FIELD WORKERS BOYCOTT
DI GIORGIO RIGGED ELECTION
FOR TERMS OF SCHENLEY CONTRACT SEE PAGE 6

On Friday, June 24, the NFWA again proved that it has the support of the majority of farm workers in its battle with DiGiorgio. This was demonstrated by the boycott by field workers and other DiGiorgio employees of the "election" at DiGiorgio's Sierra Vista and Boreggo Springs ranches.

At Boreggo Springs, near San Diego, out of 219 eligible voters (ineligibly determined by DiGiorgio) only 54 voted. There were 732 "eligible" voters at both ranches. Of those, 347 refused to vote and 41 cast blank ballots. Of the 365 votes cast, the Teamsters received 231; 60 were for "DiGiorgio" and 74 turned the road from the polling place--it was not difficult to see which workers supported the boycott.

Field Workers Boycott

The first truck load of field workers set a pattern which was to be repeated all morning. As the truck headed into the station a hastily made red NFWA banner appeared on a stick. That was to be the pattern of the day. As the truck neared the property, while ranch supervisors openly bidding DiGiorgio to put their names on the list of polling the strikers stood in the hot sun and sang a sea chanted song of the strike.

The refusal of the NFWA to participate in the company election was based on 20 months of experience in dealing with DiGiorgio under strike conditions. The union pointed out that its organizers had been barred from the company premises. The union charged that the election was fraudulent and that the company had not permitted strikers to vote. The union was controlled by the company. The union pointed out that the strikers were barred from the company ranch property, while ranch supervisors openly solicited for the Teamsters. The morning after the election were announced, strikers appeared urging the workers to vote for the Teamsters and by presenting a vague set of proposals. Workers reported that the ballot was being distorted by the ranch supervisor personnel.

The NFWA replied with a leaflet listing the major points of the Schenley contract against the same day that DiGiorgio announced its private election.

NFWA Injunction

On Wednesday and Thursday the voting by DiGiorgio several weeks earlier. (Many of the students refused to participate and some actively sided with the boycott).

The refusal of the NFWA to participate in the company election was based on 8 months of experience in dealing with DiGiorgio under strike conditions. The union charged that the election was fraudulent since the procedure, set by the company, did not permit strikers to vote. Election was controlled by the company.

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THE MOVED

By J Intercepted regularly by the staff of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee of California.

EIGHT OFFICE:

Jere Gettler, San Francisco, California

JEROME SAMSON

U R B A N R E N E W A L

HARRY BRILL

K e n n e d y s a n d I s s u e s

The political pundits of the Capitol and the and the public, no matter what the political climate, are two things that the political leaders are trying to shape. The

less well the public can see what is happening, the less likely they are to get involved. But the public is getting involved, and they are doing it on their own terms.

The result - no matter what the pro-

ceedings of interpretation - is that practical.

ly all of the candidates struggle with

the politicians desire for re-election -

and the voters want to know what is going on.

The political pundits of the Capitol and the media have a way of keeping the public in the dark.

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TENT CITY IN ALAMEDA'S WHITE DISTRICT

ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA — Over $3 million it got from poor
AMERICA wants to POCKET $3 MILLION IT GOT FROM POOR

ALAMEDA'S TENT-CITY NISSED IN 60

The Mayor "put the complaining citizens in limbo" until under 5

PUSHING PEOPLE OUT

At the same time, the AHA began a

The Churchfront Store

The Churchfront Store

The Committee was able to force a one-year delay in demolition.

Be with the Alameda Police Department.

We've got to do something about this. We can't have this in the city of Alameda.

Mrs. Godfrey went to talk about what Esquire magazine was. You know how far he's been in Esquire? He's gone from one of the courts and when he looked at the mayor he was surrounded by several people in the court. And he was talking. And he was calling, 'And he took off his hat. He made jokes, that he never once said that he was going to provide any of us with any decent housing. And it was our votes that helped him in the seat that he's in now. We were running around here talkin' about vote, vote for Mayor Godfrey, vote for Mayor Godfrey he's the best man. We were..."
A Note From the New SHCC Chairman

"The following speech by a white SNCC worker indicates that the so-called new direction in SNCC is not so new after all. I hope SNCC staff and supporters across the country will give this talk their attention, for when SNCC is being misrepresented by the press and misunderstood by its friends, it is useful to look into the history of the organization and see that we are taking no great departure from our original directions."

February 1, 1960 — the place is Greensboro, North Carolina — four young Negroes demand to be seated at a local fountain, the steps of the political system. The response is a mob attack. The extent of the visit is witnessed by national television. Nine days later, and in other towns of the South, there was, in essence, a new beginning.

SNCC’s uniqueness stems from the period of isolation in which its development occurred. It was an isolated period of growth. But in that period, it was important injection of life into the structure of power and myth that sustained the civil rights movement: the integration of black communities. All that was required was a few students sick and tired of signs that said “white only” and who were willing to express their anger. SNCC stood behind those signs. The isolation produced a core of dedicated, committed field workers who were willing to challenge with their bodies others around to act with you. And SNCC was a dead-end movement if it were not accompanied by something else. Nor was the isolation foreign to its experience. If I were giving it today, I would say some of the same things, not necessarily the same arguments, but the same substance of the talk.

It would be foolish for us today to consider the origins of this movement, the development of the organization, and the meaning for us.

In the mid and late ‘50s and that disengagement from the prior experience of their black brothers and sisters, the Montgomery Improvement Association remained in the hands of a dedicated, indeed, a handful, which was a very important injection of life into the center of a mass movement.

The King and King, were in fact, different models for the new movement. The Montgomery model was more than a sit-in — almost as distant as the works of a playwright from the events of the 1960s. I fund and the march to the sea may have been as relevant to these understandings as the more immediate relevance of the black brotherhood in the South. Paradoxically, it may be the very isolation created by the Montgomery period, that allowed the mobilization of its importance during the ‘60s that was possible in the South. I am only by some of the old spirits of SNCC that existed during the integration of the black community. It had to go in the mid and late ‘50s and that disengagement from the crises, especially among Negro leaders of the black community. Here were debated the ways to freedom. The King and the King model were the result of new organizations and new ideas. It is useful for us to consider the origins of this movement, the development of the organization, and the meaning for us.

The Freedom Riders, for example, were a new and important injection of life into the center of a mass movement. The Freedom Riders stood behind those signs. The isolation of campus and community produced a core of dedicated, committed field workers who were willing to challenge with their bodies others around to act with you. And SNCC was a dead-end movement if it were not accompanied by something else. Nor was the isolation foreign to its experience. If I were giving it today, I would say some of the same things, not necessarily the same arguments, but the same substance of the talk.

If we were the first to grab the tiger in the lives of their black brothers and sisters, the success of the civil rights movement was the integration of black communities. All that was required was a few students sick and tired of signs that said “white only” and who were willing to express their anger. SNCC stood behind those signs. The isolation produced a core of dedicated, committed field workers who were willing to challenge with their bodies others around to act with you. And SNCC was a dead-end movement if it were not accompanied by something else. Nor was the isolation foreign to its experience. If I were giving it today, I would say some of the same things, not necessarily the same arguments, but the same substance of the talk.

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WE NEED TO RADICALLY CONFRONT AMERICA

This is a condensed version of a paper by SNCC Field Secretary Ivanhoe Donaldson, presented to the Committee at the May meeting.

The movement has entered a new phase and we have a new responsibility. The passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Voting Bill, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Fair Employment Practices Act — all have brought some sort of change and movement, our system has begun to mobilize and the American system has become hard to clarify. So though we understand the propositions that man is born free and equal, and that man has dignity, how we begin to define and act on that is the main issue we have to deal with as we move forward.

The first thing I need to say is that SNCC must become more involved in the relationship to reality and action and institute this country. I think that SNCC is the only organization that has the potential to be invincible to the American public and stands probably as the only true independent force that can bring about this change in this place in history. However, it's important that we understand, I'm not saying SNCC is the only way to go, I'm not saying SNCC is the only solution. In that connection, I don't think that at all. But on the outside of SNCC, the larger situation, these institutions go into action around the issues we raise and I think that's the only true force in our history. I think it's important we understand our history. I'd just give you pointers of my interpretation.

Nationalism

It is important that this group review what it is, and define its future mission. We have to understand nationalism in its positive forms and its negative forms and its relation to this community and the world. Community

Community. Wide action, I think, politically, socially, economically. And, if we're able to act on these levels, if we act at the national level, which we have not done. The major principles are, in my opinion, the fact that we cannot continue to support this system, and the fact that it is putting very fast.

Our political task now begins with the political power of the masses, and the independent power of the people. But confronting the conflict, the conflict is the issue and what do we do with it.

Internationalism

And finally, what I call the international level. There's that old quote by Stokely, 'We need to look at what's going on in those other little countries.' How many of us know that Cuba? How many of us know what's going on in those other little countries? We need to understand and act in that, we need to bring to the United States and the world.

Market Economy

I think we have to begin to talk about the market economy and many evils involved in all of them, all of them, all of them. We must begin to talk about changing this system to a market economy or a market system. But to understand the market economy or the market system, I just use that word — the word is in its development.

The American way of life is embodied in the operation of a market economy, a market economy means that all elements of the market economy are bought and sold, labor, land, capital — necessary to the development of political theory in Africa and in this country.

Resistance Movement

Now from today's conversation I've pulled out a few things that I think we should think. Number one, it is to look at the market economy. How many of us know that Cuba? A lot is to be learned from action in other countries in parliaments, I think we can begin to build a resistance in this country. It's like living in a country. A lot of them are going to be in Cuba and other countries. That's how many of us know that Cuba? A lot of these people are going to be in Cuba and not just Cuba. How many of us know what's going on in those other little countries. It's going to be very important. We must understand the development of political theory in Africa and in this country.

The best and most complex aspects of the Negro folk heritage have been transformed into the "freedom songs" which have become the major thrust of the integration movement.

Yet, in spite of this, most Negroes today have not engaged in any form of collective activity to keep our issues and our concerns alive. All across the South there are tolerated native singers and musicians, most in small corners of great talent and beauty, who are regarded by their neighbors as ignorant, backwards, uneducated, and who often sit around their homes or cits and the old saying of the old fashioned spirituals of church songs that denote our pride, our honor, our heritage and our promises. When a person finds a place to speak up and express himself, he's already made that three, inspection got worse, from town to town.

The heritage of the Negro people, a heritage with noble African roots, is taken from the machine and put into the machine and put into the machine and put into the machine and put into the machine and put into the machine.

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(3) HOW TO USE MUSIC TO MOBILIZE THE SOUTHERN NEGRO MOVEMENT

We suggest therefore that the quickest and most powerful way to bring the whole community together is to establish a musical community festival which involves singers and musicians from every sector of the community. A public disk on Saturday afternoon, a Sunday afternoon, a Monday afternoon.
LAND REFORM

continued from page 8

were working at all willing to sign contracts for service water and thus be subject to acquirement. If the tenants refuse to accept the water and wait until the groundwater table was stabilized they would end up getting the water anyway.

If allowed to do this the burden of prosecution for the project will fall on the non-responding land holder and the taxpayer. The situation which owns 120,000 acres of land in the Westlands-Wellpinit Water District, needs to be set back and count the 100% acre section as appraised at about a quarter of a million dollars. Few individuals except the large ones who can afford land appraised as high.

If only the wealthy can buy enough land to be in a position to be transferred. Transfer from the hands of those who are so able to another is not legal. It is not going to do anything about the social and economic injustices which abound.

If the Executive branch is really interested in enforcing the law one action that might take place is to demand support a bill now being called. The bill, to be introduced by Senator Gaylord Nelson, for the establishment of the Interior Department and to authorize the Department of the Interior to make such purchase necessary land and reolding the land at a fixed price and terms that are manageable by persons who need the already wealthy.

Perhaps some day there will be no farm labor problems in California. The farm labor system can be changed and profit thereby from its own labor. That would be a real war on poverty.

Chicago Tenants Win Rent Strike, Collective Bargaining Agreement

ALAMEDA, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Thanks to the efforts of Alameda tenants who were camping-in at Franklin Park. At least 15 families were identified and are now being hosted with housing. The AHA agreed to fit up 28 apartments in the 5-acre tract of land on the city's available. Demolition plans have been readied and are to be made by April 1st of next year. The city has already begun the process of taking over the property. Payments for the city will fall on the non-excess land holder and the taxpayer.

Not a Race Issue

Friendlies Community Center has been under a barrage of attack from the press. A columnist in the LA Times called it "pampered... unproductive... An executive board, half consisting of community people, runs the organization. The group is at 4533 North Sheridan Road.

The proposal seeks to create the kind of machinery whereby a poverty area can begin to solve its own problems. It can begin to find real solutions to the problem of joblessness. It can begin to support all those who have built a state, where the rights of those people, their own mayor, and government, they will take pride in a city that was once dominated by the press. A columnist in the LA Times called it "pampered... unproductive..."

 retains the 160-acre limitation. The strategy was simply to subvert the 160-acre limitation. The strategy was simply to subvert the proposal to incorporate a separate "Freedom City" in the Watts area is a little more than a decade. The city of Alameda for the remaining 100 or so million dollars the AHA has dutifully paid to the city for the project will fall on the non-excess land holder and the taxpayer. And TALO may be the organization to do it.

The Movement Please Send Me

The Citizen Area Patrol is a going activity. The city, which the Mayor reportedly milked out of them for the past 22 years. The city will still be able to milk the AHA, maybe to a public hospital. The city, which the Mayor reportedly milked out of them for the past 22 years. The city will still be able to milk the AHA, maybe to a state of attack from the press. A columnist in the LA Times called it "pampered... unproductive..."

WATTS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

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Retraction

In the article "After the Pilgrimage" in the June issue of THE MOVEMENT, the following: "If they weren't planning to do this, why would Mayor Cardoza announce that he was forming a study committee to discuss the city's problem in the Watts area?.. If we can't begin to find real solutions to the problem of joblessness. It can begin to support all those who have built a state, where the rights of those people, their own mayor, and government, they will take pride in a city that was once dominated by the press. A columnist in the LA Times called it "pampered... unproductive..."

Alameda tenants are not happy about this. To these criticisms, TALO replied, "The proposal seeks to create the kind of machinery whereby a poverty area can begin to solve its own problems.. It can begin to find real solutions to the problem of joblessness. It can begin to support all those who have built a state, where the rights of those people, their own mayor, and government, they will take pride in a city that was once dominated by the press. A columnist in the LA Times called it "pampered... unproductive..."

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The movement's burden

The New Radicals: A Report with Documents

By Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau

Vintage Press, paper, 1966 $1.95

The most difficult of the SNCC questions is reached, no program for human betterment at home will be sacrificed or curtailed.

There is much in THE NEW RADICALS that speaks directly to the issues of the South. On SNCC, MFDP, and what Martin Luther King called “the Montgomery bus boycott,” for instance, the book is rich with information. On the other hand, SNCC lacks an ideology that can guide people toward the goals that SNCC seeks to bring about. The economic timetable was the economic goal of SNCC.

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The Great Swindles
BY BROOKS PENNEY

The story of the Central Valley Project is closely related to the story of the Southern Pacific. As late as 1870 twenty million acres of the land in the Central Valley was worth, on an average, $100 per acre. If the same amount of land is irrigated by water pumped from underground without the presence of any other water source, the land is worth $300 to $500 per acre. Once surface water is available, from sources such as federal irrigation projects, the value jumps to over $1,000 per acre. 

Tactically, the benefits of the Central Valley Project are a vast engineering masterpiece designed to move water, California's lifeblood, from the future of the state to the present. The man-made water source, formed by a vast network of levees and channels for the passage of water from the San Joaquin River to the San Francisco Bay, has a capacity of 160 million acre-feet. 

The State auditor (brought on by the tax assessors' scandal) show that the 160-acre allotment per farm has a market value of about $10,000, whereas the Federal Water Plan and improvements must be assessed separately. 

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Water Lobbyists

Tactic 1: Congress rejected attempts at specific exemption of the Central Valley Project from acreage limitations in the 1940's. Every attempt to remove acreage limitations from the Central Valley Project by the California Water Council has been spurned by Congress until the passage of the California Water Act in 1944. 

The California Constitution says acceptable size of a single holding is $450,000 per acre. The law provides that the excess lands of any beneficiary of federally subsidized water. The state has arrived at a financial bottleneck and is further prepared to guarantee the water hungry voters a water source, the land is worth $300 to $500 per acre. Once surface water is available, from sources such as federal irrigation projects, the value jumps to over $1,000 per acre. 

Tactic 3: Congress has been asked to exempt the Central Valley Project from the state to the future. The State auditor (brought on by the tax assessors' scandal) show that the 160-acre allotment per farm has a market value of about $10,000, whereas the Federal Water Plan and improvements must be assessed separately. 

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