

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

English

EL MALCRIADO

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Donation 10¢



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**Chavez
SI
Teamsters
NO!**

Bruce Church strikers.

'Temos sold us out'

SALINAS, California -- Two hundred Bruce Church workers struck June 7 in an effort to oust the Teamsters Union from the fields and to force the company to sign a contract with the United Farm Workers.

Events leading to the strike began June 5 when the company took the 47 lettuce cutters of Crew #6 to cut lettuce in a field that had been cut the day before.

A DOLLAR AN HOUR

The lettuce cutters asked Ramon Roblero, a company supervisor to bring in the other crews, which were nearby, to help finish the field quickly.

"No one tells me what to do," said Roblero. "All of you go into the field, or no one goes in." Twenty-six of the workers, the majority, stood firm looking at Roblero.

Jim Powell, another supervisor, arrived and told the workers their refusal to enter the field amounted to "leaving the job."

The workers explained they wanted to work, but also wanted the company to consider that they would only make \$1.00 an hour in that field.

Roblero ordered Jose Coronado, a foreman, to take up a "list of those refusing to enter the field so they can be taken to the camp."

While the list was put together, Hector Zamora, administrator from the company's main office also came and repeated the same orders and threats.

The workers still refused to move. Zamora said, "You can go to the office for your checks," meaning they were



Cesar speaks to Bruce Church strikers in Salinas. See page 2 for report of Cesar's address.

automatically fired.

On their way to the camp, the workers demanded they be taken to the Teamsters' office in Salinas. "Since we had been forced to work under Teamster contracts for two years," says Manuel Hernandez, who heads the Bruce Church Strike Committee, "We decided to see if the Teamsters could really settle our problems with the company."

The workers explained their situation to Louie Uribe, director of the Salinas Teamsters office. Uribe promised he would help them and sent two Teamster organizers to look at the field, accompanied by Manuel Bernardo Rodriguez and Juan M. Rivera, who represented the crew, and two company officials. They rated the field "good for nothing."

The Teamster organizers

told the workers: "You have your jobs back."

But company supervisor Ramon Roblero said, "I've already fired you and I don't want you back again." The Teamsters promised the problem would be resolved by 5:00 p.m.

At 5:00 p.m. the Teamsters arrived at Camp #2, where the members of Crew #6 live, and began making excuses. They said no settlement had been reached because neither the "top head of the company nor of the Teamsters were around."

The Teamsters assured the workers they would come back with a settlement the next morning at 5:30 a.m. They didn't show. The workers then called Jerry Kay, Salinas United Farm Workers office director.

Jerry immediately went

out to the camp with several Union organizers and met with the workers.

The workers decided to do a work stoppage to force the company to rehire the 26 men. The other crews living at the camp agreed to join the work stoppage. The company buses, which take the workers to the fields, were empty as they left the camp.

The Teamsters did not make another appearance at the camp until the company called them about the work stoppage. When they arrived, Jerry told them: "You better do something about getting these men rehired."

Louie Uribe, realized he was losing control of the mean as he eyed the red, black-eagled Union flags some Inter-Harvestworkers had brought them. He said, "If you are going to do

a work stoppage, do it under our flag."

The Teamster organizers passed out the blue Teamster flags the workers, who went out as Teamster members to stop the rest of the crews. The thinning crew walked out.

The machine crews were about to walk out when the company supervisors came saying the walkout was illegal because it did not have an official sanction from the Teamsters Union.

"We then went to the Teamster organizers who were visiting the fields and we asked them to help us get the word out to all the crews," the strikers recall, "but they just sat down and then left for their office."

The truckdrivers, all Teamster members, failed to respect their own flags and crossed the picket lines.

Sensing they had been betrayed, the workers went to Uribe. Uribe told them the walkout was a "wildcat" strike and you should go back to work."

"And why did you give us the flags," they asked.

Uribe answered: "Because you asked for them, not because you were going to strike."

The walkout continued. The company called for a meeting with the Teamsters and the Union. Jerry Kay went with the workers to the Teamster headquarters for the meeting.

A heated discussion broke out between the workers and the Teamsters. The Teamsters shouted, "We want nothing to do with Chavistas." "Get him out of here," said a Teamster or-

ganizer pointing his finger at Jerry. All of the workers walked out with him.

That afternoon, the Bruce Church workers declared themselves on strike at two meetings held at Bruce Church Camp #2 and Starr Camp. Hundreds of farm workers from other lettuce companies attended the meetings.

The strikers elected a Strike Committee comprised of one representative from each crew: Hilarion Silva, Crew #1; Juan M. Rivera, #3; Ramon Garcia, #4; Jesus Hernandez, #6; Ulises Salazar, #7. Manuel Hernandez heads the committee as main organizer and is assisted by Manuel Bernardo Rodriguez.

In the morning of June 7, 15 Teamsters arrived in a show of force telling the workers, "You have your jobs back." Company supervisors also announced everyone could go back to work.

The Strike Committee said the workers would not go back to work until the Teamsters got out of the fields and the company signed a contract with the United Farm Workers. To show their solidarity with the strikers, workers from Inter Harvest, Freshpick, Harden Farms, Norton, Grower Exchange and other companies are helping out with pickets, food and donations.

The Bruce Church workers also struck the company in 1970 when more than 7,000 farm workers paralyzed the lettuce and vegetable industry in California protesting the contracts the growers signed with the Teamsters.

More developments on Bruce Church strike.....

Guards film food caravan

Bruce Church, Inc. brought in three private guards to join the two already stationed at Camp #2 when Union supporters arrived to visit the strikers June 10. The supporters, headed by Frank and Anne Plaisted of Pacific Grove, brought several carloads of food for the strikers.

As they met with the strikers inside one of the barracks the new guards arrived, accompanied by company supervisors. One of the guards, from the Achates Security Agency in Salinas, walked around the camp filming license plates and anyone that came out of the barracks.

The supporters came out to ask company officials what the guards were for and why they were filming.

The company officials, who refused to give their names or talk to an EL MALCRIADO reporter, said "We just want to know who is on our property." When asked what was the company's policy on visitors, they replied, "We have no policy on this matter."

Field office director arrested

Salinas Union Field Office director Jerry Kay was arrested by Salinas police as he went into Bruce Church

Camp #2 to talk to the workers. The police told him he was trespassing. Jerry told them he was invited by the workers.

"But the company doesn't want you here," the police said. Jerry turned to the workers, who said, "WE want you here." Jerry refused to leave and was arrested.

Later he was released and the Monterey County District Attorney affirmed Jerry had the right to enter company camps at the invitation of the workers.

Company gets court injunction

Judge Elmer Machado of the Monterey County Superior Court in Salinas issued an injunction June 8 forbidding outside meetings in Bruce Church labor camps. The injunction also limits the pickets at the camps to three on each side of camp entrances.

The injunction is based on the company's claims that its workers were being intimidated by Union organizers. The only evidence presented was a company lawyer's testimony that he had been told by a company official that he had been told that some workers had been intimidated.

The injunction also gives the Union the right to set up bulletin boards at the camps, make announcements during meals at camp dining halls (which have been closed by the company) and hold meetings inside camp barracks.

Workers' rights overlooked

An example of Bruce Church's regard for workers' rights was demonstrated when company supervisors put up a bulletin board at Camp #2 as stipulated by a court injunction.

They nailed the small board up on the outside wall of one of the barracks at the edge of the camp grounds. Jerry Kay asked the company officials if the board could be placed in a central location where most of the workers could see it.

"Well, let's leave it here and see how it works out," they replied.

Pressing them, Jerry asked, "What if the workers want to move it?"

Call us and we'll consider," said the company officials.



Manuel Hernandez, head of the Bruce Church strike committee appears happy about food contributions.



Members of the Monterey-Pacific Grove food caravan are greeted by strikers.

Strike Heavy Blow to Teamsters

SALINAS, California -- "Your strike dealt a heavy blow to the other (Teamsters) union," Union Director Cesar Chavez told Bruce Church strikers who filled the Salinas Union Field Office June 9.

"That is why I believe the strike our brothers at Bruce Church have begun is of great significance," he said. "You have dealt that other union such a hard blow that they don't know what to do about it."

"It greatly weakens their political position. How can they tell the public, the churches, the whole world that asks them, that they have union contracts, but that the people are on strike? It is a great embarrassment to them."

"It is possible," Cesar said, "that the Bruce Church strike will be what convinces the Teamsters to get out of the fields."

Cesar said farm workers are entering a new stage in their development. "In 1970 you went on strike because it was a novelty. But now, you have lost all fears and you go out on strike because it is a necessity."

"The strike is now something serious that is used against the growers and Teamsters who

try to destroy not only the Union, but also, the spirit of men and women who want to be free and who want a union that really represents them."

He told the strikers we have to make a great effort so that we and our children can some day get out of poverty. "It is an illusion that you can make a lot of money by working piece rate," he said, "because time is too short and because there are no benefits apart from the wages. The day you don't work you don't eat and the day you do work the pickings are bad."

"Why should we accept that we have to work all the time? We are enslaved, while the growers grow rich and we remain the same."

"They give us a raise, but then food prices go up. We are stuck in the same mess. That's why we have to strike the growers and Teamsters where it hurts them most."

In his report on the Coachella Valley grape strike, he said: "We must win that strike. One of two things, we win the strike or we break the grower. We have to hurt the growers so badly that they don't

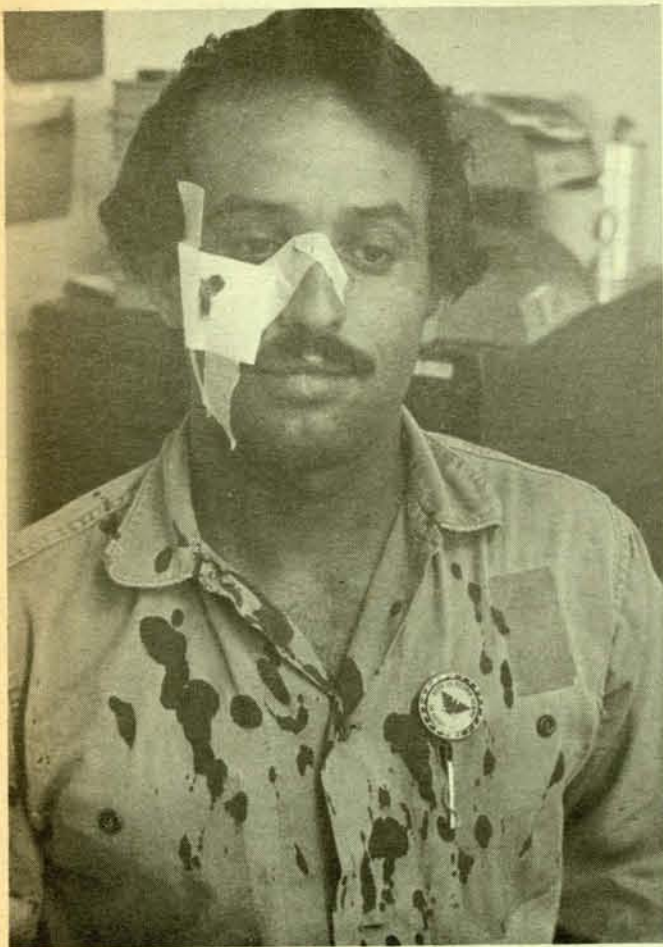
just lose money, but also, so that the grapes rot on the vines. The growers have got to suffer irreplaceable losses."

And to win, he said, maximum pressure is being applied on the foremen who try to take advantage of the strike to bring in strike-breakers. Those foremen will be disciplined, he said.

Cesar asked the strikers, "Of all the benefits the Union offers what is the most important thing for a farm worker?" All agreed that money, while necessary, is not the most important. What is most important is dignity, human rights, the right to be treated with respect.

"The Teamsters talk a lot about the wages and benefits they have gotten for farm workers, but they hide what is most important: when a worker has a grievance, that grievance has to be heard. His or her grievance cannot be left for later on. It cannot be left unresolved because the union failed to move on it," he said.

"The Teamster cannot solve grievances for workers because they are here at the invitation of the growers," said Cesar.



Nagi Kobarre after window was smashed into his face by a Teamster goon.



The car windows were smashed by a goon who warned Nagi and Cipriano to "stay away from Elmco".

Violence flares in San Joaquin Valley

Teamster goons assault Arab organizer in Ducor

DUCOR, California -- An Arab Union organizer was seriously injured when Teamster goons in at least five vehicles forced his car off the road and smashed in his car windows with a crowbar the afternoon of June 14.

Nagi Kobbare was treated for facial cuts inflicted when the goons shattered the car's windows. Cipriano Ferrel, who was with Kobbare, said the Teamsters wanted to fight Kobbare after he had been hit. An Arab in the Teamster mob, identified as Mohamed "Fresno" Ghalib, threw a pistol he was wearing to the ground and told Kobbare "to get off the car", Ferrel said.

Ferrel said the goons backed off when they saw Kobbare bleeding badly. The Teamster who had broken the window walked around to where Ferrel was sitting and said, "Stay away from Elmco."

About that time Kobbare was able to drive the car through the crowd and make an escape. He was treated at the Union's clinic at the Forty Acres in Delano.

Workers at Elmco are on strike because the Teamsters signed sweetheart contracts with the company without the workers' knowledge. Teamster goons and organizers moved into the ranch before the Union's contracts expired.

Earlier the day he was attacked, Kobarre said he was approached by two men when he went to the post

office.

The men identified themselves as Teamsters and asked him why he didn't come to work for them. The conversation was friendly he said.

Later, when he and Ferrel were driving to the picket line, Kobbare said he noticed the car the men had been driving, a dark brown Buick Wildcat, was following them.

The same men who talked to him at the post office were in it. They have been identified by a third witness as Frank Mendoza (husband of Dolores Mendoza, a former labor contractor) and Percy Mendoza.

They began motioning for Kobbare to pull over and honked their horn. Kobbare and Ferrel refused to stop and continued driving to the picket line.

The Buick was joined by a white & "reddish" pick-up and then by a blue Ranchero driven by Elmco supervisor Ray Daniels.

The three cars chased Kobarre and Ferrel at high speeds trying to pass and force them off the road.

A witness, Manuel Robles, who was working near where the cars finally came to a stop, said he knew something was going on because there were large clouds of dust coming from the road.

By the time Kobbare and Ferrel were trapped there

were at least five vehicles involved in chasing them. Then 10 to 15 goons jumped out of the cars and surrounded

Kobarre and Ferrel. One goon smashed the windows with a crowbar.

The same day there were three shooting incidents in the area involving Teamsters. Frank and Percy Mendoza had their pistols confiscated by sheriff's deputies at the Elmco picket line that morning for firing over the heads of pickets.

At press time, there had been no arrests in the assaults, but Union lawyers were filing complaints.

LAMONT, California -- Pancho Botello, a Union organizer, and Isidra Chavez, a Roberts Farms striker, filed a formal complaint against two Delano Private Patrol guards in connection with a June 5 beating Botello received.

The guards, Jack Perez and another known only as Walker, beat Botello after arresting him. Mrs. Chavez objected. Walker drew his pistol and ordered her away.

The two were saved from further assaults by the guards when Kern County Sheriff's deputies arrived on the scene. The deputies made no arrests.

The incident began when Perez told Botello he was under arrest for trespassing. Botello denied that he had been trespassing, as he had been talking to one of the Roberts' Farms foremen, but he offered no resistance to the arrest until

Perez tried to force him into a car.

Botello told EL MALCRIADO he was afraid he would be beaten if he went into the car. He told Perez he wanted to remain in sight of the other workers while they waited for sheriff's deputies.

Perez attempted to force Botello into the car and struck him with both his fists and a blackjack. At this time, Mrs. Chavez left the picket line and told Perez, "What's the matter with you? It looks like you don't even know the laws of the police."

Then, Walker pulled his gun and ordered her away.

The two complainants and a witness, Gayanne Fietinghoff, met with Kern County District Attorney Albert M. Leddy June 15 and he promised them he would conduct an investigation. He told them he would be gone for a week, but on his return he would report the results of the inquiry.

In an unrelated case, three off-duty guards of the Delano Private Patrol, Box 244, Delano, were arrested in connection with an armed robbery in Bakersfield June 12.

They were released from custody as there was not enough evidence to prosecute the case, police officers said.



Plums rot on the ground as the Roberts' strike continues in the Lamont area. See centerfold, pages 8-9 for round-up of strike activities in Coachella and San Joaquin Valleys.

Improvisation: clinic's key to success

SALINAS, California -- Improvisation is the key to success for the Salinas Clinic staff as it struggles to bring better medical care to farm workers in the Salinas Valley, says Margaret Murphy, who administers the clinic and assists the medical staff in their work. By improvising, the clinic is able to find the right specialist or put together a correct program of action when emergencies arise.

One case is that of Jose Villapando, an Inter Harvest worker who had suffered from a chronic ailment for five years. He had never been to a doctor and had never had x-rays taken.

One of his fellow workers brought him into the clinic. The clinic called Dr. Jerry Lackner of San Jose and Villapando was admitted into San Jose's Valley Hospital as the doctor's private patient.

In another case, a patient suffering from venereal disease had paid \$30 in doctor visits, laboratory work, injections and a prescription for the wrong medicine. He came to the clinic a week later and for a few dollars received the proper treatment.

Another Inter Harvest worker suffered from a growth, but did not have

enough hours under the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan to qualify for treatment. The clinic was able to obtain minor surgery for him at a very small cost.

And for still another worker, the clinic was able to provide extensive laboratory evaluations even though the facilities for such work are not directly available at the clinic.

The Salinas Union Clinic was established recently by the National Farm Workers Health Group, which also operates Union clinics in Delano, Calexico and Sanger, plus a medical station in the Coachella Valley.

Working with Margaret Murphy are: Eileen Haley, lab technician; Cheryl Miller, nurse; Carol Donnelly, nurse; Anna Flores, health organizer; Juanita Elias (D'Arrigo striker), health aide and Tasha Doner, receptionist and archivist.

On the days when the clinic is closed, the clinic staff does follow-up visits for patients treated by specialists, follow-up on diagnostic tests and takes some patients to doctors in Monterey for free medical care.

They are joined three days a week by volunteer doctors who come to work at the clinic when it opens on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Sun-

days. They work from 10:00 a.m. until their services are no longer needed, sometimes a late as midnight.

The doctors come at personal sacrifice; they sometimes come long distances and may drive as much as two hours for a two-hour evening shift.

Specialists in internal medicine or cardiac pediatrics come to the clinic periodically. The clinic can also count on specialists in urology (kidney and bladder), orthopedics (bones), as well as a gynecologist. The clinic is now looking for a dermatologist (skin specialist).

New services to be offered soon by the clinic will be a doctor five days a week, home visits by a nurse for maternity cases and an immunization program.

The clinic is open to strikers, Union members covered by the Kennedy Plan and members forced to work under Teamster contracts, in return for a small co-payment.

Clinic staff members say they are completely at the service of farm workers. In addition to their work at the clinic, they frequently get out on the picketlines because they want to fight the socio-economic conditions that result in poor health among farm workers as well as helping to cure illnesses.



Salinas Clinic is quick to serve farm workers' families



Margaret Murphy is the head of the Salinas clinic.



Hospital refuses to co-operate with clinic

In an interview with Margaret Murphy, who heads the Salinas Union Clinic, EL MALCRIADO found that the Salinas General Hospital's refusal to cooperate with the clinic recently could have had dangerous consequences for Inter Harvest worker Ricardo Velasquez, 63, who needed to have an X-ray done immediately.

One evening Velasquez suffered from difficulties in elevated blood pressure and high temperature. Clinic doctors ordered that X-rays be taken at once.

He was sent to General Hospital where the clinic had been getting X-rays and electro-cardiograms done, because the clinic lacks the necessary facilities.

X-ray technicians told Ve-

lasquez the hospital's top administrator, Thomas Skoures, had told them they didn't have to do it.

Clinic doctors had to treat him without the necessary X-rays, said Margaret, "and it could have resulted in a very dangerous situation for Ricardo Velasquez."

The next morning, Margaret took Velasquez to the hospital and demanded X-rays be taken. Skoures apologized saying he had not noticed Velasquez' high temperature.

The General Hospital had originally agreed to serve farm workers upon authorization by the clinic (and the clinic would then pay the bill). But then, with increasing frequency, things

didn't get done.

By June 3, it became obvious General Hospital was not interested in helping the clinic. The hospital's assistant administrator, Wolfgang Hass, told Margaret the hospital would no longer do laboratory work for the clinic and would no longer serve patients until he met with her again.

Margaret told him, "I hope you have at least done the two throat cultures we sent you yesterday."

"I hope they (hospital lab technicians) didn't throw them away," said Haas.

Present at the meeting June 6 were Margaret, health organizer Anna Flores, and Hass. Haas told them the hospital would do regular work for the clinic Mondays

through Fridays, but no emergency work. They also insisted that patients "who are ill enough" be turned over to the hospital for treatment.

Margaret told them the hospital's services were needed as a back-up to the clinic because patients preferred to go to the clinic. The hospital administrators balked.

In the heated discussion that followed, Margaret told them the "Union has done more for farm worker health care by improving the economic and political positions of farm workers so they can afford medical care, as well as better food, living conditions and working conditions."

"No," replied Haas, "The real answer to the 'problem' is for farm workers to leave their kids in school."

Ana Flores, whose comments had been purposely ignored by Wolfgang and Haas, challenged them: "How can farm workers keep their kids in school when they need them in the fields to earn a living?"

At that point the meeting ended. Margaret said this was not the first confrontation with hospital administrators. Once during a telephone conversation, Thomas Skoures told Margaret, "You guys keep the shittiest hours."

"Our hours maybe shitty for people who work Monday through Friday," she told him, "but not for people who

need our services."

The clinic then turned to other sources for the back-up services it needs.

X-rays are now done by a private radiology group, which gives the clinic both the reports and the films. The hospital handed back only the reports.

Electro-cardiograms are done by a laboratory that gives the clinic next-day service. The hospital sometimes took more than three weeks in getting X-ray reports back to the clinic.

"The clinic doesn't need the hospital now," said Margaret, "and we wouldn't consider using the hospital again for two reasons: poor medical care and inefficiency."

OXNARD, California -- 40 workers struck Mel Finerman Company, Inc., June 15 after the company broke off negotiations with the Union over a new contract, fired the workers and began to bring in scabs. As the strike spreads it will eventually include 600 to 800 workers.

The contract expired May 5 and negotiations continued until company negotiators told David Burciaga, Union director of negotiations "call us when you are ready to give us what we want."

The company, which was represented at the negotiations by Jerry Colstine and Marshall Davis, never negotiated in good faith David Burciaga told EL MALCRIADO.

He said the company was willing to discuss only what it wanted on its own terms:

A management rights clause on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

The right of the company to bring in machines without regard to the future of farm workers.

The right of the company to increase production without at the same time increasing wages.

Eliminate the successor clause which stipulates that if the company sells its operations, the contract continues in effect under the new owner.

That the contract be in effect only during the harvest and that the Union promise not to organize workers of companies that do business with Mel Finerman. For example, if the Union were to accept the company's proposal the Union would

not be able to organize the melon pickers that work for Barclay Company because it does business with Mel Finerman.

In a recent article in the Salinas Californian, Finerman said the Union did not negotiate in good faith and that the company has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars because of work stoppages and millions more because of poor quality lettuce.

But Burciaga explains that the company was established in 1954 with its offices in Oxnard and did not start to grow until it signed a contract with the United Farm Workers in 1971. Since then, the company has grown into the second largest lettuce company in the country, second only to Inter Harvest.

The huge company does not own land, but buys up entire lettuce and cabbage crops covering more than 20,000 acres in California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado.

"It is obvious," said Burciaga, "that Mel Finerman is involved in the plot to destroy our Union."

Meanwhile, company supervisors like Clemente Trujillo and Vicente Medina, are bringing in scabs despite the workers' pleas. The supervisors say they must obey the company because that's where their paycheck comes from.

The strikers, headed by Jesús Villegas and the workers' Ranch Committee, went to the national Union headquarters in La Paz June 16 to plan a strategy of strikes and boycotts aimed at forcing the company to sign a new Union contract.

Mel Finerman cuts off talks, tells Union.. 'Call us when you give us what we want'



Mel Finerman Strike Committee: (left to right) Edilberto Izquierdo, co-ordinator; Teofilo Ramirez, co-ordinator; Enrique Ultreras, treasurer; Noe Duran, secretary; Francisco Cortez, representative; Jesus Duran, representative.



Security Farms fails to break strike



There are few strawberries to sell and the fields smell like Strawberry Hill wine from the unpicked fruit as it spoils.



SANTA MARIA, California-

During the last two weeks, Santa Maria Valley strikers have successfully thwarted attempts by the strawberry company Furukawa to use its own workers to break the strike at Security Farms.

A Furukawa worker heard the grower talking by radio to Yataro Minami, the owner of Security Farms, and promising him help. The worker immediately warned the Union.

Union organizers went into Furukawa's fields to talk to workers asking them not to break the strike. Furukawa called the police.

The next day a group of women Union organizers entered the fields to talk with the workers again. During the conversations, the workers complained Furukawa didn't even give them a rest period during the day.

Later Union organizer Manuel Echavarría warned Furukawa that if he broke the strike at Security Farms a strike would start at his own place. He also demanded that Furukawa give the workers rest periods.

Angry, Furukawa gathered his workers and said, "Where is the big mouth who sent to the Union?" All said they didn't know who. Then Furukawa announced, "From now on you will have one rest period in the morning and one in the afternoon. But remember, you have this not because of them (Union organizers), but because it is

your right."

The workers jeered him shouting they would not break the strike at Security Farms. Furukawa is one of the companies that signed a contract with the Teamsters in 1970.

The strike against Security Farms continues. 200 farm workers from Inter Harvest, Freshpick, Mel Finerman and others, along with students and supporters, came from Oxnard to join the picketlines.

During the day, one of Security Farms' lettuce thinning crews walked out of the fields. Apart from producing strawberries, Security Farms also has about 2-3,000 acres in lettuce.

Some of the indicators showing the effectiveness of the strike are:

Minami admitted publicly that production has fallen 30 per cent.

When the strikers were working, they could pick 30-40 boxes every day. (Each box contains 12 baskets and weighs 15-20 pounds full) The scabs, many of them students and relatives of the Teamster organizers (like Lupe Juarez, John Miranda's uncle), can only pick about eight or nine boxes each day.

The fields smell like wine and flies are abundant among the rotting strawberries.

Pretending production is up, company trucks sometimes leave the fields with boxes apparently ready for shipping, but they are empty.

Safeway sued in 'watered ham fraud'



SAN DIEGO, California -- Safeway stores in the San Diego area add as much as 10 percent water to their packaged ham in direct violation of state and federal regulations, charged a \$1.2 million consumer protection suit filed today in San Diego Superior Court.

"On a one-pound slice of ham costing \$1.69 Safeway customers are being charged as much as 17¢ for water," said J. Anthony Gaenslen, the attorney bringing the class-action lawsuit. Gaenslen said the giant market chain systematically fails to label its water-added ham as required by law.

State and federal regulation require that water-added ham be identified with labels clearly marked "Water Added" in letters not less than 3/8 inches in height.

"The water fraud is not a case of unintentional errors on Safeway's part,"

Gaenslen said. "On April 12 the chief of Safeway's Southern California meat operations J. E. Parker, instructed his store managers to take care to add pressure sensitive labels to its Easter sale of ham with the 'Water Added' legend. A copy of this bulletin (Meat Merchandising Bulletin #83) was brought to our attention by a sympathetic source."

"However, subsequent random testing in the San Diego area on May 23 and 24, and June 7 indicated Safeway was ignoring the labeling processes and selling watered ham without proper consumer warning."

On May 23 ham purchased at five out of eleven Safeway stores selected at random showed water content levels of between .2 and 9.9 percent. On June 7, ham sold at four out of seven randomly selected Safeways showed a .2 to 6.2 percent water content. All tests were conducted at Agri-Science Laboratories, Inc. of Hawthorne, California.

"Safeway is deliberately flouting the law protecting consumers because it squeezes a little more profit on its meat sales."

The customer ends up with the tab," Gaenslen said. Gaenslen said the suit asks for an injunction to halt illegal Safeway ham labeling and restitution of money estimated to have been charged for water over the past 3 years.

The suit was brought by Karen Lepper and Jane Waite, both of San Diego, on behalf of all affected consumers in the San Diego area.

Support boycott

A graduate student hired by Safeway to conduct an independent study of the lettuce boycott and to make recommendations has advised that the supermarket chain "boycott the lettuce of growers with Teamster contracts." She also said growers with no contracts at all should be included in the boycott.

The student, Jane Yett Kiely of the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, California, told Safeway in her recommendation that it would be difficult for them to obtain enough lettuce, because the Teamster-grower conspiracy had corrupted nearly the entire lettuce industry.

The Teamsters and the growers would cause a lot of problems for Safeway, she predicted, but the disruptions would not compare in magnitude or impact

Safeway told

to the ongoing injustice to approximately 15,000 lettuce workers and tens of thousands more farm workers who cannot freely organize with the current precedent of grower selection of a union, she said.

Ms. Kiely was hired by Calvin Pond and Malcolm Grover, both Safeway Vice Presidents. Her conclusions included the findings that:

lettuce workers are being denied their choice of unions.

the lettuce workers have chosen the UFW to represent them and the growers have ignored fair employer practice by failing to recognize this choice.

The Teamsters have acted in their own interest, not the farm workers'.

It is hoped Safeway will listen to the very advice they have solicited, she wrote.

Farm Workers' Don't Patronize List

The Union urges all farm workers and supporters not to patronize wines and liquors bearing the labels of Guild Wineries and Distilleries until White River Farms signs a new Union contract with its workers:

TABLE AND DESSERT WINES

Winemasters Guild
Tavola
Roma
Famiglia Cribari
J. Pierrot
La Boheme
Cresta Blanca
Mendocino
Garrett
Alta
C.V.C.
Virginia Dare
Lodi
La Mesa (Safeway only)

SPECIALTY WINES

Ocean Spray Cranberry Rose
Vin Glogg (Parrott & Co.)

SPARKLING WINES

Winemasters' Guild
Tres Grand
Cook's Imperial
Roma Reserve
Cribari Reserve
Jeanne D'Arc
La Boheme
Ceremony
Versailles
Cresta Blanca
Saratoga
J. Pierrot

BRANDY

Ceremony
Guild Blue Ribbon
Roma
St. Mark
Citation
Old San Francisco
Parrott V. S.

¡SI SE PUEDE!

San Antonio police 'kidnap' boycotters

San Antonio boycotters and Union supporters recently charged city police with allowing themselves to be used by the growers and Deluxe Supermarkets "to thwart the farm workers' movement." City police continually harassed boycotters as they picketed Deluxe Supermarkets, a two-store supermarket chain that refuses to stop selling non-Union grapes and lettuce.

Police threatened to enforce a state anti-mass picketing statute that was proven unconstitutional last year. The conflict climaxed June 9 when police removed the picketline at the chain's southside store, took the picketers to a vacant lot and lectured them as to why they should not go on picketing.

The police took up names and addresses and ran a check on each person to see if they had warrants.

One hour later, the police told the boycotters, "Well, you can go now to what you were doing before." According to Bill Chandler, this

type of detention, a favorite practice of the Texas Rangers, has already been successfully challenged in court as "kidnapping".

At the northside store, police wrote out citations charging boycotters with "blocking the entrances" to the store. Picketing were four boycotters for five entrances.

When asked why different tactics were used against the boycotters at the two stores, Chandler explained the cops at each store are neighborhood cops and were probably trying to help out their friends the store managers. So he said, "They just used their own imagination in trying to get rid of the pickets, and thus their actions weren't co-ordinated."

Despite the periodic harassment by Texas law enforcement authorities, the Union refuses to recognize the validity of anti-mass picketing laws.

Labor warns Safeway

DALLAS, Texas -- A delegation of three top Texas union leaders paid a visit to Safeway's Dallas headquarters June 11. In the delegation were Garland

Ham, director of the UAW's CAP organization in Texas, J. W. Sifford, representing the Texas AFL-CIO, Daryl Greer, who works with UAW locals in Oklahoma and Texas.

They demanded to see the division sales manager Carry Ford, but an attempt was made to push them off on Safeway's public relations man for the area, Ira Kiker.

When Ford finally agreed to meet with the labor leaders he had his top produce man there too, as well as Kiker. Kiker then talked for a half-hour about Safeway's neutrality. He handed the delegation all kinds of leaflets and promotional literature aimed at convincing them of Safeway's position.

A moment of silence followed Kiker's talk. Greer stood up, threw the Safeway propaganda on the floor and said, "This is a bunch of shit."

The produce man, very upset, said, "Whata ya mean? You guys don't want the growers to have a choice to make between the two unions for their employees. The growers ought to have that right."

The labor leaders replied by telling them that if Safeway doesn't take off the non-Union grapes and lettuce, there will be a boycott throughout Texas like they have never seen before.

BOYCOTT LETTUCE — BOYCOTT GRAPES

Chicago will never be the same

CHICAGO, Illinois -- The D'Arrigo strikers and the SI, SE PUEDE brigade of the Arizona Recall campaign who are in Chicago to work on the boycott report great successes in their area.

They turned away 14,000 people from A&P stores in 24 days. With an average of \$20 per customer, they estimate A&P lost \$280,000 in less than a month. They are working 35 picketlines and in one day turned away 2,600 customers.

When they first arrived, they initiated a guerilla tactic operation where they would enter a store and photograph meat, lettuce, managers, etc. and hand out leaflets to customers. They would check the coolers for scab lettuce and hand the manager a letter telling him if he bought any scab lettuce or grape he would be picketed without mercy.

One day at the produce market they were picketing in front of 30 boxes of D'Arrigo onions. After several hours, the owner told them to take the onions and leave. They took the boxes and left, giving onions away to people on the street and talking about the strike.

Scap grapes have just started to arrive in Chicago and the boycotters are going to have a full-scale demonstration at the produce terminals. They will be joined by members of the clergy and other volunteers.

Coloradoans support boycott

BOULDER, Colorado -- The Union's boycotts of lettuce and Safeway food stores are receiving wide support from people here a poll conducted by two University of Colorado students last month indicates.

The poll based on telephone calls to 300 persons showed that 76 per cent of the city's 80,000 residents know about the boycotts. Of these, 35 per cent were actively supporting the lettuce boycott and 41 percent were not shopping at Safeway. The reason more people support the Safeway boycott is that area stores have been picketed every weekend since mid-January.

The pollsters found that of those not shopping Safeway, about 40 per cent had been turned away by the picketlines. At one store alone, supporters have turned away 5,000 shoppers since the boycott began.

The power of the picketline was again illustrated by the poll. It showed the picketline was second only to the general media in informing people about the boycotts.

The survey was conducted as a class project under the supervision of a Journalism School professor. It has an accuracy of about 95 per cent.

In other area news, EL MALCRIADO learned that the University of Colorado student senate endorsed the Lettuce Boycott and has banned the use of head lettuce on campus indefinitely. The ban was approved by the school's administration near the end of last semester.

New Texas Boycott offices

Texas Boycott director Bill Chandler reports new boycott offices with full-time volunteers have opened up in Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin and Houston. The new boycotters are already turning away between 1,000 and 1,600 customers from Safeway stores every weekend.

In San Antonio, the Boycott Committee headed by Irene Ramos Chandler is working on non-Union grapes and lettuce. They are visiting produce terminals and have cleaned out more than 25 large independent food stores.

He says Safeway is getting very concerned about he picket lines, especially in Austin where boycotters are covering every Safeway. Even in the rural areas such as in Waco and Wichita Falls, where people are supposedly conservative, people are responding very positively to the boycott.

21 guilty of aiding Union

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado -- Twenty-one pickets arrested March 24 at a local Safeway store were found guilty of "using the store's property at the owners' objection." They were fined \$10, of which \$5 was suspended. The group included two priests, three nuns and Richard Longoria, head of the Denver Boycott Committee. The following week a group of housewives were picketing the same Safeway store in connection with the Meat Boycott and the management served them coffee and donuts.

Price control violations

LOS ANGELES, California -- The Internal Revenue Service has found that Safeway violated the federal price control program. They "voluntarily" rolled back their prices until the \$80,965 they had overcharged customers was made up. The violations occurred at 553 West Coast and Southwest stores.

Labor women support Cesar

SAN FRANCISCO -- Working women, who were urged May 19 at a conference here to become more aggressive, took a lunch break to demonstrate outside a Safeway store in support of Cesar Chavez and the Union. They were attending the first State AFL-CIO Women's Conference.

Unsanitary conditions

DALLAS, Texas -- U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes May 19 fined Safeway Stores, Inc. \$10,000 for maintaining unsanitary conditions at the company's Garland, Texas warehouse. It is the second time in just over two years Safeway has had to pay fines on federal charges of operating an unsanitary warehouse there.

On May 3, 57 Safeway stores were ordered to roll back meat prices for violating meat price ceilings imposed March 29.

Bumpersticker 'song' takes Texas

A new song by country singer Kenny Price is climbing the charts throughout Texas, called the "Bumpersticker Song."

In the song Price laments the fact there are so many cars all over the place and highways like cobwebs throughout the country. He says that in order to make their cars look different, people use bumperstickers. Then for the rest of the song, Price reads off the different kinds of bumperstickers he has seen and among them are "don't eat grapes or lettuce and don't shop at A&P."

Two arrested at Safeway

OXNARD, California -- Two Union members, Julio Salinas Romero and Cristobal Lopez Contreras, were arrested here June 8, when 90 people left the celery fields early and went to picket the Safeway store there. The two were arrested for violating a court injunction which limits the number of people in the parking lots to five.

When they left the Safeway store, 40 of the pickets went to the Oxnard Elks Club, where the Farm Bureau Federation was holding a dinner meeting. They picketed there for two more hours.

Teamsters join picket lines

OAKLAND, California -- More than 75 rank-and-file Teamsters demonstrated at a Safeway Store here June 16 in support of the Union's strikes and grape and lettuce boycotts.

The Teamsters organized the picketline to show farm workers and the public that no all Teamsters support the strike-breaking activities of Mohn, Fitzsimmons and the rest of the union's leadership.

"We're with you brothers and sisters, we are not strikebreakers," a spokesman said. The picketline was organized by the Committee of Concerned Teamsters from Bay Area locals #923, #315, #70, #85, #853 and #588.

The committee is planning a caravan to Delano in late July to bring food and supplies to strikers there.

Church wants worker elections

LOS ANGELES -- The Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles passed a resolution calling for secret ballot elections for farm workers involved in the labor dispute in California and Arizona.

Canadians behind boycotts

SASKATOON, Canada -- The Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Canadian Food and Allied Workers have passed a resolution of support in the Union's battle with both lettuce and grape industries.

'Time to stand united'

SEATTLE, Oregon -- "When an outside faction starts raiding an associate of the AFL-CIO, it's time to stand united," Michael H. Welch, president of the Communications Workers of America's Seattle local said in a letter accompanied by a \$100 check to the Union strike fund.

Woman raises \$1,482

LOS ANGELES -- Dora Keyser donated \$1,484 in 1972 to the Union. She raised the money by selling ceramics decorated with the Huelga Eagle and Union slogans.

She makes the ceramics herself and has been an indomitable friend and supporter of the Union since its beginning.

Her funds were directed toward two projects: the education fund for farm workers' children and the fight to defeat Proposition 22 in last November's elections.

Labor council endorsement

ST LOUIS, Miss. -- The city's Labor Council passed a resolution condemning the contracts obtained by the Teamsters Union in the California grape fields. The resolutions said the United Farm Workers were the rightful representatives of the workers and that the Teamsters had signed back door contracts with the growers.

Non-boycotters pay growers

SALINAS, California -- People who ignore the Lettuce Boycott pay through the nose for their ignorance. The growers have harvested only half the lettuce they did last year. But because they are asking four times what they got last year, they are making twice the profits. They have attempted to put the high price of lettuce on the shoulders of the Union, but 95 per cent of the costly lettuce is under sweetheart Teamster contracts.

San Joaquin 'strike zone'

The 1973 War of the Grapes is rapidly spreading throughout the San Joaquin Valley as growers and Teamsters continue in their "sweetheart-contract" love affair at the expense of farm workers.

Union-breaking tactics which began in the Coachella Valley early in the spring have spread north with scabs, goons and guards invading the fields like cancer.

As a result, violence has erupted at the numerous strikes which are being declared daily. The goons, scabs and guards have little respect for the rights of strikers, pickets and Union organizers. (See related stories page 4)

The growers and the Teamsters are paying a high price for their disregard for the wishes of the workers. The goons are costing the Teamsters \$67 a day and the growers' fruits are already rotting on the ground.

DELANO -- There are five strikes taking place in this area, with 180 strikers receiving strike benefits. Teamster goons have moved into the area, but Ben Maddock, director of the Delano Field Office said "As far as we are concerned, they can bring in their whole damned union."

On June 10, Bay Area representatives brought a food caravan to the area's strikers. They also brought contributions to the strike fund they raised within their own locals.

There are strikes at Roberts' Farms at the Poso Ranch, McFarland and Poplar; the Tenneco farm at Ducor and Elmco farms also in Ducor.

ARVIN -- Members of the Mexican-American Cannery Educational Committee of Teamsters Local 679 in San Jose came to demonstrate their solidarity with 200 strikers June 17 at the Arvin City Park.

Included in the Teamster rank-and-file delegation were Rudy Garcia, Tommy Rodriguez, Eduardo Martinez, Ricardo Real, Daniel Villaseñor and Francisco Arse. They were accompanied by long-time Union activist Fred Hirsch.

LAMONT -- Adelia Ramona, a striking worker from American Products said the company gave their checks to the Teamsters organizers in the area and they took them into the fields.

The Teamsters called the workers together and told them they would have to sign Teamster authorization cards before they could receive their pay checks.

The American Products workers have been on strike since June 14 when they were given the choice of signing with the Teamsters or losing their jobs.

Another new strike began at the Gagasian farm where 60 workers out of 80 refused to sign with the Team-

sters June 14. The next day the workers were on the picketline, and no one showed up to work except one carload which left when they saw the picketline. Later in the day, about five scabs were seen in the fields.

Workers from Eugene Nalbandian's farm near here fired 10 Puerto Rican workers and 7 Mexican workers for not signing with Teamsters. The workers reported they had been visited 15 times by the Teamsters, but they still refused to sign.

At the Roberts' farm there are plums rotting on the ground, where there are less than 100 scabs trying to pick the fruit the normal force of 500 would be picking.

LIVINGSTON -- Union representatives negotiating with Gallo Winery met with Cesar Chavez June 17. They reported there were still problems with the company, but "things look promising." There has been a lot of Teamster activity in the area, but many workers were coming into the Livingston Field Office and rejecting the Teamsters and signing up with the UFW.

Aggie Rose, Livingston office director, reported that a committee here sold 750 copies of EL MALCRIADO to workers in the area during the last edition.

SELMA -- The field office here reported there are three strikes in the area; D'Arrigo; Ben Hamilton; and Gianini.

Last week a person driving a Gianini truck tried to hit some of the workers on the Gianini picketline. In his attempt, he almost hit a sheriff's deputy. The officer is filing charges against the driver for assault against a law enforcement officer.

STOCKTON -- Area leader and Union Vice-President Pete Velasco reported that over 95 per cent of the workers in his area have signed cards authorizing the Union to represent them in collective bargaining negotiations with the growers.

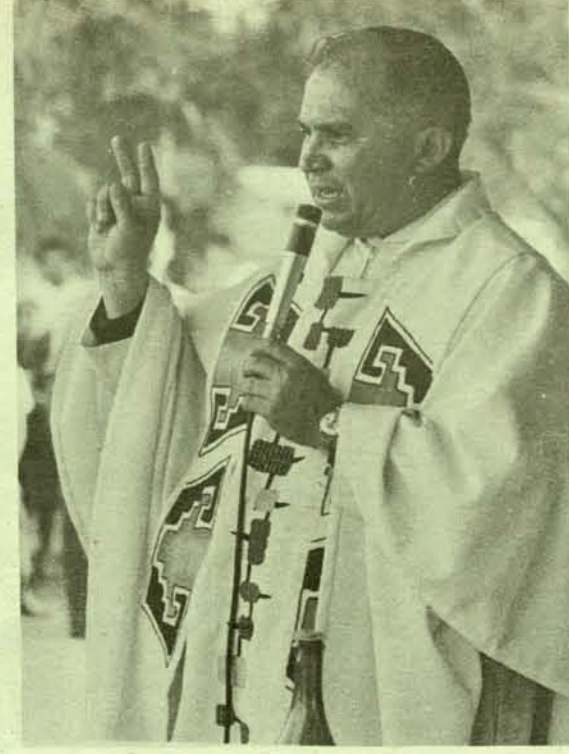
He said that nearly 2,000 workers have signed and organizers are still working in the Lodi area, including Woodbridge, Galt Acampo, Victor and Lockport.

Although most of the contracts with growers in the area have expired, workers are still in the fields while negotiations with the companies continue.

"The people are willing to go on strike if necessary," Velasco said.

The Teamsters, who have signed sweetheart contracts with many growers in other areas have been unsuccessful here. They were quite active last month, but have since moved to a "classy" office in downtown Stockton and have stayed away from the fields.

"We have strong members in this area--we don't worry about the Teamsters getting in here," Velasco said. "We will kick them right out if they try."



Coachella, 1,000 on picketlines

Union grape strikers won a court victory June 15 in Indio Superior Court that swept away restrictions on their use of power megaphones on the picketlines.

The restrictions imposed by Judge Fred Metheny June 11 limited UFW to two 45 minute periods of uninterrupted use of power megaphones at each ranch each day. The Teamsters were given the right to two 15-minute rebuttal periods.

Cesar Chavez and 50 Union strikers crowded into the courtroom to hear the ruling which was arrived at in the judge's chambers.

Judge Metheny has been presented with 181 depositions from the strikers in support of the free and unrestricted use of loudspeakers. The deposition were gathered by the Union legal department whose ranks were strengthened by 14 California law students serving with the Union for the summer.

A special fact-finding committee was sent to the Coachella Valley June 8 to see how the strike is going and to find ways of putting to end the Teamster's strikebreaking activities in the fields.

Serving on the committee were: John Henning, Executive Secretary for the California State AFL-CIO; Joseph Keenan, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers; and Paul Hall, President of the Seafarer's Union; and Al Wohl, General Counsel for the AFL-CIO.

During their visit to the valley, they spoke to the strikers.

"We have no quarrel with the Teamsters in the cities and towns," said Henning, "but we do have a disagreement with the Teamsters in the fields. We represent 1.6 million working people in California. You are not alone, we'll be with you until you win."

Keenan said, "We are here to try to work out some sort of program to settle this thing once and for all in the agricultural areas of California. We have never let any organization that has been chartered by the national AFL-CIO go down the drain and we have a responsibility to see this through."

"This fight will not be won or lost here," said Paul Hall, "this fight will be won or lost throughout the country. If the Teamsters continue they'll be involved in a whole number of places with a whole lot of people."

Bishop Juan Arzube, Archbishop of Los Angeles, and Bishop Patricio Flores, Archbishop of San Antonio concelebrated Mass for the strikers at the Friday evening meeting June 8 in Coachella City Park.

Concelebrating with them were ten farm worker priests from Texas and California. Both bishops exhorted the strikers to con-

tinue in their struggle to vindicate their rights.

The following morning Bishop Flores led a prayer service for the strikers while he stood on the bed of a pick-up truck at a picketline in Thermal.

As of June 15 only 245,337 boxes of grapes have been picked. Last year at this time two million boxes had been shipped. Growers attribute the difference to the cool weather and to some extent to the Union's pre-harvest strike. Picketlines have swelled to nearly 1,000 picketers.

The weather and the pre-harvest strike have taken their toll already. The grapes are of very poor quality. With inexperienced workers in the fields, the grapes are being packed poorly.

One of grower Henry Moreno's crews walked out--only 6 of the 50 workers stayed in the fields. 50 per cent of his grapes had to be repacked because of bad packing. He complained bitterly about this to a journalist yesterday saying he has never had to repack for sloppy work before.

Many growers are having to repack their grapes due to green grapes without the proper sugar contents. On June 13 and investigator for the National Farm Worker Ministry filed a class action suit in Los Angeles against three chain stores and two Coachella Valley growers because of their sale of grapes that failed to meet federal state standards for sugar content.

Once green grapes are found in a shipment that has reached the market the shipment has to be destroyed by the authorities. So all boycott offices and consumer groups that share the Union's concern for quality produce will be checking for the substandard grapes in the coming days and weeks.

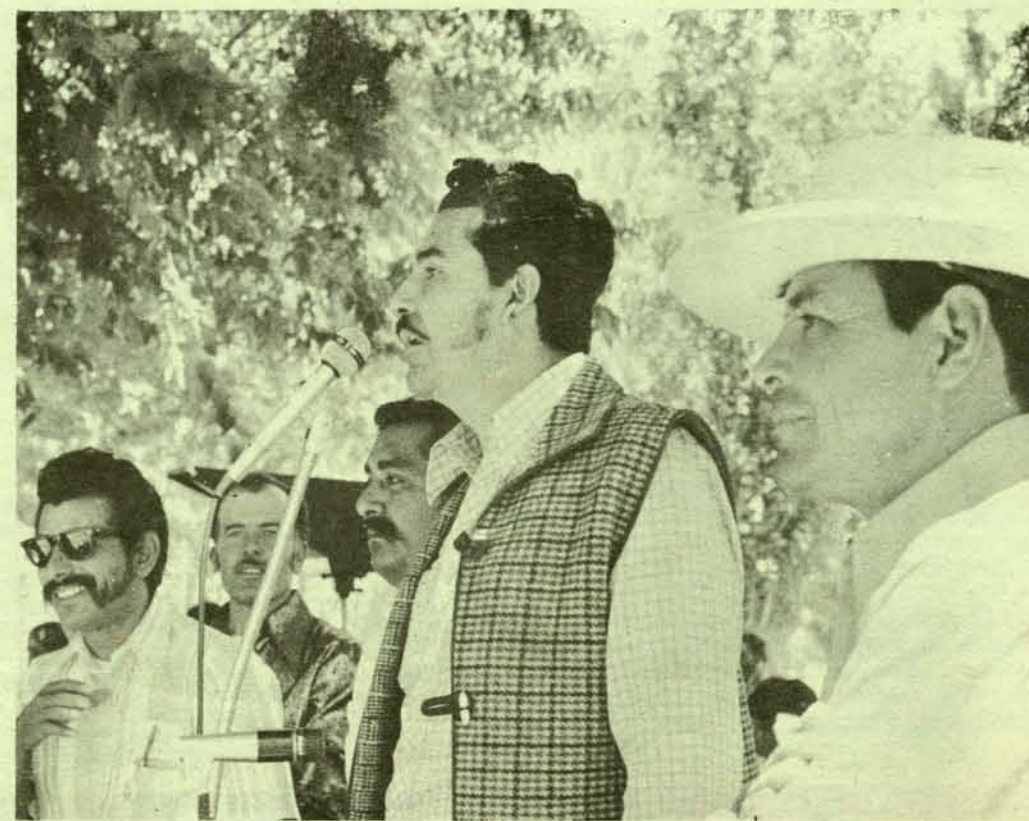
The poor quality of the grape and the bad pack are reflected in the price they are bringing on the market. Last year at this time, per-lettes were bringing in \$11.50 per box. Now they are bringing in only \$9 or \$10 per box. (Only Lionel Steinberg and K.K. Larsen are getting \$11 per box)

Cesar predicts that there won't be enough workers to get all the crop out. The poor quality will continue. The price of the junk grape will fall to 10 cents per pound in California markets. "These bad grapes won't make it in the New York market."

A journalist said yesterday that a broker in Chicago said he wouldn't buy any scab grapes, because the "boycott there has teeth in it." Another Chicago broker admitted to the reporter that Steinberg's UFW grapes were bringing in \$19 a box for him, while the scab grapes were selling for \$16. This was substantiated by the Teamsters who were upset over the UFW premium.

¡HUELGA!

c/s



Photos clock-wise, beginning in the lower left corner.

--Rank-and-file members of the Mexican-American Cannery Education Committee, Teamsters Local 679, San Jose, pledged their support to the strikers at a June 17 rally in Arvin.

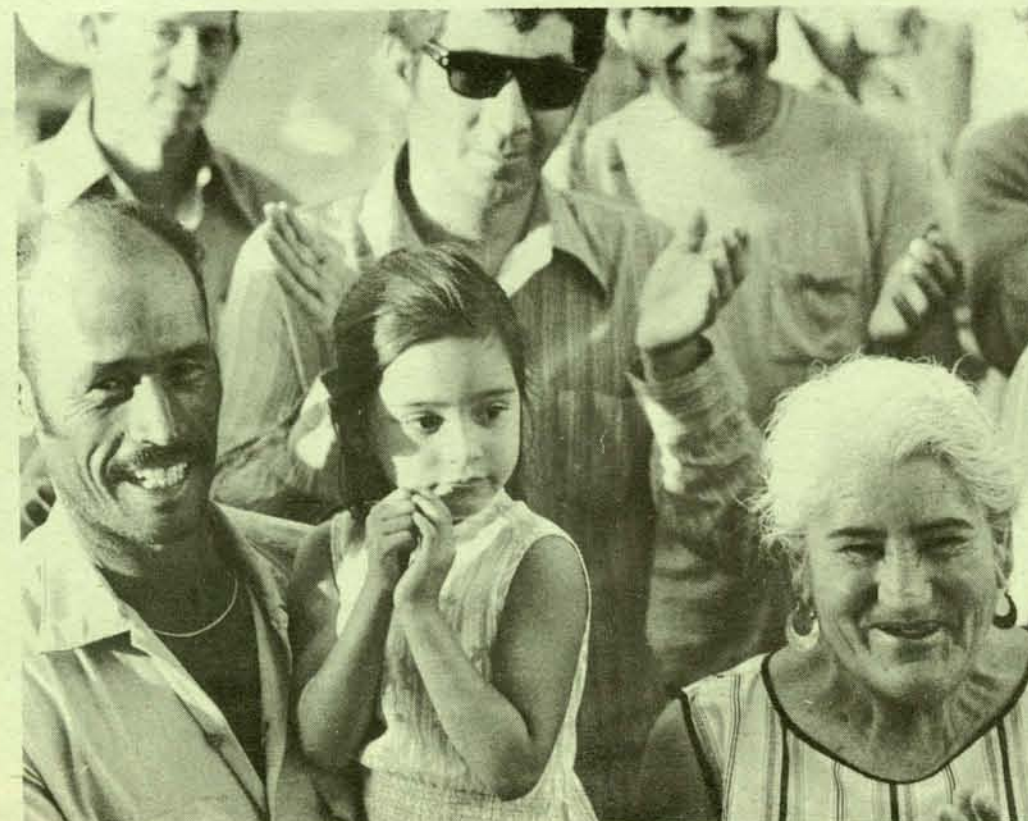
--Jacinto Rodriguez asks Lupe Valderrama, Roberts striker or her phone number, boss-Temo chaparons.

--Union supporters look as Teamster members speak against their union's strike-breaking leadership at a rally June 17.

--Cesar joins strikers on picketline at Bagdarsarian Vineyards in the Coachella Valley.

--Bishop Patricio Flores celebrated mass at Coachella Park on June 8.

--Union supporters look on at Coachella Valley demonstration.



THE SCAB*

1
AFTER GOD HAD FINISHED THE RATTLESNAKE, THE TOAD AND THE VAMPIRE HE TOOK THE WORST OF WHAT WAS LEFT AND MADE THE SCAB

I AM A SCAB, A TWO-LEGGED ANIMAL WITH A CORK-SCREW SOUL, A WATER-LOGGED BRAIN, A BACKBONE OF JELLY AND GLUE, AND FOR A HEART, A TUMOR.



* ADAPTED FROM "THE SCAB" BY Jack London

2. WHEN A SCAB WALKS DOWN THE STREET PEOPLE TURN THEIR BACKS AND ANGELS WEEP IN HEAVEN.



... AND DON'T COME DOWN HERE

AS LONG AS THERE IS A WELL TO DROWN IN OR A ROPE TO HANG BY, NO MAN OR WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO BE A SCAB.

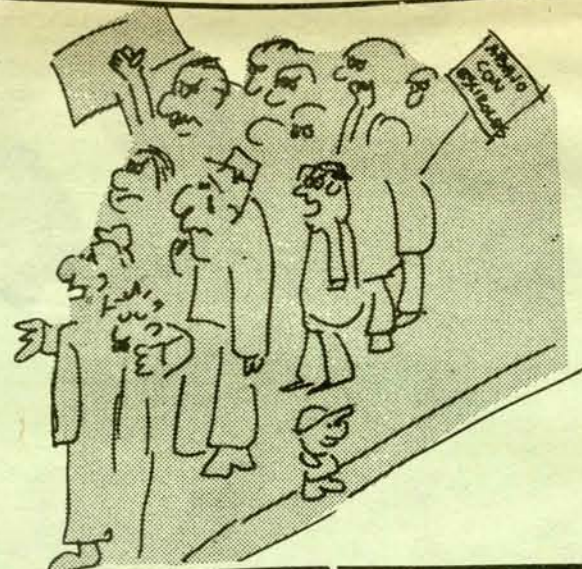


GEE, I GUESS JUDAS HAD MORE GUTS THAN ME!

BUT I'M SMARTER THAN HE WAS. I SELL MYSELF ALONG WITH MY PEOPLE



FOR SALE

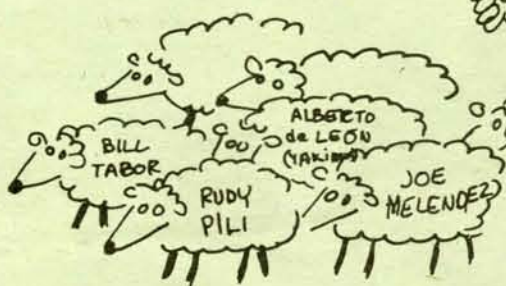


AND I AM A TRAITOR TO MY COUNTRY, MY FAMILY, MY WORKING CLASS SISTERS AND BROTHERS. WE SCABS FOLLOW THE GROWERS LIKE SHEEP.



\$\$\$

GROWER (leech)



Nixonites, Teamsters, Nazis unite against Union

Monies from President Nixon's re-election campaign and the Teamsters Union were secretly shuttled to a Los Angeles advertising firm and the California Nazi organization in an effort to "defeat farm labor leader Cesar Chavez," two California newspapers reported early this month.

The Los Angeles Times reported on June 7 that Robert J. Walters, head of American Advertising, which was hired to promote anti-Union Proposition 22,

received \$10,000 from the President's committee.

The report came after Hugh W. Sloan, Jr., former treasurer of the Nixon campaign, testified at the Senate Watergate hearings that he disbursed the money, in cash, to Lynn Nofziger, former director of the California Committee to Re-elect the President, for an unspecified project.

Nofziger told the Times that the money had gone to Walters, a disgruntled former coordinator for the A-

merican Independent Party.

Walters gained notoriety during the 1972 election campaign when he admitted using "fraudulent and misleading" means in obtaining Proposition 22 petition signatures.

For his misconduct, he was fined \$500 by a Los Angeles municipal judge and placed on a year's probation to be terminated upon payment of the fine.

In a related story in the June 8 edition of the San Gabriel Valley Tribune it was revealed that Lt. Jo-

seph Tommasi, head of the National Socialist White People's Party (a Nazi organization) received funds from both Walters and the Teamsters Union to destroy the Union.

"Tommasi said that Walters had given him 'an undisclosed' amount of money from Teamster Union funds to send his troopers into the fields in the Coachella Valley to 'stir up' trouble," the Tribune's report said.

The Nixon campaign funds were used by Tommasi to

make a down payment for the nation's largest Nazi headquarters at 4375 N. Peck Rd. in El Monte.

Walters denied he hired the Nazis, even when shown photostat copies of checks made out to Tommasi with Walters' signature.

Tommasi, 22, leader of the Nazi group, said that Walters approached him at his headquarters in October of 1971 in the name of Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and Jeb Stuart Magruder, the Nixon campaign's deputy director.

At that time he was offered \$5,000 to use his storm troopers as registrars.

Walters' fraud conviction stems from the use of "dogged cards" which prevented Proposition 22 petition signers from reading what they were signing.

The petitions, which were calling for placement of Proposition 22 on the ballot, were misrepresented as being "favorable to farm workers" and to lower food costs."



\$1.3 million Temo deception plan

LAS VEGAS, Nevada -- The Teamsters Union, which is involved with organized crime, Watergate, and the use of goon squads to destroy the United Farm Workers is spending \$1.3 million to feed the American mass media lies about its atrocities.

Most of the distorted reports from the Coachella Valley, where the Teamsters are involved in an effort to break the United Farm Workers originate from this million-dollar deception plan.

While Teamster goons continue violent attacks against Union pickets and supporters, the mass media channels are fed with hard-to-swallow stories of Teamster innocence.

The Teamsters have hired a public relations firm to "polish the union's tarnished image," a Wall Street Journal report said. From all indications, the Teamsters are not getting very much good publicity for their money.

The Teamsters' public relations firm is a Las Vegas based operation by the name of Hoover-Gorin & Associates. The firm incorporated eight days after getting the Teamster contract and is represented by a group of consultants in several American cities, "All of whom have criminal records," the Journal report said.

The newly formed corporation, whose stationery is not even printed in a union shop, is headed by "Duke" Hoover (he chooses not to reveal his real first name). Hoover also handles the account of a Las Vegas casino, Circus-Circus, which is reportedly in debt to the Teamsters' Central States and Southwest Areas Pension fund.

(The June 15, 1973 issue of EL MALCRIADO reported the Teamsters are involved in a major scandal because of the uncovering of a Mafia scheme to loot this same pension plan.)

Despite the disclosure that all of the firm's consultants have long criminal records and at least two are still involved in pending criminal action, Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons is "satisfied with the firm so far."

Hoover says he has four employees advising Teamster officials engaged in attempting to replace the United Farm Workers in organizing workers in the California vineyards.

At times it appears Hoover has put the Teamsters' foot in their mouth. He reported they gave \$175,000 to Nixon's re-election fund, while the records show that a total of only \$18,000 was donated to the Nixon finance committee.

"I don't know where he got that information," Fitzsim-

mons said in the report. It is known federal investigators have questioned the Teamsters about unreported donations to the Nixon campaign in the neighborhood of \$175,000.

Hoover is enthusiastic about handling the Teamsters' account. "The Teamsters are very proud," he says,

"almost like the Marine Corps. I have never met people so dynamic. Watching them go into negotiations on a labor contract is like watching the tigers go after the Christians."

"Hoover insists he is beginning to feel like a Teamster," the Journal's report says. "I'll stop at a truck stop and talk to the drivers. They're beautiful people--

sleeves rolled up, short hair--It's the way we remember America."

So, while the Teamsters' goons continue their violence in the California vineyards, the American public is being spoon-fed Teamster lies by a flag-waving con man. In true Teamster tradition, Fitzsimmons has hired one of his own to polish the mafioso image.

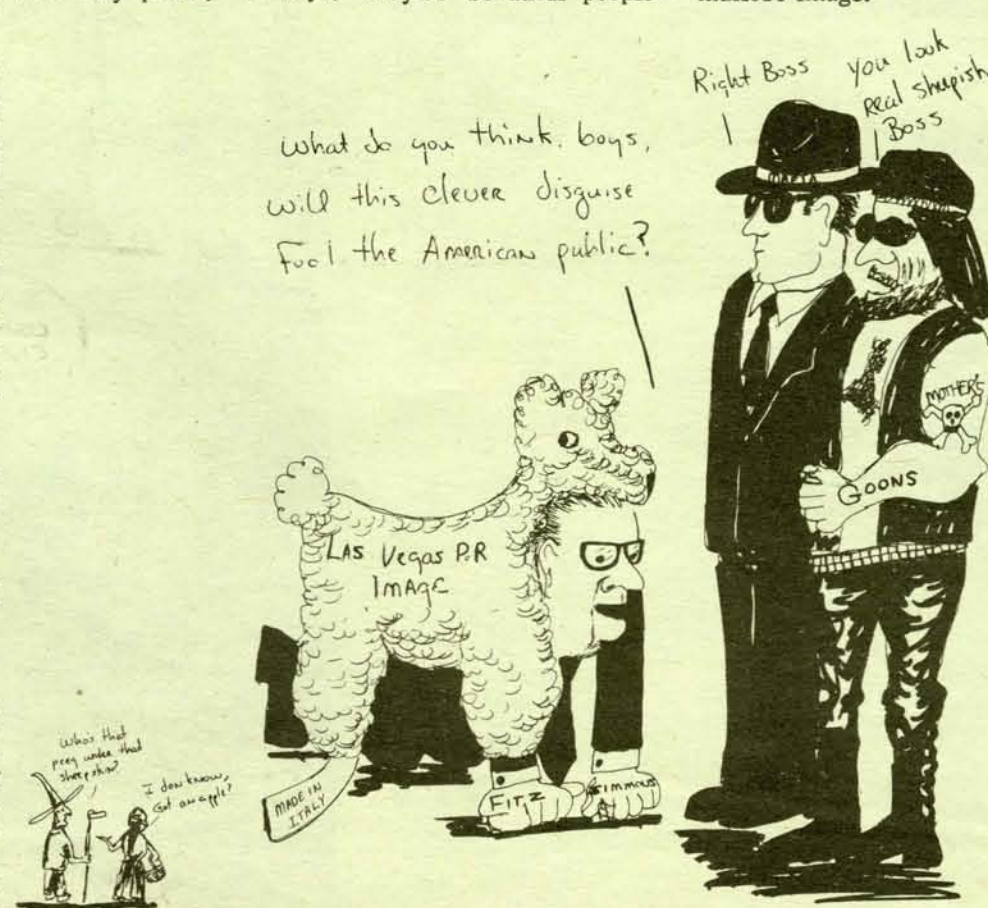
'Temos are bunch of racketeers'

"The Teamster contracts were no good to us. The Teamsters never tried to get us organized. They never showed us the contract. We have not gotten one benefit from them. Every eight days they would deduct \$7.00 from our paychecks (Teamsters say publicly their dues are \$7.00 per month). They are a bunch of racketeers."

With these words, strikers Rosa Escamilla, 22, Rosario Reyes, 20 and Beatriz Morales 26, who worked under a Teamster contract at Security Farms for two years.

The sisters, strikers during the 1970 strike in Santa Maria Valley, said that apart from being racketeers, the Teamsters failed completely to defend their rights. For example, they said, the water the company gave us to drink was horrible: "When we drank it we got sick to our stomachs." And what did the Teamsters do? Nothing, they said.

They also reported that at the Point Sale Company work-week even when they don't sign up with the Teamsters.





Tired of fattening pigs

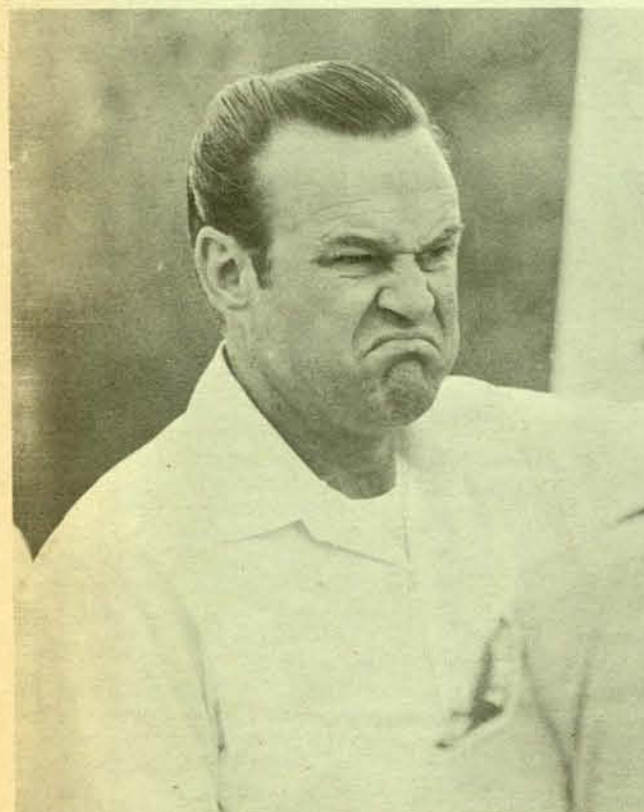
"The people are tired of fattening pigs that give no lard," says Javier Robles about the Teamster organizers. Robles, striker from Bruce Church's Crew-#1 in Salinas, says the workers have never seen the much-flouted Teamster contract even though they have asked for it many times out of curiosity.

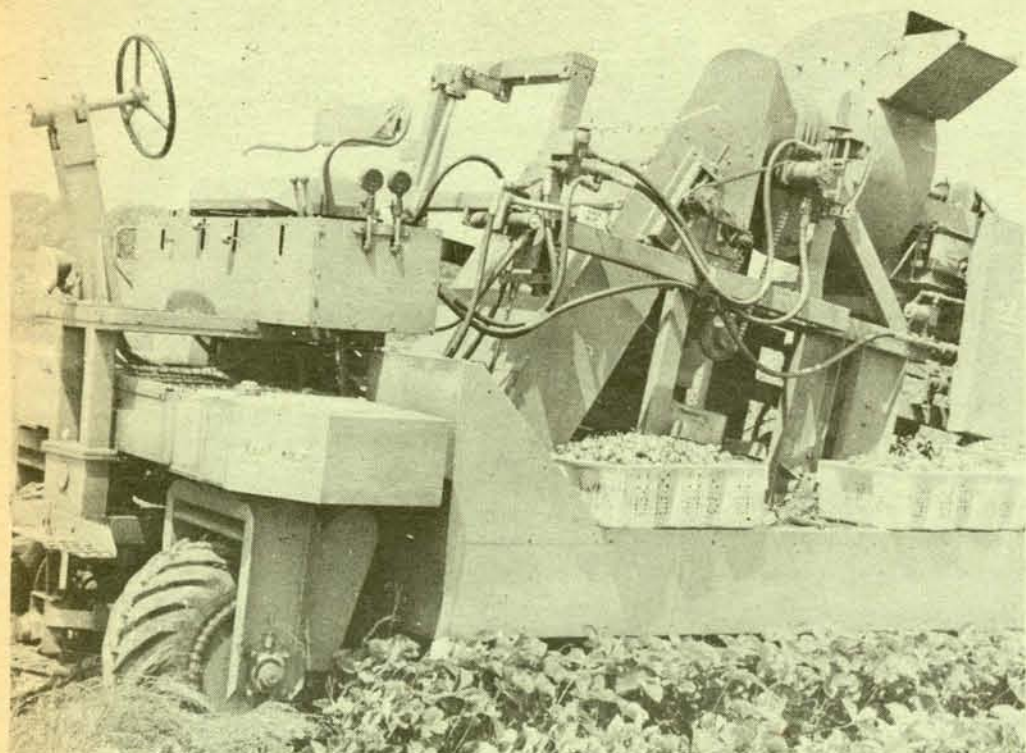
"They just deduct \$7.00 from our checks every month and many times they do it every week or every other week depending on when the paychecks come," he said. And the Teamster medical plan? "We haven't even seen it on television." And

unemployment benefits? "Never."

He says under a Teamster contract, "you can make a grievance, but nothing is done about it." And, a sweetheart union like the Teamsters, doesn't defend your job when you start getting old.

Robles says the food they were fed at the camp was of poor quality, but they were charged \$30 a week board. "It wasn't worth anything," he says, "a lot of potatoes, a lot of peas, and lots of pig feet. But very few tortillas because they are 'expensive'." The strikers around him laughed in agreement.





It picks berries, jobs

The departments of agriculture in universities throughout the country are putting knowledge and technology at the service of the growers, spending great sums of money and time in research to invent and develop machines that displace farm workers from the land and from their jobs.

The latest of the inventions is the strawberry picking machine, which since 1967 is being tested at the University of Arkansas.

Working with the Arkansas researchers, engineers from Blueberry Equipment Inc. of South Haven, Mich. have completed their second commercial model in this research effort.

The model will be tested in Oregon, Washington, Michigan and in Canada.

The machine picks the fruit, separates the fruit from leaves and other foreign matter.

Researchers at the University of Arkansas, as well

as in universities in other states, are also spending a lot of money to develop new varieties of strawberries that can be picked by machine. If the researchers and the growers get their way in a few years

there will be no jobs in the fields and consumers will be eating artificially grown strawberries that are great for machines and profits but of questionable food value.

Agribusiness machinery displaces farm workers

AGENCY GUILTY OF IGNORING FARM WORKERS

While agribusiness continues to develop fruits and vegetables tough enough for mechanical fingers; trees short enough to drop their fruit without bruising it; and grapes that ripen at the same time, the displaced field workers have been cheated out of assistance by the very state employment agencies designed to aid them.

The farm workers, pushed out of fields, have been discriminated against by fe-

derally funded state employment programs. U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Richey warned the Labor Department that he would use his court's power to see that this illegal practice ceased.

The court found that the state agencies and the Department of Labor are guilty of violating the Constitution and laws of the United States and that he would cut-off funding if corrective

action did not begin immediately.

The violations included: -Referring migrant farmworkers to employers who violate minimum wage and child labor laws.

-Allowing employers to discriminate by allowing them to determine in advance what race, national origin, sex or age group the farm workers dispatched to them were.

-Referring migratory and seasonal farm workers to jobs where the living and working conditions violate housing, health and sanitary laws.

-Referring farm workers to unlicensed crew leaders or labor contractors who operate illegally.

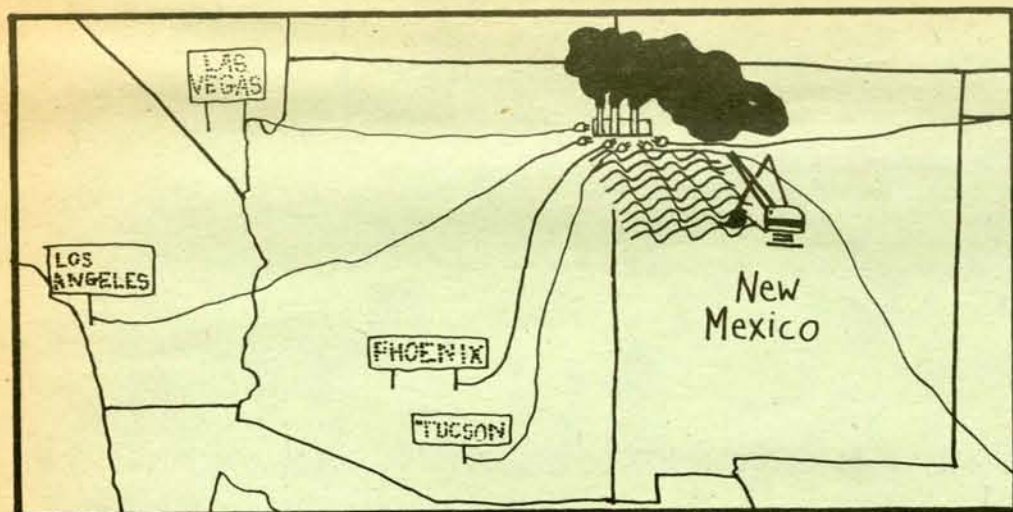
The opinion came in a suit filed by 88 farm workers and 17 organizations that try to help farm workers.

It affects a nationwide network of more than 2,000 public employment offices set up in 1969 to provide services to unskilled, unemployed farm workers displaced by automation.

In general the court found that the agencies designed to aid the workers have been grossly insensitive to their complaints.



Farah boycott activities bring two members of the Clothing Workers on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co.



New Mexico is the sixth largest producer of energy resources in the U.S. It ranks first in the country in uranium, fourth in natural gas production, and sixth in the production of crude oil.

Yet, this state, so rich in all of these resources, is the sixth poorest state in the U.S., and is itself facing a severe energy energy shortage.

A giant consortium, called West Association, of power companies exploits these huge, low-grade coal stores to produce electricity for cities in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Six million tons of coal are strip-mined each year in New Mexico to fuel the power plants at Four Corners (where Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah meet.)

Most of the stripmining is taking place on the Hopi and Navajo Indian Reservations.

Contracts for stripmining of Indian land were signed in the mid-sixties between the Hopi and Navajo tribal councils and the Peabody Coal Company (helpfully negotiated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs). Tribal councils, however, are notorious for being puppets of the BIA and the government. Very few Indians vote in the tribal council elections.

"The people were not told the total story of the mines, the power plants, the smoke in the air, the silt in the water," says John Lansa, a Hopi. "They were told they would receive some money and some jobs." For this land, the Indians get a royalty of 15 cents a ton.

Also, converting coal into a synthetic gas is a highly polluting process, the two operating power plants belch out 200-250 tons of ash and soot, more than the combined total of ash and soot in New York and Los Angeles.

The land, once stripped will lose all its agricultural and grazing capabilities, and will lose forever the topsoil which took centuries to accumulate. The erosion resulting from the stripmining will fill the streams with acid and salt--just as it did with 12,000 streams in Appalachia. Much of the water in the area is already being used by the coal companies.

They mix it with the coal and pump it down enormous pipelines to the power plants.

G.E. and RCA Report Sales and Profits Up

First Quarter's Climb of 10% to 15% Is Posted

FORD PROFITS RISE BY 43% TO RECORD
Sales for the First Quarter Also Reached a Peak—Cited
I.T.T. NET SOARS 45% IN QUARTER

Sperry Rand Earnings Also Show Strong Gain

By CLARE M. RECKERT
The upward march of first-quarter financial results continued with reports yesterday from companies in a variety of fields across the country.
Encouraged by the brisk gains, many companies say their prospects are good for the remainder of the year. But other managements see a possible tapering off because of the inflationary pressure in the booming economy and possible counterreactions of consumers.
Among some of the major companies reporting yesterday were big profit-gainers over the opening quarter this year. These included the Kase-Miller Corporation, up 362.7 per cent; Sun Chemical, 201.4 per cent; ConAgra, Inc. (grain traders and processors), 99.9 per cent; Emery Air Freight, 89.8 per cent; Avnet, 33 per cent; the Copeland Corporation, 30.4 per cent; Liggett & Myers, 28.3 per cent; UV Industries (metal fabricators), 50.2 per cent; and Briggs & Stratton, 27.8 per cent.
Other companies that showed good increases were White Consolidated Industries, up 24.9 per cent; Arkansas Louisiana Gas, 23.2 per cent; Interprovincial Pipe Line, 17.9 per cent; Edlin Brothers, 17.4 per cent; Tecumseh Products, 16.6 per cent; the Cabot Corporation, 15.9 per cent; and Cluett, 10 per cent. Foremost McKesson, on the other hand, showed a 9.8 per cent decline in March-quarter earnings on increased sales.
Year's Profit Climbs
Among the more prominent reports issued yesterday were those of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which showed profits up 45 per cent over last year to a record, and the Sperry Rand Corporation, with net up 45.8 per cent for the quarter and 49 per cent for the fiscal year.

Woolworth Posts 39% Increase in Earnings

By CLARE M. RECKERT
The F. W. Woolworth Company realized a 39 per cent increase in earnings in the new first fiscal quarter this year on a sales gain of 17 per cent. Shareholders were told at the annual meeting yesterday in Minneapolis.

G.M. Sales and Earnings For Quarter Set Records
But Costs Put Pressure on Margin of Profit, Auto Giant Finds

A.P. Increases Volume and Slightly Reduces Loss in Three Months
NEW YORK TIMES, T

XON'S EARNINGS 43% TO RECORD
Continued From Page 35
17,000, or 80 cents a share in the year-earlier quarter.

Republic Steel Net Advances 118.1%
By CLARE M. RECKERT
Companies in all fields climbed aboard the profit bandwagon that American industry has been happily riding so far this year. Earnings in the first quarter ran as high as:

G.T.E. Lists Peak Earnings Level
By GENE SMITH
The General Telephone and Telegraph Corporation reports record results.

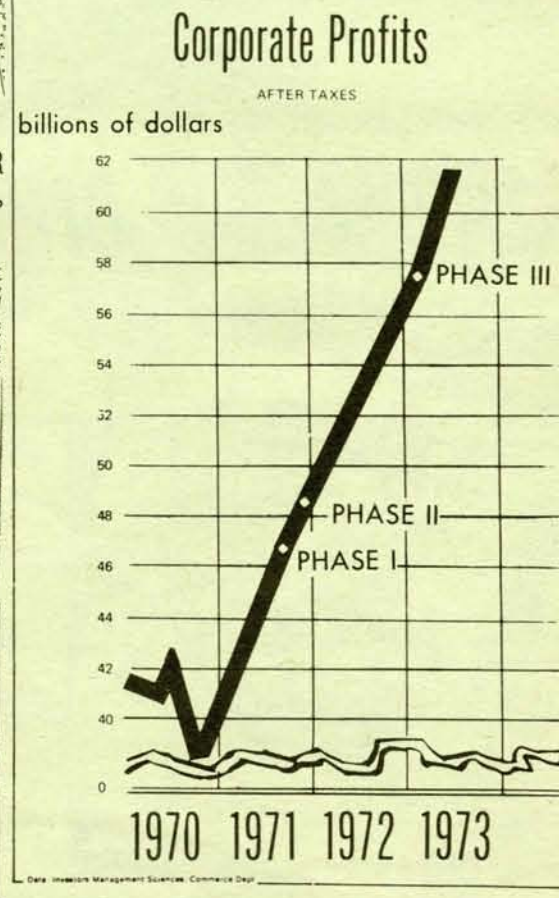
Profits Climb 19% Veyerhaeuser I
By CLARE M. RECKERT
Favorable first-quarter results continued yesterday from the company's group of widely posted earnings. Records in the lumber industry were recorded in numerous companies.

Company Profits Advance Sharply
By CLARE M. RECKERT
Quarter Earnings Up for 721 Corporations, Bank Survey Finds

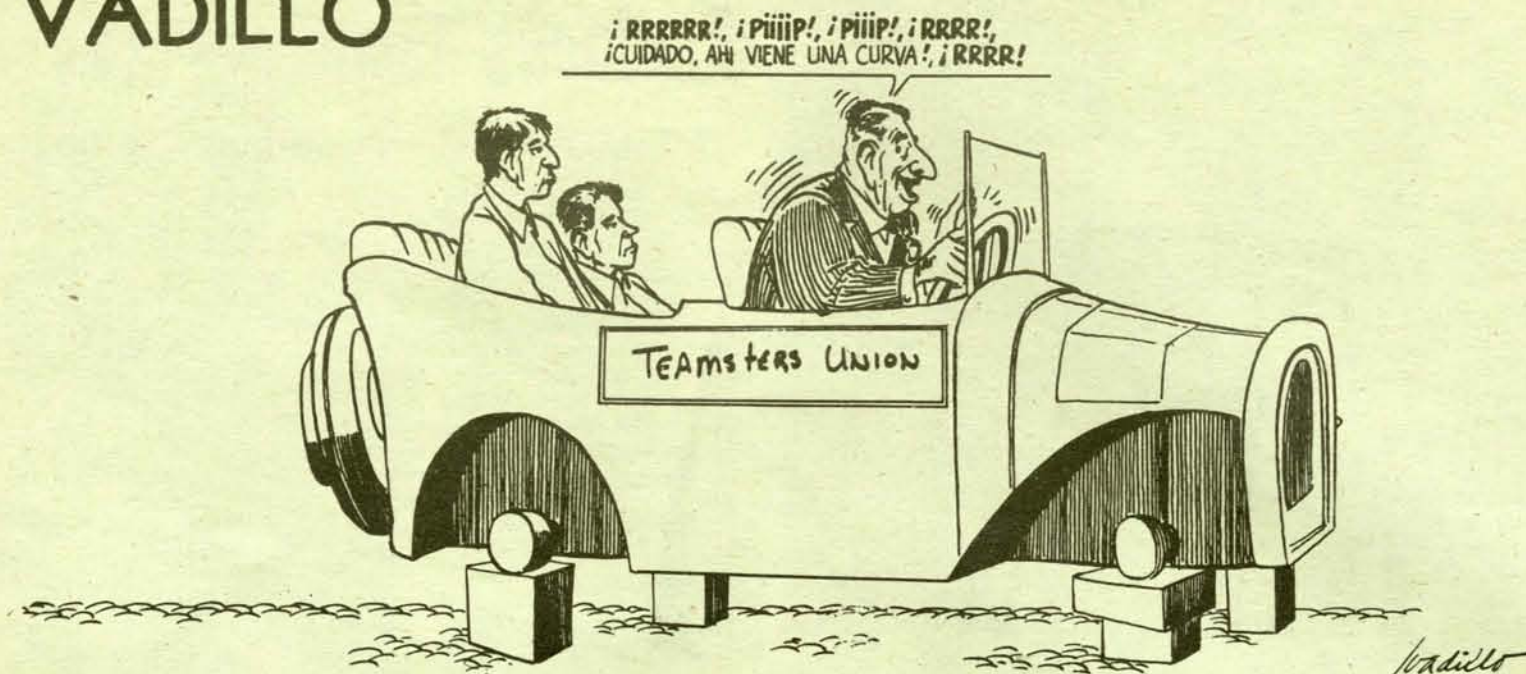
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VOLUNTEERS SPARE TIME TO FIX UNION BUSES

Rodolfo Flores, a diesel mechanic, volunteers his spare time fixing the Union's buses.

The buses have been used in many important campaigns, including taking farm workers to fight anti-farm worker legislation in Sacramento, to defeat Proposition 22 by going door-to-door in major California cities, to take the D'Arrigo strikers across the country to the boycott, to take farm workers to the Coahuella Valley to help out on the strike.

"We hope that when the construction of the educational center in La Paz is completed we will be able to use the buses even more," he said. "If we take care of them, the buses will run for a long time."

Rodolfo Flores lives in Santa María, California where his wife, María, works at the Union office. His sons and daughters are also very active in the farm workers' movement.



Rodolfo Flores



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