FIGHTS FOR LIFE
ORGANIZING GROUP
BACK GROWERS,
By Brooks Penny
Del Rey, Calif.

Cut Funds for Prior Sisk, McFall
Politically Training the Low Income People

The California Center for Community Development is once again under political attack. The problems that Benny Parrish has having with the local power structure in Modesto were reported in the November MOVEMENT.

The CCCD is a Del Rey based organization dedicated to organizational and training programs among low income peoples to aid them in changing political institutions. In the process of politically training the low income people the CCCD sees that social action is an integral part of the process.

The current problems that the CCCD is having, however, seem from an unintentional application of this philosophy. On December 13 about sixteen young people from the CCCD project in Watts were in Fresno. They visited a picket line that was being manned by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in front of Gottschalk's Department store. The purpose of the line was in support of farm workers in the valley. Sisk says he is not right to use federal money to train pickets. Sisk recently appeared on a picket line of the raisin farmers who were protesting and organizing against low raisin prices. Sisk, on the federal payroll, brought in another federal employee to help the growers.

The picketing by the trainees, university, anything and everything is being written on in the press. The CCCD trainees from Watts were invited to join the picket line and they did.

DEMO'S ATTACK

This is the roll on CCCD in the forms of Congressman B. S. Sisk of Fresno and John McFall of Modesto. They announced that they were going to stop the funds that are going to Benny Parrish in Modesto and the Watts Project. The Watts project is funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Modesto project from the OEO.

Sisk said, "They (the CCCD) have a perfect right to carry on their work -- to participate in labor-management disputes and the other things they are doing but they have no right to expect to use federal funds. That is the one issue that is involved -- their attempt to use federal funds."

GROWERS SUSPENDING

To this Ted Dutton, the executive director, of CCCD replied, "If he (Rep. Sisk) is not going to allow the Center to be involved with grape workers in the use of federal funds, then he must stop any federal subsidy to the growers who are being struck against. Growers are receiving, among other things, federally subsidized water, price supports and agricultural extension service."

McFall and Sisk VP Candidates

A joint statement issued by, among others, Eric Hapstine, Director of the Migrant Ministry, and the directors of the CCCD stated, "Stear is striking the Center because some of the trainees walked on a picket line in support of farm workers in the valley. Sisk says it is not right to use federal money "to train pickets. Sisk recently appeared on a picket line of the raisin farmers who were protesting and organizing against low raisin prices. Sisk, on the federal payroll, brought in another federal employee to help the growers."

The picketing by the trainees, Dutton said further, "was not in breach of contract with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

This isn't the first time that the CCCD has run up against McFall and Sisk. In December McFall Flatly said that he has run up against McFall and Sisko in the past. Benny Parrish before the November election, "I just wanted him quiet a few weeks before the election," the Fresno Times reported McFall saying. His activities lost me votes and helped to cost us Governor Brown." Parrish heads the Community Poverty Council which many time finds itself in direct conflict with the Modesto power structure's controlled Community Action Commission. In January of 1966, Sisk successfully held up the $250,000 grant for the CCCD for three months because the Center was sympathetically to the cause of the grape growers. The New York Times of March 7, 1966, directly attributed Sisk's action to grower pressure.

Sisk and McFall were invited to a CCCD Board of Directors meeting on January 15 but at the time of this writing it looks like the chances are slim that they will show up.

By Joan Bowman

Current negotiations in Washington are deciding the future of the Child Development Group of Mississippi, an issue which most observers had thought was settled late October with Shriver's announcement that the controversial HEAD START program would not be reduced. Party to these negotiations are OEO, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the organized churches, and various board and labor groups who support the program. According to the Washington Post, Vice President Humphrey is "mediating" the conflict among the various groups, presumably representing the White House. On December 15, Shriver reversed his decision. OEO offered $5 million to CCCD, to carry on a program in 17 Mississippi counties, including 500 children. But there were strings attached, and CCCD said no. Executive Director John Mudd, was to be fired, and the Rev. John McCree to be removed from the board of directors. CCCD's position of firing those nominally responsible for misunderstanding a project is a stock response in its many conflicts with OEO. The outcome of their meeting is that they will show up.

Bob Solodium and Los Angeles, CCCD staff member during training session.

MORR ON CDGM

The Farm Workers' Co-op in Oxnard body needs a competent auto mechanic. Anyone interested please contact Agricultural Labor Support Committee 626-4377 or 626-5396.
WHICH SIDE ARE THEY ON?

Recently the Sunday Ramparts demonstrated its flair for sensationalist journalism by printing an "exclusive" on the latest SNCC staff meeting. We only wish to offer the truth of the Oakland Tribune's account. It detailed the various conflicts with the police, and SNCC, and with an ill-concealed chuckle spoke of whites being kicked off SNCC staff and other problems with which Ramparts is revolving around race.

For a journal with radical and left pressures, we feel Sunday Ramparts' action is inexcusable. Ramparts' reputation as part of the left press has given it access to inside information that it has used in a most irresponsible manner.

Surely Ramparts knows from its close associations with several recent political campaigns, that internal movement politics are filled with conflicting factions, often ugly, sometimes bloody. SNCC's internal politics are no exception. The left press holds a privileged position in relation to the left. The left press often puts its views into the establishment press, and it is given inside information in order that its evaluation, analysis and criticism of the left can be accurate and useful.

We feel that Sunday Ramparts has done a grave disservice to the entire left and to the left press in particular by its provocative and simplistic heading of SNCC's difficulties. We can only assume that it is more interested in selling papers than in being useful to the movement, even responsible to the left. Movement groups should think twice before including Ramparts among the friendly press in the future.

JOSE S. PERELLI-MINETTI

TEA LEAF ESTS

To the Movement:

Enclosed is one half of a card entitling me to membership in the Teamster's Union Local 265. The other half, which I never received, was with a copy of this letter to you, has been sent to the officers of Local 265 in San Francisco. I will not remain affiliated with a union which opposes the grape strike. The Teamsters have always supported the grape strike. I want to stay in the Teamsters to help the grape strike. Perelli-Minetti is only the most recent of many attempts on the part of the Teamsters to curry favor with the San Francisco policemen against any minorities, especially those in radical circles.

It costs me eighty dollars to get this card sent through the mail. It is not always possible to give money to the strikers and their chosen union. I want the Teamsters will know what they can do with it.

FRASHMIN

C.C. James Rouge

NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR WORKERS RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR WORKERS RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

POLICE MALPRACTICE

The action of collecting complaints against the law enforcement agencies and personnel of this city has been undertaken in an on all on and again basis by various organizations, like Community Alert Patrol and United Civil Rights Corporation. The American Civil Liberties Union established this center in Watts in mid-summer of this year, thus setting up a permanent facility for helping people process their grievances in a court of law, with the growing amount of insensitivity and brutality on the part of law officers and their department at large.

In recent weeks ACLU has opened three other offices, one in East Los Angeles, one in Pacoima (San Fernando Valley), and one in Venice. Each office, while being opened to the public at large, is situated in a ghettoed area of Negro or Mexican-American population, or a combination of both, in these ghettoed areas abuse by the "law" is a daily reality. We handle complaints in various ways. As complaints are often accredited on charges directly resulting from the mis-conduct of one or more officers, rather than from the actuality of guilt of the complainant, the Malpractice Office and ACLU try to furnish from legal representation from a list of volunteer attorneys (a list greatly in need of more names for criminal court proceedings). A classic case of this sort is one in which the complainant had been stopped for some suspicion or another, adventures to question the officers about the matter and subsequent to our listing of flats and nightsticks by the officers for being "suspicious." The charge at booking is likely to be "assault and battery" or something similar. As outside attorneys are employed.

We are concerned with other complaints, regardless of the severity of their abuse, are represented by a staff member to the appropriate complaint office within the various law enforcement agencies. With each complaint a letter from ACLU counsel is prepared as official notice that the complaint has legal representation available. Our intention is to see that each complaint is not only registered but also attended to.
Two VOICEPRINTS—Their patterns lock, and different people can say the same sound spoken by two different people.

worked for the Bell Telephone Laboratories for 35 years. He is not a phonetician or a linguist. He helped develop a device called the "spectrograph" (which gives a "picture" of the minute waves). Kersta resigned from Bell Telephone Company immediately before giving evidence, rod he has his own company, the Voice Lab, Inc. When I asked Kenneth Thomas what he thought Kersta's interest in this case was, Thomas replied, "money." Kersta was paid $3000 to testify in the King case.

The UCLA Linguistics Department was interested in the case after the Grand Jury hearing that indicted King. Professor Peter Ladefoged, head of the Phonetics Lab and one of the most outstanding phoneticians in the country, called the DA's office. He wanted to make sure, he said, that the police were not being hoodwinked by an unscientific device. "We've got our expert," the DA cut him off. "We don't want to talk." Prof. Ladefoged got in touch with Attorney Thomas. Thomas asked him to come down to the DA's office. After about a member of the Grand Jury, in a letter to Thomas, Ladefoged attacked Kersta's testimony on several points:

Kersta: "It works exactly the same as it does in fingerprint identification."

Ladefoged: "This is not true. Fingerprints remain relatively constant... even the same words spoken by the same speaker give different fingerprints on different occasions... Mr. Kersta leaves out an important point... that there is evidence that different vocal cavity shapes (which may belong to different speakers) can produce the same acoustic patterns..."

Ladefoged continued, "His statistics do not justify the claim that this technique can be used with reasonable scientific certainty."

"Quite frankly, much of what Mr. Kersta has said may be correct. But there is a great deal of scientific nonsense junko which has as much validity as evidence presented by watch-draft, divination, or guess work."
Our American friends avoid us and we them. We meet their glance in the wild hope of not having to discuss politics. There is no longer any agreement between us. The war in Vietnam divides us from them and probably will for a long time.

The war in Vietnam is changing an entire nation and our relations to it; it is splitting the West into two camps. De Gaulle and U Thant are as one in their rejection of what the United States is doing.

On television we see how entire regions in South Vietnam are forcibly evacuated and whole villages blown to pieces. Ftirst by this incomprehensible "defense," women and old men submit to being led away from their homes, leaving behind a trail of scattered possessions which have fallen out of their hurrying carts.

Crops are destroyed by special chemical sprays. Napalm burns out comrades to death, and a child is always one of them, before one Vietcong guerrilla is killed. Day by day, the number of the quarry bagged is counted up.

Seriously wounded, half-dead prisoners are interrogated by American officers. Weapons not covered by the Geneva Convention are being tested with great success. There is no longer any doubt: war crimes are being committed, not by German barbarians, not by Asian Communists (though they do too), but by the wealthiest, the most powerful and most democratic republic in the world.

In North Vietnam, dikes and irrigation canals in the thickly populated coastal delta have already been bombed. General Maxwell Taylor has said that the ring around the capital, Hanoi, is being drawn tighter and the air attacks will "raze everything that North Vietnam has built up in the last ten years."

The Americans are treating the people living in both parts of Vietnam the same way one side treats the other in a civil war. But they are not using the traditional means which were used by both sides in the civil wars of the past. They are employing methods into which they have poured all the technical strength and perfection of their enormously productive industry. The fundamental proposition: "Better dead than Red" is being written out in full by the Americans on the bodies of the Vietnamese, with relatively few casualties of their own. Asians, the yellow people, must endure what it would be difficult to demand from Europeans and North Americans. If Communism is to prove it is not a sham, the Communists in Vietnam can't give in.

The moral devastation is almost as bad as the physical. Until now Communist theory asserted that the capitalists would tolerate the luxury of their democratic and philanthropic morality just as long as their economic superiority was not threatened. The economically weaker revolutionaries should not, therefore, stoop to a morality which the capitalists would indecently abandon if the need arose.

Until now the Americans have waged few and minor predatory wars. They have never sanctioned torture till now. They have never before engaged in military operations on behalf of a puppet regime which they, and they alone, sustain. But this is what they are doing today.

By their actions they claim the right to keep in power every feudal exploitative regime which is faced by a Communist-led revolt; political and social changes brought about by violence (with Communist participation) are forbidden; only the violence of despotic capitalist militarists is allowed. And this principle does not remain a theory but is implemented with massive power and acts of war. That is why Communist morality is justified in saying there is no morality except for revolutionary morality: capitalism must be fought with all possible means; capitalist morality consists of fighting revolution with every possible means. Therefore, the great war is unavoidable because the Americans will become the arbiters who decide which revolutions may or may not take place, and the Communist powers will not accept this situation for long.

Every moral appeal, every invocation of human rights and humanity is absurd as long as what is happening in Vietnam meets with approval. What do the fifty-nine people who have died at the Berlin Wall mean compared to the hundred thousand women and children who have been incinerated in Vietnam because of the white man's arrogance—and who will be followed by hundreds of thousands more? How presumptuous is it to ravage a country because they do not know the country and cannot bring it under their control. If the Americans have no formula for ruling Asia, if the governments they support cannot maintain themselves, they will have to leave the Asians to themselves.

Our American friends know all this or at least some of it. But they do not want to hear about it. It is not just North Vietnam, branded an aggressor by President Johnson, which is paying a high price but the entire non-Communist world.
Pox Americana

woodcut (actual size)
BERKELEY STUDENT STRIKE

By Jeff Lasting

Students stumble into confrontation as if by accident on the Berkeley campus. Coming into the Student Union late in the afternoon on November 14 and jumped the barricades, one student had been arrested; he was "bookbombed" by the police force upon himself by sitting next to a Navy emmisary table with information on Draft alternatives. A sit-in was in progress, protesting the arrest and the Administration's disapproval of the student protest. The police force forced their way through the 70-person crowd to arrest six students, each of whom was charged with neglecting the work of the moment.

"Wrong" arrests and spontaneous responses are part of the ongoing conflict as apart from public rallies. The strike press forced by immediate issues but they were also made necessary by the deprival of other means of political expression. The arrest of non-registered students and faculty was not unexpected but it also attempted to maintain the doctrinaire and increasingly industrialized educational system which lies at the root of student discontent.

All these implications were not immediately apparent. It was the crack of chin-high billy clubs and the hating, hate-filled police that decided the week's events. 3000 students met and after five hours formed a human chain and a Strike. Strike machinery was assembled out of small improvisations, FSM memories and the weight of the immediate. How to meet these decisions? FSM memories and the weight of the immediate. How to meet these decisions? FSM activists and their goals would take them beyond this to figure out exactly what a victory would look like. This indifference to strategy has led to the retreat of the Administration's framework.

The myth of Academic Freedom has developed the tradition between the education and society. Radicals have involved this myth by arguing that there was too little "academic freedom." If a little liberty has appeared comfortable, then we have surrendered more. A more immediate pressure to care about every communication, more grievance procedures, more pass-fail grades. But simple liberation is not what we fight for. It is, we'd have been smarter to leave the campus.

This error showed itself a month before when the Administration threatened to remove the Free Speech Area. Hundreds of students met and a Strike, regular time. Activists accused the Administration of hypocrisy and of betraying the faculty's December 8, 1964 resolution in support of t-Solidarity. Those who said "Remember December 9" did not see that this cry hid the facts: the Administration acts in its own interest, the faculty usually shares those interests, and students must organize to fight demands of education.

One student leaflet protested the denial of "mouth of our free speech." It drew this reply from a Free University pamphlet:

"The point is not that a third of our Free Speech is being denied (do you qualify freedom?), but that students continue to be excluded from control over their lives, and this exclusion is total, not fractional.

Strikers objected. The protesters, who were engaged in selling the work of the strike. Their reply was homes if radialized they lacked time. Every meeting, private faculty conferences, sleeping and eating, with tips in meetings.

Their explanation evaded the real point. The Free Speech Committee was charged with difficult tasks. Faced with Finals and a clever bureaucracy, it had to coordinate a Strike. It attempted to meet these objectives. In addition to amnesty for all, some leaders sought to fix scapegoats: but their duty to influence the leadership. As a result, though everyone thought new leaders should be trained, the monopolization of political tasks deprived followers of leadership perspective and practices. The hope that people could become political without actually making decisions, and that extended theories could arise spontaneously from gut reflexes should have been dispelled by the FSM. For it was the FSM's failure to concretely prepare for protracted struggle by extending its perspectives and training new leaders that cost it its victories.

From some perspectives the Strike was a failure. The Administration did not yield to Strike Demands. But there was an election at the last night's meeting—the grim concern of the Strike; the cold and rain, the threat of Finals and the placidity of certain victories that indicated certain victories had been achieved.

At this meeting, strikers gained the opportunity to discuss their insights and to affect the course of the Strike, through the agenda, an "open mail." Participants attacked basic issues, and took Berkeley beyond the FSM. They began to see that if their anger were serious, their fight would be a large one, and their goals would take them beyond familiar political methods. Following the observation that this was but the "second of a fifteen rounder," was the suggestion that if we could not win immediately, we could "keep the Administration off-balance by continually blowing their minds."

Beneath these apparent frustrations, attempts were being made to come to grips with the depths of the task. Old events were seen in a new light. The alliance with the Teaching Assistants Union and the bigger rebellion were seen as having crucial importance. Creative tactics were suggested. A conceptual revolution was implied in the charge to "blow their minds." One participant noted this change as a reflection of the traditional, "break your chains," and suggested, "you have nothing to lose but your minds."

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The meeting marked a departure from usual.

The movement continued on next page.

The Yellow Submarine was first proposed by the Beatles, who taught us a new style of song. It was borrowed by the movement, and transformed into a new style of song. It was revolutionary, and transformed our world in the same way that the movement transformed the world. It was revolutionary, and transformed our world in the same way that the movement transformed the world. It was revolutionary, and transformed our world in the same way that the movement transformed the world. It was revolutionary, and transformed our world in the same way that the movement transformed the world.
The Committee for Independent Political Action (CIPA), the only left student organization on the University of California at San Francisco Medical Center campus, launched an anti-war demonstration on January 5, beginning a program of monthly Vietnam rallies. This rally, attended by 1000 people, was the first student-initiated demonstration to have taken place on the Medical Center campus.

In December 1965, a petition to recall Santos was initiated by several citizens. Santos and his buddies began an indiscriminate campaign against the 'protest', a non-violent, non-partisan movement. He threatened to deport one non-citizen student who had written an essay and distributed it to all Medical Center students. Four faculty members and three students were asked to speak during the noon hour, followed by a picket line by on and off-campus health workers. Four faculty members and three students were asked to speak during the noon hour, followed by a picket line by on and off-campus health workers. The rally was designed to appeal to the medical professions, whose business is the preservation of life. Further, the war costs the nation $20 billion a year. In San Francisco, where 12% of the student body is enrolled, the cost is $4.7 million in federal funds. (The funds in question had been privately collected by the Volunteering for Peace with Justice and Solidarity movement.)

The speakers pointed out that the war is antithetical to the goals of health scientists, whose business is the preservation of life. Further, the war costs the nation $20 billion a year. In San Francisco, where 12% of the student body is enrolled, the cost is $4.7 million in federal funds. (The funds in question had been privately collected by the Volunteering for Peace with Justice and Solidarity movement.)

By Guillermo Repollo

A recall election will be held in the town of Alviso-population 1000-on Jan. 31. The recall is aimed at removing from office a former city manager, who has been accused of political bossism. The election was held by the Alviso City Council and was supported by a group of local citizens. The group, which was made up of about 50 people, decided to hold the election in order to remove the city manager, who was accused of putting his own interests ahead of the city's. The group was led by a former city councilman, who had been removed from office in 1964 for misuse of campaign funds.

In addition to the city manager, the recall election will also affect the mayor and two council members. The mayor, who had been in office for 25 years, has been accused of using city funds to benefit his business. The two council members, who have been in office for several years, have been accused of using city funds to benefit their own businesses.

The group that is backing the recall election is made up of local citizens who are concerned about the city's future. The group has been working to improve the city's services and to make the city more attractive to businesses. The group has been working hard to get the word out about their cause and to get as many people as possible to vote in the recall election.

The city manager, who is running against one of the council members, is a former city councilman who was removed from office in 1964 for misuse of campaign funds. The mayor, who is running against the other council member, has been in office for 25 years and has been accused of using city funds to benefit his business. The two council members, who are running against each other, have been accused of using city funds to benefit their own businesses.

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The murder of Malcolm X

by Terence Cannoc

On Sunday afternoon, February 21, 1965, Malcolm X was assassinated in the Audubon Ballroom in New York City. The night before, he had attended a meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

Malcolm X was one of the most influential figures in the African-American civil rights movement. He was a controversial figure, known for his uncompromising stance against white racism and his advocacy for black empowerment and self-defense.

The assassination of Malcolm X marked a significant turning point in the civil rights movement, as it highlighted the enduring nature of racial tension and the complexities of the struggle for equality.

Notes from Chicago

Organizing House Tenants

by Michael James

In Chicago, Ill., it is an understatement to say that there is a crisis of housing for poor people. In Chicago, housing is the ghetto, as matter what the ethnic composition, color, or economic status of the residents. The issue of housing is the key to the survival of middle and working class areas. There are a handful of groups currently organizing tenants' unions, seeking negotiated settlements of large slum firms can hold the tenants to a much lesser degree.

The size of the landlord's holdings appears to be another factor affecting tenant organizing efforts. Some landlords claim that they are unable to make the repairs demanded in seriously delapidated buildings without raising rent, or because they can't get loans for slum building repairs. Given the heavy urban renewal that threatens every building movement group, many large slum firms can hold the tenants virtually hostage, enemy of both tenants and small owners.

Large slum firms appear to be able to make a profit, although it is not clear that they can do so in the face of a serious contract calling for in-depth rehabilitation. Some have threaten to do anything but

...In the past, yes, I have made sweeping statements about the Right, but it's the American political, economic and social atmosphere that systematically nourishes a racist psychology in the white man, as well as the "white power structure killed Malcolm.

Who was the mystery man arrested outside the ballroom after the shooting? The New York police department has not yet released his name. The only information available is that he was heard calling, "This is the end of the Organization of Afro-American Unity."

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