TUSKEGEE: "MODEL CITY" ERUPTS

SAN FRANCISCO -- Dudley Stone School in the Haight-Ashbury district is a "ghetto" school. Most of its students are Negro. Many of their parents have for some time been disturbed over conditions there. Plumbing is bad, the toilet is too small, there is inadequate playground space.

The decision took last month when an expensive plan for integration-by-busing was proposed and passed by the Board of Education. The basic idea was to bus out some of the neighborhood children out of the area into the White-school District. The parents objected.

"The parents at Dudley Stone Grammar School do not want this housing plan," says a statement released by parents Bessie Jones and Ethel Smith. "We think the only reason it was adopted was to qualify for $3.4 million dollars in federal housing. We really don't want to spend tax money to provide quality educational facilities in schools that are already overcrowded.

At a Parent's meeting in Howard Community Center, parents voted to have the right to do with it. We've seen 50 homes today with inadequate housing and fires in inadequate heating and blighted medical care.

A worker for the Vine City Community Council, in a group in bond's district, stated: "We've seen 50 homes today with inadequate heating and blighted medical care.

"Our kids are being bussed and theirs aren't," said Pete Robinson, a Parents' spokesman. "I really want neighborhood schools. They succeed beyond their expectations. If there is money," he said, "I feel the best education is where my kids are in a neighborhood school in which I have a say in school affairs.

"We've seen 50 homes today with inadequate heating and blighted medical care.

"Mayor Ivory Allen must make a public statement assuring the right to proper housing, running hot water, adequate blighted medical care and a house through which the winter wind does not blow, will be secured and protected by the city.

"A public declaration by the Mayor that Vine City is a disaster area and that all the resources of the city will be directed towards changing the living conditions in this area as well as the other areas of poor housing in the city,"

Re-election Bond, who was elected by 83% of the vote in his district, will stand for re-election in a special election. His popularity has been rising steadily since the action by the legislature. "It would be ridiculous to run against him now," a former opponent is quoted as saying.

JULIAN BOND, 136TH DISTRICT, FIGHT FOR REPRESENTATION, PROTEST BAD HOUSING

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of California (SNCC) published a quarterly bulletin, The Movement, vol. 2, no. 2, February 1966. It included an article about Julian Bond, 136th District, who was fighting for representation and protesting bad housing.

The Bulletin noted: "Julian Bond's fight for his elected seat in the Georgia legislature continues in court this month. Support for his case has been gathering around the state. Meanwhile, Julian is carrying out his duties as the legislator of the 136th District, fighting a blister cold wave that dramatized living conditions there."

A message of support was also received from the "Presidents' Fellowship."

Segregators are keeping close watch on the outcome of the court case. "We could lose this case," the chairman of the Atlanta Democratic council said to the Daily Worker Monday, "but I believe the case should come up."

Meeting with Mayor The same day, Julian held a press conference in front of the Martin Street Hotel, and pledged full support to the people's efforts. Bond said, "I stand here today in front of a hotel that has not been condemned by the city for violations of the city code. Within are many conditions representative of poor housing in Atlanta and throughout the United States."

"We strongly protest the denial to Julian Bond of his seat in the Georgia House on the basis of the unpopularity of his political views on one of the great issues confronting our nation," the statement read.

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The Bulletin suggested that the parents and the community consider the "welfare of their children as culturally disadvantaged.

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Bogalusa - Year of Violence and Struggle

By Don推理

AUGUSTA, LOUISIANA - A.Z. Young, President of the Bogalusa Voters and Citizens League (BVL), severely criticized the termination that marked the first anniversary of the League, the anniversary was marked by a five-day strike.

"We have been getting our freedom on the installment plan," he said. "Abraham Lincoln said the American people are sick of waiting for the next act of Congress to be made. Now we, like other Americans. And I know but that we must get the money and make the necessary payments."

The BVL declined to be specific about the negotiations, but they have been seriously considered election policies; they have not yet organized or thought about a political program.

"If the people want us to live in a world where they have the same rights as the Negroes in the South, we have got to go ahead and make those plans," Mr. Gayle Jenkins, who heads the city's public schools, has said.

Crown-Zellerbach and downtown Bogalusa stores are closed.

"We were told by the manager that he was sick for the past three months and had nothing about the situation."

Finally, led up with inaction and resistance, the group in Bogalusa occupied a deserted Air Force base in protest (see article page 2).

Diana Zellerbach, the largest employer in town (a box factory and paper mill). Past action reporters, in a series of Klan terror and political activities.

The Delta farmers had attended a week-long investigation and for the merger of Negroes with the white lines of promotion. Past promoters, in a series of Klan terror and political activities.

In Bogalusa the white power structure had fought back more openly. It is clear that they are going to fight and not give up the Negroes in the state. The Klan has developed into a highly effective boycott, the struggle and political activities.

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"The Welfare and Dignity;"

"I would like you to believe that the Di Giorgio Corporation is ac- concerned for the welfare and dignity of our workers as anyone. We attempt to provide good housing and living facil- its for our workers.

At this point Mr. DiGiorgio described some new dormitory facil- its being built and maintained by the Di Giorgio Corporation for single men as well as housing furnished at economical rates to married workers. He also said the Corporation maintains kitchens that provide three meals a day for the workers.

Not Up to Standard

We can't be our brother's keeper," says the National Coordinator. The United Auto Workers has offered to pay for the printing and housing-expenditures of the NFWA boycott committee, but has refused to give the boycott open support. "We don't know why they don't want their name on it and dig it out. They're just not going to try to smoke us out of the open.

SKELETONS: A group of clergymen, led by Rev. Donald McIlvane of the Catho- lic Interracial Council, went to Schenley, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, and request the Schenley officials that they negotiate with the farm workers.

ARIZONA: The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union has organized an all-out offensive against Schenley in all states where they have strong locals.

A common reaction of liquor store owners, particularly the small ones was voiced by Eddie Valdez of University Avenue in Berkeley. "I'll be glad to take Schenley off my shelves," said Schenley is one of the most sizable clients in the liquor business, and you can quote me on that.

There are now Schenley boycott com- mittees in 53 cities in the United States. Committees are also being formed in Ca- nada.

A letter was sent to Steve Allen by Schenley's discharge department, who is darkly threatening a suit against Allen for sup- porting the boycott. In the letter they threatened a possible lawsuit against any of their employees who worked for the boycott committee, and the state's average wage is.

A month earlier, a Schenley press re- lease had quoted an exact 'average' figure for its male farm workers; this figure was wrong.

Jim Drake reports that he called Schenley Vice-President James Wilsdon in Chicago and asked for more information about the workers.

"There was no strike in Delano," he added. "We did have some workers leave their jobs, but these were our em- ployees."
WHO OWNS CALIFORNIA?

On the opposite page is a map of the Delano - Bakersfield area, published by the Kern County Land Company.
The grey areas are owned by Kern County Land, Each square is a mile on a side, 640 acres.

We publish the map here because it vividly demonstrates a major point about California agriculture and farm labor -- that the men who own the land we live on rule the land. The richest sections, hundreds of thousands of acres, of California's San Joaquin Valley, are owned by enormous corporations. Their economic and political power cannot be "balanced" in anyone's mind with the power of the individual farm worker.

This cannot be negated when people talk about the organization and unionization of farm workers. Directly behind the conditions of life in rural California are Standard Oil, Schenley, Southern Pacific Railroad, Di Giorgio, the Los Angeles Times -- and the Kern County Land Company. These are the colossi the Delano workers are fighting.

Corporate spokesmen love to talk about the "family farm," the tiny grower victimized by weather, crop failure, price fluctuation and unionization, We intend to show that there are inventing a myth. There are plenty of small farmers; they too must be unionized, but it's the giants that control them and keep them in line.

Sometimes the giants seem too large to be visible. They must be made visible: they control California agriculture and to a large extent California politics. We will begin with the Kern County Land Company.

We hope this begins a regular series. We may not be able to publish other maps, due to cost, but we will report on the findings. George Ballis (SNCC Field Secretary and Editor of the Valley Labor Citizen) is preparing a map that shows who owns, section by section, the southeast San Joaquin Valley. We have seen the map. Senator Paul Douglas also has seen the map. It led him to call the misuses of land and water in the Valley by the large corporations, "One of the greatest land thefts that has ever been attempted in the history of this Nation."

When this map is available in quantity, we will let our readers know how to obtain a copy. As those who labor upon the land increasingly fight to control the conditions of their lives, the question of who owns California becomes more and more relevant to all who live there.

ROGER TERRONEZ (1933-1966), LABOR LEADER

Last month Roger Terronez died. He was a big man, had been a prize fighter and a farm worker. The week before he was killed he was elected, in the most popular candidate, to the Kings County Anti-Poverty Committee.

He was killed in a freak automobile accident. The details are not important. He was a leader of the National Farm Workers Association; he was loved by those who worked for him and he would have voted for him.

We knew Roger well in San Francisco. His Loot - His Loot - His Loot - His Loot -

We take over when Rosenstiel retires, is Louis Nichols. Mr. Nichols joined Schenley in 1957 after 22 years with the FBI, where he was chief of subversion and counterintelligence. A former aide of his says, "He's paranoid, conspicuously we a 1 thy man.

Mr. Rosenstiel seems to be afraid of something. A former aide of his says, "He's got theories."

A number of these theories have been attempted

Mr. Rosenstiel's several

The WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, this week, dealing with subversion and counterintelligence.

McCarthy and the FBI

That's just the beginning to what seems to be a tough anti-democratic stress in m, Rosenstiel's nature.

The Number 2 man in Schenley, who may take over when Rosenstiel retires, is Louis Nichols. Mr. Nichols joined Schenley in 1957 after 22 years with the FBI, where he was chief of subversion and counterintelligence. A former aide of his says, "He's paranoid, conspicuously we a 1 thy man."

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stated that the Schenley Corporation paid $265,000,000 for his household expenses - the so-called "household expenses" totaled $161,000,000.

60% of KCL's real estate holdings in Kern County. Oil leases along the Gulf Coast and in Australia and Canada. One-fourth of all American automobiles are equipped with exhaust products made by a KCL subsidiary, Walker Manufacturing.

Kern County Land Company is far more than a land giant in a remote agricultural country. It is an international corporate octopus.

KCL owns outright 1.8 million acres of land in the United States. It operates cash-crop growing yards in California and Kansas. Oil leases along the Gulf Coast and in Australia and Canada. 60% of KCL's revenue comes from oil royalties.

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(continued PAGE 6, COLUMN 2)
These are the headlines that began the exposé in the San Francisco Chronicle, September 16, 1877. They describe in graphic 19th century terms how the Kern County Land Company got the land it owns today.

"Months ago," the article said, "the CHRONICLE discovered that a stupendous fraud was being practised in the lower part of California, in the way of land grabbing, by certain wealthy parties in this city."

The "wealthy parties" were James Haggard and Lloyd Tevis, two San Francisco financial manipulators, and Bill Carr, famed as a political hatchet man for the Southern Pacific Railroad. CONTINUED PAGE 7.
Reverend Jim Drake, a member of the Migrant Ministry working on NFWA staff, was standing by THE MOVEMENT to comment on the situation, as quoted by Robert Di Giorgio.

ON HEALTH IN THE FIELDS: "If the Di Giorgio Corporation is now complying with the portable toilet requirement, it is a new thing. We will check them carefully to see if this is real."

ON LIVING FACILITIES: "Why provide any living facilities? Why not pay workers enough. The same goes for their rattletrap buses. If they were really concerned with the 'welfare and dignity' of their workers they would go to hell on the property Di Giorgio is selling."

ON ROBERT DI GIORGIO: "You know what he is? He's a shrewd big business man who runs Schenley.".....

DI GIORGIO'S VIEW - CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The "Cultural Habits"

"Now, there is no question that farm laborers are underpaid -- although I believe the farm laborers are among the most productive workers making $5,000 were to pay $100 in income taxes."

"We have testimony from a woman worker 'at the Sierra Vista Ranch: she lives up the hill from the corral, and her gross income is $1,500 a year. A boost was given to the Corporation when it won a suit against the NFWA."

"We are glad Mr. Di Giorgio admits that the Sierra Vista Ranch facilities are not up to standard; we have always known that the Ranch was run down because the growers concern of the 'welfare and dignity' of workers depends on their current capital investment. It's obvious that the individual can go to hell on the property Di Giorgio is selling."

MAN WHO RUNS SCHENLEY - CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Cardinal Spellman's words of connection are interesting. His daughter, Mrs. Sidney Frank, used Rosenstiel in 1961 to prevent farm workers from joining the "Rosenstiel Foundation," a non-profit foundation that won $21 million worth of Schenley stock. She accused her father of using the Foundation to "terrorize the workers." The Knight Foundation was added to the list of connections of the "Rosestiel Foundation," a non-profit foundation that reaps $21 million worth of Schenley stock.

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the workers weren't interested. "The growers' hands are tied because of this discrepancy. Under the NLRA the employer is not allowed to pay wages to his workers."

MIGRANT MINISTER REPLIES TO DI GIORGIO

"For the pay period ending Sept. 8, the ones who left averaged $2.46 per hour with the portable toilet requirement, it is a new thing. We will check them carefully."

"The second pay week they worked only 3 days and were paid $37.80 gross. $32.80 was taken out for raffle tickets."

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Wages

He then went on to say, "At the Sierra Vista ranch near Delano, where the strike was called, 25 out of a work force of 700 hourly workers walked out. Most of those who walked out, or rather, just didn't show up, simply went somewhere else to work. We never saw more than five in the picket lines."

"For the pay period ending Sept. 8, the ones who left averaged $2.46 per hour with the portable toilet requirement, it is a new thing. We will check them carefully."

"There is, as its seasonality and 2) the cultural habits of the farm workers."
The trio moved into Kern County with immense financial resources and political pull. In its first few days, it's an obvious failure. "It seems so unreal that such a brutal government reservation in the country." Miss Penyear, evicted the demonstrators. On January 15, Arthur Smith attempted the transaction of business, it was found that OEO give us the money which they promised us last September so that our children can be taught in Headstart schools. They promised us that Operation Help would get food. We, the poor people, want to distribute the food. We had a cup cake sale of $1 per piece. We have $5.00.

How A People’s Strife Is Finished

Holy Angels School
Sacramento, Calif

Dear Father Kenny,

We are writing to do the follow­ing. We are writing to say that the poor people or the millionaires?"

Evictions

A jurisdictional dispute delayed the evictions. According to a local law officer, the whole thing was "city politics or a government reservation in the country." The next day the jurisdictional dispute was settled, and 140 Air Force troops, under the leadership of Major General W. W. Puryear, evicted the demonstrators. "People are hungry," said one of the Negroes, "and they had no money. Some had some food and we didn’t deliver it. So they voted to come over here."
It's Very Simple: We Intend to Take Over Lowndes County.

Interview with the Alabama Black Panther Organizer

When SNCC reports on the Power Structure it says that Alabama isn't really run by the politicians. It's run by the businessmen, that there is really no political machinery in the state that can be called the economic power. Do you feel that Negroes generally feel that the power is going to change the real power?

"I don't know that it will. One of the reasons is the South, I think, is a county. Whether the vote will make propertyless people equal to property owners. I was asked to write a couple of textbooks that way to get the roads fixed and the water turned on and the housing, to vote. I don't know that for a fact, and that's why we're organizing people in Alabama. We're about to find out.

Do Negroes in Alabama feel -- do you feel that they are getting real improvements in their everyday situation through the vote?

"There are a number of things that come into play here, Number one -- the attitude of people around is going to change. We've had the passage of several bills-- these bills have changed the atmosphere of the South. We're going to change on a concrete basis for Negroes. There are, for example, a number of Negroes that are going to be allowed to vote in the John Hope Poverty Program, and a few Negroes that have got positions that they will hold, so that the Negroes have got very much.

What the Negroes in Alabama want to see now is that they are going to have the Negroes in Alabama at county level, that the changes they want to see in every everyday living. Whether they're disillusioned or dissatisfied with the changes that have taken place, they have got very much.

We're organizing people around their own interests and trying to hold political power inside the community, Not outside of the community, not asIso throughout the country."

What issues do you organize around?

"We're not sure. You organize people, you organize them around the issues that the community has. It's very easy to organize around issues, because the Negroes are so aware that the country has been saying that if you work hard every day you can make it. That's not true. Negroes are so aware that money makes the system and that they make $2 a day, So that's it. A hardworking person doesn't make it -- the system makes it.

How do you change that?

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Today we have a county political executive that is controlled by the people. You create a new organization that is not tied to the Democratic Party. All your power will be used to get a new organization. The new organization will be the entity unto itself, so it's geared to outside of the political county level.

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What's that organization?

"We've been doing some exciting things within the political spectrum. For example, every weekend we take people over to Alabama to talk to the people of people to Atlanta. At the Research Department we taught the people what the difference was. The following weekend we do Tax Assessor, and then we go to the local officials to talk to them, county level. The people come back to Alabama, and they then conduct the same workshops that we did in Atlanta.

What that means is that there are now in Lowndes County about 400 people who know what to do. For example, before the 400 people felt qualified to run for sheriff. So you will in fact have someone running for public office in Lowndes County, because that's what campaigns are all about, you get people to run for public office. We won't escalate the war in Vietnam and the other says he will, and you vote for the one who says he won't escalate the war in Vietnam."

Who controls politics in Lowndes County?

"The courthouse. Negroes have got to control the courthouse. We're changing everything. We make no bones about it. In the Black Belt counties, for example Lowndes County, where 80% of the people are black, white run and control everything, every single thing. The courthouse has to be an oppressive tool. We're afraid of it. When they go there to pay their taxes they go with their hands in their pockets.

The next thing to change is that, and the way to change that is to get rid of all those white. We're very simple -- we're hanging over the political machinery. The political machinery now in existence is tied today. "The Democratic Party holds in it a Kennedyn Republican, it holds in it an Eastland, it holds a Karzen in it, and so on. We're sitting at a table and make a compromise, Negroes get hurt. We have to make it so that Negroes don't get hurt.

What is the white strategy for keeping in power?

"They have Negroes who are saying that the Democratic Party is the salvation for the Negro. They are saying that we're trying to split the Negro vote and we're going to lose this thing. When you say, 'We're going to lose this thing,' you can't say that, and we organised a Freedom Organization."

Stokely Carmichael, SNCC Field Secretary, organizer of Lowndes County Black Panther Party. "We've been doing some exciting things within the political spectrum. For example, every weekend we take people over to Atlanta to talk to the people of people to Atlanta. At the Research Department we taught the people what the difference was. The following weekend we do Tax Assessor, and then we go to the local officials to talk to them, county level. The people come back to Alabama, and they then conduct the same workshops that we did in Atlanta.

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The first thing you do is that Negroes organise themselves. They have their own interest. Negroes are not in the Democratic Party across the country, but they're not organised within the Democratic Party. That's why in Chicago, Dickson doesn't have to do anything, because Negroes are going to be there."

So if those Negroes organise themselves? Then even with 10% of the Negroes voting, you have some kind of voice. That's what we're doing -- we're organising Negroes to consolidate all the gains they've made in the last six years. In the last six years Negroes in this country have come a long way, and it would be stiff to blow it away over the question of whether you vote Demo- cratic or Republican. That's irrelevant.

You want to see that the things you have been working for get done.

"If they organise themselves, I'm sure they will find some voters in certain counties to probably have the same problems they do, but they have to be organised."

Are you aware of any changes, then, on the state level?

"Of course. If you organise Alabama counties, that's 20% of the population. If those Negroes are organised into one solid block, the rest of the people voting will be divided. The South is a three-factions state: the Republican Party, which is not. They have decided to take Alabama in four years, trying to make its gains; and with the Democratic Party we have a split between the Wallace and the regulars and the Richmond. Now you have three of those factions fighting for that 60% of the vote. And you have 10% of your vote pool, if you can't get along the state, you have got to. We're organising Negroes to consolidate all the gains they've made in the last six years. And the same thing with that 10% of the vote. If it is well organised, you organise those people, you can have a strong bargaining force.

This Man Has The Power In Your County. It Is In His Hands.

If You Get Together and Form an Organization You Can !

1. Control The County Officials
2. Black On White

Choose The People Who Will Represent You The People Just Like You.

Do The White Man's 'Don't Be Afraid Of The Word 'Qualified'.

If you organised 10% of the people in the state county to county.

We're sending Negroes from the organised counties all over Alabama to talk to other Negroes and organise them. That's organising the people in Alabama who've been saying that SNCC has been splitting the Negro vote, because now you have Negroes who are saying that other Negroes should join the freedom organisation. If counties that have large Negro populations are strong, I don't see why they couldn't make political deals to help the county next to them.

CONTINUED NEXT MONTH

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