

Historic Boycotts

1765 Stamp Act Protest	1902 Kosher Meat Boycott	1955-1956 Montgomery Bus Boycott	1964-1970 The Grape Boycott	1986 Dolphin-Safe Tuna Campaign
1. Who sponsored the boycott?				
<i>American Colonists</i>	<i>Jewish homemakers on the Lower East Side of New York City</i>	<i>Women's Political Council and later, the Montgomery Improvement Association</i>	<i>United Farm Workers Association</i>	<i>International Marine Mammal Project</i>
2. Who was the target of the boycott?				
<i>British government</i>	<i>Beef Trust—wholesalers</i>	<i>Montgomery, AL public bus system</i>	<i>Schenley Liquor Company, California grape growers</i>	<i>U.S. tuna companies including the producers of StarKist, Bumblebee, and Chicken of the Sea brands.</i>
3. What products were boycotted?				
<i>British imports</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Rides on public buses in the city</i>	<i>Products sold by the liquor company, table grapes sold nationwide.</i>	<i>Tuna caught by the intentional chasing and netting of dolphins</i>
4. What products do you think were substituted for those consumers who refused to buy?				
<i>Goods made in the colonies.</i>	<i>Fish, poultry</i>	<i>Taxis, carpools, and walking</i>	<i>Other fruits</i>	<i>Meat, chicken, other seafood, eggs, etc.</i>
5. What was the boycott's goal?				
<i>To protest British taxes on business transactions in the colonies.</i>	<i>To protest wholesale meat price increase from 12 to 18 cents per pound.</i>	<i>To protest racially segregated seating on buses.</i>	<i>To improve the working conditions and wages of farm workers.</i>	<i>To end the use of purse seine nets, and to adopt "Dolphin Safe" fishing practices.</i>

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6. What other techniques were used to achieve the same goal?				
<i>Lobbying British Government</i>	<i>Butchers initially refused to sell meat, boycotts were accompanied by riots</i>	<i>Federal lawsuits against bus segregation were filed.</i>	<i>Worker strikes, a march to the state capital</i>	<i>Lobbying the federal government for "Dolphin Safe" labels on tuna</i>
7. Was the goal achieved? Tell why you think the boycott succeeded or failed.				
<i>The Act was repealed in 1766. British merchants were as unhappy as the colonists.</i>	<i>Prices dropped back to 14 cents per pound. Retailers and the public were supportive of the action.</i>	<i>The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated seating on public buses is unconstitutional. The boycott garnered national attention but the legal case was the determining factor.</i>	<i>By 1970, many workers were unionized giving them the power to negotiate for improvements. The boycott received strong national support from the media and the public.</i>	<i>90% of the world's canned tuna is now caught though "dolphin safe." Reported dolphin deaths dropped. Though the practice continues in some parts of Central and South America. A video and public support were key factors.</i>
8. What third-parties that might have benefited by the boycott? (For example – consumers, workers, taxpayers, other businesses, governments)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial producers of goods that could be substituted for British imports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherman, poultry farmers, other sellers of meat alternatives. • Workers who learned strategies later used to protest pay and working conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxis got new customers. • Media attention gave the civil rights movement increase public support and a new momentum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other fruit growers as consumers purchased substitutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherman who fished for other seafood. • Farmers who produce substitutes. • Companies that used dolphin-friendly techniques.
9. What third parties that might have been harmed by the boycott?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British manufacturers and colonial retailers of the imports. • The shippers that brought the goods to colonies. • Consumers who chose not to support the boycott and who wanted to purchase British imports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail meat sellers. Consumers who chose not to support the boycott and who wanted to buy beef. • Persons in the street who by chance were caught up in the riots. • Taxpayers and the local governments that had to cover costs of policing during the riots and the resulting damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers whose employees had difficulty getting to work. • People who had their persons or property damaged by those opposed to the boycott agenda. • The state gained an image as racist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grocery stores and others who distributed and sold table grapes from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuna fisherman.