$23,000,000 OAKLAND FRAUD!

Federal Money for Segregation and Scab Labor

Oakland, California

The Economic Development Administration announced in April 1966 that it would put $23 million into this city to create jobs for "hard-core unemployed" in order to avert possible racial violence. However, the effect of the EDA activities has been to continue the widening gap between the black worker and the white worker.

Serious training programs (such as The Skills Center) which were proposed in Oakland, were not developed yet; women and women would receive an education as well as skilled job training; received little support from EDA or from some unions such as the Uly-ville construction workers union. EDA claimed that the training program took too long and cost too much.

The politicians wanted a fast, visible program in Oakland. They pounded in money and made headlines in the local press. But they have learned more than they hoped. They found in the process of creating a new work force for this country, it will consist of unskilled workers from racial minorities who are unorganized or union organizations. The only benefit of this liberal reform program for hard-core unemployed applies for both the federal aid and the workers who will increase their production and their profit.

As one Washington EDA staff person put it: "...a serious and potentially dangerous racial situation existed in Oakland." All of the political figures around the Bay Area were predicting a violent outbreak in the Bay Area for the summer. The Oakland police are well known for their harassment and brutality. Unemployment in Oakland is about 10% for whites and 25% for blacks. Housing in Oakland is bad and getting worse. There are overcrowded schools and inadequate health services. The city has been notorious for its lack of action on social problems. Here was a perfect situation for the bright young men of the Labor Office to prove their ability to avert social unrest and potential riots with 'progressive' programs.

ONE YEAR LATER

The business loans section of the program received much publicity as the onset of the project came. Some of the loans have been shifted under Area Redevelopment Administration, a forerunner of EDA. In the Department of Commerce, which was closed down in 1965. The federal government practically gave away business loans already employed minority group workers. Very few employers cared about the race of their prospective employees - as long as they were willing to endure long hours and hard working conditions. They had found that Negro workers, because they are non-union and have a harder time finding work than white workers, will accept lower conditions.

"...They (minority group workers) accept longer hours than most people. Since we have a lot of night work, mostly minority people apply for the job." These instruments which begot their loan application under EDA generally had no quality to hiring Negro and Mexican-American workers. Some employers and businessmen in the process of trying to get a loan: "I will have no problem in hiring Negroes since 65% of the people working in the warehouse at the present time are Negroes."

UNSKILLED workers. There is no job stability in any of the positions, nor is there any chance of advancement. Some of the jobs are warehouse work where all that is required in, "...to be able to lift things up because that's what we do for 6 hours a day.

Some of the firms will allow their workers to be organized. One firm which has been funded in a car washing company. The workers per hour for car cleaning, there is no training involved. A worker could be replaced on one day's notice.

UNION DEALS

Some of the firms will allow their workers to be unionized. One firm however, made an "off-the-record" agreement with the Paper Workers Union. It involved not pressuring for unionization because the prospective workers would be from minority groups.

LILY-WHITE UNIONISM

EDA faced an obstacle in the form of the Bay Area unions. Many of the EDA projects involved long-term construction work. The impact of the EDA money would be much greater if the construction work had been parcelled out to some of Oakland's "hard-core unemployed." The Building Trade Unions were responsible for stepping any action on this front. EDA held Eugene Foley attempted to get an agreement with the building Trades which would apply to those working on the EDA construction, Foley was not successful in his negotiation with the Building Trades - their policy of exclusive "organizational" and "scab" labor, immediately remained unchanged. Foley dropped the project without much of a fight.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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WHO ALL LIVES TELL SUBMARINE?

THE MOVEMENT went into the Haight-Ashbury District of San Francisco this month to see what has been happening between the hippie and black communities. There has been much written about tension between the two groups in the BERKELEY BARB and other newspapers. We talked with Tom Ramsey, a SNNC worker, who has been working in the area for around three years. Here are some of his comments.

I think that tension between the black community and the white community takes different forms depending on what black people and what white people you're talking about.

"Yams is a real problem with the 18-12 group in the black community. The hippies are really internalizing leaving their pieces open to people, and those kids who come from poor families go in and stand like crazy. That's caused some problems. Then there's harassment by the younger kids of the hippies on the street. The hippies violate the lower class 'back kids' concept of what middle class kids ought to be. A hippie is not the obvious enemy like the straight white cat with the white shirt and a tie. That's disc-derating a people when their enemies cease being obvious enemies.

HIPPIES NOT MIDDLE CLASS

There's a lot of tension between the black middle class people and the hippies in the Haight-Ashbury, again because the hippies violate their concept of what white middle-class society is all about. If white middle-class culture is where it's at, and you've spent your whole life trying to become a white middle-class person, and all the sudden white middle-class kids show up, but they don't look like white middle-class people at all, in fact they say that white house is not where it's at, it's some other place -- that causes a lot of tension. There's a real coalition between the white liberals in the Haight-Ashbury and the black people to get rid of the hippies. In the terms of the white liberals, it violates their concept of themselves. In the terms of the black folks, it violates their concept of where it's at.

CONTROVERSY FOR HIPPIES

Amongst the 18-25 black group I really don't think from what I've heard that there's a lot of hostility. I think there's a contempt for the hippies amongst the black people that age, but it's still really kind of open.

A lot of black guys are up on Haight Avenue changing women and this kind of gang. And, you know, that's really coming down on a white woman in a way of getting out of your own bag. The problem is that, in order for that to work, the women have to resist being used, and these chicks don't. You can walk up on Haight Avenue and watch these girls standing out in front of the Haight Levels, I mean they stand out there all day long and they hustle the chicks as they walk by and the only time they really enjoy it is when a straight woman walks by and reacts adversely to what they're saying. But the attempts are kind of half-hearted when a hippie chick walks by because she's not really got turned off by it, nor is she offended by it, nor does she get up tight by it.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION

There are different reasons why people resent the hippies other than the actual question of challenging a cultural value. I really hate one welfare lady to be about how she used to really have a nice back until all these hippies moved in.

HOUSING

The kids up there are crammed in as much as they can be cram ined. They're living 10-15 to an apartment now. As rapidly as welfare families have to grab it up and that's one less houses available to lower income black people.

HIPPIE RACISM

I think a lot of people resent in the black community, both understood and continued on page 4.

"BETSY FLOOD"

Dear Friends,

Thank you for printing our letter. Matters have changed for us since then. Our 'Fuel in the War' which was a small token of a total annual profit of these three giant utilities alone amounts to nearly $600 million was lost to the state each year. The 'black power' concept and flavor, as well as appearance, we still love the homey, the small-town, the quiet, the peaceful, the intimate, the neighborly, the community, and the white community takes different forms depending on what black people are talking about. The group, in the black community. The kids are really open in terms of leaving.

One other change since writing you is, the great improvement of the new PARKTRE, just received (you recall we compared it to the MOVEMENT). We're happy to be able to report that PATRICK has grown, is working-class content and flavor, as well as appearance. We still love the homey, the small-town, the quiet, the peaceful, the intimate, the neighborly, the community, and the white community takes different forms depending on what black people are talking about.

Peacefully,

Jane Schroeder
New Orleans, La.

DIFFICULTY

Dear Sirs:

Your subscription is $3 for subscription to your newspaper. Although we have a supporter of civil rights causes for at least 15 years, I've had difficulty understanding the "black power" concept and thinking of the people who are its advocates. We still love the homey, the small-town, the quiet, the peaceful, the intimate, the neighborly, the community, and the white community takes different forms depending on what black people are talking about.

Yours,

Young, Frank
Ohio Valley. Ca.

CORRECTION

In the introduction of the article last month on California politics we said that $600,000 was lost to the state each year in under assessment of the urban land. San Francisco County has 23% of its usable land undeveloped; Alameda County 62%. In the ten county Bay Area Metropolitan Area only 18% of the suitable urban land was actually developed for urban use in 1955 according to the Water Resources Board. The Governor has called for constructive suggestions on the matter of meeting the budgetary requirements of our institutions of higher learning. I propose that the State enter a revenue-producing venture, namely, the operation of the private utility monopolies. In the right of eminent domain and similar statutes the State has full legal authority to buy and engage in the utility business. (No other industrialized countries on the earth -- found it desirable to entrust these natural monopolies to private ownership.) Let us know some of the ideas of the amount of money involved in California based utility operations. The annual earning of the Southern California Edison is about $90 million. Thus the total annual profit of these three giant utilities alone amounts to almost $400 million.

WANTS TO HELP

Dear Movement People,

I am, very, very impressed with your (our) paper — especially the wide variety of projects you cover and the black, black-white, electoral campaigns, community organizing — it presents an accurate perspective of what the Movement really is — people working with people for people. Am also impressed with the quality of the reporting and writing.

Don't know the first thing about distributing a newspaper, but have a few contacts in Washington and N.Y.C. (I'm young and have time) and if I could help, I'd like to. If you have some back issues around (like a few?), I would send 'em along and I could put them in some appropriate places.

I am presently a student at the Institute for Policy Studies, which, if you haven't heard of it, is a staff of private and/or public organizations in Washington.

Peace & Freedom,
Jane Schroeder
Washington, D.C.

Sends $40

Dear Movement staffs,

I have enjoyed reading the Movement recently, and read in your last issue about your need for help. I'm listing a money order for $40, and suggest you use it to buy a tape recorder. Specifically, I have tried to use the Craig 212, which would be perfect for the kind of work we'd like to do. Of course feel free to use the money for anything you want. I'm sending it because I've heard of the Movement recently, and now that that is dead, your newspaper is really the only one that covers movement activity at all anywhere, even if it's limited in how big an area we can cover. I've given some thought to starting to start up some kind of publication center organizing in the East, because communication between local groups here is so bad, I don't know if it would work, or if I could do it even if it was possible. In any case, I've enjoyed the Movement and exists. If there's even anything in the Philadelphia area you want covered, let me know.

Yours,

John Blank
Swarthmore, Pa.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

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The majority of black youth interviewed, expressed reservations about the Vietnam war, and said that many thought the National Guard should be deployed instead of the regular forces. The soldiers thought that the war was not worth fighting, and some even said that it was a waste of lives. They felt that the war was not just for the benefit of the American people, but for the benefit of the rich and powerful in the government.

BY MIKE JAMES

PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

LADO works in the poor section of Chicago, Illinois. One of the jobs of an organizer is to build a movement at the grass roots level, and LADO is no exception. LADO is working to build a movement among the Puerto Ricans in Chicago. The majority of the LADO members are Puerto Ricans, and they are working to make a change in their community.

BY OBEDE LOPEZ

MILITANT ORGANIZERS DIG IN

OBED LOPEZ, LADO ORGANIZER talks with a resident on Chicago Puerto Rican Ghetto in front of the LADO office.
Franz Fanon died in 1961 at the age of 37. During his life he produced important political writings which grew out of the revolutionary struggles in which he participated. One side of his experience as a revolutionary is represented by his articles for EL MOUDJAHID, an organ of the National Liberation Front of Algeria. The other has been formed a WE WON'T GO group which has put out a call for at least 15th Mobilization in New York. The act is in flagrant violation of federal law. The reader may notice parallels between the Algerian and Vietnamese situations. Fanon's remarks on the French use of torture in Algeria seem painfully topical today.

—Gregory Davis

COLONY IMPORTANT

Wars of national liberation are often represented as one aspect of a complex of international contradictions within the colonizing countries. However, the Franco-Algerian war has certain peculiar features, although, of course, it shares a wider historical context. The war is the progressive emergence of movements of national liberation.

As a colonial settlement (and therefore a proclaimed territory of the mother country) Algeria has lived under a regime of exploitation and exploitation and exploitation and exploitation (5 Beekman Street, 10 Floor, New York, N. Y.), has practically never laid down arms and the few criticisms which have been expressed so far by dissenting individuals merely deplore certain methods which "precipitate the loss of Algeria." But (in these liberal circles) there is no explicit condemnation of colonial reconquest as such, or for that matter, the principle of armed intervention or the attempt to settle the freedom of a people.

TORTURE NECESSARY

For some time now there has been a lively discussion about the torture practiced by French authorities in Algeria. Document have been published, as abundant and as appalling as they have been precise. Historical parallels have been drawn. Reputable foreign observers as well as Frenchmen have condemned these practices.

The Frenchmen who speak out against torture do so because it is in their interest to draw public attention to the new morality which they have imposed upon them by their government policy...

In the Haight Ashbury district. They were put out of the movement...
A young union leader

Mack Lyons, 27, is the head of the Di Giorgio Arvin Ranch Committee of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The Ranch Committee is similar to a "local," but UFUWC structure is more informal than other unions. The Arvin Ranch is the heart of the Di Giorgio agricultural empire. Mr. Lyons is typical of young leadership coming into positions of power and responsibility as union contracts are signed.

MOVEMENT: How do the workers at Di Giorgio look at themselves: has that changed from before the union? And how do you work to get them to see it as theirs: union and not Caesar Chavez’ union or Marshall Gons’ (UFUWC organizer in Arvin - ed.) union?

LYONS: It has changed since the election. Things like that won’t change overnight. Since all the organizers left, they don’t have people coming out to the ranch asking them to do this and do that. They found that they had to come to the union hall to pick up information that they really wanted. As they came down to the union hall more often, they found it was more and more their own.

MOVEMENT: What do you do before you come to work for Di Giorgio?

LYONS: I didn’t do any farmwork before, very little, a long time ago back in Texas. I came here from Nevada. I lived in Nevada for about 5, 6 years. I come over here to get married. I didn’t want to live in Nevada. It was kind of dull and I had never seen anything. I first went in contact with some people who were out here from Texas. We went up there to pick grapes and this was when I first saw the union organizers. They were standing on the side of the road with those MURGCA signs. I didn’t know what they meant, and asked some other guys that I was riding with. They didn’t know either, they just went up working picking, they weren’t interested enough to find out what was going on.

I finally found out that the organizing was happening after a few days, I heard a few stories about these guys who was on strikes in Delano. I started going to meetings in Delano and found out that they were trying to get a contract.

I have never been a member of or been involved in a union in any kind of way until this. So I kind of got interested. I had heard how unions operate and what they can do for people, but actually I didn’t know what to do at that time. So I just thought that I would help a little bit by telling the guys that people was riding around with shotguns, and was going to come out in the field and yell at us, you know, stuff like that, and it worked.

We went up there a couple of days, but we saw these guys on the side of the road. We’d go in the field and the guys would come up to the side of the field with their signs and the people would get scared. Sometimes we would even go in the fields, we’d just go and start talking. But most of the people (strikers) was Mexican people. They never did talk to any of the organizers. I got tired of half-picking grapes, going up there and not doing anything. I’d get married at the time and I finally decided to try to work at DiGiorgio. That’s where most of the people round here work that do farm work.

COMMUNISTS

Right after I started working there, the union started peeling out its leaders, trying to get them to sign authorizations and talking to them about unions. And I heard a lot of different stories, you know, about how these were communists, and adventurers were going to run the union, and they were going to fire all the Negroes and Anglos. One time I heard the story of this guy that was going to fire everybody and bring in Negroes from Mississippi and Alabama.

I got curious and interested and wanted to know what actually was going on. I decided to find out for myself. One day I saw Marshall. I didn’t know who it was at the time. We were going home one afternoon and I asked him who was in charge, who was the head man. I didn’t want to talk to any organizer or nothing, I wanted to see what actually was going on. He told me that Mr. Chavez was in charge and he was pretty busy and couldn’t come down just to see one person.

AFRAID

So I talked to some of the fellows and we started having these little meetings, 6 or 7 of us, Marshall and Richard Flowers would come. We would have meetings at my wife’s uncle’s house sometimes. I know these guys were scared of signing authorization slips, so every meeting I would sign one, just to show the guys there was nothing to be afraid of. This worked and pretty soon we had a couple of big meetings out at Lancaster. I would pick people up in my car and take them to meetings so they could hear the story from the source.

Ever since then people kind of depend on me for information. They know that I go to all the meetings and I try to be in on everything that happens in the union. One day some of DiGiorgio’s representa-
the point is that they were saying "we don't know it's going to happen, and maybe it is going to happen, maybe these forces that have been so helpful to the civil rights movement would slip from Delano into the hands of George Meany. Would you speak to this issue?"

CHAVEZ: We were at such pains as they were, we were pains for different reasons. We were pains that all of these forces -- I'm talking about the students and others who felt this way -- and much little faith in people.

So every time they would bring up the merger, we would say, "we don't think it is going to be that way," or "it is the workers' choice," but we very seldom told them what we felt. I personally felt pain to see how little trust they had in people, it's a real case of buying people. They think they know what's going to happen, and maybe it is going to happen, maybe these things that they're afraid of eventually will come, but the point is that they were saying "we don't know it's going to happen, but we think it is -- therefore goody."

CHAVEZ: But there are other people who say "what about the way the AFL-CIO treats movements in South America with CIA help...

CHAVEZ: We don't know anything about how the AFL-CIO treats the movements in South America and I suspect very few people do.

You know, one of the things that is distressing is that the same people that say the AFL-CIO does this and say that God is in the church -- these same people see ability of striking the poor. This is not right because it is not the truth. I remember some of the fellows that helped us in the beginning had a very strange picture of poor people, in this case the farm workers. Like farm workers are all saints, you know.

MOVEMENT: What effects does that have?

CHAVEZ: It has a very bad effect on people. You can't help people if you feel sorry for them. You have to be practical. This type of feeling doesn't carry you for more than what it carried those people, whatever helping us. After a little while it became, and there is no real help for doing things that you're doing. There's got to be more than that.

But I think that what has really happened is that these forces that have been so helpful to the civil rights movement and to us have moved on. The movement doesn't stay still. It's like a cyclone it sweeps you up. You know, this is what we are faced with.

But if we hadn't had that help we would have never been able to get our starts.

CHAVEZ: We don't know the problems, but I think this is what would be important, still there would have to be cooperation, because you can't do it yourself. You're not that big a group. Labor is the biggest organized group in the country outside religion, but still...
MALCOLM X

Even in individuals you can see this. A good example is He's saying that these guys will go to work for the devil thinks that if HE gets ahead he is going to be getting his discipline in a party.

They are the pros. They are in power and the only critics people ahead. Malcolm really knew about power although he didn't put it in those words, he knew that you can't do that. That way.

Because: Individual solutions to the problems don’t work.

That’s right. I think the biggest power in America besides the Church among Negroes — well, this is as a result, there is money, there is influence, there is influence, there is money in America.

But to criticize them is, well, like •••

He, knew what he was doing. They understood that he would not be involved in any of the politics. Because if he feels it is a direct assault on our part, he can talk his brothers outside the boundaries. I can see a 5 year strike in Delano, But if we can solve the Teamster problem it will be less.

Eighteen months is a hell of a long time. With this kind of strike with only a couple of pickets being full time people. They’ll just get up and say “aw, we quit.” We’ve had this happen before.

What: what could students and outsiders do now? Many people have been hung up on the relationship of volunteers to the union.

We didn’t make it that clear when they came because we were busy, some understood and some didn’t. My idea was that they were coming here against the people. They were coming here with their own agenda, their own agenda.

We've been hit a lot harder than Negroes. Our idea of the volunteers is that they would be a force •••

It seems like you do have more union people doing the jobs that volunteers once did.

CHAVEZ Oh, we are pushing that very hard. I get a lot of pressure from the workers themselves, but I'd rather have the workers out on the picket line, and out organizing. This is the thing they should be doing.

Now as far as the administrative work and all of that — the boycott is important, how important is planning that first line of defense. Another thing is that we don't have as yet many well trained people for doing the work. We still have to train our people. My idea of the volunteers is that they would be a force.

VIETNAM

How would you describe the effect the war in Vietnam has on farm workers and Mazi-Americans? Is there a reaction you could define?

CHAVEZ You see as a group we take great pride in being very loyal and very brave. You can’t be brave and loyal unless there is a war.

There is a lot of fear and a lot of misunderstanding. If someone objects to being killed in Vietnam, then someone raises the question, “Isn’t that un-American?” See we are in the same place that everyone was in the First World War. Like Gilbert (Padilla), when the strike started, he questioned the whole involvement of our country in Vietnam. First thing I know, there was a committee of picketers who wanted to know if he was a Communist.

We’ve been hit a lot harder than Negroes. In the Second World War, the Negroes weren’t on the front lines, but the Mexicans and the Filipinos were. Many were killed, and you know, when someone is killed, their family become twice as loyal.
DELANO’S #2 INSTITUTION: FARM WORKER SERVICE CENTER

DELANO, CALIF.

Leroy Chatfield, head of the Farm Worker Service Center in Delano, is usually not a person to hold his tongue. He left the religious order to join the farm worker movement, spent a year raising money for the Farm Worker Co-op headed the Los Angeles NFWA office, and is now directing the “social service wing” of the Union.

MOVEMENT: We’re trying to trace the changes the union has gone through in the last year and a half. Why are we here? What is the Service Center and what does it do?

CHATFIELD: You could call it a Service Center in a certain way that has always been in existence. Especially in the early days of the union when Cesar, Gil (Padilla) Dolores (Huerta) and Julio (Hernandez) were the Service Center. Any problem a member had, health or income tax, or any problem a service that they needed, they came to the union and the union at that time, as I said, was Cesar, Dolores and Gil.

So in a sense, the Service Center and the union members decided to form a parallel structure to the union. One of the things which prompted this was our affiliation with the AFL-CIO, which means the union must pay dues which eventually are used to run their Health Center; they’re a separate entity. But anyway, the Service Center has been able to be independent. We don’t want the Health Clinic or the Credit Union or the Social Services to go off on their own and be subordinated to the purposes of the union.

Chatfield who tells us for ten minutes can tell that he believes everything the Service Center and the union are doing in this area has a reason. He believes we build a union that’s strong and does the job, we can have the most beautiful Health Clinic in the world, but if we don’t have the social service wing, the union will lose its effect.

MOVEMENT: What is the Service Center and what does it do?

CHATFIELD: In a way it’s the Los Angeles NFWA office, and is now directing the “social service wing” of the Union.

MOVEMENT: Where does the Service Center get its money?

CHATFIELD: The Service Center money comes from a joint grant that was provided by the federal government, the Department of Health and Social Services of the L.U.D. This grant extends for fourteen months, beginning last November. The way we look at it is that by next summer we will have our money going, paying for it.

It’s something of an extension thing for me, I can’t figure it out now, but the Service Social part of the Service Center will be on its own, for the income Tax returns. Either we start charging fees, or it is suggested and approved by the membership that a certain small fraction of the dues go toward that, I don’t know. I’ve been out of touch now.

MOVEMENT: The garage is the first project of the Co-op?

CHATFIELD: Yes. The service station, garage and cooperative auto-parts store. Everything will be cooperative.

MOVEMENT: Cooperative means what?

CHATFIELD: Cooperative means that, when we receive approval from the State Commissioners, we would be able to sell 10% of stock, at $10 a share. This stock will be made available to Union members, or other individuals.

MOVEMENT: Only?

CHATFIELD: Our by-laws don’t call for membership. That’s why. The people who will be buying this stock will be farm workers. We’re going to illustrate one of the principles that is an open membership.

MOVEMENT: Not to sell to the growers?

CHATFIELD: Well, I suppose we’ll have to sell to the growers, but the point is, you have to have a membership card in the Co-op to be able to use the Co-op.

MOVEMENT: That’s very different from, say, the Berkeley Co-op.

CHATFIELD: Once again we’re adopting the principle that Cesar so strongly believes in — that one person doesn’t want something for nothing.

MOVEMENT: Why do you take the garage as a model. Who will that be administrated by?

CHATFIELD: That will be administered by the Farm Workers Cooperative, Inc., which is a corporation formed under the cooperative laws and the corporation laws of California. It has its own board of directors. Cesar is the president of the Farm Workers Cooperative. After we issue shares, at our first general meeting we will have a class of officers elected, just like every other corporation.

MOVEMENT: Who gets the profits?

CHATFIELD: The profits will go to the Co-op.

MOVEMENT: Not to the union?

CHATFIELD: No. Many of these things are separate corporate entities, because Cesar believes a Service Center, like the Farm Workers Cooperative, Inc. is a corporation formed under the cooperative laws and the corporation laws of California. The same way with the Health Clinic, the Credit Union, the Co-op.

Those of us who work in the office, we keep these things straight; most of the union members don’t understand all of these things. All of them mean one thing — the union.

MOVEMENT: And you hope that at the same time the Co-op will pay for the Clinic?

CHATFIELD: Well, you know Cesar’s attitude about these things — that lots of outside money is needed but those taxes come in a point when outside money stops. We have a reason because that was one of the reasons the organization has developed the means to build and finance itself, or collapse.

CHATFIELD: But by paying your dues doesn’t mean we don’t charge you $2.50 for your income tax. The $10 for the Co-op is only paid once for a lifetime. You buy two tires at the Co-op and you get your $10 back.

I see a problem arising. Maybe a by-law change will be necessary. If we have a fairly high membership — there are Co-op members, that could be sticky. But we’re going to try to work it out. I don’t want to get into the weeds about selling the shares. Our thrust should be 90% toward farm workers in selling shares. It’s tough to keep from us, having a special price for union members.

SIGN IN THE SERVICE CENTER.

MOVEMENT: How would you sum up from your personal experience, what has happened in a year and a half? People tend to characterize it; some say it is bureaucratic, others say just another part of the labor union.

CHATFIELD: I find it hard to believe that we’re at the point where we are, that we actually have a Service Center. I’m amazed that such things can happen at the same time as such tremendous pressures; the strike, the Farrell Menotti thing, organization — it’s hard to figure it out.

My reaction to the bureaucratic idea — of course structure has developed and departments have developed and people have been put in charge of departments, and they are held responsible and they have also been given authority. You have to take the position that you don’t believe in organization, you don’t believe in authority, you don’t believe in bureaucracy, when you start minimizing and damming those things.

Also, it’s a little strange to me — but how can you talk about organizing people and at the same time not submit to the discipline of organization? I don’t think you can. You must have a point where you believe in organization’s mistakes, what really is going on here in Delano. As to the charge you hear, “what about 10, 15, 20 years from now, you’re going to be just another middle-class, respectable, middle-class man.” Then we’ll have choices to make for a change. When we do that, and when we don’t like those middle-class, respectable, middle-class things, at that point the Farm Workers needn’t have the choice. And I don’t think you’ve got a right for such ways, to make those choices for them.

MOVEMENT: Some people say, “is the union growing, developing and getting stronger?” And if the answer is “yes” then you have to accept, it seems to me, the bureaucracy that goes along with that.

But another way to keep the union from growing and not getting stronger — in the same way, but do have a way to play in the overall organization that tends to balance, because health needs are different than economic needs, which the union addresses itself primarily to.
FARMWORKERS OPEN SECOND FRONT

By Terry Cannon
Rio Grande City, Texas

For the farm worker movement, Texas is the new frontier, the second front in the battle with America's growers and plantation owners. For a long time, it was an important area. Delano, for the Rio Grande Valley, a rich farm area extending 140 miles north of the river, is a center for hand-harvested crops. Two-thirds of the workers there are Mexican citizens employed in the fields. The median income for a Spanish-speaking male worker in the valley is $879 a year.

Ironically, the strike at La Casita is a strike nobody wanted. (Farmworkers there, at all over the country, are ready to strike, but the union's ability to organize is limited.) Nor was Starr County the best place to begin organizing: only 5% of the Valley's farmworkers work there. The county is most noted for its oil production, five million barrels a year. The land is mostly semi-arid. Only in the eastern portion of the country do you begin to see vegetable crops and irrigation.

The Starr County growers understand the importance of this strike (see the editorial from "La Verdad" below). They have invited grower representatives from Delano to "educate" them so how to meet the threat of unionization. (Presumably the Delano growers are the experts in the business of union fighting.)

The union's strategy falls into three parts:

BOYCOTT

Since the border cannot be closed to the Mexican workers who are used as scabs, much of UFWOC's effort is going into a boycott of La Casita. The union announced its boycott, Rio Grande Valley lettuce shippers rallied behind La Casita and offered to let the farm use their brands in shipping La Casita produce.

SIGNING UP WORKERS

A team of organizers under Bill Chandler is signing up workers presently working at La Casita, both those who live in Texas and those who come over from Mexico. Each morning as the Mexican workers gather to start their work, the shed must be an agent, picketing La Casita, in order for an election to take place, the shed must be an agent, packing products for other growers; they must work at least $50,000 in interstate trade, and 30% of the packaged workers must request an election.

Delano was able to get signatures of 70% of the workers there. The NLRB has held a hearing and issued a statement that an election will be held. No date has been set as yet.

If the union wins the election, this means only that the company must sit down and organize with the union. The Act has no teeth requiring that the company must sign. Such elections and negotiations are usually followed by a strike, when the company refuses to sign a contract.

TEXAS IS A WILD SCENE

This state was a fitting place for the assassination of Kennedy and the birth of Johnson. It is a one-party state; political factions fall along individual loyalty lines. This makes for some strange bedfellows, particularly when liberal Democrats and right-wing Republicans join forces to gang up on the conservative Democrats.

The state AFL-CIO has only 200,000 workers and is relatively weak. It is tied to the "liberal coalition" around Senator Voughan. The AFL strategy has been to encourage voter registration among Negroes and Mexican-Americans. The major industry besides oil is aerospace. The UAW has organized this industry, and has considerable union power. Politically, the UAW seems to be tied in with the Johnson-Connally conservative faction. It emphasizes union organization rather than voter registration.

All labor and liberal factions support the strikers, which has made unionization a very careful step among the warring political groups.

In February a group of Mexican-Americans tried to form an Independent Party, separate from the Democratic Party, but the leader was assassinated at the state fair grounds during a rally by chief "curley County" politician, Sheriff C. L. Hollenbeck, according to local people, a center for smuggling. North from Texas comes marijuana, narcotics and people. South from Texas go guns and liquor. The local judge has had to go cars and liquor. The local judge has had no criminal trials for two years. When strikers were arrested for a sit-in at the International Bridge most of the local authorities knew how to treat them.

GROWER'S VIEW OF TEXAS STRIKE

LA VERDAD is a four-page newspaper, published in English and Spanish whenever money is given for its publication. It supports the right wing growers line and, according to local people, distributed by the Starr County Sheriff's Department on their daily route. We reprint here parts of an article appearing on page one, Feb. 10, 1967.

We all know that all of the people stirring up trouble are paid "leafers" who have come from Delano, California to help intimidate and harass the poor folks of Rio Grande City... the core of the leadership of the union at the site of the strike is composed of "kickers" criminals.

Incidentally, there will be a banquet of some sort here (Carpus Christi, etc.) ... in "officially" turn over some of the money collected to the striking workers. Everybody is invited... for a $2.50 meal ticket...

First time in our lives we have seen farm laborers invited to banquet and socials.

In several of the towns we visited last week, there were city officials who dared the union to start their shenanigans in their cities. Most of these said law or no law these union clowns would be run out of the city in nothing flat.

A sheriff in one of these cities said that he would NOT put up with all that bull. "If these guys come here and start trouble as they have in Rio Grande City, I won't feel around with them. I'LL GIVE THEM 24 HOURS TO CLEAR OUT AND STAY OUT."

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THE TEXAS STRIKE (clockwise front left): Wives sit in front of UFWOC headquarters; Two riot-scarred men in strike kitchen; The leader of one of the striking workers, a union picket captain; Paco Montes of the UAW and Jim Drake, NFWA administration, discuss the strike with a cop (center); Scab workers being hauled in a La Casita truck; Singing in the union dining hall.

Photography by Cannon, Cuneker
FEDERAL DOLE TO WORLD AIRWAYS

One of the firms which won approval from the Employment Development Department was World Airways. They will be leasing an airplane hangar, financed by grants and loans from EDA. The Port of Oakland. They claimed they will create 1,136 new jobs, World Airways is in line to receive $10 million for their program.

World Airways was not content with getting this federal financing. Their representative, Mr. Lyons, has been working on a program of creating a FEDERALLY FINANCED job training project for airplane maintenance mechanics.

At a MAPower Development and Training Act Advisory Committee meeting at the end of November, a program for training 510 people over a two-year period was proposed. The qualifications for the applicants would be: (1) residence in Oakland for six months or more, and (2) a 10th grade level education, especially in mathematics. It was estimated that $1.5 million would be needed for this program. A representative of World Airways stated that they "would probably be one of the major employers" who hired men out of the program.

A man from the San Francisco Department of Employment Development was present at the meeting. He said, "How can you say that these 510 men will be trained and will be hard-trained unemployed, if they need a 10th grade education?" The EDA REPRESENTATIVE could not answer this question.

The Port of Oakland is experimenting with "something is better than nothing," and approval of the EDA program, although the things to the Port of Oakland, are not sure that they will be hard-core unemployed.

It is possible that someone in the Federal Government will see the Port of Oakland and will decide to build another port facility on which the Port of Oakland was committed in the same way that the businesses lose skilled workers to go to work by a new company, with no planning or design for long-range social and economic reasons. This was expressed as a belief that there are ways to support the Port of Oakland, which will be useful in commerce with the East, war commerce in the future, and the Port of Oakland would probably be trade with China at some future date.

It is also possible, and perhaps more likely, that the Port of Oakland will be committed in the same way that the businesses lose skilled workers to go to work by a new company, with no planning or design for long-range social and economic reasons. This was expressed as a belief that there are ways to support the Port of Oakland, which will be useful in commerce with the East, war commerce in the future, and the Port of Oakland would probably be trade with China at some future date.

One man stated that the Board was just an "unprecedented" in the way it worked. He added that the Board was set up by private at penal changes for the board that came up for review had given a great deal of decision. This machine was set up by the Board. He had nothing to do with the Bond until the final step was nearly complete.

The Board consisted of 11 representatives on whom the meeting was planned. The Board, who had not lived in the meeting of the Board.

The program was passed by the MDTA Board. The general feeling was that the Board has the chance of being a success because there is "a need for training programs at this level.

World Airways had a government-fi­ nanced training program for future em­ ployees. The program was divided into: "AIRCRAFT MECHANIC" at a PRELIMINARY, A MAN AT A TIME at the S.F. Clear­ ance, and the Hose who is on the "acme shortage" of mechanics. The Interna­ tional Association of Machinists gave $10 million for their program to help the country.

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The Board did not want to lose the program, so they gave $10 million for their program to help the country. They are aware of jail, job loss, apdstay­ ing out; that is, haphazardly, with no planning or design for long-range social and economic reasons. This was expressed as a belief that there are ways to support the Port of Oakland, which will be useful in commerce with the East, war commerce in the future, and the Port of Oakland would probably be trade with China at some future date.
The theatre project to begin such an experiment in Uptown Chicago. Uptown is composed mainly of poor southern whites who have migrated to the city to look for jobs. But there are also groups of poor Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and Negroes. JOIN was started several years ago as a project of ERAF of the Students for a Democratic Society. It has become a permanent organization routed in the community to be used as a base of a political movement that unites with similar groups for social and economic change in the city.

JOIN's most recent issue is to change the city's plan of Urban Renewal scheduled to begin within a few weeks.

This will really mean "poor people removal!" from Uptown. We are working on a petition campaign to organize the community to fight for the kind of Urban Renewal we want, decent housing with a guarantee that will not be ruined after the "clean up" without being rebuilt.

M A I N S P R I N G OF D I R E C T A C T I O N

The JOIN theatre project is designed to supplement the efforts of the JOIN community people and students.

At first we were pleasantly surprised by the message and relationships became clear. The skits were born and have continued "happening" and avoiding long theatrical talk about our use or direction.

A SHOT OF ENERGY

Since that night we have never questioned the value of the skits. And soon we began to discover the skits had other purposes too. They told a very pointed story.

The group's impression of the theatre was a series of humorous situations, stick in the eye, reflective, conflicting search for a punch line, pin some cosmic turn of phrase. It was all too close to the reality of the city. And we want to stick some pins into and changes we want to see always come from community organization.

At first we were pleasantly surprised at what we could "throw together." We really had no idea of the power of a couple of individuals to improve, and what this means of themselves. We would put together a series of little skits and began to see the value of a little group of people. They began to see the value of a little group of people. The group's impression of the theatre was a series of humorous situations, stick in the eye, reflective, conflicting search for a punch line, pin some cosmic turn of phrase. It was all too close to the reality of the city. And we want to stick some pins into and changes we want to see always come from community organization.

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But the problem posed by the skit was the difficulty of the problem of the dislocated dynamics of the city, and a lot of changing must take place. But we do not believe in the paradigm that works and how the city is really not found out. And as we keep working to clarify and strengthen the city's joint effort, the structure, the problem, and the movement must supply a growing need.

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JOIN-MAN

Another function of the theatre group was to discover while working on the political skits. It became an effective way to question and discuss aims and strategy to change the problems young people have now.

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NOTES FROM CHICAGO

LESSONS OF ELECTORAL POLITICS

Chicago has one of the oldest, most powerful and influential political machines in the country. Sitting at the top of this complicated structure is Mayor Daley, an expert at revamping the face of the machine when its working parts become visible and bring about some public concern. Although faces may change, the machine’s economic and political grip on people’s lives remains tight. A component of the machine in the city council, composed of fifty aldermen. Aldermen elections were held last month, and there was a bid by anti-machine independents in twelve wards to capture seats on the city council.

Most of the independents were black, running in middle class Negro and transitional (some to black) wards. While the candidates weren’t radical, and the overall effort uncoordinated, the independents, whether they be potential friends or enemies of the movement, asserted anti-machine sentiment. The candidates, as in those relatively untouched, were not shown to have done so on the face of an expert at revamping the machine when its working parts become visible and bring about some public concern. Although faces may change, the machine’s economic and political grip on people’s lives remains tight. A component of the machine in the city council, composed of fifty aldermen. Aldermen elections were held last month, and there was a bid by anti-machine independents in twelve wards to capture seats on the city council.

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

Rayner won his campaign after 4 1/2 years of work in traditional political fashion. After losing in 1963, he was always present in the community attending funerals (he’s an undertaker), block club meetings and social functions. He received the support of Veterans for Peace, of which he is chairman. Important about his campaign is that he is open to working with and helping to build strong organizations of the poor. Those people most active in his campaign were a handful of gang members who worked closely with a staff member of the new School of Community Organization.

BLOCK WORK PAYS OFF

Clark Kissinger, candidate of the Citizen’s for Independent Political Action, ran in the white, middle class Catholic and Jewish 49th ward. His campaign was the most radical of all the independents, focusing on issues that most of the others failed to deal with. CPIA had not yet devoted much attention to finding and working around issues directly felt by people in a middle class neighborhood. Kissinger did poorly, the campaign helped build the organization, which continues to maintain an office and two full-time staff members. What CPIA learned was that in the Precincts worked intensively they received 3 to 4 times more votes than in precincts that were worked only moderately or left relatively untouched. In the moderately worked precincts, as in those relatively untouched, Kissinger received 5% as opposed to 15-25% of the vote in the intensive precincts.

Movement people in Chicago have many questions about the future in electoral politics. Those questions are unanswered, partly because they are only beginning to be formulated. What we did learn, however, is that organization pays off—off only slightly. Organization remains our task.

ONLY VICTORY

Sammy Rayner, the only independent candidate, unseated one of the “silent six” Negro machine candidates. Though he didn’t talk about issues in his campaign, but as relatively good when he lost. Indeed, one of the central questions in the city’s recent electoral activities is in the courts with evidence against the Defender, Chicago’s most important Negro paper, and he was supported by the West Side Organization (WSO), a strong and militant welfare union. Unfortunately for Jackson’s campaign, WSO’s resources were not employed in the race, but rather in their continuing effort work toward building a recipient’s union and fighting police brutality.

The hopeful thing about Jackson is that he is open to working with and helping to build strong organizations of the poor. Those people most active in his campaign were a handful of gang members who worked closely with a staff member of the new School of Community Organization.

NEED FOR MANY ISSUES

While most of the independent black campaigns were run in middle class Negro wards by middle class Negroes, others were run in poor Negro wards by middle class Negro can­ didates. There were two campaigns in poor Negro wards by middle class Negro candidates. The 9th ward campaign was not for that purpose. Foster had some precinct work, but clearly was not a radical, but knows about community organization and employing some of it in his campaign. Important in the吻hart campaign is that it’s backed by the machine, his presence in the community, and organization. Hubbard’s organization contacts with the right winged by Gus Savage who lost in the 28th ward. Savage was in a more radical black candidate, was popular, but had no organization.

NOT RESPONSIBLE TO POOR

While most of the independent black campaigns were run in middle class Negro wards by middle class Negro candidates, there were two campaigns in poor Negro wards. In the 26th ward, Foster, a middle class candidate, received 6076 of the vote in his bid against the Italian incumbent supported by the machine. Foster had some precinct work, but clearly not enough in that he should have done better running against a white opponent. Foster did not come out of the election unscathed. He learned was that in the 9 precincts worked intensively they received 3 to 4 times more votes than in precincts that were worked only moderately or left relatively untouched. In the moderately worked precincts, as in those relatively untouched, Kissinger received 5% as opposed to 15-25% of the vote in the intensive precincts.

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