By Terence Cannon

The Beat of the Patrol Extends Way Beyond Watts, That Made Sense. I and Gerhard Goeckel, Movement photographer, drove in our own car along with the Patrol on patrol. "We can say—look Baby, this is your struggle with Brown, and while he was the Los Angeles power structure to protest theGroup and the Trades. "We can say—look Baby, this is your struggle with Brown, and while he was the Los Angeles power structure to protest the Group and the Trades.

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But all of a sudden a soft shroud of illusion has been whipped away from the eyes of many Negroes and middle-class whites. They are being made to see the harsh, angry energy flowing up from the ghetto and turning the political landscape. We are being made to see that the current civil rights acts and the war on poverty legislation have not met the problems of black people in America, nor have they been able to buy off the protest against an injustice that is in the Negro community.

Progress has not been made. More Negro children go to segregated schools now than at the time of the Supreme Court’s school desegregation decision. Negro youth unemployment now is four times higher than the national unemployment rate. Negroes receive a smaller share of the national income than they did during World War II; slum housing is still the rule for Negroes and other minorities--and urban renewal remains a scheme to move the poor and build middle-income or upper-income housing in the cities.

The Negroes’ faith in the white community was shaken when the war was won for a long time by both black and white in the civil rights movement that Negroes proudly described as the just war that afflicted them, the white majority would rise in sympathy and demand that the federal government take over to cure the injustice.

This promise has proven to be false. In the main, whites in this country do not support the Negro movement, in California this is very clear. The whites have passed a selective-apartheid law. In Los Angeles, the white majority decided the colony of Watts is a hospital. In many counties, registered Negro voters are still being prevented from casting ballots. The Delta of Mississippi has 30,000 newly-unemployed people--and they are being removed from the plantation system.

In lowndes County, Alabama, there are one new point of view and that’s where Black Power was born. The Lowndes County this may be the most important in the country. For the best explanation of Black Power written, read, “At Color­ed People” on page 8. Nothing do you all the violence-in-reverse (whatever that is), violence or separations.

Negroes in Lowndes County simply decided they couldn’t wait to be saved by whites, the whites in the Alabama Democratic Party or the whites in Washing­ton. They are not anti-white; they say whites are involved in the solution of our problems. Nothing they do in their political work in the county depends on liberal or middle-class people. They would free the Negroes, it’s easy to see why Black Power takes raising guilt on the part of sympathetic whites. As a group, they failed, that’s all. And we know it. In Mississippi, the Negro is in worse shape economically that he was six years ago. The whites registered during the last year have yet been unable to forge their votes into meaningful pro­grams. In many counties, registered Negro voters are still being prevented from casting ballots. The Delta of Mississippi has 30,000 newly-unemployed people--and they are being removed from the plantation system.

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SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES — In a part of the city where many groups have sprung up in Watts, some of them are professional agencies, some are church-related. The Community Alert Patrol (CAP) could be the third. To change the life in South Central Los Angeles, a huge minority colony trapped in a brutal city.

"CAP is not a police organization," says Tommy Jacquette, CAP Executive Director. "The Patrol is to reduce police brutality, and protect our people. We don't do this with arms; we don't do it with weapons. It's common sense for Negroes to get together when we go out, but when the Man comes on, the reaction of many people is there to stop that penis, to fight fear." CAP headquarters is in the offices of CAP headquarters in the Negro community established Patrol.

TOMMY JACQUETTE, CAP Executive Director - "There's too many middlemen around - so-called leaders.

"For example," Jacquette continued, one night two guys were standing on a corner and one of them was a gun in his pocket. The cops jumped out, point gun at them, and ran toward his house. The cops started beating off the guy there, threw him around over the handlebars and went after the one who ran away. They grabbed his kid in his front yard, beat him. When his wife came out they pulled a gun on her. The Patrol got there just as a fist might have started.

"The police on the street tell us, We are the community. None of us come from outside the area. People trust us. We help locate their kids when they don't come home. We're compiling a list of complaints that people give us — stop signs down, street lights out, uncollected pedestrian zones, We handle every kind of problem."

CAP is black power, Jacques and Brother Lennie agree. It's community power.

"There's too many middlemen around," says Jacques, 22 year old high-school dropout. "They're so-called leaders, the professionals and doctors who try to speak for the community."

"If they're in business with who do they think they're speaking for? Louis Lomax, Roy Wilkins, even King — they're living on easy street. They're not exposing the same tragedies — they can't feel them.""

"It's time we stopped being defined by others. We came up with the Patrol, not King or Lomax or W. E. B. Du Bois."

Wait in the reception of the LA Police Department.

"They're afraid," says Brother Lennie, CAP commander in Watts. The cops keep changing frequencies on their radios. They've given us 40 tickets for anything, everything and nothing. They pull us over and say ‘Now we gonna get you, nigger, we're going to kick you yet sometime.’ But if you act strong they won't touch you. It's when you act apologetic that they beat your head.

Do you ever try to stop brutality?

"No, observing is usually enough. On Crenshaw and 96th some cops had kids up against their cars, going through their pockets. They (the cops) had their hats off and their sleeves rolled up. The kids were in a store; when they left, the cops grabbed and handcuffed them.

"As soon as the CAP arrived, the cops put on their hats, rolled their sleeves down, unlocked the handcuffs, let the kids go, and took off."

The Temporary Alliance is a loose coalition of individuals in the black organizations of Los Angeles, CORE, Central LA NAACP, SLANT, US, the United Civil Rights Committee.

TALO has put, about $500 into the Patrol, "CAP is in one of the few programs in Watts that has the support of everyone, young and old," says TommyJacquette.

"The reason CAP patrolmen haven't been arrested and beaten up, says TALO Public Relations Cairnus Chester Wright, "is that they have the support of that TALO umbrella organization.

What are the major problems in running the Patrol?

"Money, of course," says Tyrone Small, Patrol commander at 93rd and Avalon. We have a tough screening process for those who apply. We want young guys from 18 to 25 who come from the community who won't sell us out. We've accepted 150 applications from people who want to serve as patrolmen.

TOMMY JACQUETTE, CAP Executive Director - "There's too many middlemen around - so-called leaders.

"When we were let go. When we turned the corner onto Crenshaw, the Patrol was lined up on the side of the street. CAP car, cop car, CAP car, cop car."

Two of the CAP patrollers had started to enter their legally parked car. The next thing they knew was one cop car in front of them, one behind, and a cop at the window. The rest of the CAP cars, rounding the corner, pulled over, and were in turn stopped.

The parked CAP car was given a ticket.

"The young men standing next to me wanted to go home but was trapped in a hamburger stand parking lot, he had a tail light missing and knew how fast if he tried to leave the police would ticket him. We tried watching the cops ticket the car full of kids. There's only one way to stop all these, the young man said firmly, very coldly and sincerely, 'that's to get out our guns and start shooting.' He was sincere.

I did not stop, but cruised the area. There seemed to be a tactical reason for holding up the Patrol. On the blocks around cars with Negro kids to them were being pulled over by the police, while the Patrol was stationed Crenshaw. Tickets were being given for things: speeding, turning without a signal, no courtesy lights, any of you state folks ever been given a ticket for a frayed drivers license?"

Unskilled license places.

Tail lights out.

I wanted to get out of there half an hour through the Vehicle Code far something to ticket a car of teenagers. The CAP patrollers were young black kids, all four of them, some girl inside the car asked them, "How do we join your club? You guys are great, ever since they shot that guy (Medecke) something's got to be done."

Standing in the dark of a side street off Adam's, watching one car of teenagers drew two LAPD prow cars, watching and stopped. They did a half-hour search for no obvious violation. 2 a.m. It's true that Los Angeles treats the Negro community like a colony.

"What is Black Power?" said Brother Lennie, CAP is Black Power.

I get the feeling that for the people of Watts, Black Power won't come a day sooner.
IT SEEMS TO ME

THE MOVEMENT

August 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 as reported by the House Judiciary Committee is totally useless and totally unnecessary. President Johnson was trying to get himself off the hook by putting this bill before Congress. It was an irrelevant reply to the needs of the black community when it was introduced, and it is no better now. If passed, it will function no better than a fraudulent bunch of words to convince the black people of this country that Congress has taken action to deal with their problems, and as a smokescreen to obscure President Johnson's failure to enforce earlier civil rights legislation. The bill adds almost nothing to existing laws, and in some cases, actually makes present laws worse.

Titles I and II, which are supposed to deal with the problems of jury discrimination in the state and federal courts, contain clauses which make jury discrimination even easier. The qualifications for serving on a jury according to this bill are the same qualifications (including the previous literacy and understanding tests) which have enabled Southerners to keep black people from voting. Enforcement of these titles is so weak and full of loopholes that they are totally useless as instruments to help poor people protect themselves from the powerful in their communities.

Titles III and VI pretend to grant to the Attorney General powers which he already has and is not using in education, equal justice, public facilities, and employment. No matter how Congress reenables the power of the Attorney General to sue for the protection of constitutional rights or to desegregate schools, the power is meaningless as long as the Attorney General will not act when black people are denied the right to vote and due process, when black children continue to be sent to inadequate schools.

The housing section, Title IV, is the biggest fraud of all. It "prohibits" housing discrimination, but exempts almost every form of housing from coverage. Like the rest of the bill, it is the most we do with the least effort, exactly what the Johnson Administration needed to continue to delude the American people. The President could sign an executive order today that would ban 80% of the segregation in housing. His failure to do so, along with the almost certain defeat of even the present encompassed housing section, is a green light to real estate agents, developers, and housing financial institutions to discriminate as much as they like.

Title V is supposed to protect civil rights workers and those exercising their civil rights from violence. However, the little states that people must "lawfully" exercising their civil rights to be protected. It flies in the face of the well-known fact that in the South, local laws and violence are equal partners in the conspiracy against civil rights.

The bill completely ignores many of the pressing needs of black people. North and South. It contains no provision to force the racial integration of federal borrowers in every county of the South, and no provision to stop the evasion of the Voting Rights Act by Southern state legislators. It does not speak to the problem of de facto segregation in city schools (except to deny the Attorney General the power to enforce racial balance). It does not contain any meaningful provisions for the protection of those involved in non-violent campaigns or the protection of those involved in such violence. It does not deal with the hypocrisy of President Johnson and his Administration.

This primer was written by SNCC members for use in Lowndes County, Alabama by the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. Other primers, outlining the responsibilities of the Sheriff and the Tax Assessor, were also used by organizers of the Black Panther Party. We think that US COLORED PEOPLE is one of the best explanations of what SNCC really means by Black Power.
In 1969, 7,000 California families received Aid to Families With Dependent Children, getting checks twice a month for a monthly average of $163.24. They had 200,000 children, and the money was probably vastly increased in the six years since then.

The money is not enough to live on, and properly with school children, and look into job possibilities, husband possibilities, or other paths out of the ghetto and welfare. Just paying rent usually takes in over $100 more than the housing allowance in the monthly grant. Recipients say, "They just give you enough to keep you down where you won't be too trouble, won't raise no fuss."

Getting the grant means having a social worker, and usually a yearly changing stream of social workers. Social workers, or most of them, wouldn't have chosen the job if they hadn't wanted to help people, if they hadn't had interest and sympathy for other people, but recipients say, "They act like it's owing right out of their pockets, you know how they do." Social workers are the biggest problem most recipients have, next to the size of the grant.

Welfare and Institutions Code of California provides that 1) the provisions shall be liberally construed to meet the intent of the legislature, 2) no applicant should be turned away as a poor beggar, 3) all applications shall be processed promptly with all due care, and 4) recipients shall be informed of the rules of eligibility through California welfare agencies and even by the most well-meaning social workers.

Without, it takes a Welfare Rights Organization to reveal all right if they had enough money, social workers that they try. "You go down to the welfare. You have to get down on your knees and beg. You sit there all day and maybe have to comeback again and again. And then when they finally get it for you, it isn't enough to live on."

John Henry right there on that line."

According to the Assistant Director of Alameda County's welfare department, the social worker-recipient relationship is one of "controller and controlee." But besides politics and the desire of the powers-that-be to get people off the welfare rolls, the bureaucratic structure of welfare agencies in itself responsible for violations of recipients' rights. Recipients are not properly informed of the eligibility rules because they're too complicated. Most social workers spend over two months on the job before they know how the rules work in practice, and then it's a job just to keep up with the weekly rules changes.

Recipients don't know why they get $100 or $145 monthly because the budget committee and even the most well-meaning social workers. Welfare supporters have to lobby so as not to lose gains already won. Welfare supporters have to lobby the powers-that-be to get people off the welfare rolls.

Actions like Alameda County's infamous "bed check raids" on welfare recipients or County's refusals to take applications for violations of recipients' rights. Recipients know about the rules, it would still be true that "a good worker will get it for you at no trouble" and a bad worker will lecture you for asking."

The rules are flexible, there is room for interpretation, and it is a fact that many welfare grants and special needs are not equitably administered. But social workers concern themselves with "establishing a relationship" with the recipient because they view recipients as people with problems, in need of police brutality, job discrimination, cruel, and severe. An important benefit to the welfare department is that many welfare grants and special needs are not equitably administered.
HOW DIGIORGIO ESCAPED THE 160 ACRE LIMIT

By Brooks Penney

In 1952 the level of the water table under Di Giorgio’s 4,700 acre Sierra Vista Ranch dropped to the point where 160 acres of land could no longer support crops. In 1962 the Department of Interior said that the company was allowed to keep 300 acres of land; the other 4,400 acres were put up for sale.

At first only individuals who held no more than 160 acres of land could receive federally subsidized water. However, in 1966 the Department of Interior said that any legal entity that did not own more than 160 acres in the Delano-Bakersfield Irrigation District could buy the land. Since then only 460 acres have been sold. The company that can’t seem to be able to promote family farms. But because of the existence of the federal reclamation project, the DiGiorgio Corporation at its Sierra Vista Ranch alone, has received well over four and a half million dollars in water subsidies. And yet, strangely enough, this is the same company that can’t seem to be able to bring itself around to paying its workers $1.40 per hour.

THE EAST LOS

There is another ghetto in Los Angeles. Within its 75 square mile area, the faces are not black but brown and the language on the streets is Spanish. But the problems are the same. The housing is dilapidated as in Watts. The same police force that patrols Watts and other ghettos there are also the force of the DiGiorgio Corporation. No legal entity that does not own more than 160 acres in the Delano-Bakersfield Irrigation District could buy the land. Since then only 460 acres have been sold. The company that can’t seem to be able to promote family farms. But because of the existence of the federal reclamation project, the DiGiorgio Corporation at its Sierra Vista Ranch alone, has received well over four and a half million dollars in water subsidies. And yet, strangely enough, this is the same company that can’t seem to be able to bring itself around to paying its workers $1.40 per hour.

Behind the August 30 Di Giorgio Election

Elections will be held at two properties of the DiGiorgio Corporation; Sierra Vista Ranch and Borrego Springs Ranch, August 30, 1966, according to an agreement made between Mr. Ronald Houghton of the American Arbitration Association.

The agreement is as follows:

1. THE VOTES OF THE WORKERS AT BORREGO SPRINGS AND SIERRA VISTA RANCHES WILL BE COUNTED TOGETHER. This is a concession to the NFWA, DiGiorgio might lose at one ranch and win at another: from indications of the success of the election boycott, this seems unlikely. See The Movement, July 1966.

2. REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIONS WILL BE PERMITTED ON DI GIORGIO PROPERTY AFTER WORKINGHOURS TO TALK TO THE WORKERS. This is a concession to the NFWA, their organization has white union organizers who live on the ranches except by bull horn, while the Teamsters have been invited into the ranches by the company to bet authorization slips.

3. DI GIORGIO WILL SUPPLY THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ALL EMPLOYEES TO THE UNIONS. An important provision for the NFWA, Borrego Springs is closed, many of the workers have left to other ranches, and DiGiorgio has begun to lay workers off at Sierra Vista (180) in an attempt to force the workers to sign up. The agreement provides for the NFWA: Borrego Springs, according to an agreement made in an attempt to force the workers to sign up. The agreement provides for the NFWA to run all over the state locating workers, the Teamsters have failed to do this. The Teamsters have been invited into the ranches by the company to bet authorization slips.

4. HOUGHTON WILL HAVE POWER OVER THE ELECTION PROCEEDINGS AND THE UNION WILL BE PERMITTED TO OBSERVE. Houghton, who tries to claim a victory for the Teamster organizers at the NFWA to run all over the state locating workers, the Teamsters have been invited into the ranches by the company to bet authorization slips.

5. EACH PARTY WILL HAVE TWO PURCHASERS, one not living in the co-op may be a director. In essence, a police brutality. A Community Alert Patrol is being organized by residents of the Barrio.

6. SUPERVISORS HAVING THE POWER TO HERE AND FIRE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE. SUPERVISORS AND WHITE WORKERS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO VOTE. Using these “earn worker” votes, DiGiorgio tried to claim a victory for the Teamsters in their phony election, June 24th, 1966. The vote was 1-1/2 to 1, covering Machine Harvesting Lattices. The top wage was $1.50 per hour.

ANGELUS BARRIO - ANOTHER WATTS?

These are tentative first steps being taken in a community which is just learning to be conscious of its power.

There is no question that the major stimulus to the Mexican-American community has been the Delano strike. It has created pride in being Mexican and a willingness to take action, it has also provided the community with a hero, Cesar Chavez. All through the barrios young Mexicans are beginning to reject the assimilationist ideal of those Mexican-Americans who have achieved success in the white man’s world. The Mexican-American teachers and social workers no longer speak as the leaders of the people. The new heroes are the strikers of Delano with their emphasis on ‘la raza’ (the race) and on their Mexican heritage. After speaking to black nationalists in Watts, young Mexicans are beginning to reject the assimilationist ideal of those Mexican-Americans who have achieved success in the white man’s world. The Mexican-American teachers and social workers no longer speak as the leaders of the people. The new heroes are the strikers of Delano with their emphasis on ‘la raza’ (the race) and on their Mexican heritage. After speaking to black nationalists in Watts, young Mexicans are beginning to reject the assimilationist ideal of those Mexican-Americans who have achieved success in the white man’s world. The Mexican-American teachers and social workers no longer speak as the leaders of the people. The new heroes are the strikers of Delano with their emphasis on ‘la raza’ (the race) and on their Mexican heritage.
From: The Movement
AUTO ROW
Editor

Dear Terry -

Your review of HUELGA is probably in the base- ment of your collection. But the book is valuable. It is probably true that SNCC is better known than it is worth. This is the case with every movement. The book does not reveal that attack on the book is a higher form of treason than a simple censure. Why this vindictive "rhetoric of the right" is the civil right movement is a mystery. Perhaps because these defendants are being used as pawns in the coming election campaigns.

Governor Edmond G. Brown has the power to extend executive clemency to all of the defendants, but he seems paralyzed into inaction, some say out of fear of a clash with Gov. Reagan over the letter carrier and phone calls to the Governor urging him to grant a full pardon would be more effective. So would a letter to the Governor help the fates of these being punished for obeying the dictates of conscience. Checks may be sent for funds to Justice, Edward Serra, Trustee, 690 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Sincerely,

Jessica Stifter

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

CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH

The Movement

FUNDAMENTAL TO THE SNCC VIEW is the desire to free—politically, economically, educationally, and psychologically—the millions of ensnared Negroes in the South today.

Politically, SNCC sees voter registration as the nucleus of the struggle. But the registration drive in Mississippi is the tip of the iceberg. SNCC, therefore, has launched an intensive voter education campaign throughout the Deep South. SNCC, by mobilizing and organizing voter registration drives, hopes to increase the voting power of Negroes in the South so that they may be more effective in the political system. This process is being intensively undertaken in the heart of the South by SNCC leaders and organizers.

SNCC's voter registration drive is the result of the realization that the right to vote is a fundamental right of all citizens. The primary goal of the registration drive is to increase the number of Negroes registered to vote. This is being accomplished by the registration of Negroes who have not previously been registered to vote. The registration drive is being conducted on a mass scale. SNCC leaders and organizers are working to register as many Negroes as possible.

SNCC is also working to increase the voting power of those who are already registered. This is being accomplished by encouraging those who are registered to vote to vote in elections. SNCC is also working to increase the voting power of those who are registered to vote but who do not vote. This is being accomplished by encouraging those who are registered to vote to vote in elections.

SNCC's voter registration drive is also being used to increase the political awareness of those who are registered to vote. This is being accomplished by providing political education to those who are registered to vote. SNCC is also working to increase the political awareness of those who are registered to vote but who do not vote.

SNCC's voter registration drive is also being used to increase the political awareness of those who are not registered to vote. This is being accomplished by providing political education to those who are not registered to vote.

In conclusion, the voter registration drive is being used to increase the voting power of those who are registered to vote, to increase the voting power of those who are registered to vote but who do not vote, and to increase the political awareness of those who are registered to vote and those who are not registered to vote.

Only recently, the voter registration drive has been subjected to considerable criticism. The voter registration drive is often criticized for being a means to political ends. The voter registration drive is also often criticized for being a means to gain political power.

SNCC's voter registration drive is not a means to political ends. The voter registration drive is not a means to gain political power.

The voter registration drive is a means to increase the political power of Negroes. This is being accomplished by providing political education to those who are registered to vote and those who are not registered to vote. SNCC is also working to increase the political awareness of those who are registered to vote and those who are not registered to vote.

In conclusion, the voter registration drive is not a means to political ends. The voter registration drive is not a means to gain political power.

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WHY KENNEDY OPPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Those U.S. Dollars Again!

(An editorial from BAYLIGHT/Green LEAF, June 15, 1966.)

A publication of the Africa News Conference of South Africa, headquartered in New York.

While African nations that have recently asserted independence struggles to eradicate the grinding poverty, disease, illiteracy and other social ills, finds the fresh attack on colonialism, at the same没关系 tip of Africa there is a Republic where underdevelopment and the social problems related to it. One could justifiably ask us what is the color of the apartheid state that stands condemned in the eyes of progressive mankind.

The U.S. has a second place to Britain in the field of investments in South Africa. Instead of honoring the teachings of such bodies as the United Nations, the Congress of Racial Equality, or the International Labor Organization on Economic Sanctions on South Africa, we see the United States taking up a shameful position of defending apartheid, a policy which white supremacy is estranged and where it thrives -- economic exploitation of African workers. Now let us examine why the U.S. continues to show up the economic apartheid of South Africa.

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