DI GIORGIO BOYCOTT
DI GIORGIO RIGGED ELECTION
FIELD WORKERS BOYCOTT
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 (eligibility determined by DiGiorgio) only 54 voted. There were 732 “eligible” voters at both ranches. Of these, 347 refused to vote and 41 cast blank ballots. Of the 355 votes cast, the Teamsters received 231-100 were for the management. One of the workers who became 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 neared the station a handbilled red NFWA banner appeared on a stick. As the truck neared the road the polling place it was not difficult to see which workers supported the boycott.

The NFWA replied with a leaflet list of places where they would no longer have the power of terror over the community.

Freedom City
For the “gathering of the hostilities” this spring, Watts is FREEDOM CITY. It was the start of the 1965 march of the Watts residents to the Federal Building in Los Angeles. In Watts, the Watts residents are trying to take the place of the police in the community. There are many obstacles, practical and legal, in the way of the ascension. 271, 543 signatures, almost one out of every five residents of the Watts area must be placed on a petition to disincorporate the area. 25% of the property owners in the area must sign. Various commissions must approve. For “a generation we have vainly protested. We have fought and lost. The police and the criminal society which have held us in the past have been defeated. We have been exploited by the majority of society. We face the police and the criminal system. Our voices are overwhelmed by the majority of the electorate, a minority.”

CONTINUED PAGE 6, COLUMN 2

DI GIORGIO BOYCOTT

MARCH

On Saturday, July 9, at 11 A.M., there will be a march up Market Street in San Francisco in support of the DiGiorgio boycott. The Delano March will start at Drum and Market and end in the Civic Center.

Cesar Chavez and a group of striking farm workers from Delano will lead the march. It is expected that the speeches will be brief; marchers will go to neighboring markets to pickets.

JOIN CESAR CHAVEZ ON JULY 9 IN THE MARCH UP MARKET STREET!
The political purists of the Capitol and the city are apprehensive about the day of their own ubiquitousness, making a free fire wall of meaning and interpreting the presidential campaign elections as being the product or realization of the nation's current political options or organizations on which we report.

The political candidates of the Capitol and the city are all too much aware of the national consequences, are having a free fire wall of meaning and interpreting the presidential campaign elections as being the product or realization of the nation's current political options or organizations on which we report.

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A TENT CITY IN ALAMEDA’S WHITE DISTRICT

On Saturday, June 18th, about 35 Negro families from the Estuary Public Housing project of Alameda City pitched tents in the city’s Franklin Park in the middle of the Tent-In.

Before they arrived Saturday afternoon, the Fire Department soaked the lawn of the park and the public swimming pool we cleaned.

There was a march through this white community on Sunday afternoon to the Mayor’s house, who, of course, was not at home. About 200 people marched, mostly from the families who had a real playground: swings, ping pong tables, a ball field, and a swimming pool. There was only make-shift stuff back in the project.

By Monday morning the kids had a little more out of an upper class white neighborhood. They were promoting the impending eviction of 18 families from the project.

Background of the Tent-In

ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA — Over $3 million had been deposited in the local Wells Fargo Bank managed by Fred Zecher, Chairman of the AHA.

According to the Alameda Sun, when Zecher was asked a January, 1966 meeting of the AHA what would happen to that $3 million if the AHA were disbanded, he replied that the money would go into the city’s General Fund.

There is every indication that the AHA plans to disband itself by closing down the Tenantry Project and taking financial control of the two other public housing projects — Westerners and Mariners Straits — back to the Navy.

Actually, the Navy has kept informal control over all the project properties in placing tenants is a part of the original $3 million if the AHA were disbanded, he replied that the money would go into the city’s General Fund.

In 1964 the City of Alameda’s Housing Authority disclaimed all their responsibilities under State and Federal Housing Laws. Their sole purpose is to manage the housing for the 12th Naval District, and are not a public housing authority.

No Relocation

In 1964 the key clause one of its projects (Gibbs) the Navy gave up in June to the tenants of the 22nd Naval District.

The AHA offered no relocation program to the tenants and refused to take any responsibility for relocation even though Article 4 of the State Housing Authority L.W. section 835120 provided: “The Authority shall have the power to assist in relocating in suitable housing accommodations at rentals within their means persons of low income who have been, or will be deprived of dwellings within areas or buildings which have been, or will be cleared for public purposes. Suitable dwellings available will persons of low-income shall be included in such information to such persons.”

What the Chairman of the Alameda Housing Authority Said to the Reporter

“You guys go scrapping for the tents, you’re going to get into a lot of trouble. And you’d better be careful that you don’t print any of this,” said he, ripping up the reporter’s notes.

— December 16, 1965 Alameda Sun
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. At a time 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 direction — the direction of independent power for Negroes in America."

"It is important to note that this speech was given almost two and a half years ago — before the 1964 Summer Project. I have capitalized and underlined those sections I think are especially important today. Not one word of the speech has been changed or omitted.

"While there may be some of us who differ with some of the views expressed, it is imperative for us to understand our own history."

— STOKELY CARMLICH

2 YEARS AGO: A WHITE SNCC WORKER TALKS ABOUT BLACK POWER

(Orders Not! As Stokely says, some of us would differ with some of the views expressed.)

February 1, 1962 — the place is Greensboro, North Carolina — four young Negroes demand to be served at a local fountain. Their courage is met by a violent blowout. It sets in motion a struggle that is spread from there to other Negro schools throughout the South. In the next two years some 50,000 students were involved. Four years later, February 1, 1966, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Committee to which I belong, was formed.

From my position as a member of the Committee, I feel that we are taking no great departure from our original direction. What Stokely is saying is that this movement owes its health and importance to the fact that the people who are participating in it believe in its premises; that this movement was inspired by the Negro Mississippi Freedom Movement and its conceptions of the Negro struggle.

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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 are caught in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Voting Bill, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Supreme Court decision on school integration, our system has begun to mobilize and we face a dilemma. We have to ask ourselves: are we hard to clarify. So, though we understand the propositions that man is born free and is that what I think is our present motion. Alternativeism.

We need to talk more about a national issue. There has gotten all of its experience and understanding of the power structure. Without political activity in the rural areas of the southeast, the reality is that 70% of the people in that area were not enriched by an urban life. The major conflicts of interest are taking place in the city. They are the political institutions and we are putting very fast.

In our practical talk begins with political power in the following...(confidently). We are engaged in the international level. There's that old quote by "Some Black Folk. Where Do Our Rights Come From?"

"Resistance Movement"
The phrase "Black Consciousness" is used by many with different meanings. This essay is taken from a proposal made by Alan Lomax and Guy Carawan at a M. Seabury workshop last year. In 1963, Alan Lomax, a folklorist and musician, and his colleagues in the field of American folk music were engaged in the freedom movement; they have transformed into the "Freedom songs" which became the source of the movement for the integration movement.

Just as we are engaged in the freedom movement; we have transformed into the "Freedom songs" which became the source of the movement for the integration movement.

Yet, in spite of this, most Negroes today face the problem of social, political, and economic discrimination against them in many parts of the world. A few of these songs have developed into a powerful instrument in the movement for black freedom; they have been transformed into the "Freedom songs" which became the source of the movement for the integration movement.

The best and most complex aspects of the Negro folk heritage has died out which is the cause of the rural and oldest folk singing style we know of in the USA. But if we were to provide a group, this group, which performs work songs, old time dances, the southern spirituals, and the whole gamut of the "Freedom songs". It's that kind of music which can be used to supplement the efforts of the political and educational systems in the rural areas, but it is not necessary to do so. There, you can educate the community by organizing the youth to bring some semblance of healthiness to society. The political and educational systems should go hand in hand with the musical and educational systems. We need to spend more energy organizing the "Freedom songs". This is the kind of music which can be used to supplement the efforts of the political and educational systems in the rural areas, but it is not necessary to do so. There, you can educate the community by organizing the youth to bring some semblance of healthiness to society.
Terms of the Schenley Contract

On June 11, representatives of the NFPA and Schenley Industries met in Los Angeles and signed a contract covering 450,000 agricultural workers. The agreement brought to an end the ten months of a boycott organized by the NFPA and marked a major victory for the union. Schenley is the first of the major agricultural corporations to cease resistance to the union. The following is a summary of the one-year contract which goes into effect on June 22, 1966.

1. All hourly wages will be raised immediately by 35 cents over the present wage scale. Piece-work rates will be increased from 3 to 5 percent in each rate.

2. All inequalities now in existence paid vacations will be jointly resolved by a three-man commission. 160 acres section to be added to the agreement.

3. The union will provide employees for the company. If, after 72 hours, the union cannot provide workers, the company can recruit through other sources.

4. All workers, whether recruited through the union hiring held or by the company, will be given 160 acres of land. The company will not turn down landholding.

5. Where workers are needed in fields for 72 hours, the union will try to provide members. If impossible, the work will be done by the employer.

6. All dues will be deducted by the employer (checked).

7. At the terms of the contract were read to the strikers, a roar of approval greeted them. The fact that work held, abolidion of labor contracting means the start of a system of peace.

WATTS, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

The contract is similar, though more formal and detailed, to the agreement signed by San Francisco's United Asian Rent strikers in March. It calls for a three-month program and contains the agreement to keep up the housing code. The agreement is similar, though more formal and detailed, to the agreement signed by San Francisco's United Asian Rent strikers in March. It calls for a three-month program and contains the agreement to keep up the housing code.

ALAMEDA, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

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This is a poor book. Everyone knows it. Its only salable quality is its author. Still, the book should be bought. The portions; the present tense style be- to help you. And now you people up here are the Anglos and Cesar Chavez. The that one of them may be written by a appear as "shadowy brown faces," TERENCE CANNON to someone who said of himself "I am and courageous figure before them with admiration."

Newfield's fixation with the threats to who is next to me on the line. 'He went and Negro workers is into Mississippi. In fact, Bob went into Mississippi to see what could be done in the demand of a Compton minister What was the demand of a Compton minister? The longer we support such a war, the more do we strengthen the reactionary ele­...
... turned to the vast untilled areas of the Feudal Land Holdings for a cause of the shaky state land policy and lines through sparsely populated regions was in the possession of the railroads.

... four million acres is held in private... Valley, an area that is much under dis-...ing... was a hundred miles along the San...aver a hundred miles along the San River.

... large-scale irrigation was never a seri-...gineers," denied for years that Congress...f land holders are excess land holders. Excess land holders are to be assessed by the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Reclamation... would be assessed an additional $125 per acre.

... the central issue of land-owner... would not receive water if the owner re-...eeked his firm never lost sight or had any favored treatment from the county... the California Constitution says as-...own by the Department of the Interior at a rate that doesn't in-...as a pumping station to be built, and this will cost between $250 million and $350 million...the power the large land owners exert in the State Chamber of Commerce, the California Farm Bureau Federation, and the California Chamber of Commerce... and clarified provided that lands in ex-...over three-quarters of the irrigatable land is found...the state is to be assessed by the Department of the Interior at a rate that doesn't include the added value that comes from the improvements they have made on the land... build, say no to these questions. The...by appealing to the water-hungry voters...in the 1960's, a decade before the construction of the Central Valley Project...the added value that comes from the improvements they have made on the land...in the State Chamber of Commerce, the California Farm Bureau Federation, and the California Chamber of Commerce... the same basis of their neighbors'.

...-In the town of Modesto on the western side of the Central Valley, there was a few miles, 500 per acre. If, therefore, the land is irrigated by water pumped from under-... $1,500 an acre, whereas the 'fair market value' it offered the State would be a minimum of $1,500 an acre.

... some years ago, the California Constitution says as-...system of water distribution was necessary for one or even a group of individuals or corporations to undertake; or the persons improved upon the state. A state water plan was devised in 1939 and was...in 1939 for the depression-ridden state couldn't market the bonds. The state...northern part but...flood control projects in the Central...flood control they also have, strangely enough, built a few canals and distributed... to thirty percent of the land in the area. Standard Oil owns 918,000 acres, Kern County Land Co. 770,000 acres, the Southern Pacific Railroad over 200,000 acres, the Tejon Ranch (L.A., Times, and the Chandler family) 160,000 acres...in the State of California as owner of Central Valley Project land, was an agency other than the Bureau of Reclamation... in southern California and the Imperial Valley...the State...a level...as influential lobbyists to eliminate...broader basis of the agriculture plank of his campaign platform.

... the power the large land owners exert in...bills an acre, joaking the market value. It also specifies that land...bypass acreage limitation is now being...justified that the state irrigation service area of this project on the western side of the Central Valley is not wide enough...install...in the 1940's. Government found...willing and willing allies for...f the Department of the Interior for the sale of any lands held in ex-...Rothman's voice went on in a tone of...but have not been ready to accept land reform. By 1946, just two years after the war, the large land owners were offering the state for water, they began a full scale campaign to build and finance land reforms from the Central Valley Project.