



# El Malcriado

THE VOICE OF THE FARM WORKER

10¢

in English

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DELANO, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 15, 1970



## ...and more contracts

--Story on page 3



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*"The practice of non-violence changes the world, but the most probable change is to a more violent world."*

--Hannah Arendt



## OF VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Violence stalks our land and it shows many faces. Most recently it has taken the form of terrorist rhetoric from the lips of those who stand for "law and order". Witness, for example, the speech of Governor Ronald Reagan to the Council of California Growers at Yosemite Park last week. He called for a bloodbath for dissident students. Later during the same week Martha Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General of the United States called upon the press to "crucify" Senator Fullbright for voting against the Carswell nomination. Just after the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy, "respectable" people in Kern

County were heard saying: "he only got what was coming to him." Figures of speech? Maybe so, but it seems that there is more violence latent in the hearts of our "finer people" than you will find on our streets, campuses, or barrios.

Farm workers have experienced violence, too. To deny a man decent wages and job security, making it impossible for him to live in dignity and peace with himself and his family, this too is a form of violence. To be subject to the overt racism and bigotry so common in the San Joaquin Valley--these are forms of violence. When a farm worker's wife in labor pains is turned away from

a county hospital, and her baby subsequently dies--this is a form of violence, most certainly. And yet farm workers are fighting back--nonviolently. Through careful planning and organizing they are confronting an absurd society and an unrepresentative government. They want more than a few crumbs from the master's table. They want real change. They want to live in a society where all men are brothers.

They are not sitting by idly or dreaming, either. Their first contracts with the table grape growers are solid examples of better things to come. And they want all to know that better things are coming....

### IN THIS ISSUE:

#### A LOOK AT NON-VIOLENCE PAGE 8

*"I am convinced that this country can be changed non-violently. I see it in my people's eyes."*  
--Cesar Chavez



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More and more people are finding out that a subscription to EL MALCRIADO is the best way to keep up with the farm worker struggle. Don't be left out--send in this coupon today!

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COVER: Chavez signs Freedman-Steinberg pacts. Seated from left to right: Archbishop Manning and Bishop Donnelly. Standing, from left to right: Monsignor Higgins, an unidentified Freedman worker, Pete Velasco, Lionel Steinberg, and Bill Kircher of the Nat'l AFL-CIO.



# MORE CONTRACTS IN COACHELLA

## Farm Workers Win Elections 152 - 2

On April 11th a myth was destroyed in the Coachella Valley. Grape growers have repeatedly contended that their workers do not wish to be represented by a union and, in fact, dislike and distrust UFWOC and Cesar Chavez. It was Keene Larsen, former president of the Desert Grape Growers Association who toured the nation saying that the workers do not want UFWOC and would only join if they were intimidated.

On Saturday, April 11th at ten a.m., free and secret elections were held on the ranches of Keene Larsen and on the ranch of his brother, Cecil Larsen. The elections were arranged and conducted

polling area. The return was overwhelmingly in favor of UFWOC; at the Keene Larsen Ranch it was 78-yes and only 2-no; at the Cecil Larsen ranch it was 74-yes and 0-no! The results are espec-

union. The results show that when the farm worker is allowed to express himself freely, virtually every farm worker wants the union and the benefits a contract brings to the work-force.

The Larsen contracts contain, in general, the same provisions found in the Steinberg-Freedman pacts signed a week earlier: \$1.75 an hour, plus 25 cents a box during the harvest season, plus 10 cents an hour for health and welfare, plus a 2 cents an hour deduction for a social service fund.

On April 12th, the Fresno Bee



ially significant since the Larsen ranches are the highest paying in the Coachella area.

In an interview with EL MALCRIADO, Cesar Chavez, director of UFWOC stated that the outcome of the election removes all basis from the stale argument that the farm worker does not want the

announced that two growers "possibly from Delano" are now on the verge of negotiating with UFWOC.

"If the two are from Delano," the Bee continues, "and do reach agreement with the union, it would represent a major break in the San Joaquin Valley table grape grower opposition to the union."



by the Rev. Lloyd Saatjian of the First Methodist Church in Palm Springs and Monsignor Roger Mahoney of Catholic Charities in Fresno, California. A bi-lingual ballot was used, stating: DO YOU WISH TO BE REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR PURPOSES OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING?

The vote was taken in the fields and neither of the involved parties was allowed near the

An unprecedented breakthrough in health protection for both the worker and the consumer has been achieved by UFWOC in the Health and Safety Clauses of the new contracts.

For years the union has contended that certain deadly pesticides and all pesticides improperly used "are extremely dangerous to farm workers, consumers, and the environment." The growers have always denied these charges and labeled them as scare tactics by

the union.

Section XVIII of the new contracts require that "DDT, ALDRIN, DIELDRIN, ENDRIN, PARATHION, TEPP and other economic poisons shall not be used."

The section also requires that "there shall be adequate toilet facilities available" for the workers. The union continues to lead the fight for pesticide control and safety protection for the field worker, the consumer, and the environment. SO BE SAFE! BUY UNION GRAPES!



# THE STRIKE IN COACHELLA



*Cesar Chavez talks to Coachella workers about the new contracts. (See previous page.)*



*The provisions and benefits of a Union contract are explained to workers in the field.*

Huelga! Huelga! Once again the cry of strike knives through the hot desert air of the Coachella Valley. This is the fifth season of the UFWOC grape strike. Through the next few months, from the thinning to the harvest season, picket lines will be seen throughout the

and recognize the rights of the workers.

Today it is more difficult for the workers to walk out. Five growers and supervisors are parked and standing between us and the workers. The intimidation of their presence is great. At nine the sun is

already hot, its blazing rays causing the strikers to sweat profusely and squint their eyes with discomfort. Richard Chavez, Cesar's brother, takes the microphone and explains the contract and benefits we have won. He offers the

cont. p. 14

## Victory in 1970

valley from Palm Springs to Thermal and Mecca.

The Huelgistas meet at the camp where many of us are staying. We eat a quick breakfast and receive instructions for the day's picketting. It is 4 a.m.--the morning is cold and we are sleepy but victory has been tasted with the signing of the Steinberg, Freedman, and Larsen contracts. Spirits are high as we arrive at the vineyards. Our target for the day will be the Valdora ranches.

We appeal to our brothers through loudspeakers not to break the strike--but to join us so that all the growers will fall in line



*Coachella Valley growers and supervisors keep a sharp eye on their "boys" in the fields.*



# NLRB action threatened

An attorney for the National Labor Relations Board's San Francisco office announced in March that unless a voluntary settlement could be obtained, the board would issue unfair labor practice complaints against UFWOC and a number of Bay Area unions for their activities last year in promoting UFWOC's boycott against California table grapes. Among the other labor organizations named are the AFL-CIO, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Contra Costa Central Labor Council. The complaint would apparently be based on the theory that UFWOC, although composed entirely of farm workers and thus not subject to the Board's jurisdiction, violated the National Labor Relations Act's provisions banning secondary boycotts when it entered into a "joint venture" with the other unions, who are within the Board's jurisdiction.

Cesar Chavez, State Labor Federation Executive Secretary John Henning, and AFL-CIO Director of Organizing William Kircher, acting as spokesman for UFWOC repudiated the Board's accusations at a press conference in Delano several days ago. According to UFWOC, the Board has dismissed similar charges on several occasions in the past and is obviously reversing its position now under pressure from the Nixon Administration.

A similar position was taken by UFWOC attorneys, Jerome Cohen

and William Carder. Both contended that the NLRB has no jurisdiction over UFWOC because it is composed only of farm workers and thus does not meet the definition of a "labor organization" under the National Labor Relations Act. Cohen further stated that there is nothing either in the language of

"The only trouble with this, is that there is a specific federal statute exempting union activity such as strikes and boycotts from antitrust law."

In the years subsequent to 1890, the Supreme Court used the Sherman Antitrust Act more often to destroy unions than to break



*Across the United States, labor unions help win justice for the farm worker.*

the Act or its legislative history to support the Board's attempt to expand its jurisdiction by relying upon a so-called "joint venture" with covered unions.

"In fact," he continued, "it was the Board's unwillingness to institute proceedings against UFWOC which prompted a group of growers to file a \$75 million antitrust suit against the union. We ask that the members of PADRES contact UFWOC boycott offices as

up antitrusts. It was in response to these early court decisions that Congress passed both the 1914 Clayton Act and later in 1933, the Norris La Guardia Act. This legislation specifically exempts unions who are engaged in strikes and boycotts from charges of violation under antitrust laws.

In short, neither the antitrust laws nor the National Labor Relations Act can be applied to prohibit UFWOC's boycott of California table grapes.

## Padres Say "Boycott Grapes"

PADRES, a recently formed group of priests who work with the Spanish-speaking, recently endorsed the boycott of California table grapes. In its first annual convention in Tucson, Arizona, it also encouraged the National Council of Catholic Bishops

to endorse the grape boycott or "suffer mass disaffection on the part of the Chicano." The group also insisted on coverage for farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, provided that exemptions be made from the "Taft-Hartley provisions which restrict trad-

itional union activity, especially the mandatory injunction against recognition picketing and secondary boycotts.

UFWOC and EL MALCRIADO thank PADRES for their support. We ask that the members of PADRES contact UFWOC boycott offices as soon as possible. The big push is on against those seedless grapes!



Prior to holding meetings with UFWOC and grape growers, the Catholic bishops' ad hoc farm labor committee, headed by Bishop Joseph Donnelly of Hartford Connecticut, visited UFWOC headquarters in Delano. The bishop's committee has been instrumental in bringing growers to the bargaining table, and will continue its efforts despite grower opposition to reasonable collective bargaining procedures.

# BISHOPS SEEK FURTHER TALKS



Bishop Humberto Madeiros of the diocese of Brownsville, Texas chats with UFWOC organizer and vice-president Gilbert Padilla. Padilla headed UFWOC's organizing drive in the Rio Grande Valley and is now boycotting in Philadelphia.

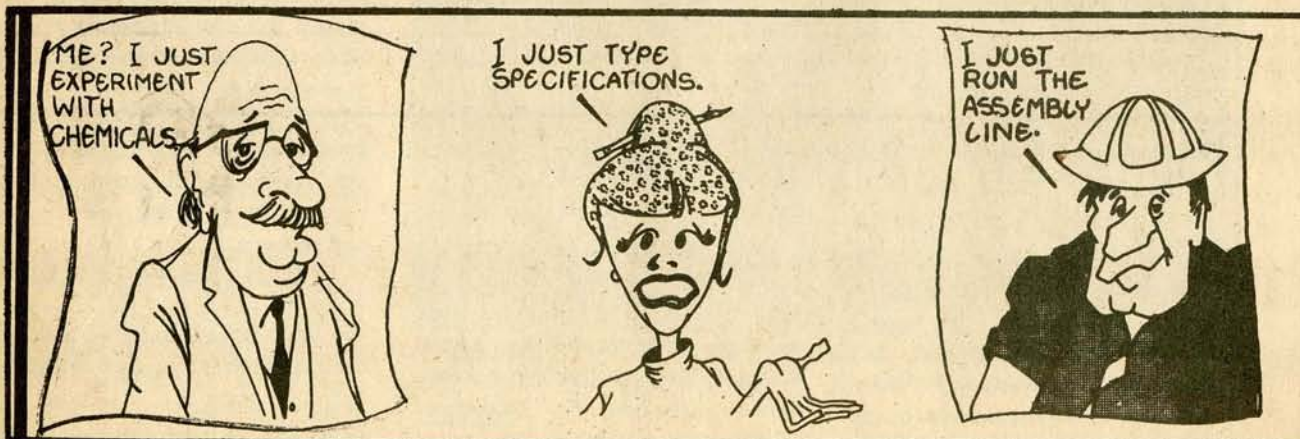


Monsignor George Higgins, Director of Urban Life for the National Catholic Conference addresses strikers. Higgins denounced the anti-union propaganda of Fr. Cletus Healy, S.J., who has frequently attacked UFWOC in his articles in the newspaper Twin Circle. Higgins pledged his own personal support in favor of the strike and the boycott.



Cesar Chavez and Bill Kircher (Director of Organization for the Nat'l. AFL-CIO) confer with Bishops Joseph Donnelly of Hartford and Walter Curtis of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

## You're innocent?...





# Letters to the Editor

## EL MALCRIADO

PO Box 130 Delano, California.

Dear Editor,

In my life as a free lance, I have received many rejections from readers; I have never until today sent one. When I received notice that my subscription had expired, I thought, 'If you don't stir the shit it won't stink.' Then I thought, because the subscription had been free in the first place, presumably because of my small contribution to the New York boycott, 'Someone is impatient or policy has changed,' As long as it's all in the family.

My reasons for not resubscribing to Malcriado are predictable and not in the least memorable. 1.) It is not a knock-out newspaper. 2.) In a union where education is a serious problem, Malcriado educates no one, not the liberal in New York who would love to know what's going on out there, not the orange worker in Oxnard or the lechuguero in Mexicali (they do not, as you know, like to read English), and not the striker in Delano. As a 'house organ', it should serve at

least one of these groups, preferably the last two. 3.) (It sounds like #2 but it's not), you don't print in Spanish. Now, please have the great kindness to permit me to leap to admit with some feelings of guilt that I could have written before, that I could have even volunteered to assist you. I apologize for my outlandish presumption, & beg your indulgence; you have not heard the last.

A few suggestions would really be presumptuous, since undoubtedly you have thought of them yourself. Things I would like to see, then. There is no news of real interest except contracts negotiated. Ha ha. That leaves us features and obituaries. Your obits have been pretty good. You make their lives seem interesting and important. But the features, well, I found out about parathion and the deaths involved from Sal Si Puedes, and I doubt if it was because you don't ever mention it, but because I got tired of reading about pesticides. There

are other topics of interest to farm workers: labor history, the Mexican Revolution, lives of organizers, lives of strikers, the agrarian reform under President Cardenas, diplomatic relations between U.S.A. and Mexico.

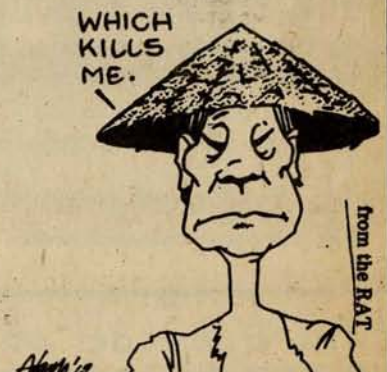
But for now, maybe you'll let me know when you have it in Spanish again--I'll subscribe then in both languages to make up lost time.

Best regards and good luck--

Jake Horwitz

New York, New York

Jake: EL MALCRIADO is grateful for your constructive criticism. We think it is well founded and we welcome similar letters from any and all of our readers. Present conditions, intensifying the boycott, etc., preclude a Spanish edition for the time being. We hope you will give us a try again in the future. --editors.



Alvin

from the RAT





## MAHATMA GANDHI

As a young attorney, Mahatma Gandhi struggled for the civil rights of Hindus and Moslems in South Africa. The last 28 years of his life were spent in another nonviolent struggle to unify the Moslems and Hindus in India and gain independence from Great Britain.

Gandhi was a devout Hindu. His belief in nonviolence was based

on a deep conviction that all human beings are bits and pieces of the Almighty. "So how can we kill or harm anyone?" he said. He felt that nonviolence meant much more than avoiding harm to fellow creatures. He saw in it a powerful and positive force for changing the world. He called it Truth-force or Love force.

He put his Love force into practice on many occasions. He underwent fasts, prison terms, and countless personal sufferings. He often forgave his enemies and renounced all wealth and status to show that all men were his brothers. To those who thought this was cowardice Gandhi said: "Suffering in one's own person, instead of rendering violence to others, is the essence of non-violence. I cannot teach it to cowards. It is the summit of bravery."

He directly applied his beliefs to overcome social injustices. He advised his followers to disobey unjust laws, but asked them not to resist arrest. On one occasion he fasted for 72 hours when his followers resorted to violence. He admitted that if there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, he would choose violence—but he stated that in most cases there are many other alternatives.

On another occasion, Gandhi led a march to the sea to protest the unjust Salt taxes which prevented anyone except the British to manufacture salt. The Salt March caught on and all of India rose up in nonviolent protest. The effect was to make the British powerless and the people of India invincible.

Gandhi went on a fast "to the death" when Hindus refused to stop harsh treatment toward the Untouchable caste. He ceased when the Untouchables were free.

# The discipline of non-violence: three life styles

Throughout his life he preached the message of nonviolence and brotherhood, saying that this was the heart of his religion.

Gandhi saw an independent India before his death in 1948 but was saddened at the division between the Hindus and Moslems. He preached Truth-force in word and in deed until he took his last breath. He called nonviolence "freedom" and said it gave more guarantees than violence. On one occasion he was quoted as saying that millions could sacrifice themselves in warfare without the guarantee that the world would be better or that their enemy would be defeated—yet most people resent suggestions that anyone should die in deliberate nonviolent sacrifice.

An assassin's bullet killed him in January of 1948 during a prayer meeting. The centenary of his birth is now being celebrated throughout the world.



Gandhi once voiced his hope that "the unadulterated message of nonviolence might come to the world through the blacks of America."

Martin Luther King Jr. rose to leadership during the Montgomery Bus Boycott which began in 1955. His nonviolent leadership

## REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

as director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference gave direction to the Civil Rights Movement during the critical years of 1955-1965.

When his own house in Montgomery was dynamited during the boycott he told his angry followers: "...we don't advocate violence. We want to love our white brothers no matter what they do to us!" King issued orders to his followers during the many demonstrations he led in Montgomery, Atlanta, Albany, and Birmingham: "If cursed do not curse back. If struck, do not strike back, but evidence love and good will at all times."

King had read about the fasts and imprisonments of Gandhi. He realized the need that he himself had to set an example of physical suffering for his people. He travelled to India and learned about the love-force which made Gandhi famous. He later said: "I left India more convinced than ever before that nonviolent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom. I saw in India the

results of a non-violent campaign."

The more King campaigned non-violently for civil rights, the more violence he met with—but the more victories he won, also. There were bombings, shootings, and beatings. King once described nonviolence to a reporter: "It is a strong method. If an opponent beats you—you develop the quiet courage of accepting blows without retaliating...If he puts you in jail, you go to that jail and transform it from a dungeon of slavery to a haven of freedom and unity."

The march from Selma to Mont-



gomery was the high point of the Civil Rights Movement in the deep South. It sped up the machinery that brought about the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Just after the march, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a Michigan housewife, was shot to death on her way back to Selma. King said: "If physical death is the price some must pay to save us and our white brothers from the eternal death of the Spirit, then no sacrifice could be more

redemptive."

In the last three years of his life, Martin Luther King moved from the Civil Rights Struggle of the South to the struggle for economic freedom and decent housing for black people in the North. He spoke out against the war in Vietnam, telling his listeners that brutality is wrong no matter from what side it comes.

King spent hours discussing  
*See next page*



*Rural poverty—an insidious form of violence*

"The truest act of courage... is to sacrifice ourselves for others in a totally non-violent struggle for justice." -Cesar Chavez



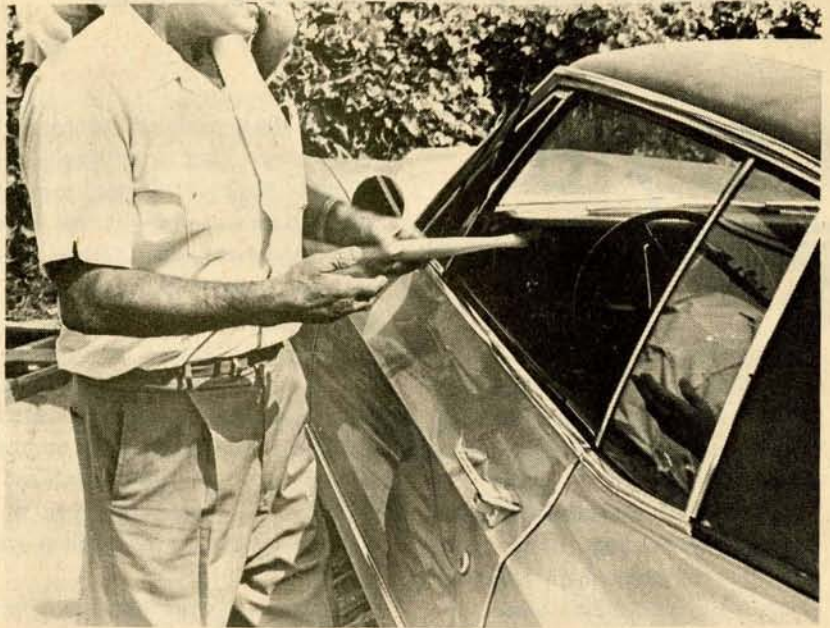
## Non-violence study...continued

violence and nonviolence with impatient young blacks in Memphis just before he was killed. He told them: "We have neither the techniques nor the numbers nor the weapons to win a violent campaign." In its place he pleaded for more militant and massive types of nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience.

## CESAR CHAVEZ

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee adopted non-violence as a means of bringing about justice from the very beginning of the grape strike in 1965. Despite the many beatings and harassments Union pickets and organizers have received, they have remained faithful to nonviolence.

Cesar Chavez himself led strikers and supporters on a 350 mile Lenten pilgrimage from Delano to Sacramento and underwent a 25 day fast to witness to the ethical and nonviolent nature of his movement.



*A Coachella Valley grower thrusts a hatchet into his air-conditioned Cadillac seconds before Sheriff's deputies arrive on the scene. The grower had been threatening pickets with the hatchet; his foremen attacked Tony Lopez, a UFWOC picket. No arrests were made.*

At the end of the fast Chavez stated: "Our struggle is not easy--those who oppose us are rich and powerful and they have many allies in high places. We are poor. Our allies are few. But we have something the rich do not own. We

have our bodies and spirits and the justice of our cause as our weapons."

I am convinced that the truest act of courage, the strongest act of manliness, is to sacrifice ourselves for others in a totally nonviolent struggle for justice. To be a man is to suffer for others. God helps us to be men."

In November of 1969 Chavez told TV interviewer David Frost in New York that nonviolence consists in involving masses of people in order to bring about meaningful social change. He said that his heroes were Mahatma Gandhi and Francis of Assisi.

Chavez also wrote a lengthy letter to E.L. Barr, Jr., President of the California Grape and Tree Fruit League when the latter accused UFWOC of violence. Chavez exposed Barr's cheap smear tactics and appealed to him as a fellow human being to begin negotiations with the farm workers union. He concluded his letter with these words "we do not hate you or rejoice to



*A UFWOC picket in Coachella just after he was attacked by a crew boss who carved his forehead with grape picking snippers.*



see your industry destroyed; we hate the miserable system that seeks to keep us enslaved and we shall overcome and change it, not by retaliation or bloodshed but by a determined nonviolent struggle carried on by those mass of farm workers who intend to be free and human"

Chavez cites the grape boycott as the best example of nonviolence in the workers' movement. "When people say nonviolence won't work, they are really saying that they cannot organize," he says. "When we speak of nonviolence we must seek ways and means of showing people how to become better and more effective organizers."

Cesar Chavez calls nonviolence mob action in reverse. It is mass action against violence. It must begin from small groups of people who are fully committed to it and spread out to the rest of society. Chavez claims that nonviolence must be creative. "You have

to produce a lot of alternatives in order to win," he adds. Chavez believes that once people understand the strength of nonviolence and the force that it generates, the love that it creates, the response that it brings forth from the total community, they will not be willing to give it up very easily.



"Too often," he states, "People say that nonviolence does not work in order to keep their status in their own group. Nonviolence will work if you involve people and challenge them to come forth with ideas. Then they won't choose violence which is a costly and futile short cut to social change."

*UFWOC picket Cayetano Esquivel is rushed to an Indio hospital after being beaten by a Bagdesarian company foreman. Bagdesarian Manager Mike Bozick is seen just above the picket sign. Bozick once told pickets: "I will lie bleeding and half dead before I sign a contract with Chavez."*

## LOOK OUT, SEÑOR REAGAN!

A not-so-proud chapter of 19th century California history was put to rights by the State Supreme Court. In the process it may have given the vote to an addition 300,000 citizens.

In a significant decision filed last week, the six justices unanimously found unconstitutional the application of an 1894 English literacy requirement which was adopted, to use the language of one of its advocates, "to wipe out the ignorant foreign vote."

In practice, it is expected to enfranchise thousands of Californians who speak Spanish, Filipino and other languages besides English. Until now they have been prevented from registering to vote because they could not read the State Constitution in English.

Stated Don B. Kates Jr., the California Rural Legal Assistance attorney who won the appeal, "We hope that this can be the basis

for a campaign which will enable Mexican-Americans to vote because we feel it is a basic constitutional right as well as a duty of each citizen."

The 39 page opinion written by Justice Raymond L. Sullivan, goes in depth into the 19th Century alien exclusionist alarms which were behind the provision. "It is obvious that fear and hatred played a significant role in the passage of the literacy requirement," wrote Sullivan.

In an unusual observation concluding the opinion, Sullivan writes that if it had been necessary to uphold the English literacy requirement, "...it would indeed be ironic that petitioners, who are the heirs of a great and gracious culture, identified with the birth of California and contributing in no small measure to its growth, should be disenfranchised in their ancestral land,

despite their capacity to cast an informed vote."

The suit was brought in 1967 by Genoveva Castro and Jesus E. Parra, native-born Chicanos.

The impact of this decision has been felt throughout the whole state as typified by a local community paper, "La Huerta Rica" which feels that the State Court ruling has a very great meaning for the people of Richgrove, Ca. No longer will unscrupulous local politicians be able to use the antiquated, discriminating statue to cheat, exploit or otherwise abuse the people. We would like to encourage the community to use their rights and Vote on the 28th of April, and also in June.

El Malcriado would like to encourage the people in using this new decision as a source of Chicano Power, Pinoy Power, and Power to all People.



The Rev. Jim Drake (administrative assistant to Cesar Chavez) and his wife, Susan, recently travelled to India to observe the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth. Susan describes the trip to EL MALCRIADO readers:

# NON-VIOLENCE CONFERENCE IN INDIA



In late January, Jim and I set out for a three week trip around the world, particularly so that Jim could represent Cesar Chavez and UFWOC at a conference held in New Delhi entitled: "The Relevance of Gandhi to our Times".

## BOYCOTT MEETING

The first stop was for 24 hours in Honolulu with the enthusiastic Hawaii Grape Boycott Committee. Friends of the strike met us there and stayed with us through numerous press conferences, strategy meetings and Jim's "Thank you" address to the State Senate for supporting the boycott. We had a few minutes to drive along the coast and be tempted by the turquoise waters and coral reefs. All the good rumors one hears about the islands are true!

## TWO INDIAS

Our next evening stop was Calcutta--an eerie experience in the dark as we careened through the streets in an old bus--narrow streets choked with people, cows rats, and carts. It is an experience any American needs, and we'll never forget it no matter how hard our sheltered minds try.

New Delhi is another Indian world--cosmopolitan, modern in comparison with Calcutta--and we could avail ourselves of India's beauty as well as explore its more horrid facts. The conference included people from all countries except Latin America,

Africa, and Israel--sad lacks! Communists seemed very rote in their discussions and we pitied them because they were unable to be original. The Russians said, for example, that: "Czechoslovakia is proof of our nonviolence; we moved in there to prevent further violence".

## RELEVANT TALKS

There was far too much speech-making and little action--a thing that Gandhi would have deplored! But after a few days, word of our discontent became known. We held some very stimulating evening meetings on the war in Vietnam, the grape strike, the divisions within India, and we heard fascinating anecdotes about Gandhi from those who had lived with him. We had a very impressive demonstration against the war in Vietnam complete with a South Vietnamese Buddhist priest and T.Y. Rogers, Jr. of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

## OBSERVATIONS

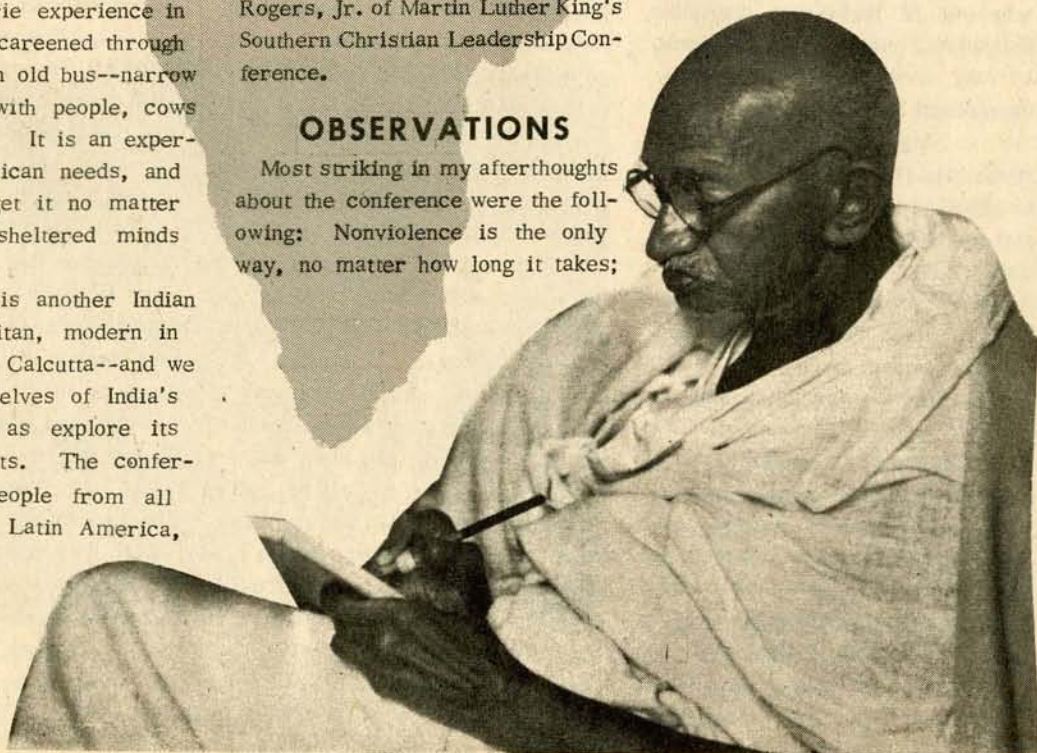
Most striking in my afterthoughts about the conference were the following: Nonviolence is the only way, no matter how long it takes;

secondly, land reform must be a sharing of the land, and not merely an exchange of the persons who own the land.

The trip was rounded out with five days of meetings with the World Council of Churches and International Labor Union people...most of whom were well informed of the grape strike and eager to help.

When you see boycott grape stickers 5,000 miles away, you know that you have a lot of support. It led me to think that we are not as alone as we think, but we tend to become smug and selfish without seeing the sufferings of our brothers and sisters in other parts of the world. The people who paid our way will never know how much our eyes were opened.

I hope we can begin opening our hearts in our activities to begin showing how impressed we were. Viva la causa!





# MEMORY

For nine years, led by Emiliano Zapata and other rebel chiefs, los campesinos carried on una lucha constante. Inspired by their success, other insurgentes followed Zapata's example and rallied los pueblos throughout Mexico to la causa de la revolucion. Even after Zapata's assassination el movimiento unexpectedly held together. In the end, the Morelos revolucionarios had forced on the government a new policy of concern for the nation's rural poor.

La tierra es de todos como el aire, el agua, la luz y el calor del sol y tienen derecho a ella los que la trabajan con sus propias manos.

The land belongs to everyone like the air, the water, the light and the heat of the sun, and all who work the land with their own hands have a right to it.

....Emiliano Zapata

Born August 8, 1879

Died April 10, 1919



# YOUTHS' RIGHTS VIOLATED

Arson charges against four Richgrove youths were thrown out of court in Visalia by Superior Judge Jay Ballantyne, on the grounds that the boys' Constitutional Rights were violated and thereby denied due process of law. The ruling on Tuesday, March 31, 1970, was based on *People v. Randall* and *Miranda v. Arizona*.

The decision has had great significance in that the scale of justice has tilted in favor of low income people. This is not always the case among the poor people of this country, and because this is true, the Sheriff, the Calif. Division of Forestry and other agencies all too often take advantage of the situation.

It is significant to note also the lack of publicity announcing the

dismissal of the case. Where are the two inch, front page headlines, the television announcement of Sheriff Bob Wylie and the statements of Chief Ranger Raymond Banks of the CDF. It was only five months ago that their propaganda convicted and sentenced the boys. Where are the irresponsible school superintendents, board members and others who had condemned the boys earlier? Why don't they condemn those who abused the town and broke the law in the process?

Perhaps the most important significance of the whole case is education. It was shortage of education that caused the boys to be involved, it was poor education that allowed the Forestry and Sheriff to prey on the boys weaknesses as well as the community. The arson case

was the result of lack of education. The outcome of the case was the result of education.

The community is deeply indebted to the Chicano Legal Defense Fund, that paid the bail, and of course the attorneys Gilberto Lopez and Al Villa of Fresno, for their diligent work and dedication for law and justice. Thanks is also due the two USC/Teacher Corps interns who were terminated from the program because of their involvement.

EL MALCRIADO would like to make clear that its interest lies in that the law must serve everyone regardless of race, color, and social status and that justice belongs to everybody, whether you wear a badge or not. The boys of Richgrove now have another chance, we hope they use it wisely.



# PATIENTS HAVE RIGHTS TOO!

Mrs. Jessie Diaz is a tubercular patient at Ward F, Kern General Hospital, Bakersfield California. About two months ago Jessie began to hear rumors that Kern General had received a grant for a mental health facility, and that tubercular patients would be removed from Ward F and be deposited in an unknown place without assurance that they would enjoy the few liberties they now have. Jessie began to ask a lot of questions. She sent a petition, signed by all the tubercular patients, to Mr. Hatley, the administrator of Kern General Hospital, and subsequently to other civic and political leaders. Hatley never answered Jessie's letter, and even denied that the patients had ever contacted him. Unfortunately for him, Jessie had a copy of the letter. The organizing Jessie did from her hospital bed eventually resulted in a three hour "hot session" at the weekly meeting of the K.C. Board of Supervisors. The patients received guarantees that

they would not lose their privileges.

The following are excerpts from Jessie's letter to the Bakersfield, Californian: Dear sirs, "...at the present time the Board of Supervisors wants to move tubercular patients to the main hospital. They plan to move the long-term patients to Fresno. The patients do not want this move and are justified for feeling the way they do. We are law abiding American citizens. If we are guilty of any transgressions, it is that we have contacted a contagious disease. We even accept the need for a certain amount of confinement, but we must continue to have the physical freedom, therapeutic exercise, library, and family visits so necessary to help us live decent lives and speed up our recovery. The Kern County Supervisors, in making this move, has swept the tubercular patient and his welfare under the rug of "financial justification." Is it not sad that human beings will be loaded on gurneys and wheel chairs and deposited where

they will do the least harm? We need the help of all those concerned citizens who will protest our removal from this building. Sincerely yours. Jessie Diaz, Kern General Hospital, F. Ward.

Among those who went to bat for Jessie at the Supervisors weekly meeting were Marion Moses, head of NFWOC's Roderigo Terronez Memorial Clinic in Delano, and Mr. Jess Alcala of the Community Service Organization in Bakersfield. Alcala insisted that the Board guarantee that the patients continue to enjoy the privileges which they now have. The Supervisors evaded charges that the hospital discriminated on the basis of race and that it gave inferior health care to the poor. Members of the Chicano and black community of Bakersfield are now more determined than ever to make Kern General live up to its promise of good health care to all residents of Kern County. LONG LIVE THE COURAGEOUS JESSIE DIAZ!

## COACHELLA STRIKE

workers union jobs under our new contracts if they will come out and join us. One man comes to the edge of the vines to talk to us. He plans



*A friendly creature*

to leave within the hour.

We picket until three in the afternoon. More workers are coming out and will be at the office tonight to sign for work under a union contract.

We willingly accept the hardship of the picket line for we have suffered for many years as campesinos, and we know that victory is now within our grasp. We go now to eat and rest. We will go to bed early for we must be awake at 3:30 to start again.

Late at night a solitary light dimly illuminates a sign in front of our office. It reads: Que viva la causa! Victory in Coachella--1970!



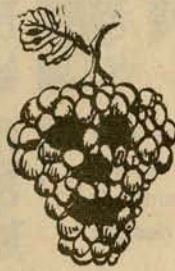
*A worker listens to strikers' views on the Union. He decides to leave the fields and join us.*



# PESTICIDE VICTORY!

As a result of a complaint filed by UFWOC attorney Charles Farnsworth, Judge Locke of the Visalia Superior Court has issued an injunction against ELMCO, one of the largest grape growers in Tulare County. This injunction will force ELMCO to extend the present state-required 14 day period to 21 days before farm workers may be permitted to return to the fields after parathion has been sprayed on the crops. The judge agreed to the extension after testimony had been heard from a number of experts who described the harmful effects of the pesticide.

According to the Farnsworth, laboratory tests had shown that a number of farm workers had suff-



ered serious injuries (symptoms of which included loss of hearing and taste, partial blindness, severe rashes and burns, and nausea) after parathion had been used. In several instances, doctors reported that

exposure may have affected the cholinesterase level in the blood. Cholinesterase is a blood enzyme—a low reading can affect the nervous system. When this occurs, doctors usually recommend that the patient not return to work until the level returns to normal.

"This opens the door to numerous appeals on the part of farm workers in California who are continually exposed to harmful pesticides," said Farnsworth. He added that the state must be forced to expand the restrictions on the use of pesticides which have proven so hazardous.

## boycott scab grapes

Howard Neilson (who is named in a recall petition filed last week by Richgrove school board candidate George Gallardo), is also rumored as being named in a breach of contract suit.

The suit arose after the New Horizon Club Service Center of McFarland was promised the Richgrove Memorial Building for the 28th of March and later denied the use. The promise in writing was for a dance the New Horizon Club had planned on having that day.

Mrs. Edna Velez, community worker and backer of the center, consulted with both Mr. Jack Roland, the custodian and Howard Nielson, president of the memorial district.

The agreement made almost two months before the scheduled dance was then cancelled by Nielson two days before the date without any prior notice. The hall was rented for \$129.00 plus \$25 deposit. Everything was set when the breach was made.

The New Horizon Club Service, whose membership includes union campesinos, is located at 657 3rd street in the city of McFarland.

## VETERANS' MEMORIAL BUILDING SUED

The club is composed, right now, of 28 low income families dedicated to help others help themselves. Their activities include adult education programs, assistance in obtaining work, information on youth opportunity programs, emergency food and clothing dispensing and in general assistance with any community problems.

Mr. Frank Villaneuva, president of the organization and Mrs. Velez, understandably, feel that if Nielson does not want any outsiders to use the Memorial Building, that it should not be promised to begin with, rather than cost tremendous hardship later. The money lost could have contributed greatly to the Child Care Center the low income farm community is trying to build. Their only recourse now



*Frank Villaneuva  
and Edna Velez*

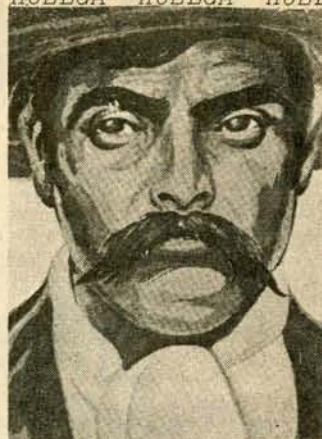
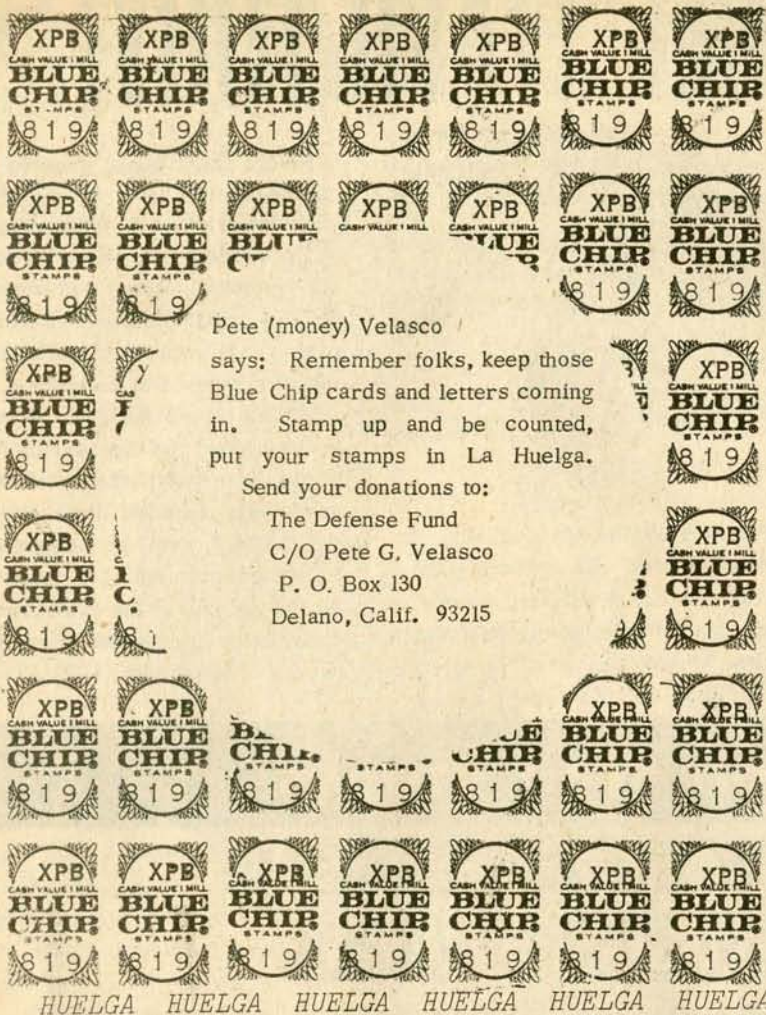
is to file suit for breach of contract.

EL MALCRIADO is appalled at this incident and is aware of other such cases not only in the past, but presently occurring with other organizations. Perhaps Mr. Nielson and comrades should be reminded that he acts as a member of the Veterans District to serve the public in a responsible manner. If not, he might be hearing "RECALL MEMORIAL DISTRICT PRESIDENT."



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EMILIANO ZAPATA

Pete (money) Velasco  
says: Remember folks, keep those  
Blue Chip cards and letters coming  
in. Stamp up and be counted,  
put your stamps in La Huelga.

Send your donations to:  
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C/O Peté G. Velasco  
P. O. Box 130  
Delano, Calif. 93215

Viva la Causa  
Y  
El Progreso  
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