A NIGHT WITH THE WATTS
COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL

By Terence Cannon

AUGUST
1966

Vol. 2
No. 7

Published by
The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of California

CROOK'S 1938 DODGE AND BROTHER LENNIE'S 1940 HUDSON
PARKED IN THE LOS ANGELES POWER STRUCURE TO PROVOKE A RIOT. THOSE WHO CLAIM THIS SAY IT WOULD STRENGTHEN YORTY'S HAND IN HIS EFFORTS TO TAKE OVER THE CITY. THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA HAS RECENTLY FORMED THE WEST COAST AFRICAN AMERICAN PATROL, WHICH HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING CRIME AND TERRORISM IN THE COMMUNITIES. THE Patrol has been active in the Watts area of Los Angeles, where there have been many incidents of violence and looting. The Patrol members have been able to prevent many of these incidents from occurring, and they have also been able to help to keep the peace in the community. The Patrol is made up of young men and women who are dedicated to fighting for justice and equality. They are trained in self-defense and in how to deal with situations that may arise. They are also trained in how to handle rioting and other forms of civil disturbance. The Patrol members are not afraid to stand up to the criminals and to protect the community from harm. They are a vital part of the community and are helping to make a difference in the lives of those who live there.

AUGUST, CALIFORNIA — During the first week of July, workers at DiGiorgio’s Arvin ranch, northeast of Bakersfield, authorized Cesar Chavez of the NFWA to send a telegram to Robert DiGiorgio demanding immediate elections there. On July 19th, Tuesday, the Teamsters and DiGiorgio agreed to such an election. The following day, the Teamsters had apparently checked with their Arvin organizer, who backs out in an expensive move in Bakersfield thirty miles away, both DiGiorgio and the Teamsters backed down.

The Movement attended workers meeting on Sunday, the 24th, and saw there the reason that the Teamsters and Company ran scared, about 2500 of the approximately 10,000 workers at the ranch attended the meeting. Many Angelenos and Negroes attended the meeting. A large number joined the NFWA after the meeting (many already belonged). The fact is that Angelenos and Negroes must join a Mexican-American union. Some of the other unions supporters of the NFWA are the so-called “Oxide” tractor drivers.

Another fact is that the Company Union has used to understate NFWA strength at Arvin in the importation of “Teamster Farm Workers” from other DiGiorgio ranches. At DiGiorgio’s Sierra Vista Ranch in Delano, where the 24th of August take place on August 30, the Company has oil 1500 workers. The general support that the NFWA has at the ranch is demonstrated every day. On some days, foremen will hand out Teamster authorization cards and sign them scattered all over the parking lot.

If the Teamsters elections will take place every in September in the Imperial grapes must be picked. Since DiGiorgio started on the election this month, the workers who were picking the Thompson grapes are beginning to move out to other fields. This does not mean that those workers will not be able to vote, at least according to the Houghton government.

The NFWA will have to keep track of those workers who leave and have signed no authorization slips. NFWA authorization cards count as yes votes for the NFWA even if the worker does not vote for the NFWA.

(last "Behind the August 20 Di Giorgio Election", page 9)

NEXT MONTH IN THE MOVEMENT:
Analysis and coverage of the merger of the NFWA into the AFL-CIO.

URBAN RENEWAL — HUNTERS POINT PUBLIC HOUSING
NEED NOT BE DEMOIBISHED!

Hunters Point is an area of San Francisco where public housing projects are located. The housing is in short supply, and the residents are facing eviction. A survey sponsored by the residents showed that most residents want to stay in their present homes. The survey also found that the residents were concerned about the condition of the housing and the lack of public services. The residents also expressed their desire to live in a more secure and stable environment. The survey results showed that the residents are committed to fighting for their rights and to keeping their homes.

A Poverty Board sensitive to the problems of this area has been set up. The board is made up of representatives from the local community, the government, and the private sector. The board is trying to work with the residents to develop a plan to improve the housing conditions and to provide better services. It is important to note that the residents are determined to fight for their rights and to make sure that their voices are heard.

The residents have been active in organizing and in fighting for their rights. They have held protests and rallies and have spoken out in public meetings. They have also worked with the government and the private sector to try to improve the housing conditions. The residents have been able to make progress in their efforts, and they have shown that they are committed to fighting for their rights and to improving their community.

The residents are confident in their ability to make progress in their efforts. They believe that they can make a difference in their community and that they can improve the housing conditions. They are committed to working with the government and the private sector to try to make the changes that are necessary. The residents are determined to fight for their rights and to make sure that their voices are heard.

The residents are also determined to work with the government and the private sector to try to improve the housing conditions. They believe that they can make a difference in their community and that they can improve the housing conditions. They are committed to working with the government and the private sector to try to make the changes that are necessary. The residents are determined to fight for their rights and to make sure that their voices are heard.

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The front and center of the civil rights movement that if Negroes peacefully dramatized the iniquity of the status quo would rise in sympathy and demand that the federal government pass a selective-apartheid law. In many counties, registered Negro voters are still being prevented from casting ballots. The Delta of Mississippi has 30,000 newly unemployable people created from the plantation system. In Lowndes County, Alabama, there are one new powerhouse — and that’s where Black Power was born. The Lowndes faction this May may be the most important in the country. (For the best explanation of Black Power written, read “A Colored People” on page 30. A must do you add ‘venerable’ (whatever that is), violence or separatism."

Negroes in Lowndes County simply decided they wouldn’t be paid by whites. The whites in the Alabama Democratic Party or the whites in Washington. They are not anti-white: they say ‘venerable’ is so ambiguous, distortion, and outright lies to present their point. Out of curiosity more than anything else we called up the Chronicle and innocently asked the newspaper editor to interpret the editorial where he got the information for his statements. We were told that the statement, “Kern County agriculture is, of course, big business that is to be profitable requires big tracts of 1000 acres or more. University of California assumes support this...” came from a press release from the Kern County Land Company. (In Kern County where large acreage farming abounds and our friend Di Giorgetto holds 9,000 acres) and Dinuba (in Tulare County where family size farms are more prevalent). The way feudalism is expressed — and the Governor should know this — is not in the one who is currently spending Easter Sunday with his family — his absence today makes a joke of the electoral free speech preserve among farm workers. The Governor has now demonstrated that he is either indifferent or hostile to the basic aspirations of seasonal farm workers and their children. He is publicly willing to continue and expand a degrading welfare system rather than help farm workers retain jobs of their own way. "Today in Sacramento, the Governor has turned his back on the hopes of farm workers for social justice and embraced the present farm labor system with all that means for human suffering and continued social unrest."

— From the speech by Wayne C. Hurns, Director of the Migrant Ministry, at the Easter Sunday rally after the Delta March."

WHO WRITES CHRONICLE EDITORIALS — THE KERN COUNTY LAND COMPANY?

The San Francisco Chronicle editorial of July 24 editorialized against the 160-acre limitation of the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902. An editorial, entitled "An Outmoded Law," was a classic example of the heavy handed absurdities that critics of the Law have been using. "The Chronicle" is one of the most influential newspapers in the state, and its statements and editorial comments are influential in the state. The Chronicle consults a few more sources: 1) In its "chronicle" column which is a reference source so flimsy as a press release from the Kern County Land Company beggars the imagination. It makes one stop, and think about other statements by our readers, and public opinion. 2) How many Americans are really being killed in Vietnam."

THE MOVEMENT suggests that the Chronicle consult a few more sources: such as the June 29, 1966 issue of the Chronicle in which the readers responded that 58.9, approved of 160-acre limitation and 21.5% opposed it."

Or better, Walker R. Goldschmidt’s comparative study of the Kern County where large acreage farming abounds and our friend Di Giorgio holds 9,000 acres (and Dinuba in Tulare County where family size farms are more prevalent). The way feudalism is expressed — and the Governor should know this — is not in the one who is currently spending Easter Sunday with his family — his absence today makes a joke of the electoral free speech preserve among farm workers. The Governor has now demonstrated that he is either indifferent or hostile to the basic aspirations of seasonal farm workers and their children. He is publicly willing to continue and expand a degrading welfare system rather than help farm workers retain jobs of their own way. "Today in Sacramento, the Governor has turned his back on the hopes of farm workers for social justice and embraced the present farm labor system with all that means for human suffering and continued social unrest."

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BLACK POWER: THE MASS MEDIA GETS ALL SHOOK UP

"Vote for Pat Brown... He Runs... He Hides"

"Until I resigned two weeks ago I was a member of the California State Social Welfare Board, closely associated with Governor Brown’s efforts to eradicate poverty. His slogan today, for whatever reason — and the Governor should know that this is not the only one who is currently spending Easter Sunday with his family — his absence today makes a joke of the electoral free speech preserve among farm workers. The Governor has now demonstrated that he is either indifferent or hostile to the basic aspirations of seasonal farm workers and their children. He is publicly willing to continue and expand a degrading welfare system rather than help farm workers retain jobs of their own way. "Today in Sacramento, the Governor has turned his back on the hopes of farm workers for social justice and embraced the present farm labor system with all that means for human suffering and continued social unrest."

— From the speech by Wayne C. Hurns, Director of the Migrant Ministry, at the Easter Sunday rally after the Delta March."

GIVE US LABOR POWER, CHURCH POWER, IRISH POWER AND WATER POWER, BUT PLEASE, DON’T GIVE US ANY OF THAT BAD BLACK POWER

The front and center of the civil rights movement that if Negroes peacefully dramatized the iniquity of the status quo would rise in sympathy and demand that the federal government pass a selective-apartheid law. In many counties, registered Negro voters are still being prevented from casting ballots. The Delta of Mississippi has 30,000 newly unemployable people created from the plantation system. In Lowndes County, Alabama, there are one new powerhouse — and that’s where Black Power was born. The Lowndes faction this May may be the most important in the country. (For the best explanation of Black Power written, read “A Colored People” on page 30. Nothing they do in their political work in the county depends on liberals or middle-class people. Their
**TOMMY JACQUETTE, CAP Executive Director** - "There's too many middlemen around - soil-called leaders.

**TYRONE SMALL, CAP Program Director** - "We've approved 150 applications for the Patrol."

The cops keep changing frequencies on their radios. They've given us 450 tickets for anything, everything, and nothing. They pull us over and say: "Now we got you, buster, we're going to kill you 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?* 

'So, observing is usually enough. On Crenshaw and 50th some cops had kids up against their cars, going through their pockets. They (the cops) kid their kids off and their sleeves rolled up. The kids were in a store when they left, the cops grabbed 'em 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 one of the few programs in Watts that has the support of everyone, young and old," says Tommy Jacquette.

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

*What are the major problems in running the Patrol?* 

'The major problem is the "toddleders". They're just a bunch of little kids. We have a few, some black boys around 10 to 12 years old, who don't bother us and we don't bother them. We have a lot of kids in Watts who go around - so-called leaders:"

*What are your plans for the Patrol?* 

'We want young girls from 14 to 18 who come from the community and who won't sell us out. We've accepted 150 applications from people who want to serve as the patrol."

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**THE MOVEMENT**

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**SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES** - In this flyover slum, several officers have money groups and many have grown up in Watts. Some of them are professional agencies, some are concerned about Watts. But they have been living in Watts for years.

"We don't do this with a wire,' they say, "we just come straight out the door."

Few of them, the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations (TALO) and the Community Alert Patrol (CAP) could be changed to the life in South Central Los Angeles, a huge minority colony trapped in a minority city.

"CAP is more of a service than an organization," says Tommy Jacquette, CAP Executive Director. "The Patrol is to reduce police brutality, and protect our people. We don't do this with a wire. We don't have the power to make social changes." When we go out, but when the man comes on, the reaction is panic. We're there to stop the panic, to fight fear.

*(A few more cars on the road)*

"There's only one way to stop all this," says Quadrille, "only one way to stop them:"

*(The young man standing next to me)*

"They're crazy -- anything could start a riot."

*(Somebody else)*

"Keep it calm and collected."

"They wouldn't bother us and we wouldn't bother them," he said, in his friendliest manner, "we're just human beings, looking for protection from the residents of the area."

"I haven't seen you around before," he said, "we're not a trouble-some group." He glanced at me and said, "You've seen the Community Alert Patrol." I asked.

"Oh, they don't bother us and we don't bother them," he said, in his friendliest manner. "We're just human beings, looking for protection from the residents of the area."

"No, observing is usually enough," he said, "we don't have the power to make social changes."

"If so, observing is usually enough," he said, "we don't have the power to make social changes."

"There are too many middlemen around," he said, "we're the so-called leaders, the procedure and doctors who try to sneeze for the community."

"They're crazy -- anything could start a riot."

"Sometimes we stop them using defined by others. We came up with the Patrol, not King or Lomax or Wilkins."

"But we want to make you understand," he said, "we don't have the power to make social changes."

"There's no point in duskiness with us if they're speaking for Louis Lomax, Roy Wilkins, or even King -- they're living on easy street. They're not interested in the same things."

"Our Patrol cars were ordered in order to 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..."

"I stand in amazement, 20 cops for a hamburger stand parking lot. He had a watermelon."

"A long man comes on, the reaction of many people is to panic. We're there to stop the panic, to fight fear."

"What are the major problems in running the Patrol?"

"The Patrol operates a fleet of cars."

"There's too many middlemen around," he said, "we're the so-called leaders, the procedure and doctors who try to sneeze for the community."

"The Patrol was stalled on Crenshaw."

"It's time we stopped being defined by others. We came up with the Patrol, not King or Lomax or Wilkins."

"We have a few, some black boys around 10 to 12 years old, who don't bother us and we don't bother them. We have a lot of kids in Watts who go around - so-called leaders."

"They are the community patrol."
IT SEEMS TO ME

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 as reported by the House Judiciary Committee is totally useless and totally unnecessary. President Johnson writes 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 much as 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 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 clauses is too weak and too broad to do anything 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 the Congress reenables the power of the Attorney General to use 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 needs to continue to delude the American people. The President could sign an order today that would ban 90% of the segregation in housing. His failure to do so, along with the almost certain defeat of even the present enunciated housing section, will be a green light to real estate speculators, landlords, and housing financial institutions to discriminate as much as they like.

Title VI is supposed to protect civil rights workers and those exercising their civil rights from violence. However, the little states that people must "faithfully" exercising their civil rights to be protected. It flies in the face of the well-known fact that in the South, local law 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 relocation of federal renters in every county of the South, and no provision to stop the evasion of civil rights acts by Southern state legislators. It does not deal with the problem of de facto segregation in city schools (except to deny the Attorney General power to enforce racial balance). It does not contain any meaningful provisions for the protection of violence against civil rights workers and those exercising their civil rights to be protected.

No matter how often the Congress reenables the power of the Attorney General, it 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.

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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 COLOURED PEOPLE is one of the best explanations of what SNCC really means by Black Power.
In 1969, 79,000 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 numbers are probably vastly increased in the six years since then.

The money is not enough to live on, and properly raise school children, and look into job possibilities, husband possibilities, or other paths out of the ghetto and again. You have to go down where you won't be no trouble, won't raise no fuss.

Why? What is wrong? Politics is just coming right out of their pockets, you know how they do. Social workers are the next biggest problem, next to the size of the grant. Recipients are thought to be lazy, incompetent "freeloaders" by many Americans. Welfare supporters have to lobby heavily every time the legislature votes for new or other welfare rolls. The bureaucratic structure of welfare agencies is itself responsible for violations of recipients' rights. Social workers and clerks often make mistakes, but the recipient has no "corrected schedule." Social workers, to check the figures. Even more to the point, many social workers don't know the rules because the workers aren't informed of the rules in the first place. Social workers and clerks often make mistakes, but the recipient has no "corrected schedule." Social workers, to check the figures. Even more to the point, many social workers don't know the rules because they're too complicated, the rules are too difficult to understand, and then the recipient makes a mistake in filling out the schedule. Social workers are the next biggest problem, 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 program, 2) no applicant shall be treated as a pauper, 3) recipients shall be made to feel like a pauper, 4) recipients shall not be informed of the rules, 5) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 6) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 7) recipients shall be made to feel like a pauper, 8) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 9) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 10) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 11) recipients shall be made to feel like a pauper, 12) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 13) recipients shall be made to feel like a pauper, 14) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 15) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 16) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 17) recipients shall be made to feel like a pauper, 18) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 19) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 20) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 21) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 22) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 23) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 24) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 25) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 26) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 27) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 28) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 29) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 30) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 31) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 32) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 33) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 34) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 35) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 36) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 37) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 38) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 39) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 40) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 41) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 42) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 43) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 44) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 45) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 46) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 47) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 48) recipients shall be informed of the rules, 49) recipients shall not be made to feel like a pauper, 50) recipients shall be informed of the rules.

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The first in a series of columns written especially for THE MOVEMENT by Jack Minnis, SNCC Central Committee member and long-time director of SNCC research.

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Report from Lowndes County

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How DiGiorgio Escaped the 160 Acre Limit

By Brooks Fomey

In 1952 the level of the water table under Di Giogio's 4,700-acre Sierra Vista Ranch dropped to the point where the Department of Interior took over the sale of the land. In 1962 the Department of Interior took over the selling of the land. When the contract was signed, DiGiorgio said this was two new words for the word "approval." Interior obliged and in 1964 the land was put up for sale. It was judged worth $5 million. 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 more than 160 acres of land that received federally subsidized water could apply, but only 44 acres were sold. The next year however said any legal entity that could not own more than 160 acres in the Delano-Hurftian Irrigation District could buy the land. Since then 660 acres have been sold. DiGiorgio is still farming the remaining land, receiving federally subsidized water to grow their grapes and reaping the profit.

The DiGiorgio Corporation as required to sell their land in order to promote family farms. But because of the arbitrary nature of the Department of Interior, the land is being sold so corporations and speculators. The purchasers of the land to date include Morris Fruit Co., a corporation with extensive holdings, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Noonan. Noonan is president of a San Francisco shipping firm. The press said the Noonans bought the land as an investment, in other words, for speculation, which is specifically against the law.

In the meantime DiGiorgio takes in the profits. Taking $577 per acre as the profit in the growers when in Delaware from a federally subsidized project, the DiGiorgio Corporation is more than 160 acres of land that received $7 million. The company that can't seem to be able to bring itself around to paying its workers $1.40 per hour.

The East Los Angeles

There is another ghetto in Los Angeles. Within its 75 square mile area, the faces on the street in Spanish. The problems are the same. The housing is dilapidated as in Watts. The area is the same as the police force that patrols the streets. But the problems are the same. The housing is as bad as in Watts. The police are the emphasis on 'la raza' (the race) and on their Mexican heritage. After speaking to black nationalists, the people are starting to deal directly with the problems that face them.

The first effective program in the area dealing with housing problems has recently been started. Using F.H.A. funds, seven families have begun a housing co-op. Their plans call for building seven single family dwellings grouped about a central court. The names in each such group. In Watts, the people of East Los Angeles are fed up. In an area in which for many years there was little organization, the people are starting to deal directly with the problems that face them.

DiGiorgio Election

The agreement is the following:

1. The votes of the workers at Borrego Springs and Sierra Vista Ranches will be counted to this. This is a concession to DiGiorgio, NFWA may lose at one ranch and win at another: from indications of the success of the election boycott, this seems unlikely. See The Movement, July 8, 1966.)

2. Representatives of the union will be permitted on Di Giorgio property after working hours to talk with the workers. This is a concession to the NFWA, who never worked on the ranches before, and on May 4, 1966, according to an agreement made with Jimmy Noonan, president of Di Giorgio Corporation, to run all over the state locating the workers. They will be invited into the ranches by the company to run

3. Di Giorgio will supply the names and addresses of all employees to the union. 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 off workers off at Sierra Vista (180) in an attempt to force the NFWA to run all over the state locating workers.

4. Houghton will have power over the election procedures and the winning union shall begin negotiations immediately. If there are any differences, Houghton's decision will be final.

5. Each party will have two union watchers, no company or union official can be and permitted.

6. Supervisors having the power to here and fire will not be allowed to vote. These supervisors are not permitted to vote. Using these "farm worker" votes, DiGiorgio tried to claim a victory for the company in the election on May 4, 1966. 

Behind the August 30 Di Giorgio Election

Elections will be held at two properties of the Di Giorgio Corporation, Sierra Vista Ranch and Borrego Springs Ranch, August 30, 1966, according to an agreement made with Jimmy Noonan, president of Di Giorgio Corporation, to run all over the state locating the workers. They will be invited into the ranches by the company to run

Angoles Barioo - Another Wart?

These are tentative first steps being taken in a community which is in the process of becoming 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 newer young Mexicans are beginning to reject the assimilationist ideal of those Mexican-Americans who have allowed culture 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, the people are starting to deal directly with the problems that face them.
2 YEARS AGO: A WHITE SNCC WORKER TALKS ABOUT BLACK POWER
CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH

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

Politically, SNCC sees voter registration as the key to political freedom. SNCC, working with复活党, where the Negro, once enfranchised, is to go with his vote of registration where it can do the most good. The SNCC national conference, leaders of GAF, Packhorse, and other unions placed on the consciousness of the nation, of the black, of the whites, and of the movement as a whole of what is happening to the Negro.

Economically, SNCC knows it faces a dual threat. First, the threat of poverty, which is inherent in the Negro community. The SNCC has a responsibility to all communities, not only Negro, to develop a program to help solve the problem of poverty. The SNCC has developed a program to help solve the problem of poverty.

Socially, SNCC knows it faces a dual threat. First, the threat of discrimination, which is inherent in the Negro community. The SNCC has a responsibility to all communities, not only Negro, to develop a program to help solve the problem of discrimination. The SNCC has developed a program to help solve the problem of discrimination.

The SNCC's early isolation was valuable and necessary. The SNCC's early isolation was valuable and necessary. The SNCC's early isolation was valuable and necessary. The SNCC's early isolation was valuable and necessary.

Only recently, SNCC came to the realization that the solutions to the problems of poverty, discrimination, and political freedom are not to be found in the South. SNCC came to the realization that the solutions to the problems of poverty, discrimination, and political freedom are not to be found in the South. SNCC came to the realization that the solutions to the problems of poverty, discrimination, and political freedom are not to be found in the South. SNCC came to the realization that the solutions to the problems of poverty, discrimination, and political freedom are not to be found in the South.
The MOVEment

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WILL BE USED FOR ALL OTHER

teracy and other social ills left in the wake

Nations, the Committee of Experts of the

ear of apartheid with millions of dollars...•

ist countries is extraordinary and glaring

Economic Sanctions on South Africa, we

For the same reason, Robert Kennedy

To understand the significance of these

of apartheid with millions of dollars...•

the Committee on Recon­

had expelled its three Negro senators, by

The state being re-admitted, federal

their Negro blood could not be proven,

have fallen from $203 per year in 1935

for the opportunity of jumping on my back in

1865 and August 30, 1966 can vote.

E. B. DEPFEELKOTT, one of the Negroes

were paid below the poverty

end of the term. The present gap

NFWA MUST ACCEPT ALL THESE

fraud and intimidation, three Negroes

legislative body even in the Bantustans,

In the Georgia election of 1866, despite

Negroes Expelled

In September, 1866, the Georgia Senate

America, the color of the NFWA

law was read before the House of

the question was raised whether Geor­

of Representatives from Georgia were

Democrats, or anybody else -giving them

1869, 'Georgia refused to

At this time the Negroes of Georgia had the Federal

original claimants could be readmitted to the

Georgia again come under Federal military rule. All

ain that this legislation was called to a

The sessions convened and passed the 14th and 15th Amendments. They not only recognized the 24 Negro representatives, but paid them five salary below that of the whites.

The Federal power had enforced the law of the

cesses was reported from the House of Representa­

The Georgia legislature passed an act for the

The move to apply economic sanctions against South

them average per capita income of Whites as

I DON'T LIKE THE DEAL THEY

WRITE: AMERICAN NAZI PARTY

WE'LL GET ACTION....

IN THE GEOGRAPHIC LEGISLATURE

WHEN FEDERAL TROOPS SEATED NEGROES IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE

In the Georgia election of 1866, despite

Georgia and the prestige of his deceased brother,

Negroes, to be used in this
dirty propaganda campaign against the

Africa, there is a Republic where old and

while the streams of investment and trade

expansion and recovery of their entire capital in 4 years.

the political set-up in South Africa which

Africa on the datum line, which is about $67 a month,

13 - NFWA MUST ACCEPT ALL THESE

August 20 and 21 - Aquatic Park

August 26 - University of Cali­

September 3 and 4 - Washington Square

Each show begins at 2 p.m.

Mr. Healy's THE MISER is being performed by the San Francisco Mime Troupe in comedia dell'arte style throughout San Fran­

This is the 6th season for the free summer park shows. The Mime Troupe will be in the fol­

WILSON, the average return has been 12.5%.

These astronomical returns on their investments in South Africa have triggered off an avalanche-