Boycott Chilean Products*

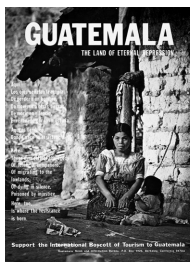
Chilean Refugee Committee

Silkscreen, circa 1975

San Francisco, CA

Collection of the Oakland Museum of California, All of Us or None Archive

Fractional and promised gift of The Rossman Family



### 26. *Guatemala The Land of Eternal Repression*

Guatemala News and Information Bureau

Offset, Circa 1981

Berkeley, CA

In 1954, the democratically elected government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown in a U.S.-organized coup and replaced with a military dictatorship. A civil war between the military government and leftist rebel groups broke out in 1960 and lasted until 1996.

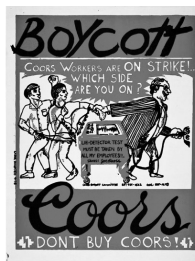
More than 200,000 Guatemalans were killed or disappeared during the conflict, making it one of the most violent wars in modern Latin American history. Deliberately targeted by the government, indigenous Mayas suffered disproportionately. More than 440 Indian villages were destroyed and tens of thousands of people were forced to flee the country and one million were internally displaced.

On December 6, 1979, the Geneva-based International Federation of Food and Allied Workers (UNI) called for an international tourism boycott of Guatemala in response to the killing of tens of thousands of Guatemalans by security forces and death squads connected to the government.

The boycott was designed to raise awareness about—and end support for—the military dictatorship. It received the support of many labor and human rights organizations worldwide and helped mobilize the international Guatemala solidarity movement.



**27. Boycott Coors Beer**  
Howard Quinn Co.  
Offset, 1970s  
San Francisco, CA



**28. Boycott Coors**  
Coors Boycott Committee  
Offset, 1978  
San Francisco, CA

The Coors Brewing Company (now the Miller Coors Brewing Company) has been the target of several boycott campaigns since the 1960s. These campaigns have focused on a variety of human rights and labor issues, including union-busting activities and discriminatory hiring practices against African Americans, Mexican-Americans, women, and individuals from the LGBTQ community.

In 1977, Coors' unionized employees in Colorado went on strike to protest labor conditions and discrimination. Coors brought in replacement workers and divided the striking workers. In 1978, the AFL-CIO led the largest boycott to-date against Coors. It was joined by black, Latino, LGBTQ, feminist and student organizations. Millions participated in the boycott and in California, Coors market share dropped from 40% in 1977 to 14% in 1984. Coors eventually implemented some new anti-discrimination policies, but the boycott continued until 1987, when negotiations between Coors and the AFL-CIO resulted in an agreement that resolved the conflict.



**29. La Cola Colombiana**  
**Corporate Campaign, Inc.**  
**Campaign to Stop Killer Coke**  
**Offset, 2003**  
**Milwaukee, WI**

The Campaign to Stop Killer Coke was launched in 2003 to stop the violence against union leaders and organizers at Coca-Cola plants in Colombia. Between 1996 and 2003 eight union leaders connected with Coca-Cola's Colombian bottling plants were murdered, nearly 50 were forced into hiding, and more received death threats from paramilitaries alleged to be working closely with plant management. As a result, the union was broken and the Coke plant in Columbia was de-unionized.

The boycott was launched after a lawsuit filed on behalf of the Colombian Coke workers was thrown out of court in the U.S. The campaign quickly gained support from student activists and in October 2003, students at University College Dublin, the largest university in Ireland, voted to ban all Coke products from student-run facilities. Another significant victory came in 2005, when New York University banned Coca-Cola products from campus after the company failed to meet the university's request that an independent third party investigate the alleged human rights abuses at Coke's plants in Colombia. The campaign continues today with an expanded focus on abusive practices by Coke in China, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Mexico, and Turkey.



**30. Boycott Killer Carbide**  
**Chandranandan**  
**Vijay Fine Arts**  
**Offset, 1984**  
**Sivakasi, India**

Collection of the Oakland Museum of California, All of Us or None Archive

Fractional and promised gift of The Rossman Family

This boycott was instituted in response to the world's worst industrial disaster, which took place on December 2, 1984, at Union Carbide's pesticide plant in Bhopal, India. (Union Carbide also manufactured Eveready batteries.) An accident at the plant caused 93,000 lbs. of toxic gases to sweep through the surrounding community, exposing 700,000 men, women, and children to nerve agents, carcinogens, and other highly toxic chemicals, and instantly killing 2,259 people. The death toll reached 3,787 two weeks after the incident, with another 3,900 permanently disabled and 558,125 injured. The long-term health effects from the disaster are still unknown.

In 1989, Union Carbide paid an out-of-court settlement of \$470 million for cleanup and compensation, an estimated 15% of the original claim of \$3 billion. Many victims of the disaster were not satisfied with this settlement, which did not address the contamination at the plant and in the surrounding area, both from the accident and from substandard environmental practices before the disaster. DOW Chemical, which purchased Union Carbide in 2001, has also failed to address the long-term impacts of the accident and pollution from the factory. Many activist organizations, including the Yes Men, Sambhava Trust, and Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad, have continued to call for legal action and boycotts against Union Carbide/DOW Chemical. In 2011, India's Olympic team threatened to boycott the London Olympics over DOW Chemical's sponsorship of the games.



**31. *The Largest Rainforest Destroyer Mitsubishi*  
Artist Unknown  
Silkscreen, Circa 1993  
San Francisco, CA**

In 1993, the Rainforest Action Network (RAN), an environmental advocacy group, declared Mitsubishi to be the leading destroyer of rainforests in the world, and began a five-year campaign against the company. Mitsubishi was heavily involved in several timber companies and was a major consumer of timber byproducts. The boycott was organized to force the Mitsubishi Keiretsu (similar to a conglomerate) to halt its exploitation of rainforests in Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Siberia. RAN engaged in several high profile direct actions during auto-shows and organized numerous banner drops at banks that were part of the keiretsu. In 1996, Mitsubishi Motors America and Mitsubishi Electric America facilitated negotiations between RAN activists and Mitsubishi executives resulting in an end to the campaign. In 1998, Mitsubishi Motors America and Mitsubishi Electric America agreed to stop using paper packaging sourced from old-growth forests by 2002, but Mitsubishi timber interests continue to cut down forests in almost all the locations that sparked the boycott.



**32. *No GMO Monsanto Must Go*  
Eddie Lampkin  
Taller Arte Del Nuevo Amanecer (TANA)  
Silkscreen, 2012  
Davis, CA**

Monsanto is a U.S. based multinational agricultural and biotechnology company. It produces roughly 90% of all genetically engineered seeds (also known as GMOs or genetically modified organisms) sold globally and is also the leading producer of the toxic herbicide known as Roundup. Many Monsanto seeds have been genetically modified to produce their own pesticide or to survive repeated spraying with Roundup. These seeds are now widely used, but there remain outstanding questions and concerns about their impact on both human and environmental health. Monsanto sells its high-priced, patented seeds to farmers who are required to sign contracts stating that they will buy new seeds every year, causing severe economic hardship to some farmers, particularly in developing countries.

The boycotts targeting Monsanto have two aims. First, they are designed to highlight Monsanto's restrictive sales policies and the impacts that these policies have on farmers with the goal of changing or ending the patenting of seed technology. Second, boycotts have been implemented against Monsanto and other companies making products containing GMOs with the goal of enforcing a GMO labeling policy so that consumers would know which products contain GMOs and could make informed buying decisions. The U.S. is the only industrialized country that does not label or prohibit GMO food, and since 1996, U.S. consumers have been eating GMO food without knowing it. The Monsanto Company has actively resisted labeling, recently threatening to sue the State of Vermont over their labeling legislation, the

Vermont Right to Know Genetically Engineered Food Act. The campaign to label GMO food continues to gain support in the U.S.

This poster was designed specifically for direct action to close Monsanto's facility in Davis, California. It was a completely nonviolent act of civil disobedience, part of a national day of action against Monsanto, and the action shut down the plant for two days in September 2012. The Monsanto Davis plant was subsequently shut down three additional times in 2012/2013.



- 33. Boycott KFC Cruelty**  
**People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)**  
**Offset, 2008**  
**United States**

In January 2003, after two years of negotiations between People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and Yum! Foods (owners of Kentucky Fried Chicken/KFC, Pizza Hut, and Taco Bell) to address animal welfare concerns, PETA declared a boycott against KFC to protest the inhumane treatment of chickens at its suppliers' farms. The Kentucky Fried Cruelty campaign has held more than 12,000 pickets at KFC outlets all over the world, resulting in a sustained dialogue between KFC and the PETA. In June 2008, KFC Canada (owned by Prizm brands) agreed to implement new animal welfare policies. Earlier PETA campaigns against McDonald's, Burger King and Wendy's were suspended after the companies agreed to implement basic improvements in animal welfare and allow unannounced audits of their suppliers. PETA's boycott against KFC is ongoing.



- 34. Let Freedom Ring ... Boycott The Bell!**  
**Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW)**  
**Offset, 2001**  
**Florida**

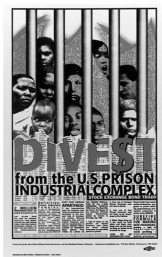
In April 2001, the Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW), a community based worker organization comprised mostly of Chicano, Mayan, and Haitian immigrants and temporary workers, declared a public boycott of Taco Bell and Yum! Foods (see poster #33). They were targeted because Yum! Foods was one of the principal customers of the Florida tomato industry, where field workers were paid 1.5 cents a pound and provided no benefits, sick leave, or other protections. At this pay level a worker would have to pick approximately 2 tons of tomatoes to make \$50 a day.

CIW and the Student/Farmworker Alliance, a student solidarity group, began picketing outside Taco Bell franchises throughout Florida, demanding that Taco Bell and Yum! Foods agree to a "pass-through" program, which would pay an extra penny per pound to their supplier's tomato pickers and ensure worker protections. After a four-year campaign, the workers secured all of their demands from Yum! Foods and have gone on to successfully pressure Burger King, Whole Foods, Subway, Compass Group, Aramark, Sodexo, and Trader Joe's to implement similar programs. Current campaigns are targeting Wendy's, Publix, Kroger, and Ahold (parent company of Stop & Shop and Giant) in an ongoing effort to ensure that Florida tomato growers pay their workers a fair wage and provide dignified working conditions.



35. *Boycott Colorado*  
 Artist Unknown  
 Offset, circa 1992  
 United States

In 1992, Colorado voters amended the state constitution to prevent any city, town, or county from taking any legislative, executive, or judicial action recognizing LGBTQ individuals as a protected class. In response, the National Gay and Lesbian Task force called for a boycott of the State of Colorado until Amendment 2 was repealed. Almost immediately, the American Association of Physicians for Human Rights canceled their annual conference in Denver, followed by cancellations by several other major organizations. Twenty-five cities formally banned government employees from traveling to Colorado on official visits, a large number of public figures who owned property in the Aspen area threatened to stay away during the winter, and the NBC television series *Frasier* relocated to Seattle from Denver, the original choice for the host city. More than 100 organizations, municipalities, and public figures had signed on to the boycott call by the time the Colorado Supreme Court ruled against Amendment 2 in 1994. Colorado estimated that it lost more than \$40 million in revenue as a result of the boycott. The battle over Amendment 2 eventually reached the U.S. Supreme Court, where it was struck down as unconstitutional in the landmark decision of *Romer v. Evans*.



36. *Divest*  
 Mary Sutton  
 Northland Poster Collective  
 Sara Olson Defense Fund Committee  
 Silkscreen, 2001  
 Minneapolis, MN

Divest is the opposite of invest. First implemented on a significant scale in the 1980s during the anti-apartheid campaign, the divestment strategy encouraged individuals and institutions to sell their holdings in companies doing business in South Africa. This poster proposes using the same tactic against corporations making huge profits from the prison industry.

The United States has the largest prison population in the world—more than 2.3 million inmates. People of color, the poor, the illiterate, the mentally ill, youth, and women are the primary occupants. The phenomenal growth is due largely to mandatory drug sentencing laws, inadequate legal representation, a dysfunctional parole system—and to the huge profits made by the multinational corporations servicing the prisons.

The prison industrial complex (PIC) refers to interest groups and organizations that do business in correctional facilities, including for-profit prison companies, prison guard unions, construction companies, and surveillance technology vendors, who are more concerned with making money than with justice, rehabilitation, or public safety.

Private prison companies have also begun operating detention centers for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), while spending millions lobbying for stricter immigration enforcement. In one recent response, the immigrant community in Minneapolis has pushed back by demanding that Wells Fargo divest from for-profit detention companies, such as Corrections Corporation of America and GEO Group.

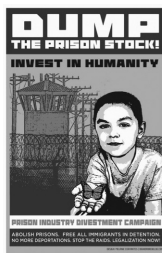


37. **Prison Banner**  
 Renaud Charrin  
 Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility  
 Digital Print, 2005  
 New York, NY

Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility (ADPSR) was established in 1981 to promote nuclear disarmament. Since 1990, they have focused on ecologically and socially responsible development, including educating and organizing their constituency to stop designing prisons. ADPSR is currently asking the American Institute of Architects (AIA) to amend its Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct to prohibit the design of spaces for torture and killing, including the design of execution chambers and super-maximum security prisons, which inflict torture through long-term solitary confinement. Originally launched in 2004 as the Prison Design Boycott, ADPSR's Prison Alternatives Initiative calls on architects, other design professionals, and the public to support community-based alternatives to incarceration.

The pledge for this initiative is:

*I believe that too many people are being incarcerated and that our society must immediately develop and implement alternatives to incarceration. I believe in creating design for a society with real security and social justice for all, and I will not contribute my design to the perpetuation of wrongful institutions that abuse others. In recognition of the deep injustice of the present prison system, I pledge not to do any work that furthers the construction of prisons or jails.*



38. **Dump the Prison Stock!**  
 Melanie Cervantes  
 Dignidad Rebelde  
 Digital Print, 2012  
 Oakland, CA

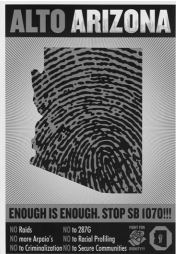
Melanie Cervantes created this poster for Enlace, a coalition of low-wage worker centers, unions, and community organizations in Mexico and the U.S. working to hold transnational corporations accountable for the treatment of their workers. This graphic is part of their national campaign demanding divestment from the two largest private U.S. prisons companies—Corrections Corporations of America and GEO Group. The monarch butterfly was recently adopted by the immigrant rights movement as a symbol of freedom for immigrants because of its ability to move freely across borders.



39. **The Great American Boycott 2006!**  
 March 25th Coalition Against HR4437  
 Offset, 2006  
 Los Angeles, CA

The Great American Boycott! /A Day Without An Immigrant was a one-day boycott of businesses and schools by immigrants in the U.S. on May 1, 2006. H.R. 4437 is the Border Protection, Anti Terrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005. It would have increased penalties and classified undocumented immigrants and anyone who helped them as felons. May 1 is

International Workers Day and the organizers called for people not to buy, sell, work, or attend school in order to demonstrate how undocumented labor impacts the U.S. economy. The boycott was part of a larger push for immigration reform and an end to the deportations and criminalization of undocumented immigrants. Millions of people participated in marches and rallies across the U.S. and throughout Mexico.



**40. Alto Arizona**  
**Ernesto Yerena**  
**Offset, 2010**  
**Los Angeles, CA**

Alto Arizona/Stop Arizona is a national boycott and protest movement opposing Arizona Senate Bill 1070, which targets immigrants and encourages racial profiling. SB1070 is currently the most wide-reaching anti-immigrant law in the United States. It was drafted by ALEC, a corporate funded organization working with state legislators to rewrite state laws. ALEC also drafted the “Stand Your Ground” laws enacted in Florida and other states giving individuals the right to use deadly force to defend themselves without any requirement to evade or retreat from a dangerous situation. Their “model bills” erode environmental protection, privatize education, weaken labor unions, reduce gun control, and attack many basic rights.

SB1070 greatly benefited the Corrections Corporation of America, a member of ALEC and one of the two largest private prison corporations in the world. 287G is a federal program authorizing local police to perform immigration law enforcement. It reduces the reporting of domestic violence and other crimes when victims worry about deportation. As a result of the boycott, the state of Arizona

has lost revenue from the cancellation of concerts, conferences, conventions, and has experienced a drop in tourism.



**41. The Grim Sneaker**  
**Eric Lindroth**  
**Digital Print, 2006**  
**Thousand Oaks, CA**

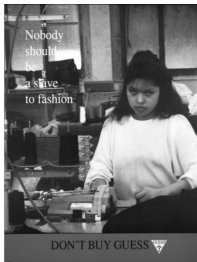
Nike is a major American supplier of athletic shoes, apparel, and sports equipment and was subject to a boycott during the 1990s and early 2000s because of labor abuses at its production facilities. Nike has factories throughout the world, but the majority of its manufacturing takes place in Viet Nam, China, and Indonesia. Nike moved into these countries after workers in South Korea and Taiwan (where it had large plants during the 1970s) gained greater ability to organize. Chinese and Vietnamese law prohibits the formation of independent trade unions and Indonesian law did not allow unionizing until 1998.

When the campaigns began in the early 1990s, there was solid documentation of offenses at factories contracted by Nike, including sexual abuse, physical abuse, child labor, poverty level wages, exposure to toxic chemicals without protection, and a lack of protection for whistle blowers. At the same time, Nike’s profit margin was so high that it could have easily doubled its workers’ wages without raising retail prices. Although the primary target of the campaign was Nike, it was not the only athletic shoe company that tolerated abuses. FILA, Adidas, Puma, New Balance, and Asics were also accused of producing their products in factories with similar conditions. As a result of the boycott campaign, Nike instituted new codes of conduct for its suppliers and increased monitoring procedures at their factories to ensure that these codes were met. Conditions at some factories have

improved, although there are still reports of abusive conditions and substandard pay at some locations.



- 42. Nike \$250 Sweatshop 83¢**  
 Chris Gergley  
 Maquila Solidarity Network  
 Adbusters Media Foundation  
 Offset, 2005  
 Vancouver, Canada



- 43. Nobody Should Be a Slave to Fashion**  
 Common Threads Artist Group  
 Offset, 1996  
 Los Angeles, CA

GUESS was one of the first companies to create designer jeans and was a popular brand during the 1980s, but began a downturn during the 1990s as a result of increasing competition, and growing criticism of their use of sweatshops and sexist ads.

In 1990, a women's rights group called for a boycott of GUESS, saying its ads were sexist and demeaning to females around the world. In 1992, GUESS contractors faced litigation from the U.S. Department of Labor for failure to pay their employees the minimum wage or adequate overtime. Rather than face a court case, GUESS paid \$573,000 in back wages.

In 1996, the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE), sued the company, again because of failure to pay the minimum wage or overtime to workers. As part of the settlement, GUESS reinstated eight workers who were illegally fired and gave another \$80,000 in back pay to workers. But almost immediately afterward, GUESS announced that it was moving its sewing production to Mexico. The company denied that the move was related to these court cases, but its public image continued to suffer.

This poster by the Los Angeles-based Common Threads Artist Group links the exploitation of immigrant workers to the proliferation of sweatshops. In October 1997, GUESS filed a libel suit against the Common Threads group after they held a poetry reading about the struggle of garment workers. GUESS later withdrew the lawsuit, thereby avoiding the court's scrutiny of the company's labor practices.



- 44. Boycott Hilton LAX**  
 Hozwe  
 Offset, 2008  
 Los Angeles, CA

In August 2006, hotel service workers called for a boycott of the Hilton Hotel at the Los Angeles Airport – Hilton LAX. UNITE HERE Local 11 and the hotel workers had been organizing and filing unfair labor practices complaints, accusing hotel management of disciplining and harassing pro-union employees. The workers asked for a boycott until the harassment and intimidation ended and they were allowed to join a union without being penalized. (Prior to the boycott, when workers joined the union, their hours were cut drastically.) The workers also raised other issues: they were being paid

very low wages; they had heavy work loads, which often led to job-related injuries; and they couldn't afford health insurance.

In 2009, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) affirmed that the Hilton LAX engaged in illegal activity against its workers, including a threat of violence and an unlawful suspension of 77 workers for engaging in protected activity. The NLRB ordered the Hilton LAX to stop violating the law and to pay more than \$36,000 in back wages plus interest. The Hilton LAX appealed the NLRB ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals. In 2007, the State of California cited Hilton LAX for failing to protect housekeepers against repetitive motion injuries while making beds. The Hilton LAX settled the citations by agreeing to implement an ergonomics program for the making of beds by housekeepers. The UNITE HERE boycott of Hilton LAX is ongoing.



**45. Boycott Walmart**  
**Melanie Cervantes**  
**Dignidad Rebelde**  
**Digital Print, 2011**  
**Oakland, CA**

OUR Walmart (Organization United for Respect at Walmart), an organization of Walmart workers, formed in June 2011 to demand better hours and conditions at Walmart retail stores and warehouses throughout the United States. Walmart is the largest private employer in the U. S., yet many of their workers qualify for government assistance. Most workers are kept on part-time status, so Walmart isn't obligated to pay full time wages or provide benefits. OUR Walmart organized its first labor strike on Black Friday 2012, coordinated with a boycott of Walmart stores as a show of solidarity with the strikers. The group continues to struggle for fair wages, the right to free association, and an intimidation-free workplace.

## **Palestinian Call for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions**

In 2005, on the anniversary of the International Court of Justice ruling that the Israeli-built wall in the West Bank was illegal, 170 Palestinian civil society organizations came together and issued the Palestinian Call for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (The Palestinian BDS Call). This call articulated three primary goals:

- Ending Israeli occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the wall;
- Recognizing the fundamental rights of the Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality; and
- Respecting, protecting, and promoting the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties as stipulated in UN resolution 194.

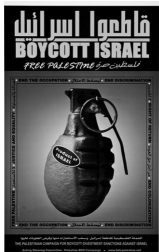
Until these goals are met, the BDS movement encourages people to boycott Israeli institutions, companies, and products that support or are complicit in the occupation and/or violations of international law. Since the BDS Call was issued, there have been thousands of different BDS campaigns launched internationally, costing targeted corporations billions of dollars. In addition, hundreds of artists, academics, and performers have pledged not to go to Israel until the Israeli government respects Palestinian human rights. The BDS movement is one of the largest contemporary international human rights boycotts.



**46. *Obama Apartheid Is Real***

Kyle Goen  
Existence is Resistance  
Silkscreen, 2010  
New York, NY

This poster was initially designed during the 2008 elections to stimulate a conversation with Obama about apartheid in Israel and Palestine, and to play off his involvement in the South African anti-apartheid struggle in the 1980s. Two years later the poster was screen-printed by the artist and Existence is Resistance for the 2010 World Social Forum in Detroit, adding information in support of BDS.



**47. *Boycott Israel, Free Palestine***

Zan Studio  
Palestinian Campaign for Boycott-Divestment-Sanctions Against Israel  
Courtesy of Dan Walsh and The Palestine Poster Project  
Offset, 2005  
Palestine

This is the first poster produced by the Palestinian Boycott National Committee to promote their boycott call. The orange/hand grenade recalls poster #10 "Every bite buys a bullet."



**48. *Killing and Destruction in Gaza***

Jos Sances  
Middle East Children's Alliance  
Offset, 2004  
Berkeley, CA



**49. *Stop U.S. Aid to Israel***

Doug Minkler  
The Emergency Coalition for Palestinian Rights  
Silkscreen, 1988  
Berkeley, CA



**50. *Israeli Apartheid Week***

Nidal El-Khairy  
Offset, 2010  
Canada



51. **Boycott Divestment Sanctions**  
Doug Minkler  
Digital Print, 2010  
Berkeley, CA



52. **Break the Bonds**  
Minnesota Break the Bonds Campaign  
Digital Print, 2011  
St. Paul, MN

Minnesota Break the Bonds Campaign (MN BBC) was formed in response to the 2005 Palestinian civil society call for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions. MN BBC chose to target the millions of dollars in Israel bonds held by the Minnesota State Board of Investments largely because they saw such a campaign as an opportunity to educate a broad statewide audience about the realities of Israel and Palestine. To this end, members of MN BBC traveled the state presenting educational events, film series, and discussion sessions.

Along with its educational component, members of MN BBC have been meeting with state senators and representatives to encourage them to sponsor a bill to divest from Israel bonds. The group is also appealing to the State Board of Investments. Although these efforts have not yet met with success, they are ongoing. While Minnesota remains invested in

Israel bonds, the campaign has succeeded in expanding its membership and raising awareness around the state.



53. **Our Tuition, Our Tax Dollars**  
Sara Afridi & Rahim Kurwa  
Self published by artists  
Digital Print, 2013  
California

University of California chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine have advocated for divestment from companies involved in Israel's occupation since 2000, but their efforts have grown rapidly since 2009. In spring 2013, seven U.C. campuses, as well as Stanford University, brought divestment motions to their student governments, winning majority votes in five cases, and permanent victories in three. The campaign seeks to pressure the U.C. Board of Regents to remove funds from corporations such as Raytheon, General Electric, Caterpillar, and others, whose sale of products to Israel is tied to gross violations of Palestinian human rights.



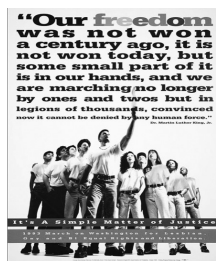
54. **Boycott Israel**  
Quebec Palestine Association  
Offset, 1983  
Canada



55. *Ending Israeli Apartheid is Easy As ...*  
 Dunya Alwan  
 Birthright Unplugged  
 Offset, 2009  
 Designed in Palestine, Printed in U.S.



56. *Never Doubt*  
 Ricardo Levins Morales  
 Digital Print, 2001  
 Northland Poster Collective  
 Minneapolis, MN



57. *Our Freedom*  
 Photographer and artist: Kevin Kendall  
 Artists: Peter Lien, Tim McCarthy, and Scout  
 Offset, 1993  
 Chicago, IL

This poster was produced for the 1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation.



58. *Now*  
 Photo: Danny Lyon  
 Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee  
 Offset, 1963  
 United States

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded in 1960 by young people on the campus of Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina—primarily black college students involved in the lunch counter sit-ins that were sweeping the South. Advocating nonviolent direct action, SNCC quickly became one of the most important organizations of the Civil Rights Movement. They organized voter registration drives and demonstrations against segregation all over the South. Volunteers from SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were also instrumental in the early days of the farm workers' boycotts. They taught classes in the nonviolent protest tactics they had learned in the Civil Rights Movement, and served as strike leaders and picketers.

## INFORMATION ABOUT ONGOING BOYCOTTS

### **Nestlé**

International Baby Food Action Network: [www.ibfan.org](http://www.ibfan.org)  
Baby Milk Action (UK): [info.babymilkaction.org/nestlefree](http://info.babymilkaction.org/nestlefree)

### **Coca-Cola**

Stop Killer Coke: [killercoke.org](http://killercoke.org)  
Corporate Campaign Inc.: [corporatecampaign.org/history\\_sinaltrainal\\_coca-cola\\_2003.php](http://corporatecampaign.org/history_sinaltrainal_coca-cola_2003.php)

### **Monsanto boycott**

Millions Against Monsanto: [organicconsumers.org/monsanto](http://organicconsumers.org/monsanto)  
#Occupy Monsanto: [occupy-monsanto.com](http://occupy-monsanto.com)  
Monsanto Boycott: [monsantoboycott.com](http://monsantoboycott.com)

### **Kentucky Fried Chicken PETA boycott**

Kentucky Fried Cruelty: [kentuckyfriedcruelty.com](http://kentuckyfriedcruelty.com)

### **Taco Bell/Wendys Tomato Boycotts**

Coalition of Immokalee Workers: [ciw-online.org](http://ciw-online.org)  
Just Harvest USA: [justharvestusa.org](http://justharvestusa.org)  
Student/Farmworker Alliance: [sfalliance.org](http://sfalliance.org)

### **Private Prisons Divestment**

National Prison Divestment Campaign: [prisondivestment.wordpress.com](http://prisondivestment.wordpress.com)  
National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights: [nnirr.org/~nnirrorg/drupal/prisondivestment](http://nnirr.org/~nnirrorg/drupal/prisondivestment)  
Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility: [adpsr.org/home/prison\\_alternatives\\_initiative](http://adpsr.org/home/prison_alternatives_initiative)  
Critical Resistance: [criticalresistance.org](http://criticalresistance.org)

### **Alto Arizona/SB1070 Boycott**

Alto Arizona Campaign: [altoarizona.com](http://altoarizona.com)  
Puente Movement: [puenteaz.org](http://puenteaz.org)  
National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON): [ndlon.org/en/](http://ndlon.org/en/)

### **Sweatshop Boycotts**

Team Sweat: [teamsweat.org](http://teamsweat.org)  
United Students Against Sweatshops: [usas.org](http://usas.org)  
SweatFree Communities: [sweatfree.org](http://sweatfree.org)

### **Hotel Worker/Union Boycotts**

Unite Here! Local 11: [unitehere11.org](http://unitehere11.org)  
Hotel Workers Rising: [hotelworkersrising.org](http://hotelworkersrising.org)

### **OUR Walmart Solidarity Boycott**

Organization United for Respect (OUR) Walmart: [forrespect.org](http://forrespect.org)  
Making Change at Walmart: [makingchangeatwalmart.org](http://makingchangeatwalmart.org)

### **Palestinian Call for Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions**

Boycott National Committee: [bdsmovement.net](http://bdsmovement.net)  
Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel: [pacbi.org](http://pacbi.org)  
Boycott from Within (Israel): [boycottisrael.info](http://boycottisrael.info)

### **We Divest!: wedivest.org**

U.S. Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation: [endtheoccupation.org](http://endtheoccupation.org)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Bob Ziering

### HOST THIS EXHIBITION

The *Boycott!* exhibition is available from AFSC without rental charge for presentation in school and community settings. If you are interested, please contact: [boycottposters@afsc.org](mailto:boycottposters@afsc.org).

For information about the American Friends Service Committee, visit [www.afsc.org](http://www.afsc.org).

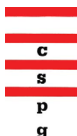
### DONATE YOUR POLITICAL POSTERS

The Center for the Study of Political Graphics depends upon the donation of posters and prints to make their archive representative of the many historical and ongoing struggles. Old and current work is welcome. If you have political posters, from any country, about any issue, and in any condition, please consider donating them. All donations are tax-deductible. CSPG also has more than three dozen powerful traveling exhibitions on diverse themes including: the anti-war movement, HIV/AIDS, immigration, the prison industrial complex, anti-Semitism and racism, sexism and homophobia, ecology, labor gentrification and homelessness, women's rights, globalization and the Occupy movement and many others.

For more information about the Center for the Study of Political Graphics, visit [www.politicalgraphics.org](http://www.politicalgraphics.org) or contact: [cspg@politicalgraphics.org](mailto:cspg@politicalgraphics.org)



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