MOVEMENT: Why don’t you begin with a history of what has happened since 1964.

BROWN: The summer project of ‘64 in Sunflower County really didn’t have any end, because you had volunteers flashing in and out of here from ‘64 until July or August of ‘65. In ‘65, that’s when they really began to work. They first came to Indianola which boosted up the entire county.

A fire was set in the Freedom House on ‘65. We also decided to have classes in the schools. These people would jump up in a school assembly and speak out at a time when they were trying to straighten something out, and they would say, “We are calling a boycott for the school on such and such a date and we are asking everyone to cooperate.” This worked out pretty well, and the boycott had an effect, because on July 18 and up, eight get arrested. The others they will let go, because you had volunteers flashing in and out of here from ‘64 until July or August of ‘65, and ‘65, that’s when they really began to work. They first came to Indianola which boosted up the entire county.

TAKING POWER IN SUNFLOWER COUNTY

OTIS BROWN, JR. is the dynamic young chairman of the Sunflower County Improvement Association of Sunflower County, Mississippi, homeland of Senator Eastland and Fannie Lou Hamer. Unlike some parts of Mississippi where the movement fell off after the Summer Project of 1964 ended, Sunflower has a strong and active local movement.

The Movement interviewed Brown during his recent fund-raising visit to California. Contributions to the Sunflower County Improvement Association may be sent to the Association at Box 290, Sunflower, Mississippi.

ELIJAH TURNER RUNS FOR COUNCIL

‘BUILD HOUSES NOT MUSEUMS’

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."

This is the way Elijah Turner sees Oakland today. He has decided to run for the at-large seat of the Oakland City Council in order to do something about the problems which he sees.

Elijah Turner arrived in West Oakland eight years ago from his home in Louisiana. His organizations have ranged from small collective and insurance salesmen 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 BART strike against MART and the Ad Hoc Committee for Quality Education.

Elijah believes that the political change required in Oakland are not to be rich as the expense of the poor. "Oakland has built an airport, a new stadium, and a new art center. Poor people can’t afford to see any of those things. Anyway, how can you build a museum for dead material when living people can’t get decent housing?" Elijah’s campaign is built on changing those priorities.

HOUSING

On housing Elijah says that not only does the city have to build more low cost housing, but that the housing must be scattered throughout the city. "Housing should be built for the poor above MacArthur Boulevard in the established white middle class community rather than putting it all in West and East Oakland. The city of Oakland has violated almost all of the Federal guidelines in its programs of urban renewal, rehabilitation, and relocation. People are being moved out of their neighborhoods and middle income housing is being built there so they could not be afforded to move back. There has not been a program of community participation in the planning of Demonstration City."

EDUCATION

"The City has got to become involved 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 with the particular problems facing each high school. I am not interested in talking about integration of the schools."

IN THIS ISSUE

SNCC WORKER GETS CHAIN GANG

TUITION EQUALS SEGREGATION

800 BLACK STUDENTS SIT IN

A PRIMER OF CALIFORNIA POLITICS
FLOOD VICTIMS DEMAND CHANGE

Dear Friend,

This is hurricane-battered paper we use and sell. We know exactly what you looked like before the winds slashed it. We know each page, each paragraph, each word and punctuation mark. We know the wind which made the trees sway and the bricks which fell and the glass which broke and the pictures which changed and the people who stood and who wept and who called our hotline.

But when these pictures and words were in your hands and you turned the pages and read, we knew that you were not just reading a picture book. You were reading a story about your world. You were reading about your own world. And you were reading about the world of those who came before you and those who will come after you. You were reading about the world of others. And you were reading about the world of yourself.

So when we present this new issue, we hope that you will find in it the same passion, the same dedication, the same commitment to making the world a better place. We hope that you will find in it the same love for the world that we have always had. And we hope that you will find in it the same desire to make the world a better place.

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from demonstrations held on August 17, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Headquar­ ters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang. This case stems from demonstrations held on August 17, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Head­ quarters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang.

THE STUDENTNON-VIOLENT CO­ ORDINATING COMMITTEE feels that na­ tional attention should be focused on the case of 19 year old SNCC worker Johnny Wilson who has recently been convicted by an all-white jury of four Georgia State charges 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 Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang, which 12 SNCC workers were peacefully picketing to protest the induction of black men for service in the U.S. Armed Forces suffering being sent to Vietnam. Following an incident between some of the demonstrators and Induction Center in Atlanta, in August, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang. This case stems from demonstrations held on August 17, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang, which 12 SNCC workers were peacefully picketing to protest the induction of black men for service in the U.S. Armed Forces suffering being sent to Vietnam. Following an incident between some of the demonstrators and Induction Center in Atlanta, in August, 1966, outside of the 12th Army Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia chain gang.

Judge T.C. Little, who presided over the case, was purportedly prejudiced by the fact that he had a son fighting in Vietnam, and charged Johnny Wilson with "insurrection and conspiracy", for which he was sentenced to 3 years on the Georgia chain gang.

Judge Little had left town with orders not to free prisoners for their political beliefs, and when enough money was finally gathered for their release bond, Judge Little had left town with orders not to free prisoners for their political beliefs, and when enough money was finally gathered for their release bond.

During 2 weeks spent in the Fulton Coun­ ty jail before being transferred to serve his sentence at the Atlanta Stockade, Wilson was held for 36,000 dollars on the identical charge - as a result of his treatment in jail, Wilson was told that he had no right to appeal.

No BLACS ON JURY

On Feb. 1st and 2nd, 1967, Wilson stood trial on 2 state charges of assault and battery involving three other civil rights workers, and when enough money was finally gathered for their release bond, Judge Little had left town with orders not to free prisoners for their political beliefs.
Governor Reagan is concerned that the University and the State College systems are costing the tax payers too much money - $2.6 billion to be exact. He wants to charge tuition to change that situation. Here are two examples from the board of Regents which suggest just why the University costs so much.

**REGENT CHANDLER**

Dean Chandler, 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 $16.4 million on the Feather River Project which will benefit some 30,000 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 5,000 students at $250 a head.

**REGENT MOSHER**

An even more interesting example is Samuel Mosher, Chairman of the Signal Oil Company, the firm from the public record of the University: "It is now recommended that oil and gas leases 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

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 the gaining and the maintaining of power. It is the giving and the collecting of money. Politics is a new force in California that can challenge the organization which California Farm Bureau, a grower operated organization, is instrumental in arranging to have the University Extension Service help such growers as Zaninovich to produce grapes torn profitably. Governor Reagan has just recommended that the University be relieved of some tax burden when public land becomes profitable.

When people try to get power, like the farm workers for instance, the Regents, through their position, can intervene in behalf of growers, some of whom lease land from Regents. For example, during the present grape strikes in Delano, Regent Allan Grant was instrumental in arranging to have the University Extension Service help such struck growers as Zaninovich to produce grapes torn profitably. Governor Reagan has just recommended that the University be relieved of some tax burden when public land becomes profitable.

**MORE POLITICS NOT LESS**

Some students who were protesting Reagan's proposed tuition thought that keeping politics 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 on their farms to make their profits for them. People must maintain such control and such power. In the University and State College systems 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. Students and faculty, these black people, farm workers, people on welfare, and other workers don't have the money to compete with the millions of dollars of the corporations, but they have votes.

Here is where politics comes in. The proposal 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. These other people of the black, the farm workers, the welfare recipients, the workers in factories all want their children to be educated, to be able to go to college so they can live a better life. If there is tuition then the sons and daughters of the poorer people of the state won't have a chance to go to college. Poor people want to vote in a referendum and will help their children. If these groups of people can form a powerful, new force in California that can challenge the power of the corporations,
SIT-IN AGAINST CAREERISM

Los Angeles, Calif.—On Feb. 27, 15 students sat-in at a student placement office on the UCLA campus protesting the existence of a Dow Chemical recruiting office. Dow is a major producer of napalm used against the Vietnamese people by the United States Armed Forces.

The students met with two representatives of the UCLA administration who asked them to leave the campus and began a demonstration. The next day 60 students picketed the center and a referendum to give the administration power to ban Dow would be held.

AOLICITY FAILS

Last December before the elections the WRO organized a vigil for welfare recipients. It was made up of the 37,000 families of public assistance in Columbus.

The WRO was successful in this objective because by banding together democratically, the people could make public demands. Welfare in Ohio is a disgrace. The many slanders and derogatory myths about welfare recipients are still widespread.

The WRO organizers that if they went ahead with the vigil they would be arrested. The incident was brought before the courts and there was no smear, but the incident was evidence without the voiceprints to corroborate. The court is now considering the case.

RECIPIENTS MOVE FOR POWER

by JAM BUCKLER

Columbus, Ohio—A new Welfare Rights Organization (WRO) has developed in Columbus, Ohio, growing out of a Walk for Welfare. The Cleveland WRO plan ended Columbus last June. It was evident from the more than 2,000 people who showed up in support of the WRO that they had the potential to start a campaign in their community.

The WRO organizers believe that it is possible to organize the people of this city into an effective political force by banding together democratically, the people could make public demands.

THOUSANDS DEMAND "NO SMILE" TO DOW

Five years ago supporters of the Teatro Campesino, the bilingual theater company in Delano, California, translated a play called "No Smiles" into Spanish and performed it on the farm laborer's stage. The play focused on the problems of farm workers and their efforts to organize.

The play was performed in the streets and neighborhoods of Delano, where many farm workers lived. The production was followed by a series of meetings and actions to mobilize farm workers for better working conditions.

Today, the company continues to perform "No Smiles" and other plays that address the issues facing farm workers. They work with local unions and other organizations to organize farm workers and improve their lives.

The Teatro Campesino of Delano has bought this bus so that it can go on tour, carrying the program which the Teatro has set up for UFWOC members. This program includes classes in English, music classes, films and children's art classes. Any donation you can make, either money, gifts with low value materials, or items such as delivery papers, printing, or air mail, will be a great help to this program.
Corporations on the Dole

A Primer of California Politics

A recent editorial in the San Francisco Chronicleван 'dissatisfying' Brown's tuition proposal is typical of the thinking that is going around California these days concerning the budget problems of the state. The Chronicle argued that since the 'incidental fees' at the universities have been raised many times within the past few years, no one has raised a fuss, the obvious solution is to label the increased costs "incidental fees" instead of "tuition." Thereby solving the state's financial problems. If the Chronicle is to be taken seriously, the whole answer apparently lies in semantics, and perhaps Dr. Hayakawa should be appointed State Financial Director.

The new governor of California claims that the state is currently spending $1 million a day more than it is taking in, "that by the beginning of the next fiscal year (July 1, 1967) we will have depleted the state treasury by $365,283,000." Indeed Reagan has gone so far as to claim that under the Brown administration, "the administration has squandered and misused all the financial resources in a manner never unique in our history." Perhaps the problem is a little more serious than the Chronicle believes.

A problem seems to be that the Brown administration attempted to be all things to all men. While protecting and catering to the interests of the rich, Brown has imposed increasingly large burdens to the poor in order to maintain his popularity. Thus, while the state population increased by only about 5% per year, and the cost of living by 2%, Brown increased the expenditures of general funds--for health, education and welfare--by about 15%.

But the brunt of the financing of the state has been borne by the poor and middle-income residents through payment of sales and property taxes while the wealthy have gotten away with a free ride. Personal income tax stops graduating at $15,000 (that is, if you make $15,000 a year or $100,000 a year, the tax is still the same), the state loses about $300,000,000 per year because of under-assessment of highly speculative holdings such as slums and vacant lots, (mostly owned by rich people), and corporate income tax has remained at 5 1/2% while corporate profits 'have gone up 23% since 1960.

The state constitution says that all property is supposed to be assessed at 100% of its fair market value (what you would pay for it if you could sell it to). 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 pay 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 away with a free ride is the assessment of property by the tax assessors. The city of San Francisco is estimated by the new assessor of San Francisco that this city is not at what percent of market value the legislature's decision, but the important thing is not at what percent of market value you pay the tax but that everyone should be assessed at the same percent of market value whether 100% or 25%.

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WHO BUYS BONDS

The state sells bonds to finance freeways and irrigation projects such as the $3.4 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 speculative profits from the value of the bonds added to the lands they own, 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

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 sells bonds to finance freeways and water projects which cause their lands to increase in value. All this at the expense of taxpayers.

SALES, CIGARETTE AND LIQUOR TAXES

Both the Republicans and the Democrats always come up with a proposal to increase sales, cigarette and liquor taxes which 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.

IT'S NOT MAGIC

In order for corporations like Standard Oil, the Tejon Ranch Company, and others to speculate, their buyers must have inside information about where the state will put a new freeway or waterway, or where a city will have a redevelopment project. They must have this information not a month or a year before the plan goes into effect, but five or ten years before the corporation, in fact, decides to influence these decisions through their lobbyists and their members on boards such as the State Highway Commission, the Redevelopment Agency, and the University Regents.

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 the family which makes $60 a week has to pay a much bigger part of its income for these taxes than does a family which makes $600 a week.

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SUNFLOWER COUNTY
CONT FROM PG. 1
cause they are under age. They can join the "jail" line again with eight other adults and you can still hold your force. This continued for about three days.

MOVEMENT: Why did you leave

in the picket line again with eight other blame on me. I decided that it would be you know.

rant they issued for me really didn't have no effect. They were sorta shocked, besL for me to pull out of Indianola. Let could never build a community center on top of permit, But the city say that were strong in the movement, and did the city said, "I'm sorry, there's you change a little corner right here, '65, but we had to spend $6200 trying to

This was one of the reaons why I left Indianola in the late part of '65, because the first riot that would occur, they would home on me, 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 tried to build a center in '65, but we had to spend $600 trying to rebuild the Baptist Association which was burned down. Then we bought some land and tried to get permit to build school 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 say, "I'm sorry, there's another space you went to change also," Finally no project collapsed.

MOVEMENT: How is the Improve­

ment 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. You know how it is now. The auditorium, which seats 200 people, is known as my den. They would say we "don't like the disturbance" and I would say, "This is my private home and I do what I feel free of charge," so far they haven't made court charge.

We have a day care center there, but we don't think anyone runs like 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 we let them stay; those people who stood in the way of people going into restaurants, and those who made things happen with police brutality, and are some of the same people who say "we're not for integra­tion," and yet you see they took and jumped for the poverty money. They just get concerned about the burden of Negro children, when the federal government brought the issue of money up.

For sure they know there are a few like me that's going to take advantage of the program; wanting, if we have that money it gonna cost more people aren't rich, rather it means some more unity among the Negro race to meet needs -- among the poor. So up until our centers in the county, we have live maybe six hun­
dred children, but we feel good about them.

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

That's one reason I'm out in San Francisco. I'm trying to raise funds for the center to involve more children in this program. We received some mon of grant from same University in New York. They give us $4200 a month. It is used like this there are big bus drivers and they get $360 a month, and we help boost the Williams' being giving them $15, maybe 20 a month.

This money doesn't go far because you have to pay the children salaries which is the most expensive thing on the long. So, not only have to raise $5000. At a to of people that might be a shock; in that way I say that in any way it's too much, for sure one man is worth $3650 in Vietnam, you know.

MOVEMENT: How will the funds you raise be used?

This $5000 is to be used like this: $10,000 for educational and voter registration. First, this money will enable

us to have meetings at least once a month to discuss the 24 people for the next 3 months. Then'dd be people right there. That's a strength that more some more votes that means you get a man's whole house to vote. Second, we would like to have $10,000 to teach people who are registered and now who are registered as a result of our mobilization.

The reason I say two more space to that there is eight more thousand to be registered in the county, but with too many thousand, we will have the majority. Where there are only eight thousand whites in the community, there are eight thousand registered to vote. The fact is, if you employ five people with $70 a week, you employ ten people at $35.

But we also figure we are going to loose one thousand votes, to we compounded with around 5000, so we still have a clear majority.

This is a threat to the white community, even if we lack 10 or 15 votes. This will organize and build the community. The problem is also to courage those who haven't registered, to show them where of resources you will do, and to show them that we got as much power as the white man, if we unite organization, We have to show to the white that the white man has been using this and that they should come with the power families.

MOVEMENT: And the rest of the mon­ey?

Another $10,000 would be used for a day center to spread the program wide, have more to other children, so they can be prepared to go to the white school; they will be able to distinguish between letters and words, to know their own names, to go to school alive and not dead, you know; so they got some with something. $27,000 will be used for a nursery center. This may be making a strange to a lot of people, something you need econom­ically; but you have to work on all things at the same time.

Usually, this is one of the most important things we need in the South. For example, you call a boycott, whose he don't consider himself in the Negro race.

For example, you call a boycott, whose he don't consider himself in the Negro race. This will be a self-supporting thing. The profit is like when you get a co-op, you got to share it. At the one end, according to how much you bought, you get a percentage back.

This money that will be used in the year, according to how much you bought, you got to pay the workers off, to get political education, and so on.

Also where I be running there'll be some money too. You got to pay the volunteers, to keep them going up.

So the $5000 will put us in a position to be designing and adopt a local plan to build our mobility around the vicinity and to help by a pattern for those on road and things that base on the movement nobody laid a pattern. Now I'm thinking of Mayor of Sunflower town before me.

MOVEMENT: When do you suppose that will be?

BIBLIO: The 25th municipal elections that were held in the spring of '65 were so the fifth circuit court strapples because Negroes were deprived of the right to vote. The city appealed to the Supreme Court and held it up for a long time, and we were not in court, so we were out of the decision of the fifth circuit court. So Judge Clayton of a lower federal court had to set the date and the conditions under which the elections will be held. There were many hearings, but the date had not been set. They were putting it off as long as possible. They were supposed to be set sometime in January.

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

BIBLIO: No other counties. There is a chance of one other town in Sunflower; but that's because we got the benefit of this decision. The other towns all tried and the courts have been held up because all the people who complain and we are current registered voters at the time their elections were held. The other town in McComb, Mississippi, They aren't happening since 1970. I believe. So people in New York like the Puerto Rican and the elderly are watching things like this, because most likely they are going to get staff like this thrown out again. We are going to see if this lasts work out -- this is just a pat­

MOVEMENT: What about support from the white community?

Anyways in Sunflower, there's maybe 24 people who are willing to support us, but of those 24 white there are maybe a third dead, two-fifths of the rest, are not in contact, in other words they are really not there, so we get knifing.

This we're paying some of their rent, because this year, whatever it was, I'd be a mayor elect to blacks, but that still don't mean I got a power of a lifetime. I'm not too much involved in the movement, in other words it's a small spot. What about outside that jurisdiction; what about your movement and all that stuff? I'm saying we are just talking to ourselves. We need the white man and the white man to have a movement in order to do something -- that's a way of expressing something -- we need one answer.

FAUNNY LOU HAMMER of Sunflower County during the MFDP Challenge in '64.

THE MOVEMENT
MARCH 1967

The SNCC Freedom School in Indianola, MS, stands snoring after it was fire barded. Fire bombs similar to the one that completely destroyed the school also hit our homes here.

CONT ON PAGE 10
The Christian Peasant Union (UCC) recently negotiated a collective contract covering workers on 45 large farms in central Chile. The UCC has no strength in the Northern Valdivia where resistance has been especially strong. 25 farms went out on strike together. The workers eventually won most of their demands.

**ORGANIZATION AND CONDITIONS UNDER CHRISTIAN DEMO GOY'T**

The experiences of the UCC and rural unionization under the present Christian Democrat administration is a drop from 95% non-compliance six years ago.

**HOUSING NOT CHANGED**

The UCC may, if the workers' houses do not meet legal minimum standards, the situation may be getting worse as owners seek making repairs in anticipation of agrarian reform. According to the UCC housing is a critical problem facing the campesino and owner housing has become a chief demand of the union.

The UCC's proposed solution is for the government to appropriate plots on existing farms and then to build houses and sell them to the peasants. The plan calls for a cooperative arrangement in which members can contribute their own labor. The main weakness is that, even if the house belonged to the campesino, he would have no guaranty that his job would continue on that particular fundo. Therefore, without all-out expropriation, which would make this housing program obsolete, the fundo would resemble a company town.

**POWER OF THE STRIKE**

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.

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The Christian Peasant Union (UCC) recently negotiated a collective contract covering workers on 45 large farms in central Chile. Such a high degree of coordination is unusual in Chile, where even long established industrial unions are fragmented and where negotiations usually involve industrial farms or factories.

Until now, collective contracts have been unheard of in rural Chile. Peasant unions have been weak, fragmented, temporary, and all but non-existent.

The UCC concentrates more and more on its influence out from its centers of strength than in doing enterprise organizing throughout the territory where the socialists- communists are strongest, nor in the South of Chile where workers are fewer and less accessible.

Some 30,000 campesinos are currently covered by UCC contracts. Apart from those fully covered by UCC agreements, another 15,000 are strongly influenced by UCC. The union claims that its efforts have produced a "community effect" causing wage rises to go up on many non-union farms in areas where unions are prevalent.

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**REGIONAL CONTRACTS**

A few years ago the UCC focussed on individual farms as the major organizing unit. The emphasis is not on regional organizing units. UCC leaders have developed interesting arguments to "sell" their regional contract idea to the various groups involved: (1) to the government labor inspectors they stress the administrative efficiency of covering several farms with the same contract, saving paper work and time dealing with isolated and competing farmers; (2) to owners they argue that equalizing conditions over a large region will not generate conflicts in the plains of considerable resistance from local officials many of whom reportedly have ties with local landowning interests.

Democratic Governments can be asked in several angles: (1) the degree in which government machinery facilitates union organization, (2) enforcement of social legislation in the countryside, and (3) relationship of the program of government rural policy to the needs and program of peasant unions.

**LABOR INSPECTORS**

To legitimate a labor dispute the union must submit its contract to the local labor inspector. At the beginning of the present quarter in all 11 unions inspected were "non-cooperative," frequently ruling that unions were illegal or disseminating 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 inspectors the minister of Labor sent a memo to his inspectors telling them to see 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 in rural areas is another problem. Local authorities are frequently public officials subject directly to administrative disciplinary powers. Approximately 40% of the owners do not comply with the National minimum wage law though there is a considerable difference between unionized and non-unionized farms.
SUNFLOWER COUNTY
CONT' FROM PG. 8

board members. Margaret's a volun­
teer; she's been around for two years. In May, I will run for county clerk. On the recom­mendation committee it is stated that you have to be able to read and write and you know she can read.

There are a few that she will run for Board of Supervisors. Also, we will run just two seats (3rd, 4th). If they run for the 3rd and the 4th, there it's a branch to maintain one car. So FDP is still money they had; they have just enough board members. Margaret's a volun­
teer and do what you want to do. I like the independent, then later on I will be with Board of Supervisors. Also we will

MOVEMENT: How did you decide to run for mayor?

Now this $25,000 will also help boost this up, because they will say we have tried; now we have this plan. Another reason that I want to run for mayor is to show people that you have to concentrate in a short area to make change, so you have to turn over the city. If they won't do it, they have their own pocket. A paved street only means taking bread out of your mouth, not putting, washing for you! So I figure that the only way that I can get them to thing further— all they want is to job... ¯

brown: Well, I see that they are a branch and do what you want to do. I like the independent, then later on I will be with Board of Supervisors. Also we will

While it may be true that they did this out of their own pocket, there is no way that they have just enough board members. Margaret’s a volunteer and do what you want to do. I like the independent, then later on I will be with Board of Supervisors. Also we will

CONT’ FROM PG. 1

CHILE
CONT’ FROM PG. 9

contracts. The major problem appears to be the question of the inclusion. The UCC do not want to be an object of government sponsored programs drawn up by technicians but wants to be consulted in plans regarding the agrarian reform.

up to now the campesino has lacked direct ownership in the campesino. Present leaders generally reject the idea of the trade unions becoming organs of the campesinos... But they appear to favor candidates who would be somehow under the control of the trade unions and spokesmen for the campesinos.

The major criticism is that the government courts have not been able to prevent the campesinos from receiving and rejecting the landowners to the campesinos. ... where it will not take long before the local authorities and the central government are facing the dangers of raising expectations that all campesinos will get land. Up to now the problem has been a function of local conflict without relating it to a larger plan. Alvarez believes that failure to order the campesinos to change their political culture could lead to frustration and a worsening effect.

The second criticism is of the government proposals are "reformist" in nature. However, these proposals are generally thought to be inadequate to prevent me from building at my will the cattle-prods and the black flags to prevent me from building at my will.

The cattle-prods and the black flags to prevent me from building at my will.

The cattle-prods and the black flags to prevent me from building at my will.

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MARCH 1967

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THE MOVEMENT

CHILE
CONT’ FROM PG. 1

the ghost schools are equal in quality with Skyline High School, then we can talk about cultural exchange.”

UNEMPLOYMENT

"Nothing is doing with the problem of unemployment. The various hospital workers went on strike for higher wages. At one of the city council should have intervened immediately. The hospital had been running for some time to begin providing jobs for people and when they can’t do that provide a mini-

The cattle-prods and the black flags to prevent me from building at my will.

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The cattle-prods and the black flags to prevent me from building at my will.
"We have the right to fight for our liberation by any means necessary."

LONG BEACH WAVE FLOOD

Don't Buy Levi's!

BOYcott the SLAVE TRADE

WHERE IS IT AT? WATTS

BURN, BABY, BURN!

---

SNCC Press Release

KODAK OUT OF FOCUS

We in SNCC digging support the black leadership of BLACK LEADERSHIP.

"A black leader in a man who to be inspired — I will be a leader of SNCC, and if I cannot represent that the people but SNCC. Our policy is to provide the means to motivate people. This I must do. The people don't elect me, they may support me or not. But if you pay the sharecropper you can't call the tune."

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

"In a revolution you can't have a docile leader. There must be responsibility — I'm chairman of SNCC, I'm responsible to SNCC. As of now I am not representing the people but SNCC. Our policy is to provide the means to motivate people. This I must do. The people don't elect me, they may support me or not. But if you pay the piper you can't call the tune."

KODAK CONTROLS THE PRESS, UNIONIZED, MEN & WOMEN.

1. Nationwide boycott of Levi Strauss products has been called to support these strikers. The boycott committee urges interested persons to form boycott committees. Write to or demonstrate at the main Levi office at 98 Battery St., San Francisco, California. Send money and letters of support to the strikers: Mrs. T.W. Whittenberger, c/o Temporary Levi Boycott Committee, 610 W. 116th St. #53, New York, N.Y., 10027. DON'T BUY LEVI'S!

460 women workers (out of 570) at the Levi Strauss factory in blue ridge, Georgia, went on strike on August 10, 1966, and have been on strike ever since. Several factors have forced the workers, who on the job years earlier with almost no outside union help, Once organized, the IWW was asked to help the workers. It was 9/12 when the workers were asked if the contract was to be null and void if the workers were free to negotiate. From a strictly academic standpoint, the group now publishes the POOR LEADER.
Organizers in Chicago, whether they be former strike or community organizers, have learned several things. We know that many of our actions are determined by outside pressures, by local labor and national civil rights people. We know that not enough of us have time to meet, methodically, and long range strategies of effective resistance. We must develop different organizing goal of taxing power. We know that the number of real organizers and real organizational power in this city (the country) is small in relation to our task, and that good work will pass little in the long run unless we, and our organizations with which we work, are revived over and over and over.

The frustrating experience of the summer's "Freedom rally" has occupied attention, and the bloody decision of Walter Reuther and the United's Crusade Against Poverty (with PFTU Federation funds to assist) has taken on top priority as the war has begun with allies of war propaganda and direction gone inexplicably over (as usual) on the top.

UNION OF ORGANIZERS

Our situation has moved us to make a major decision on our own, to organize the organizers. We have formed a Union of Organizers. The Union has made an important decision, taking out Chicago as "our territory," and founding a real Movement training school, the School of Community Organization. The School will consist of a one time when radicalism is of the community, and the School's curriculum will be of the short run. A six-week session has been begun at the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO), and other Chicago groups, the movement and the country. As with all students, the school recognizes that there is no single teacher of community organizing, but that experience can be brought together through the art of organizing in poor communities.

The School of Community Organization will begin formally on July first. We plan, very simply, to train and place twenty to thirty new and skilled organizers every three months in a new neighborhood, and to train and place twenty to thirty new and skilled organizers every three months in a new local area, both radical and local, and to radicalize local and radicalize the local area.

The School's operating strategy is to build new organizations of the poor that can work to control, shape and develop their own strategy. The School of Community Organization will be the "one time when radicalism is of the community," and the School's curriculum will be of the short run. A six-week session has been begun at the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO), and other Chicago groups, the JOIN curriculum includes new written materials, workshops, and groups such as Urban Renewal, the City Machine, the school system, taxes and the police. The School will provide a regular information service to community groups, drawing upon our own resources and those of students and social scientists in the Chicago area. Mainly because of our information needs, but also to devise and reintroduce people now 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 university students from the Chicago area. During the summer there will be a longer and more intensive research program.

PERSPECTIVE ON THE ATLANTA REBELLION

A PHOTO ESSAY BY SNCC PHOTO WITH COMMENTARY BY JULIUS LESTER

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