TAKING POWER IN SUNFLOWER COUNTY

By Carolyn Craven

Oakland is in an economic and political crisis. It is plagued with discrimination in employment and housing, poor education in ghetto school, rampant unemployment, and disappearing industry. Elijah Turner arrived in West Oakland eight years ago from his home in Louisiana. His incapacitation was stepped from college and insurance salesman to his last job as a community organizer in West Oakland for the Council of Social Planning of the War on Poverty. He has been a Leader in Oakland CORE and in the recent efforts around MART and the Ad Hoc Committee for Quality Education.

Elijah Turner in the problem of lack of quality education for Negroes and Mexican-Americans. They have got to put pressure on the Board of Education to begin to deal about the problem of lack of quality education. Elijah says that riot onl...
The Movement

March 1967

Flood Victims Demand Change

Dear Friend:

This is hurricane-taxed paper bagged paper we use at the Movement. We wish the weavers would like us to forget.

Place out the encased suit, befaced with the brave design. Following the Cornelia's careful studies and activities, we will share and interest and want our people to share the study; we all need it.)

BETTY VICTIMS

We are all victims of the 1965 flood. Flood here. Poverty funds here were quickly afloat by an Uncle Tom group ("Uncle Tom's Banana Republic") which stages festive "Town hall" meetings where the poor protest to government officials, who soothe them...period. Nothing more happen; this group has gapped people for years on behalf of the city administration; the group is mainly creoles (very light complected) but some are real brunette, but none are really for the people.

About the hurricane we formed our own organization called "Betty Flood Victims", to demand $10,000 cash per home for drownings, anguish, loss of home, car, tools, work- school hours, etc. We ask a congressional hearing on the flood, with witnesses who represent the people's grievances. The programs however have responded with information and copies of bills which "our own" La. clippers would not furnish.

FLOOD CONTROL

We are interested in the multiple-development bill introduced by Sen. Haynsworth of South Carolina. Sen Haynsworth was bequh and antipopular forces for 20 years. He introduced the S.348, conserving some of its good features, as S.348., it's a step in the right direction for the individual disaster victims, especially to 1963, and requires states to bring flood control up to state standards. In spite of heated citizen protests, he hasn't said it just keeps saying it's going to be fixed. We'll appreciate it if you'll get a copy of this S.348 and make some editorial comments.

MOVEMENT is far and away the BEST of its kind, way ahead of the PATRIOT"s (when there's a difference for both, no doubt). Action news, educational pieces on economics and politics published monthly...

Walker and Elizabeth Rogers (names on Betty flood victims) New Orleans, La.

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The Movement needs volunteers writers, reporters, people to distribute the paper, people to help around the office. Our staff is too busy to handle all the many of the small details we'd like to cover and sometimes we get to important stories because we are so short on time. We are trying to help the Movement a better paper, lest we know what skills we have. We need people to cover stories, do interviews, be places where there's action. You don't have to know how to print the paper.

We need reports from parts of the country that don't have Movement papers. Write to us if something is happening in your area. Tell us if you can distribute the paper.

We need money too, and a tape recorder for doing interviews, and we sure could use a recordable tape.

So just let us be from you, even if you can't contribute, we'd like to know what people think about the paper.

The Staff

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PAGES 2

RACISM IN CONGRESS

The Adam Clayton Powell case reveals again the racism of the United States Congress, that racism which we should expect from this institution. It was racism which led to the impeachment of the House Majority Leader by the House Republican members. The investigation involved the black population of the city of New York. It is racism which preserves the power of the white House Majority Leader and those who control the House Republican members. It is racism which places the burden of proof on the black component of the population in the United States Congress. It is racism which places the burden of proof on the black component of the population in the United States Congress.

RACISM IN CONGRESS

While racism in this country today is not as visible as it was in the past, it is still present and active. Racism is the belief that one race is superior to another race. This belief leads to discrimination and prejudice against members of minority groups. Racism can be found in all areas of society, including politics, education, and religion.

RACISM IN CONGRESS

Racism in Congress is evident in the way Congress responds to issues affecting minority groups. For example, when legislation is introduced to address the needs of minority groups, it is often met with resistance from Congress members who believe that these groups are not as important as the majority group. This resistance can take the form of delaying the passage of legislation, or even blocking it entirely.

RACISM IN CONGRESS

Racism in Congress is also evident in the way Congress members vote on issues. For example, when a bill is introduced to provide funding for programs that benefit minority groups, Congress members who are from districts with a large majority of white voters are more likely to vote against the bill than those who are from districts with a large majority of minority voters.

RACISM IN CONGRESS

Racism in Congress is also evident in the way Congress members speak about minority groups. For example, when a bill is introduced to address the needs of minority groups, Congress members who are from districts with a large majority of white voters are more likely to use language that is derogatory or offensive towards minority groups.

RACISM IN CONGRESS

Racism in Congress is also evident in the way Congress members treat minority groups. For example, when a bill is introduced to provide funding for programs that benefit minority groups, Congress members who are from districts with a large majority of white voters are more likely to provide less funding than those who are from districts with a large majority of minority voters.

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SNCC WORKER GETS 3 YEARS ON CHAIN GANG

THE STUDENTNON-VIOLEN CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE feels that notification of the case of 19 year old SNCC worker Johnny Wilson who has recently been convicted of various misdemeanors, and sentenced to 3 years on the Georgia chain gang. This case stems from demonstrations held on August 17, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Headquar ters at Ft. Benning, Georgia, at which 12 SNCC workers were peacefully picketing to protest the induction of black men into the U.S. Armed Forces and their transfer to an out-of-state penal colony being sent to Vietnam. Following an incident between some of the demonstrators and Atlanta police, Wilson and the other 11 demonstrators were arrested on charges of resisting arrest and disorderly conduct, but were later released when the charges were dropped.

Wilson was arrested again on march 9, 1967, for talking, or saying "Black Power" to their fellow prisoners, while in the hole, prisoners are given only bread and water, one blanket, and a tin can for privacy. The all-white jury took approximately 2 hours to reach the verdict of guilty on all four counts, and Wilson was sentenced to 3 years on the Georgia chain gang.

Defending testimony for the state was given by the City Police and the U.S. Army. All six witnesses could not identify any of the demonstrators except Wilson, yet they were "certain" that Wilson was the person who allegedly attacked two of the police officers (one of these was Captain Morris G. Redding, Howard Moore's Attorney for Wilson, overheard one of the army officers say "They all look alike," and the only description that any of the wit nesses could give of theU.S. man picking the induction center on Aug 17th, was that they "had beards, long hair, and were colored."

Captain Redding stated that the first time he was Wilson, Wilson was getting ready to throw another officer against the wall, yet he could not identify the officer, and no such officer ever gave any testimony. Redding alleged that Wilson hit him in the face and tried to choke him. On the day of the picketing, Redding was dressed in plain clothes, had no identification, that would mark him as a policeman, and was unknown to Wilson. Captain Redding, who has arrested other SNCC workers including SNCC Chairman Stokely Carmichael, further prejudiced the jury by refering to SNCC and using the words "Black Power."

The all-white jury took approximately 2 hours to reach the verdict of guilty on all four counts, and Wilson was subsequently sentenced to 3 years on the Georgia chain gang.

FRAME-UP

We in SNCC feel that this case blasphemously exemplifies that all the courts and government officials across the United States are engaged in a conscious campaign to "frame-up" and try all black men and black organizers who dare to stand up and fight for their human rights, and refuse to fight yellow men abroad while black men here remain an oppressed despised coloy in the United States.

Our People Need You!

To Stay At Home And Fight For Your Black Self, Your Family, Your Community And Your Black Nation. Why Must We Go Abroad To Kill Yellow Skinned Men For White Skinned Men Who Force Us, To Live In Rat Infested Slums? We Must Demonstrate Each Time A Brother Is SOLD INTO SLAVERY (DRAFTED) And Keep Our Youth At Home To Build Our Power.

This is a leaflet distributed in Atlanta during the anti-draft demonstrations.

RIGH T TO PICKET DENIED

Sacramento, Calif. -- The Sacramento Chapter of Social Workers' Union, local 555, voted to go on strike February 7, 1967, in an attempt to get the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors to the negotiations table.

On February 2nd, the Board of Supervisors, by the refusal of the Board to meet with the Union in its request for collective bargaining, was referred to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors to the negotiations table.

"There is no way within the present framework of law and government wherein we can bargain collectively with the County." This makes little sense when the Union has called out the collective bargaining law, which changes between unions and public jurisdictions, and which was designed to be flexible. The strike vote was triggered by Social Workers and private citizens picketing the County Administration Building carrying blank sheets of paper.

On the afternoon of Feb. 7, private citizens picketed the County Supervisor's Office, and were forced to leave by the cops. On Feb. 9, about 4:30, a group of private citizens picketed the County Administration Building, and were there for approximately 15 minutes when the paddy wagon and 20 cops arrived. They were issued injunctions that they were not allowed to read and were asked to leave or be arrested. One of the picketers refused to leave and was arrested for carrying a sign which read: "SOCIAL WORK DO NOT SUPPORT THIS SOCIAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

BLANK SIGNS

Feb. 10, a larger group of private citizens picketed the County Administration Building carrying blank sheets of white cardboard. They were all issued injunctions and eight were arrested, including Jack Robinson, Southside Neighborhood Council organizer.

Private citizen organized picket lines around the homes and businesses of the County Board of Supervisors. Participants in these lines included Marion Washburn and Tom Moore of the Sacramento Welfare Rights organizers, Manida Trimmon and Leda Winters and the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, who had been on the line, what she thought of the reprimanding order. Mrs. Stanley replied, "Well, I think it says, just like it always said, that welfare recipients don't have any rights. This is what it's all about!"

WELFARE RIGHTS SUPPORT

Mrs. Stanley had come all the way from Los Angeles to join in the picketing. "Well, I participated in the strike in L.A. County, and I was ap­ palled when I found you were denied the right to picket and protest. It should be the right of any citizen of the United States. And anything that has anything to do with the social workers reform and reflects back to the recipients of welfare in the state of California. Our concern is for a better and more effi­ cient system of welfare than exists to­ day. It's pretentious in many ways."

The White Social Workers have been urged to talk with the Union and has tried to offer solutions that in fact are not solutions at all but only stalls. The Social Workers have been forced -- be-
**TUITION = SEGREGATION**

San Jose, California, "Tuition will force Negro and other poor students into the junior college," said Marvin Lee, Professor of Economics at San Jose State College and authority on the economics of education. "The effect of that will be to increase segregation in the junior colleges, because you have to go to the junior college in your district."

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Lee continued, "Max Rafferty has done a study of segregation in the junior colleges, but he refused to release the results of his study, which was done in October of 1966 and people who have seen the data say that it shows conclusively that segregating exists in the junior college system.

**NO RELIEF FOR TAX PAYERS**

Lee also pointed out that the increase in enrollments at junior colleges will require more tax money from local property owners who support these institutions.

"There are the pars of conservatives to charge tuition, but if the state wants to get more students into college, why not charge tuition to change that?"

Lee also pointed out that there is actually no crisis in higher education in this state that comes close to what other states are facing today. For example, New York is attempting to copy California's University System, but it will take until 1975 for New York to reach the level of California for the City of New York alone.

The main concern in California is how to provide for all the new students that will be trying to enter school in the next few years. These students are the results of the post-war baby boom that began in '45.

It is interesting that the President's Commission on the Draft has just recommended that younger people be drafted - from 18 years of age to 23 years of age. It was in this Democrat and Republican answer to the problem of educating the quickly expanding youth population that regentation and determination in their inhumane wars.

**CANNON FODDER**

Look at this: It is true that many students who are poor are staying in college to avoid the draft, so we force them out of the universities into the junior colleges which they can't get to because they can't afford a car. Now they are very available.

"If Reagan is really concerned with education, why not do it through the Democratic Party even though the Democrats oppose Reagan, because the corporations also support both parties. Student and faculty, black people, farm workers, people on welfare, and other workers don't have the money to support this kind of power. We propose that students get together and organize a drive to change the State Constitution to read that tuition can never be charged and that the Regents should be made up of students and faculty and other people who now have no power in this state.

**WHAT POLITICS IS**

To come to the two examples above have little to do with "politics." That is because most people associate politics with the two parties: Democrats and Republicans. But politics is more than just parties; it is the gaining and the maintaining of power through which they can enrich themselves and their companies, most often at the expense of the general public.

When other people try to get power, like the farm workers for instance, the Regents, through their position, can intervene in behalf of growers, hence on whom lease land from Regents.

For example, during the present grape strike in Delano, Regent Allan Grant was instrumental in arranging to have the University Extension Service help such struck growers as Zaninovich to produce grapes more profitably. Grant is clearly connected to the Extension Service not merely as a Regent but also as Chairman of the California Farm Bureau, a grower operation.

**MORE POLITICS NOT LESS**

Some students who are protesting Reagan's proposed tuition thought that keeping politicos out of higher education would do the trick. They failed to see that the governing body of the university, the Regents, are very political indeed. They are maintaining their power to continue to get what they want - more money and more power to maintain control over those who work in their factories and in the city to make their profits for them.

People must challenge such control and such power. In the University and State College system students are now looking for ways of making that challenge. Most of them know that they can't do it through the Democratic Party even though the Democrats oppose Reagan, because the corporations also support both parties. Student and faculty, black people, farm workers, people on welfare, and other workers don't have the power to compete with the millions of dollars of the corporations, but they have votes. Votes that can change the course of history.

**STUDENT POWER**

A meeting will be held at UCLA on Saturday and Sunday, March 18 and 19, to discuss organizing a broad student power block to fight against tuition and for student democracy. Organizers in different areas of California will be coordinated by UCLA, San Francisco State, San Diego State and others.

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**HIGHER EDUCATION - NOTHING BUT POLITICS**

Governor Reagan is concerned that the University and the State College systems are costing the tax payers too much money - $100 million to be exact. He wants to charge tuition to change that situation.

Here are two examples from the board of Regents that suggest just why the University costs so much.

**REGENT CHANDLER**

Our friend Chandler is the Vice-president and Director of the Times Mirror Company which publishes the L.A. Times and a whole bunch of other papers. Now this Times Mirror Company owns a reported 40% of the Tejon Ranch Company. The California tax payer is presently spending $4.4 million on the Feather River Project which will benefit some 86,000 acres of this company's land in Kern County. The company will make $2,600,000 profit when the project is completed. This gift to a few wealthy people including Mrs. Chandler would pay a year's tuition for 54,000 students at $250 a head.

**REGENT MOSHER**

As even more interesting example is Samuel Mosher, Chairman of the Signal Oil Company, the quote from the public record of the University: "It is now recommended that on oil and gas lease be associated with Signal Oil Company, providing for a term of five years at $7,50 per acre per year thereafter, and one-sixth royalty."

In other words this lease allows Signal Oil Company to drill for oil and gas on University property and only have to pay to the University $7,50 per acre per year and only one-sixth of the money they make from that drilling.

Why only one-sixth royalty for the University? When the University of Oklahoma found oil on its land, the money went to the University. Why shouldn't the people of this state be relieved of some tax burden when public land becomes profitable?

**WHAT POLITICS IS**

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VIOICEPRINT YOUTH 1 TO 10 YEARS

LOS ANGELES — Edward Lee King, The Watts twelve tried in December for arson and burglary in a case involving "voiceprint" evidence, received sentences of 1 to 10 years in the state prison, Judge Raymond Roberts pronounced sentence on January 29.

Kenneth R. Thomas, King's lawyer, said after the trial that he would appeal the case to a higher court.

"I think our chances of winning the appeal are extremely good," he said. "That is what we will do."

In the sheet, Judge Hines, who tried to talk them out of a demonstration, was thrown in jail. He was the first person to be arrested as he attempted to leave the building.

The jury had made it clear that it rejected the voiceprint evidence when making its judgment. This has been overheard in every report on the trial. All witnesses reporting that "a definite voiceprint" was recorded on the basis of the "voiceprint" evidence, for a full analysis of the "voiceprint", have not been considered by the trial court.

The court rejected the "VOICEPRINT REJECTED IN WATTS CASE" of the MOVEMENT, Jan. 1967. 

SIT-IN AGAINST NAPALM

Los Angeles, Calif. — On Feb. 7, 15 students sat-at a student place where the UCLA campus protest the absence of a DOW Chemical recruiting officer. DOW is a major producer of napalm, a chemical weapon which is being used against Vietnamese people by the United States Army.

The students met with two representatives of the UCLA administration who talked to them about the origin of the demonstration. The next day 60 students picketed the center and a referendum in the student government was held, which would ban DOW Chemical from the campus.

SNCC WORKER ARRESTED, BEATEN

Orangeburg, S. C., During the sit-in and demonstration at South Carolina State College, a SNCC worker was arrested for allegedly trespassing on state property while walking through the campus. He was taken to jail, beaten, and thrown in jail.

The three students were denied suspension notices which ordered them to leave the campus by the end of the school year. They were arrested and thrown in jail.

The three demanded to be allowed to return to the campus before that time, between 800 and 1000 students sat-in at the Student Union that night.

SUSPENSION NOTICES

That afternoon the three students received suspension notices which ordered them to leave the campus by the end of the school year. They were arrested and thrown in jail.

THREATS

On the 24th students were arrested for participating in the demonstration of 500 students on President B. J. Turner's campus. They were called before the disciplinary committee of the Student Action Committee (SAC) and were released on their own recognizance.

Attorney King, for the state, said that the SNCC workers were temporarily suspended while the case was being heard.

The state, however, has made the decision to continue its investigation into the incident and has indicated that it will continue to pursue its investigation.

Student Action Committee (SAC) of South Carolina State College, called a meeting on Sunday at 7 p.m. to discuss the situation. The SAC refused to call off the boycott plan. They have already circulated a statement to the state legislature in which they have called for the resignation of the president.

A mother with three children can receive a maximum of only 76% of what the state considers to be a minimum amount for 3 children.

Attempts to hire competent faculty have failed, and because it is encouraging other people to participate to a greater extent in the welfare system so that welfare recipients participate to a greater extent in the educational process, WRO has developed in Columbus last June.

WRO has the following objectives: to secure basic rights for recipients, to make the welfare system work so that welfare recipients participate to a greater extent in the educational process, and to prevent the abuse of the welfare system so that welfare recipients participate to a greater extent in the educational process.

The office of the Welfare Department study shows that about 40% of the people who are receiving assistance are children, 15% are elderly, and 50% are workers. Of the 37,000 families on public assistance in Columbus, Ohio, about 10,000 are in poverty. The welfare check. One thing is for sure—poverty breeds poverty, and here in Columbus as elsewhere, the welfare department is a necessary evil to society. And because it is encouraging other people to participate to a greater extent in the educational process, WRO has developed in Columbus last June.

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PROPERTY TAXES

Over 50% of all income for the state comes from property taxes. Over 40% of this amount comes from owners of one family homes. Property taxes are county taxes, but any loss of money due to assessing some property lower than other property --- legally or illegally --- affects all the people of the state.

The state constitution says that all property is supposed to be assessed at 100% of its fair market value (what you could sell it for). The state legislature in 1964 set the assessment rate at 25% of market value. There has been much argument over the legality of the legislature's decision, but the important thing is not at what percent of market value you apply the tax but that everyone should be assessed at the same percent of market value whether 100% or 25%.

TAX ASSESSOR SCANDALS

An example of certain people getting assessed at a different percentage of market value is the recent assessor scandal. It is estimated that the new assessor of San Francisco that this city has lost over $50 million because businesses, corporations, were assessed at 12 1/2% or less of market value if they paid off the Tax Assessor. Actually, the city didn't lose the money. Funds to run the city had to come from somewhere. The money came out of the pockets of the small home owner.

Here is how large corporations and big businesses get on the tax dole.

TAX DOLE FOR RICH

The county budget depends on property taxes and state and federal aid to provide services to its residents. Each year the State Legislature decides how much money it is going to give each county. The county, after figuring in federal aid, decides how much it must raise from property taxes. The sum the county needs is divided by the total assessed value of the county's property. If some big corporations and businesses are assessed less than the average of the market value for their property, then small home owners and middle income businessmen have to pay more taxes.

For example, the county sets a tax rate or ratio for every $100 your property is worth after assessment. In San Francisco the rate is $0.61 per $100 while in Los Angeles County it is $0.54. Now, suppose you own a home you could sell for $10,000. The assessor takes 25% of $10,000 or $2500 and places a tax on that amount. In L.A. County it would be $723.30.

If you were a big corporation that had property worth $10,000 and went to the assessor and paid him off, then you would be assessed at only 12 1/2% of $10,000 or $1250. In L.A. County the tax on that amount would be $157.75 or half of what the small home owner paid.

The small home owner has not only paid more taxes than the big corporation for property of the same value, he has also paid a higher rate per $100 of assessed value. Because when the county figures out what the rate per $100 is to be, it adds up the assessed value for all property in the county. The sum of assessed value goes down every time a corporation or big business goes on the tax dole; therefore, the tax rate per $100 goes up for everybody else in the county.

LAND SPECULATION

It has been estimated that the state loses $800 million per year due to under-assessment of highly speculative lands such as slums, vacant lots, and desert lands. Speculative lands are those properties which will gain great value -- not because they themselves are improved with remodeling, housing, or irrigation water -- but because the land surrounding these properties is improved by redevelopment or by the state's building a highway or freeway over them.

People can afford to not improve speculative lands because the taxes on them are much lower than for other kinds of property such as homes or farms. Dr. Irene Hickman, county assessor of Sacramento County, says that when she took office she found vacant lots that had been assessed at $50 per acre at one percent of their actual value. This means that these lots in the middle of the city were assessed at $0.50 and $0.25 per acre while the county government was paying $100 per acre for land at the bottom of the Sacramento River.

The whole point is that speculators make a lot of money every time somebody else makes improvements on his property or the state builds freeways or waterways. They do nothing for their great profit and is in effect charging the taxpayers of the state for the privilege of allowing them to make that profit. Here is an example of how speculation works:

STANDARD OIL-GIANT SPECULATOR

According to an official statement by Standard Oil of California, the company expects 62,000 acres of land in the southern part of the Central Valley which it owns to benefit directly from the state water plan when it is completed. Land value in this area is approximately $100 per acre if the land is unimproved, $300 per acre if improved with water from sources such as federal and state irrigation projects. Using the company's figures, the value of its property will increase from $40,700,000 to $144,500,000. Standard Oil will have contributed nothing to this $100,000,000 increase in the value of its land. Nor will it have contributed anything to the additional value which will be added when the proposed freeway through this area, built with state and federal taxpayer's money, is completed.
WHO BUYS BONDS

The state sells bonds to finance freeways and irrigation projects such as the $2.4 billion Feather River Water Project. These bonds are usually bought by large corporations such as Standard Oil, interest on such long term bonds adds up to more than the amount of the original bond and this interest is tax-free. Thus large corporations not only make fantastic profits from financing the freeways and water projects which cause their lands to increase in value, they also make fantastic profits from financing the freeways and water projects which cause their lands to increase in value. All this at the expense of taxpayers.

LAWS NOT ENFORCED

Supposedly speculation is illegal when it comes to federal reclamation projects. Though there have been various attempts to enforce the anti-speculation clause of the 1902 Federal Reclamation Act, these have all failed. The State Constitution also has a provision that says, "The holding of large tracts of land, unimproved and unimproved, by individuals or corporations, is against the public interest." However, the Legislature has never seen fit to make laws that would carry out the provisions of this section (passed in 1879) of the Constitution.

SALES, CIGARETTE AND LIQUOR TAXES

Both the Republicans and the Democrats always come up with a proposal to increase sales, cigarette and liquor taxes when more funds are needed. They argue that there are taxes which everybody pays and that therefore everyone will be paying "his fair share" of increased taxes. The taxes are, however, the most un­fair that can be put on people. Economists call these taxes "progressive" because the heaviest burden falls on the poorest people. Unlike income taxes which in California are "graduated" so that a family which makes $600 a week pays a much bigger part of its income for these taxes than does a family which makes $60 a week.

FOOD TAX

Now Reagan proposes to expand the sales tax to food. (Food is not now taxed in California.) This tax would be particularly hard on poor people. For example, if there were a 4% sales tax on food and if the family which makes $60 a week planned a spaghetti dinner, the food might cost $2 plus 4% tax or $2.08. The family which makes $600 a week has to pay a much bigger part of its income for these taxes than does a family which makes $60 a week.

DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS: NO DIFFERENCE TO THE PEOPLE

Both the Democrats and the Republicans in California and in the nation stand between the people and the corporations (whose board chairmen, presidents, and vice-presidents all make large campaign contributions — often to both parties.) The Republicans like to speak to the interest of the small homeowner and middle income tax payer too. At the same time they try, in their liberal fashion, to gain the favor and the votes of the poor, the students, the farm workers and the blacks. But it is also their liberal fashion to fire Wedemeyer from the State Welfare Department when he began to give aid to welfare rights groups, to call in the Highway Patrol and the Sheriff's Department when students in Berkeley sat in for Free Speech, to appoint Einar Mohn of the Teamsters to the University Regents when the Teamsters are trying to break the Delano strike, and to white-wash the Los Angeles Police Department after the Watts Rebellion.

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SUNFLOWER COUNTY CONT' FROM PG. 1
capse they are under age. They can join the
jockey line again with other adults
and you can still Weld your force.
This continued for about three days.

MOVEMENT: Why did you leave
Indianola?

Later on that year I decided to go.
Albuquerque, New Mexico, for fund rais­
ing. Back in Sunflower, the people got
upset and went out one night for a party,
and about two o'clock in the morning the
Man and fire to a store, two houses
that were strong in the movement, and
the Freedom House.

At the time that these houses burned, they
issued a warrant for me, saying
that I was the cause. Of course, I was in
Albuquerque - at the time, for the war­
rant they issued for me really didn’t
have any effect. They were neverOLnked,
you know.

This was one of the reason why I left
Indianola in the late part of ’65, because
the first rift that would occur, they
would blame me on. I decided that it would be
best for me to pull out of Indianola. Let
the people in the crowd do something on
their own.

Another reason I moved to Sunflower
from Indianola was that I figured we
could never build a community center
there. We had tried to build a center in ’64, but we had to spend $6200 trying
to rebuild the Baptist Association which
was burned down. Then we bought some
land and tried to get a permit to build a
church on top of permit, but the city “if
you change a little corner right here, we
will give you a permit.” When we
did the city said, “I’m sorry. Here’s
another space I sent you to change also.”
Finally the project collapsed.

MOVEMENT: How is the Improvement
Association organized in Sunflower?

In Sunflower, I followed a plan of
building a community center in a house.
This house, which we have today, is a
community center and it is known now.
The auditorium, which seats 200 people,
was known as my den. They would say “we
don’t like the disturbance” and I would say,
“We have a private house and I do
what I feel free of charges,” so far they
haven’t made court charges.
We have a day care center there, but we
have not yet finished any funds in
Sunflower County yet. There is a group that
had funds as Community Action Project or CAP. They have the funds and we have the children.

Those people who have the money right
now have to pay so people who stood in
the way of people going into restaurants,
and those people who had police
fraternity, and are some of the same
people who say “we’re not for integra­
tion,” and yet you see they look and
jumped for the poverty money. They just
get concerned about the benefit of Negro
children, when the federal government
brought the issue of money up.

I’m sure they know there are a few
like me that’s going to take advantage of
the program, looking, if we have that
money it gonna come more people aren’t
rich, rather it means some more unity
among the Negro race to testify - - among
the poor. So up until at our centers in
the county, we have five maybe six hun­
dred children, so that we feel and teach

MOVEMENT: How do you get the
money to keep these programs going?

That’s one reason I moved out here to San
Francisco. I’m trying to raise funds for
the center to involve more children in this program. We received some
grant from some University in New
York. They give us $3400 a month. It
is used like there are two buses and drivers and they get $30 a month, in
there is $40 each month for gas, and
we help boost the Whitewater’s sine
with $15, maybe $20 a month. This
money doesn’t go for gas, because
you have to buy the children milk which is
the most expensive thing on the list,
so $30 out to raise $8500. To a lot of people that would be a
shock, ‘cause the idea that you can’t do
in a way it’s not too much, where one man
is worth $3500 in Vietnam, you know.

MOVEMENT: How will the funds you
raise?

This $15,000 is to be used like this:
$10,000 for political education and voter
registration. This money will em­
power our people to organize and
future $5000. 3 months ago, 245 people
in the last month, Which are 4 people right
there. That’s strength­

KIBBEE: No other counties. There is a
right to vote. The city appealed to the
Supreme Court and held it up for a long
period of time. Voters at the time their elections were
banned. There were large elections, but
the adults still in the field. They
are running for office, but
the adults still have not been set. They
are being put off as long as possible.
They were supposed to be set sometime
in January.

MOVEMENT: Are there any other
counties that has that happened
already?

KIBBEE: Yes. The other municipal elections
that have been held up to for all the
people who complained just in a few
voters at the time their elections were
banned. The other towns in Monrovia,
Brownsburg, they isn’t happened since 1970.
I believe. So peoples in New York like the Puerto Rican and the elderly are
watching things like this, because most
likely they’ll try to get staff like this
tripped out again. We are going to see how this works out -- this is just a
petty.

MOVEMENT: What about support
from the white community?

Anyway in Sunflower, there’s maybe 240 Negroes registered and below
and that’s just one man and let somebody else work there. That means more
right right there. You have given jobs,
That’s a frightening of the movement.
Where you know the ticket going with $10 a week, you employ ten people at $15.

KIBBEE: Another one would be paid
out of the store would be used to keep
things up to pay the volunteers. In
other words, it would be a self-supporting
unit. The profit is like when you get a
cooop, you get to share it. At the end of
the year, according to the way we
buy, you get a percentage back. This
money is going to the county every
year to be used to pay the workers off, to
keep employee registration, to get politcal
emersion, and other things.

Five thousand dollars will be used for a
car, some equipment on the car and things,
and other things. Another $3000 dollars
will be used to improve the community center that you
have, its condition, but it needs paint.
It needs more insulation because it
needs 100000 but that don’t mean that
so the $55,000 will put us in a posi­
tion to be self-supporting and also to
build our mobility around the vicinity
and to help pay for some of the needs in
the county.

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and to help pay for some of the needs in
the county.

FAIRLY LOU HOWARD of Sunflower County during the MFDP Challenge in ’64.

MARCH 1967

CONT ON PAGE 10
ORGANIZING PEASANTS IN CHILE

CENTERS OF STRENGTH

The UCC is strongest in the central provinces of Talca, Valparaiso, Limari, Curauma and Colchagua. On a smaller scale it is operating farms in Colquihue and Santiago. UCC organizers have followed criteria in selecting areas and groups with which to work: areas with relatively dense rural populations, areas depending on wages for most of their income, small farm owners and workers, who receive much of their pay as bonuses, especially land, are thought by UCC to be harder to organize. So far the regional contract approach has had good results for the UCC. The more controlled of Christians-wide or country-wide strike has often been enough to bring employers to the bargaining table. In Colchagua and Valparaiso, especially strong, 25 farms went out on strikes together. The workers eventually won most of their demands.

ORGANIZATION AND CONDITIONS UNDER CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY

The experience of the UCC and of rural unionization under the present Christian Democratic Government may be seen in three areas: (1) labor dispute settlement; (2) enforcement of social legislation; (3) relationship of the program of government rural policy to the needs and programs of peasant unions.

LABOR INSPECTORS

To legitimize a labor dispute the union must submit its contract elements to the local labor inspector. At the beginning of the present upsurge in unionization, labor inspectors were "non-cooperative," frequently ruling that unions were illegitimate or disallowing demands on technical grounds. This tended to discredit the government, alienate militant peasants, and put a damper on the growth and effectiveness of unions. After meetings with labor bosses the minister of Labor sent a memo to his inspectors telling them to set aside existing restrictive regulations. Nevertheless, UCC still complains of considerable resistance from local officials many of whom reportedly have ties with local landowning interests.

ENFORCEMENT

The enforcement of social legislation is another problem. Landowners are in a position to pressure public officials subject directly to administration disciplinary powers. Approximately 40% of the owners do not comply with the National minimum wage law though there is an considerable difference between unionized and non-unionized farms. The UCC estimates that this is a drop from 95% non-compliance six years ago.

POWER OF THE STRIKE

The only real job protection existing in the country-side is union strength. At the beginning of May, 1966, there were many firings, more than 3000 campesinos were fired according to a UCC survey. Of these approximately 4000 belonged to unions, mostly to the UCC. Of the 4000 fired for "union activities," Alarcon, President of UCC, estimates that more than 500 were reinstated as a direct result of a general strike and indirectly through government intervention to avoid a general strike. Local strike action was taken in a number of cases, usually with positive results.

The overall effect of the firings was to reinforce the militancy of the campesino especially after they succeeded in reinstating many of their compatriots, they gained confidence in their ability to win effective force. The owners action was not formidable, the union organization is strong, unions, mostly to the Campesino National Union, have had good results for the organization.

LAND AND LIBERTY

The very economic backwardness and lack of organization in the Chilean countryside may be an important positive factor for the development of a broad-based social organization. If the campesinos were already committed to local interest groups (such as credit unions) it would probably be much more difficult to organize regional unions.
Insert the natural text here.
SNCC Press Release

KODAK OUT OF FOCUS

We in SNCC deeply support the black leadership of CORE, F.I.G.H.T. in its struggle to make Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, New York honor an agreement they made in December to hire and train 600 blacks throughout the state of New York.

The executive committee of Kodak is blatantly rejecting, by the following statements, the importance which it attributes to the issue of wage rate and job security.

"We don't want to give that figure at the moment, it's something to be desired. Although the playwriting and acting are considered excellent, the cast was that of Bob Franklin whose "Man" had not been seen. The "Man" was a worthwhile organizing effort. The BLack Power movement is a community of black people from Watts who are a force for social change.

"...so the fight for our liberation by any means necessary."
NOTES FROM CHICAGO

MICHAEL JAMES

ORGANIZERS START SCHOOL

Organizers in Chicago, whether they be former union or community activists, have learned several things. We know that many of our actions are determined not by us, but by the techniques and long-range strategies of effective resistance. We also know that the community model, tenant and welfare unions, food raising, communali
tes, taxes, political machines, youth organizing, the community power, and history of the Movement in the city and the country is small in relation to our task, and that good work will pass little in the long run unless we, and the organizations we work with, are recreated over and over again.

UNION OF ORGANIZERS

Our situation has moved us to make a major decision on our own, to recreate the organizations we have formed a Union of Organizers. The Union has made an im
plicit decision, stating that Chicago is "our territory," and founding a real Movement training school, the School of Community Organization.

The School begins at a time when radicals around the country are seriously thinking about, and taking the first steps toward building, educational programs that will train people intensively in the art of organizing in poor communities.

The School of Community Organization will begin formally on July first. Its plan, very simply, is to train and place twenty to thirty new and skilled organizers every three months in a new neighbor
hood now relatively untouched by the Movement. The School's operating strategy is to build new organizations of the poor that can work to control, shape and develop the city and the country. A session is also being developed by existing groups. For example, the JOIN Community Union has been running an all-day-Friday program for six months, involving fifteen community people in the school's curriculum includes new written materials, films, etc., covering the community union model, tenant and welfare unions, food raising, communali
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RIGH T TO PICKET

CONT FROM PG. 3

A documentary approach to the School is already being developed. A six-week session has begun at the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO), a group growing out of the city's Puerto Rican rebellion this summer. Topics for the training ses
tions at LADO include urban renewal, the community union model, tenant and welfare unions, food raising, communali
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UNION OF ORGANIZERS

Students and teachers

Students will include members of ex
ing the community active for organizing, by the Union of Organizers; and college, union and people who have a willingness and capacity to organize. The networks of friendships and personal

contacts among movement activists around the country have already started to draw potentially new, as well as former, or
ganizers who want to come to Chicago, and we want to build on the relationships and interest that exist.

Students in Chicago will be former students or people from poor communities, talking among themselves as well as with the students involved in the School. This will create new materials that can be used to organizer training. If a group would like to know about a specific issue, they have only to write to the School's library, and materials will be a part of the School's library.

The School will provide a regular in-
formation service to community groups, drawing upon its own resources and those of students and social scientists in the Chicago area. Mainly because of our information needs, but also to broaden and strengthen the independence of new groups located in the University, the School has developed a research arm. During spring vacation in March there will be two ten-day sessions involving two hundred universities, radicals from the Chicago area. During the summer there will be a longer and more intensive research project.

ALLIES NEEDED

People working in Chicago, and in the country, are interested in our struggle for democratic and revolu
tional ideals if they remain isolated and stand alone. Organizations and organizations of the poor must multiply; they must be strengthened by a group

CURRICULUM AND RESEARCH

Curriculum for the school is already being developed. A six-week session has begun at the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO), a group growing out of the city's Puerto Rican rebellion this summer. Topics for the training ses
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UNION STAND

UNION OF ORGANIZERS START SCHOOL

- Michael James

Giant posters (22x28) of Malcolm X and Che Guevara from the Movement Press.

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MARCH 1967

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