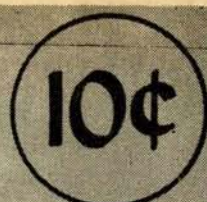


# El Malcriado

THE VOICE OF THE FARM WORKER



in English

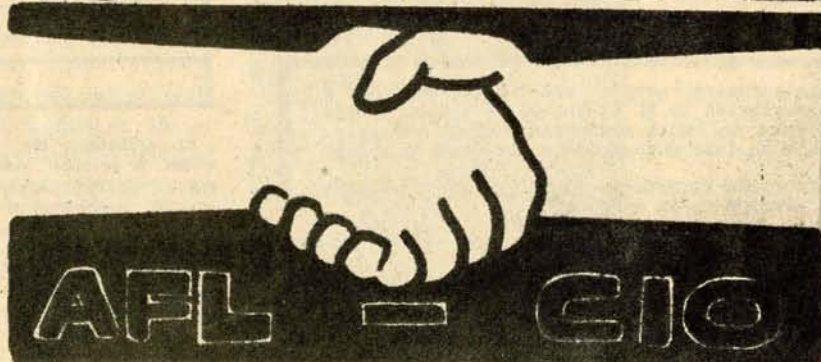
VOLUME III, NUMBER 24

DELANO, CALIFORNIA

MAY 1, 1970



## UFWOC





## Editorial

# Now Who Is Sleeping?

The United States Department of Immigration has never been a friend of persons of Mexican ancestry. Farm workers have always been the number one target of the agency that has been called the Gestapo of the Southwest.

UFWOC's director, Cesar Chavez, testified before Congress in October of 1969 that the border patrol can be very effective when it wants to be. For example, it

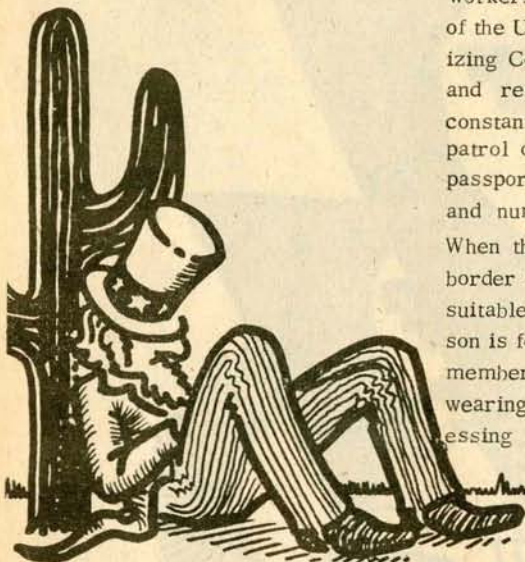
did an excellent job in stopping marijuana during Operation Intercept—but it makes no effort to stop the flow of foreign strikebreakers. Its efforts to keep unauthorized foreign workers out of the struck fields have been feeble at best.

Recently, border patrol officials have become increasingly militant in their daily harassments of border crossers, especially the farm workers, and particularly members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Farm Workers and residents of Mexicali are constantly reporting that border patrol officials are mutilating their passport cards by scratching names and numbers with their thumbs. When the person tries to cross the border afterwards, the card is not suitable. It is rejected and the person is forbidden to cross. UFWOC members have also been insulted for wearing union buttons and possessing union membership cards.

Officials have told them that UFWOC and its leader, Cesar Chavez, are Communists. The latest trick is to demand elaborate health examinations of border crossers. One man submitted an X-Ray—it took him twelve weeks to receive clearance from immigration authorities.

The sad fact is that the border patrol agents are members of an AFL-CIO affiliated union!

Pressure must be brought to bear on the Immigration Authorities again and again until they begin to serve all the people, instead of a few vested interests on one side of the border. EL MALCRIADO READERS: Please write to Senator Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., (New Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.). Ask him to investigate the daily harassments as well as the strikebreaking activities of the Department of Immigration. Perhaps we can then find out just who is sleeping on job down there on the border!



FROM "EL MALCRIADO"

*In this issue: On p. 3 farm workers march to Phoenix. On p. 4 the Coahuila strike gains momentum. On p. 5 the Corporations take over, and on p. 6 Eddie Cuellar says there were no scabs in his strike....*

*Cover by Andy Zermeno.*

*Photos pages 8, 9, 10, and 11 by Cris Sanchez. Photos pages 10 and 13 by Vicki Young. Photos page 3 from El Paisano.*

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P.O. BOX 130  
DELANO, CA  
93215.

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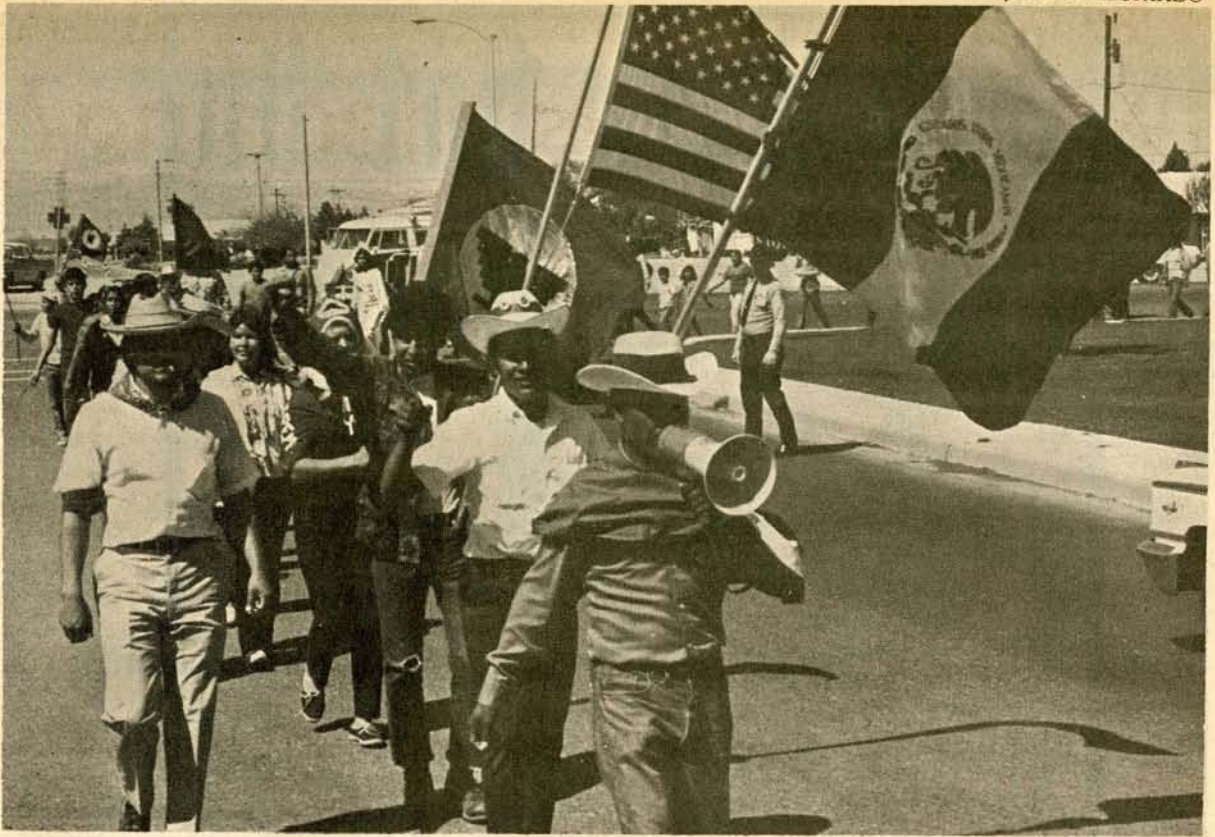
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*Arizona farm workers sing and shout Viva la Causa on their march to Phoenix.*

TOLLESON, ARIZONA-- Four hundred Arizona farm workers and their friends marched 4 days at Eastertime to rededicate themselves to La Causa and the Arizona Grape Strike. The march ended at the state capitol in Phoenix after covering 50 miles and passing through the farm worker towns west of Phoenix--- Tolleson, Cashion, Avondale, El Mirage, Peoria, and Glendale. Despite sore feet, everyone in the march commented on the beautiful spirit which developed as the result of the self-sacrifice made to La Causa.

The march began on Thursday, March 26, at the union headquarters in Tolleson. About 120 people left Tolleson, led by union member Sotero Hernandez of Peoria, who was official march captain. Meals for the marchers were cooked and served by union committees in the various towns. Lodging was provided to out-of-town marchers by farm workers, much like the traditional Christmas "posada" in Mexico. The final day of the march began with an Easter Sunrise Ser-

## WORKERS MARCH IN ARIZONA

by MEL HUEY



*Dinner is served!*

vice led by Father Robert Corriel. The march ended at the state capitol with a rally. Governor Williams and Bishop McCarthy were invited, but did not attend the rally. Spirits were so high that no one seemed to miss them. Rally speakers emphasized the need for legislation for farm workers on unemployment insurance, workman's compensation, and the control of illegals by placing responsibility on the ranchers. The high point of the rally was an act depicting the collusion between ranchers and politicians.

Union leader Gustavo Gutierrez, pointed out that the march did much to revive the spirit of the workers as evidenced by the wildcat strikes occurring in the green onions and citrus. Gustavo added, "Because of the march, we expect even greater support for the Arizona Grape Strike this year than last." Last year the Arizona Local gathered 500 strike declaration forms, and an estimated 300 more workers left the Arizona strike area without signing with the Union.



# 200 Walk Out On Heggblade & Marguleas

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's strike against the remaining non-union table grape growers continued this week with concentrated picketting at the Heggblade and Marguleas vineyards near Thermal, California. Some striking activities have also been staged at the nearby David Valdora, Mel Pac, and Brandt vineyards.

Workers are refusing to thin the vines and the growers are rushing against time to prepare for the harvest season -- it's coming early this year.

Illegal recruitment of strike breakers continues to be the growers' most successful weapon against unionization. To counter this, UFWOC attorney Charles Farnsworth has filed two suits. The first filed in the federal district court in San Diego requests the court to enjoin the farm labor service, which is funded by the federal government, from referring farm workers to any field where a labor dispute is in progress. Farnsworth has asked for \$2 million in punitive damages.

The second suit, filed in Riverside Superior Court on behalf of farm workers Antonio Segoviano, Rosa Amelia, and

Rosa Amelia Buena, requests the court to prohibit the use of greencard residents by growers in any fields where a strike is in progress.

Sporadic instances of grower violence have occurred as picketers try to encourage farm workers to join the strike. Foremen for Heggblade and Marguleas have been particularly antagonistic toward strikers and have made a number of attempts to thwart their unionizing efforts.

Verbal harassment and threats of violence have been almost daily occurrences at this vineyard. Fires have even been started along the roadside to prevent further contact between the picketers and the farm workers.

Far worse was an incident which occurred early this week. It was reported that two UFWOC members were threatened with a pistol after they protested a foreman's attempt to run over them with his pick-up truck. Ernest Alejandro and Francisco Herrera have filed charges against the foreman, John 'Brownie' Bier, and the Riverside County District Attorney's office has announced a full investigation will be conducted.

**Roadside  
fires  
set to  
prevent  
striker-  
scab  
talks**

**Growers  
harass  
UFWOC  
pickets**

**Workers  
file two  
suits,  
seeking  
an end  
to green  
card  
scabbing**



Once upon a time, America got its food from Farmer Jones. Then Farmer Jones had to expand to keep his operation afloat. He united with his sons and his cousins and became Jones Farms Inc. But finally he went out of business and sold out to a conglomerate which owned banks, railroads, and oil refineries on three continents.

This story has been repeated again and again in California as the octopus tentacles of the Bank of America, the Southern Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and other conglomerates pull in more farm land. The latest addition to the conglomerate scene is the Tennaco Corporation which has now merged with the Kern Land Company and Heggblade and Marguleas (two grape growers) to become one of the largest scab corporations in the world (see EL MALCRIADO, March 1st). In a recent financial statement, a cross section of its enterprises nets \$81 million dollars in six months.

The Kern Land properties alone comprise more than one million acres. And the Bank of America according to its past-president Rudolph A. Peterson, is the world's largest agricultural lender, with lines of credit for farm production running at about a billion dollars a year. "In a very real sense, then, agriculture is our business," Peterson says.

Most of these poor struggling, individualistic family farmers would go broke if it weren't for the annual dole they receive from Uncle Sam: 337 million dollars in California in 1967.

EL MALCRIADO asks: Will IBM and Dow Chemical continue to manufacture weapon systems and napalm; and will Tennaco and Heggblade and Marguleas and the Bank of Amerika continue to exploit farm workers and refuse to recognize UFWOC? Who knows? There's always hope for a brighter future....



*"We've got a good thing going, boy, and we just can't afford to let you in on it..."*

# The Corporation Overlords Gobble Up the Vineyards



# "...There were

## Interview with Eddie Cuellar, a farm worker and veteran labor organizer

During the years 1929-1935, agricultural strikes took place all over California. Carey McWilliams chronicled that history and said the following about that period: Never before had farm laborers organized on any such scale and never before had they conducted strikes of such magnitude, and far reaching social significance.

Eddie Cuellar was a farm worker during those years and still does part time field work today. He lives in the barrio in Visalia with his wife Lily, his daughter, son-in-law, and his grandchildren. There is a UFWOC poster and a picture of John and Robert Kennedy on his living room wall. He is an ardent supporter of La Causa and says that it is the fulfillment of all the things he fought for as a young man.

## same conditions

Eddie likes to reminisce about the thirties. He was a member of the Cannery and Agricultural

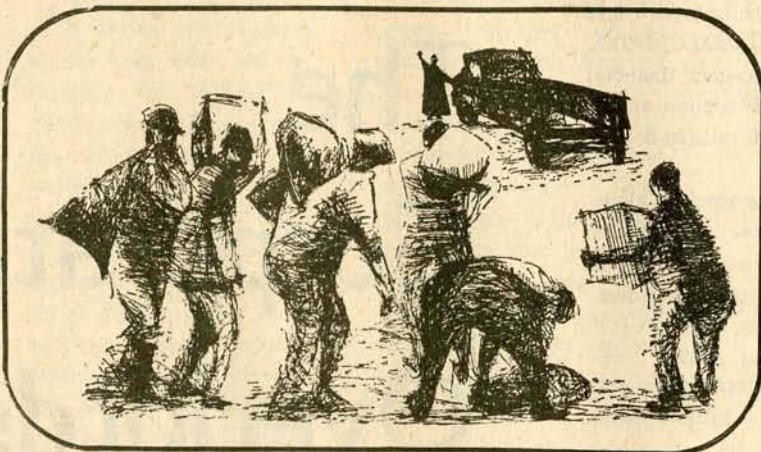
Workers International Union. This Union was led by young students and Mexican workers. It fought for the benefits that are still denied to most farm workers today: decent wages, an eight-hour day, time-and-a-half overtime, decent homes, sanitary conditions, and the abolition of piece work and child labor in agriculture.

Eddie was born in Floresville, Texas, in 1903. He graduated from high school at the age of 17 and migrated all over the United States

had conducted an investigation of the Imperial Valley: they found that the constitutional rights of the workers had been openly disregarded by the law-enforcement agencies; the rights of free speech and assembly had been wholly suppressed, and excessive bail had been demanded of the arrested strikers.

## 15¢ an hour

Eddie has special recollections about the lettuce and pea strikes in the Imperial Valley. "The lettuce strike took place in Dec. of 1933 and in Jan. of 1934. The strikers had just finished the famous cotton strike in Corcoran. They found the same miserable conditions in the Imperial Valley and decided to strike. The wages for lettuce were 15 cents per hour.



doing farm work. He changed his name to Gonzales when he came to California so that his family would not face reprisals from his work as a farm labor organizer. "To most people, I was known as 'Gonzalitos'," he says with a smile.

## tear gas

He recalls the brutality and repression of the police, the vigilantes and the American Legion during those years too -- the busting of meetings with tear gas, the violence, the murders, burning down the strikers' camps, and the thousands of arrests. In 1934, the Labor Board

One night we had a meeting in the Azteca Hall in El Centro. The police and grower-vigilantes threw tear gas into the hall. Two children later died from the tear gas. The word got around that the growers had paid the families of the children to keep them quiet.

"I remember the leaders of the strike well. Their names were Miguel Gutierrez, Alfredo Loya--- and three other fellows: Macias, Ojeda, and Nieto. They were all rounded up and sent to a prison camp. One night the Ku Klux Klan came out to the camp and burned a cross in front of it."



# no scabs..."

## leaders arrested

Eddie remembers the pea strike that began after the lettuce strike. "All the leadership was arrested again. They arrested me, too. But it was beautiful--there were only eight scabs among 1400 people. In reality," Eddie stated emphatically, "there were no scabs. Let me tell you--there were no scabs!"

Eddie says that Governor Rolph was then in power. "He was very much like Reagan, everything that is anti-union. The union did not believe in violence -- it was run along the lines of organization and education. But the cops didn't work that way. I remember a meeting we had in a park in

Brawley. The vigilantes and cops threw tear gas at us. The police deputized everyone--farmers, pool hall guys, and gamblers."

## drinking ditch water

Eddie reports that the farms were big--three and four thousand acre spreads. We never knew who the growers were. They lived somewhere else. Conditions were bad. In the carrot picking, 500 people would work side by side, men and women. There were no

toilets, no privacy. The only thing we had to drink was ditch water.

## playing on racial fears

"The main tactic of the growers during those years was to keep the shed workers and the field workers separated. The whites worked in

shed and field workers considered the wage increase a victory. The field workers never achieved recognition because they were denied coverage, as they are now, under the National Labor Relations Act.

## praises Chavez

Eddie is excited about events in Delano. In fact, he has so much confidence in Chavez that he has encouraged other groups of farm workers to join with UFWOC so that they will not dilute their strength. He praises the unity of various races in the Delano movement and sees it as a source of strength for the future.

These were some of the memories of Eddie Cuellar, farm worker, organizer, striker.

His most vivid memories flashed back to the empty fields of the Imperial Valley in 1934. "There were no scabs," he said. "Let me tell you, there were no scabs."

## working together for victory

It was the unity of the shed and field workers that raised the wages in the lettuce strike of 1936. The next year the shed workers achieved recognition as local #78 of the United Cannery and Allied Packing Workers of America. Both the



the sheds and the Mexicans and Filipinos worked in the fields. The shed workers helped us, however."

**"La Causa is the fulfillment of everything I fought for when I was a young man."**



In 1943 Carey McWilliams devoted a chapter of his book *Brothers Under the Skin* to the problems of Filipino immigrants in the United States. He spoke of the exploitation of Filipino farm workers in California. He spoke of the lack of security these men would experience when they grew old. "They will soon find themselves physically incapable of carrying on the strenuous types of field work in which they are engaged. What will happen, therefore, ten, fifteen, or twenty years from now, when most of these 'boys' will be fifty and sixty years old?" McWilliams underestimated the stamina of these men. Many of them are still active in the vineyards and asparagus fields of California at the age of seventy and over. Many of them have died standing up, giving their last gasp of breath to an agricultural system that has little regard for them as human beings.

It is still a common practice for these men to be expelled from farm labor camps where they have lived for years, merely because they are no longer an economic asset to a grower. If they become old and sickly, they are told that they are in a labor camp and not in a hospital. In most cases, they have nowhere to go. What meager savings they have is swallowed up in high rents.



## Agbayani Village

Agbayani Village is named in honor of Pablo Agbayani, a Filipino striker who died of a heart attack while struggling for social justice in the farm workers' movement. The village is based on a firm commitment to achieve social justice for farm workers and a recognition of the human dignity of those who have built up the wealthy agricultural industry in California. Its guiding principles are self-help and mutual cooperation. Such principles are very simple, but they have not been evident in the historical situation of farm laborers in California. As the farm worker moves into the decade of the 1970's he seeks to build new institutions and structures in order to live in dignity and relative security.

Agbayani Village has taken shape during a series of meetings during 1968-1969 conducted by Filipino farm workers. Their aim in establishing Agbayani Village is to provide a center where single men (farm workers) can share in a communal type living, after they have completed their work in the fields and vineyards.

The village will not conform to the traditional pattern of the retirement or convalescent home. Too often these institutions confine the human spirit which needs hope and freedom for its continuous development. The very fact that they are profit-making institutions poses severe limitations on their occupants.

Self-determination, opportunities for limited forms of manual labor and cultural pursuits will be central concerns in the future planning of the village. By "cultural" we mean opportunities to pursue the kinds of work and leisure so often denied

# Agbayani - A Village with a Future

## A history of Filipino farm workers

During the 1930's some 35,000 Filipinos immigrated to the United States. Of the total number of Filipinos that came to the U.S., 93% were males, and 7% were females. About 75% of the Filipinos who came to California were single. To make matters worse, five western states (including California) had antimiscegenation laws forbidding marriage between caucasians and non-caucas-

ians. Such was the ruling of the California Civil Code which was passed in 1884 and not revoked until the late 1940's.

The Filipinos came because there was a need for a large number of docile, underpaid and unorganized workers, especially in U.S. agriculture. So the steamship lines, eager for passenger profits, cooperated with farm employers and U.S. business interests and did a high-pressured publicity campaign to attract young Filipinos. Great promises were made to them about future opportunities in America. But all they found was exploitation,

While their own brothers were defending U.S. interests in the bloody campaigns of world War II, lobbyists in Congress were seeking to exclude and deport Filipinos from the United States.

Filipino immigrants encountered racial prejudice and discrimination wherever they went. The very California growers who brought them to the farms perpetuated anti-Filipino feelings. In the words of John Steinbeck, these men were "needed but hated." According to Dr. George Clements of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, they were

"the most worthless, unscrupulous, shiftless, diseased semi-barbarians that ever came to our shores." Anti-Filipino riots broke out in California and Washington state in 1930 because of such bigotry. Whites were often suspicious and jealous of Filipinos who fraternized with white women. Whites also claimed that Filipino immigration was responsible for the loss of their own jobs in factories as well as on the farms. This claim, like the others, has never been proven. It seems that the Filipino, like other minority groups, has become the scapegoat for all the ills of society.



agricultural workers of an advanced age. Agbayani Village will also be a center for Filipino-American culture which has made such a significant contribution to the United States and particularly to California.

Agbayani Village will not be restricted to farm workers of any race, color, or creed. Those who need its facilities most urgently happen to be Filipino Americans, but its doors are open to any unmarried man who is willing to live according to its philosophy of brotherhood and mutual cooperation. The village will have its initial base in Delano where the needs are most pressing. But there is no doubt that the village will spread to other areas of the state where farm workers need its services. A high proportion of the 3,500 Filipinos in Delano are elderly and in need of low rent housing as well as health care.

The most immediate needs of the elderly and retired farm workers around Delano are health care and housing. In June of 1969 a labor camp owned by Schenley Industries (a unionized vineyard) was rented to house the retired and semi-retired Filipino men associated with the grape strike. Twenty-two men are now living at the Schenley Camp, located on the eastside of Delano. The camp is poorly heated and lacks the basic facilities for the men. Plans have been made, therefore, to expand Agbayani Village and build a center near Delano.



Meanwhile, the members of Agbayani Village are engaged in a variety of projects. Six men have begun a cooperative vegetable garden which covers six acres--it is located on UFWOC's "40 Acre" site, west of Delano. Their produce will be sold to the strikers' kitchen; a roadside stand will also be set up to market their tomatoes, string beans, melons, squash, chiles and other vegetables.

In addition to the vegetable farm, other members of the village have begun a cooperative cattle ranch. They now have a small herd of beef cattle and are steadily building it up.

The rest of the villagers are actively engaged in landscaping work on various parts of "40 Acres"

planting trees and shrubs.

Agbayani Village will hopefully close a sad chapter of California history--the inhumane treatment of the Filipino farm worker. It promises him a place to live in dignity and harmony with his fellow workers. This promise was made but never kept by the industry that has enslaved him for so many years--California Agriculture.



PHOTOS:  
Agbayani Villagers  
cultivate vegetables  
on six acres of land  
near UFWOC offices.



# NFW/SC: At the service of the farm worker

Eight years ago, a single building made up the National Farm Workers Service Centers, Inc. Today it operates in three states of the Southwest. The California centers are located at Delano, Lamont, Cutler, Coachella, and Calexico on the Mexican border. Serving the Phoenix area is the Tolleson, Arizona, center; the Texas center is in McAllen.

These centers were constructed "to assist and to fight for the hundreds of thousands of farm workers who are not now receiving basic public services or the equal protection of the law to which they are entitled." The idea behind the centers is not only to solve the farm workers' problems but also to educate him as to his rights and how to secure them himself.

In Delano, the centers' headquarters, some 500 per month are aided. Many of these, both union and non-union farm workers, are helped by Mrs. Gloria Soto. She told us that "most workers find out about our services from friends of theirs whom we have helped. They bring us many different and unusual problems. The majority of the time we are able to successfully solve them."

Gloria helps with problems with the Welfare Department, disability insurance, court appearances, income tax forms, and correspondence. She is also a Notary Public.

"One interesting case I had," Gloria commented, "was when a farm worker's license was suspended for an accident he allegedly had in Sacramento. The worker involved did not know English. He explained the situation to me, and I wrote to the Department of Motor Vehicles stating that our client had never owned the type of vehicle that was involved in the accident and furthermore he had never even been in Sacramento in his life. We also sent some documents supporting this, and finally straightened out this case of mis-



*Gloria Soto (l) assists a client at the NFWSC. Attorney Frank Dennison sits at desk.*

taken identity. He got his license back along with an apology from the DMV.

"Last summer we had many situations where labor contractors were cheating their workers. In one case, a family of four brothers came to the center claiming that the contractor they had been working for owed them over \$600. The contractor had moved and they were unable to locate him. Working together we started our search for the contractor. We wrote several letters and contacted the Labor Commission, and in the end were able to get all the money for the brothers.

"I have often gone to stand up with people in court when they are being denied due process of law. I have to laugh when I remember one time when the Justice of the Peace threatened to sue me with contempt of court. I was so inexperienced that when I got back to the office I had to ask Richard Chavez, our director, what it meant. It's one word I haven't forgotten."

"You see, I too worked in the fields before I came here to the center. I wasn't too sure I could handle the job, but I have gone to night school, and every day there is a new problem and I learn something and am able to help a little more. And although we have been able to save or recover thousands of dollars to which the workers are entitled by law, perhaps our most important success has been to show the farm workers how to fight for their rights. After working with us many are able to go back and help others with their tax forms, or information, or even directing them where to go to secure help. One of the basic philosophies of the service center is very important and true: "Farm workers can join together to provide help for one another."



## A Bell of Freedom

A 290 pound bell has been donated to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee by the London, England Bell Foundry. When the bell arrived in New York, Mayor John Lindsay wrapped a heavy chain around it in order that it will be silenced until farm workers win their present struggle in the vineyards of California. The bell will be transported around the country and arrive in Delano on July 4th, 1970. The bell, a symbol of justice and freedom, was forged at the same foundry where the famous Liberty Bell was made in the 18th century. It was presented to the farm workers by Dean Francis B. Sayre of the Washington Cathedral.

A statement of Cesar Chavez was read at the New York City Hall, where the "chaining" of the bell took place. The statement read: "...the Farm Workers union has made up its mind that we shall chain this bell and refuse to ring it until grape growers of California and Arizona recognize our rights as human beings to have a union....As long as farm workers are not free, this bell shall not be free. But on the day that our strike and grape boycott ends, we shall ring this bell...on that day, not only will the workers be free, but also the men who enslave them will experience a new freedom as well."



*Officials of the London Foundry and the Transport and General Workers Union present the "Delano Bell".*

# Letters to the Editor

## EL MALCRIADO

PO Box 130 Delano, California.

### BOYCOTT GRAPES

Dear friends,

Enclosed is my subscription to El Malcriado and a very few S&H stamps. Sorry, I don't shop at stores that issue stamps very often. Hope this will help a little.

Would like to tell you that the "Fisher-Fazio-Costa" chain super markets here have a big sign right next to their grapes reading, "Boycott Grapes", "Do Not Buy Calif. Grapes". Thought it was a very good gesture on their part.

Wishing you the best of luck.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. Panek  
Southington, Ohio

ting TWA in the April issue of El Malcriado, about the serving of grapes on TWA flights.

Though I have been making occasional flights for thirty-odd years, I cannot remember being served a grape or hearing any passenger complaining about the lack of grapes. I doubt if leaving them off your menu would cost you a dollar.

But if such service seems necessary, I hope that you will have noticed that three California grape growers have signed contracts with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Their grapes are shipped through the David Freedman Company. I hope that you will see fit to patronize the Freedman company and serve Union-picked grapes, upholding the cause of justice for farm workers as well as good service for air travelers.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Roberta Clay  
Dublin, Texas

## Grapes "fly the friendly skies"

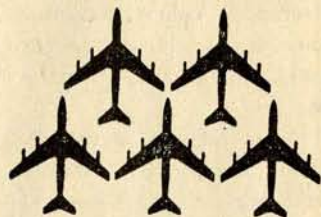
Editor, El Malcriado:

I thought you might be interested in a carbon copy of my letter.

Trans-World Airways  
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I noticed with interest a letter from Rosemary Aurichio represent-

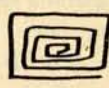
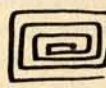


## Hit 'em again!

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I saw the letter from Mr. Palley in the April 1970 paper and de-

---- More letters on page 14 ----





# PASSOVER AT DELANO

The Passover celebration of Israel's liberation from Egypt gave fitting voice to the aspirations of the farm workers who joined their Jewish brothers in the celebration at Delano this year. A beautiful rendering of the ancient service was provided by Ben Shapiro of Tulare. Some forty members of the striker and volunteer community at Delano gathered for this at the home of Jim and Susan Drake. Dave Perlin and Margie Ginsburg organized the ceremony while Susan Drake oversaw the practical preparations for the Seder dinner.

Dave Perlin and Father Mark Day developed the parallels that so obviously exist throughout the Exodus narrative. Dave saw in the four sons the levels of participation in the struggle for freedom. The "silent majority" lent themselves well as the third son. No



(Above) Delano strikers enjoy the Seder supper. (Below) The singing is led by Fr. Ed Fronske. In foreground: Ben Shapiro, Susan Drake, Angela Huerta.



doubt "pharaoh Giumarra" will count the boycott among his plagues! Then there was the continuing exhortation to courage and perseverance in the struggle against oppression. How well the Jews have known the suffering that seems to be the ransom from slavery. Probably few groups of gentiles could so readily identify with the Exodus story than the veteran Union members who were present. Hopefully, there will be a breakthrough date around which the farm workers will one day celebrate their liberation or "passover".

An impromptu "sing-in" topped off the beautiful evening with guitars and (whatever you call those gourds that rattle!). By the end of the singing some were outdoing themselves in composing new verses to "He's Got the Whole World" which included local color courtesy of Safeway and Giumarra.

## GALLO CONTRACT: a pace-setting new minimum wage for farm workers

The new contract signed between Gallo Wines and UFWOC establishes a new minimum wage for farm workers: \$2.20 an hour. Other workers at Gallo received increases from 20 to 30 cents an hour. The new contract also offers two additional paid holidays bringing the total to five paid holidays a year. Besides these benefits, Gallo workers increased the piece rate for harvest picking to 35 cents an hour. The average picking wage for Gallo workers is now \$3.75 an hour.

The new Health and Safety clause is also found in the Gallo contract. It protects consumers and workers with a ban on DDT, Endrin, TEPP, and other harmful pesticides, and offers protective measures for workers and consumers when other poisons are used.

The new social development fund is also written into the Gallo contract. These few cents an hour will seek to remedy some of the problems which farm workers face such as housing, medical, and retirement benefits.

Viva la Causa  
Y  
El Progreso  
*Courtesy of*  
*a*  
*Mexican-*  
*American*  
*Attorney*

Fresno California

Join the STAMPede!



The Defense Fund, Box 130, Delano, Calif.



# Letters to the Editor



from page 12

cided we needed more action than we were getting. So I am writing all the associations I can think of to see what action the liberals in Academia will take for us.

I will introduce a resolution at the Pacific Sociology Association this coming week at the business meeting if they will allow me.

Congratulations on the Coachella victory. I will look for the eagle in happy anticipation of my first grape in many years.

F. C. Wiser  
President, TWA Airlines  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10016  
Dear Sir:

A recent issue of EL MALCRIADO

(The Voice of the Farm Worker, Delano, California) contains a copy of a letter from Miss Rosemary Aurichio, Manager, to Marshall Palley who wrote complaining about the serving of grapes on a TWA flight. I think the answer that TWA must "remain neutral in the California controversy displays peculiar reasoning. You clearly are not maintaining neutrality when you refuse to honor the boycott; you side with the growers.

I should like to hear from you about your reasoning on this matter should you care to consider it further. In the meantime, I shall personally boycott TWA, urge my friends and colleagues to do so, and refer this matter to the busi-

ness meetings of my own and related professional associations when they next convene. I think organizations of social scientists should be appraised of your attitude and each should entertain discussions of the importance of boycotting your service -- either until the grape strike is entirely settled or until you can provide assurance of serving only those grapes which bear the union label provided by UFWOC.

Sincerely,

Arlene K Daniels  
Associate Professor  
Dept. of Sociology  
San Francisco State  
College

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The new union label of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee is given to Senator Harrison Williams of New Jersey in recognition of his 10-year effort to help win legal protection for farm workers. Pete Velasco of UFWOC presents a section of a grape box with the eagle label to Williams at a union conference in Chicago. Williams started a series of hearings into "stoop labor" abuses a decade ago as chairman of the Senate's Migratory Labor subcommittee.



The Tarrant County, Texas, Central Labor Council have donated a bus to the farm workers union. Here, J.W. Sifford of the Council presents the bus to UFWOC boycott representative Luis Melendrez. Note the "HUELGA" license.



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# THE GRAPE BOYCOTT WANTS



# YOU

Dear Boycotters and Friends,

1970 has proven to be a very good year for us --and it's only just begun! We are all working very hard to make it the best and strongest year ever, both for the strike and the boycott. To make this possible, we've decided to recruit as many as 200 full-time volunteers for the boycott. We know how much it will cost us, and the budget allocations have been made. Our job now is to find the people who can help us in our work. For this we are asking your help.

We need strong, dedicated people who believe in what we are doing, who are willing to give their time, their strength, their ideas and their spirit to our cause, who are willing to make the many sacrifices which our work demands, but which are a joy rather than a hardship when they are made for justice and for the good of all men. We have many friends who we know feel all this and are already giving themselves. We now ask you all to help us find more people like yourselves who can give their spirit and their strength to our work and help us to win victory soon.

If any of you, or anyone you know would like to work with the grape boycott full time -- please contact your local boycott office, or write to Delano for an application and for full information. Boycotters, you should work on recruiting all the help you need and, if you have enough, helping the other offices to find the people they need.

We would prefer single people, or couples without children, but that does not mean that no one else would be accepted. One very important thing is that the people we hire would not have a great number of outstanding bills. We will provide strike benefits --room and board, and a personal allowance of \$5 per week, gas for cars used on the boycott, and other necessities. Full time workers are also covered by the Union's medical insurance.

So please get the word out, and help us find all the good people we need as soon as possible to make 1970 the year of victory!!

Viva la huelga!

Viva el boicoteo!

CESAR E. CHAVEZ

R. J. GREENSTEDLER E302  
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