

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

English

# EL MALCRIADO

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## D'ARRIGO STRIKERS GO ON BOYCOTT

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# What Cesar Said in Calexico and San Luis

Thanks very much for inviting me to be here with you today....We are grateful to all of you who are here today....We are especially grateful to the men and women who are on strike against D'Arrigo.

Sisters and brothers, we also want to thank the committee of men and women who are selling EL MALCRIADO, because as you know, EL MALCRIADO is the only way in which we can take the truth to you and to the general public....

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...The strike is a hard road of sacrifice, of suffering, of jailings. The strike is only for real men and women. The weak of heart, those lacking in spirit, cannot withstand the rigors of a strike because they do not have the soul, the courage, nor the strength that is needed to carry out a strike. The strike is reserved very exclusively to those men and those women of great courage, who are committed to struggle and suffer to defend their rights and those of all the people....

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...If we had to make a list of those who cause us the greatest problems, elements who get in in our way when we try to defend our rights, we would have to say that the first place goes to the growers.

But for second place, it would be hard to choose between the Teamsters and the labor contractors because they are alike.

The labor contractors are trying to destroy the farm workers' movement because they know that when we win, we do away with the labor contractor system and when we do away with the labor contractor system, we automatically do away with the abuses of the labor contractors....

...All the labor contractors see is money. They care not one bit about the suffering of the people. But sooner or later those who oppose our movement, those who oppose us because they don't understand us, or they are too interested in money, or they want to do all they can for the grower, are defeated and end up being ridiculed by the people.

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And we have D'Arrigo with his private army. He has guards many of which don't know how to handle a gun....Yet D'Arrigo has them there completely armed, and along with them, the danger that they may kill themselves or kill our people.

May God not permit it. May God not let it be. But if some day one of our strikers is shot to death, on that day there will be a revolution in the Imperial Valley.

Sisters and brothers, we want to give a special thanks to the sisters and brothers of Inter Harvest and Mel Finerman and all the others who are helping in the strike against D'Arrigo. We are especially happy to see that you have realized that in defending the rights of the D'Arrigo strikers you are defending yourselves....

We want to find out if D'Arrigo can really take the load. And we are going to double the load in a few days: the strike here in the Imperial Valley will continue, following D'Arrigo into the Salinas Valley and anywhere he may go; and follow his filthy lettuce all over the world and boycott it so he can't sell it. We'll see how much he can take....

...In 1970, when we struck D'Arrigo, we sent our people to New York and Boston and D'Arrigo broke in two weeks. In two weeks he broke, just like the growers always do in the end, he gave in and signed a Union contract. And now, even if it takes us a week, two weeks, two months, or whatever it takes, we will not return until a new Union contract is signed.

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We are very impressed with the way the Boycott against Safeway is going. This scab chain of supermarkets is hurting because it can no longer get our money. Even though the owners of Safeway don't like farm workers, they do want our money. And they are now crying about it.

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When the Teamsters Union got together with the growers, in 1970 in Salinas, they were not able to handle us and they are not going to be able to this time either. They don't have the support of the people, and as the Mexican saying goes: "The wrong shoes don't fit even by force."....

...And today we are telling the growers and the Teamsters that if they go on trying to force farm workers to sign cards against their will we are going to hit them with a general strike.

The intentions of the growers and Teamsters are very clear. They want to kick our Union out of the fields....They want to bring in the machines, get rid of you, and that is that. And they are going to try to do it. There are already machines for cutting lettuce, for cutting celery, machines for everything. They are even developing a technique of planting in which seeds are placed on a paper taped at pre-determined distances. When the seeds sprout they sprout one plant at a time. AND NO MORE JOBS IN THINING.

Our fight is not just that of building a Union, but also, it is a fight to protect our jobs for the future. And if you don't protect us and us protect you, they are going to succeed....

...We must realize that we do not need the Teamsters, nor the growers. WHO NEEDS WHOM? The growers need our hands, our backs, your sweat. They need our bodies so they can get richer.

We don't need them. They need us. And because they need us, we must give ourselves the importance we deserve. We must make our labor worth something. We must fight so we can win.

In all of our experiences in strikes and ever since we started the Union, we have never lost a fight. Never. We don't lose because we have the support of farm workers, because this is your Union, and because justice is blind. That is why we don't lose.

...Don't let anyone sing up with the Teamsters. Be strong and brave. When Teamsters come into the fields throw them out...And now, sisters and brothers, in order to more effectively meet the pressures we are facing, to start a new organizing campaign in every ranch where there are farm workers, to make common cause, to establish a well-organized and effective system of defense, we are starting a new plan of benefits for those who are Union members and who are not covered by Union contracts....

...If you have questions about these go to the Union office and they will be answered. We urge you to become members of the Union so you and your families can share in the new benefits, which were before only for those covered by Union contracts.

Sisters and brothers, there is no reason to lose heart, no reason to give up, no reason to be afraid, because we have a great future. What did we have three or four years ago? NOTHING. And what do we have now? We have a spirit of struggle, we have courage, we have a Cause for justice.

With your love and non-violent sacrifice, with the spirit of the farm worker masses, we will fight our oppressors and defend our rights, so we can have a tomorrow of peace, joy and social justice for all of us.





# USDA Destroys Poisoned Scab-Safeway Lettuce

By Tom Dalzell and  
Harriet Teller, Legal Dept.

EL CENTRO, California -- Early in January, United States Department of Agriculture officials seized and destroyed ten thousand crates of scab lettuce. The lettuce, much of which was seized from Safeway warehouses, contained a dangerously high residue of the chemical pesticide Monitor 4, Imperial Valley Agricultural Commissioner Claude Finnell told Union legal staffer Harriet Teller, and was too contaminated for human consumption.

The pesticide involved, Monitor 4, was only approved for use in April, 1972, but had been used extensively by lettuce growers in the Imperial Valley and Arizona since September.

In December, a ground rig operator noticed that the lettuce in the fields he was treating with Monitor 4 appeared to be "burned" around the edges, and he promptly notified state officials, who began tests on lettuce throughout the Imperial Valley. Two non-Union growers, Mario Saikhon and Merit Packing, continued shipping their lettuce despite the Department of Agriculture's tests.

When the results of the tests came in, it was determined that approximately 8,000 crates of Saikhon's lettuce and 2,000 crates of Merit lettuce were still coated with a dangerously high residue of Monitor 4, and the lettuce was ordered destroyed.

The Department of Agriculture then tracked Saikhon's lettuce down, and much of it was in Safeway's Los Angeles and San Francisco warehouses, according to Finnell. The scab lettuce was then taken from Safeway's warehouses and dumped.

## GROWER RESPONSE

When asked in a telephone interview to comment on his firm's use of Monitor 4, Mario Saikhon shouted, "That's non of your god-damned business" and slammed the phone down.

No farm workers have been tested for symptoms of pesticide poisoning, said Finnell, despite the dangerous residues found.

Arizona state officials also found that some lettuce fields contained too much Monitor 4 for safe consumption at time of keeping with the entire grower-dominated state government of Arizona. The contaminated lettuce was already on rout to Canada when the test results came in, according to Mr. Kleinmann from the FDA in Los Angeles, and since the poisoned lettuce was only going to Canada, not to United States citizens, no efforts were made to halt the shipment.

This latest series of events in the Imperial Valley and Arizona is typical of the arrogant and brazen attitude the growers and chains like Safeway take towards the health and safety of farm workers and consumers. Virtually un-

checked by governmental regulations, growers are used to flaunting their authority and ignoring the farm worker and consumer.

## CONTRACTS CONTROL PESTICIDES

Every Union contract, therefore, has a pesticide clause in it which bans outright the use of the most dangerous chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT, DDD, ALDRIN, DIELDRIN, and ENDRIN) and certain herbicides (2,4-D, 2,4,5-T), as well as setting up a committee of workers to keep close track of all chemicals used by the company.

A few figures from the California Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Use Reports from 1970 and 1971 tell the story clearly. In 1970, only 3,937.97 pounds were used—a drop of 18%. With Aldrin too, there was an 18% drop in tonnage used.

Why? Between the 1970 and 1971 seasons, the Union signed contracts covering 18% of the lettuce acreage in California and, because Aldrin and Dieldrin are forbidden under Union contract, there is an exact correlation between lettuce acreage under Union contract and decreased use of these dangerous pesticides.

Union contracts assure safe working conditions for farm workers and healthy lettuce for the consumer, and with the protection of a Union contract the fiasco with Monitor 4 in Imperial County and Arizona could never have happened.

## Teamsters: A House Divided

SOME TEAMSTERS SUPPORT FARM WORKERS

By  
Fred Hirsch

The threatened Teamster war against the United Farm Workers came to a simmer this week, not in the lettuce fields, as promised by Nixon's No. 1 "labor" man, Frank Fitzsimmons, but inside the Teamster Union itself. By all appearances, official Teamster actions against the Union is beginning to result in a major rebellion within the Teamster rank-and-file.

Teamsters Cannery Workers Local 679 in San Jose announced a new wrinkle in the official organizing drive. Joe La Barbera, Secy-Treas., said that a prime contract demand this year will be expansion of his local jurisdiction to include "all field workers who supply the canneries."

When Rodolfo Garcia, leader of the Mexican American Cannery Workers Educational Committee (MACWEC) spoke in opposition, there was an attempt to silence him. Local Teamster officials were surrounded by two lawyers and representatives of the International to protect them from their own members.

Our lawyer persuaded the chairman to allow Garcia to speak in order to avoid any legal action based on constitutional rights; Garcia then presented a motion directing local negotiator's efforts to "raising wages and improving working conditions" and ordering them "not to waste any time or energy meddling in the jurisdiction of the United Farm Workers."

Refusing to recognize the motion, the chairman pushed on to other business.

Despite the lack of democracy, Pete Naranjo, vice president of MACWEC, rose and offered a resolution demanding that Fitzsimmons and Einar Mohn, Western Conference official, "honor the no-raiding pact wigned with the United Farm Workers in 1971."

Officials at the front of the room were visibly disturbed when Naranjo said, "As rank-and-file Teamsters dedicated to trade union democracy and opposed to any kind of sweetheart contract, we believe that a strong union of, by and

for farm workers in the best interests of both Teamsters and farm workers." Naranjo was applauded by the members when he said, "These officials (Teamsters) do not have farm workers' interests in mind. They have signed inferior contracts without the consent of the farm workers dues money in the process."

The resolution demanded "that the resouces of our union be used not to hinder, but to cooperate with the United Farm Workers. Only through this cooperation can the entire food industry be organized and wages and working conditions be improved for all."

The resolution offered in Local 679 was put together in meetings of a new Bay Area wide rank-and-file group called Teamsters Opposed to the Raids Against the Farm Workers. The resolution will be passed around the working members for signatures, and then submitted for a vote in all Bay Area locals.

Already in Bay Area Branches 1 and 6 of statewide Teamster Local 896 (Bottlers and Brewers) the same resolution was passed unanimously. The two branches had a bitter strike last year and won it with the help of a contingent of United Farm Workers from Salinas, who, when called upon, led them in some rousing boycott demonstration against scab-produced soda products.

Reciprocation of such solidarity was repaid in part last week in San Jose also, when Rudy Garcia of MACWEC led a contingent of Teamsters alongside the United Farm Workers in their boycott of Safeway Stores. Garcia said, "We cut down their business by more than 50% this week, and we'll do better in the weeks to come, with more Teamsters and stronger boycott lines."

Meanwhile, it was reported from Salinas that the Teamsters have put about twenty "organizers" in the field, fully equipped with shiny suits, sleek new cars and tourist passes from the growers admitting them to the few ranches where the spring season has begun.



Workers have reported that they have been threatened with loss of their jobs if they refuse to sign with the Teamsters.

To date, no one in the fields has seen a copy of the highly touted new Teamster contract. The "organizers" (at \$300 a week and expenses) do not deny that their contract is lacking any grievance procedure, protection against pesticides or control over mechanization and seniority lists. The most important omission from the Teamster field contracts is that of the hiring hall, leaving farm workers at the mercy of labor contractors and denying them the right to strike.



# LOCAL NEWS

## Imperial Valley

### UNION FIGHTS INTIMIDATION

EL CENTRO, Calif.-- Lawyers for the United Farm Workers Union filed suit February 9 at the Imperial County Superior Court in EL Centro on behalf of eight farmworkers formerly employed by the Vessey Company who were fired for refusing to sign Teamster authorization cards.

Manuel Chavez, a leader of the union, stated "The firing is characteristic of the coercive tactics used by all the growers in the Imperial Valley who are trying to intimidate their employees into joining the Teamsters union." Organizers came into the fields at Vessey where the farm workers were working and told them to sign authorization cards for the Teamsters. A group of the workers refused to sign, stating that they were members of the United Farm Workers and wanted the UFW to represent them.

The following day, the foreman of the crew told some of the workers to sign, and said that if they didn't they would lose their jobs.

On Wednesday, January 31, several of the workers who refused to sign received their paychecks and were told that there was no more work for them. On Saturday, several more workers who refused to sign were dismissed.

The workers are asking for their jobs and the lost wages. The suit alleges that they were fired because of their union activities, in violation of Section 923 of the California Labor Code.

Catalino Nunez one of the plaintiffs who was among the more than eighty farm workers who left today with union leader Cesar Chavez to beef up the nationwide boycott of D'Arrigo and all non-union lettuce, stated "The growers are afraid of the UFW and are trying to make us sign with the Teamsters because they know the Teamsters will not enforce their sweetheart contracts."

Union director Cesar Chavez said, "We're suing so farmworkers will know that they don't have to be afraid, that they have rights, that they don't have to sign the Teamster cards and that they're free to join the union of their choice."

By Harriet Teller

### SAFeway MANAGER SURRENDERS

Calexico Safeway manager Wayne Brown surrendered himself to the Calexico police February 6 after learning that a warrant had been issued by Calexico Justice Court Judge Haworth, charging Brown with battery.

Brown, frustrated by a Union picket line outside the Safeway store he manages, attacked picket captain Oscar Mondragon on January 13.

The Calexico police would not act immediately, and the warrant was issued only after Mondragon himself appeared at the Calexico Justice Court to sign the complaint against Brown.

Brown's trial is set for 2:00 p.m. on March 7 in the Calexico Justice Court.

by Tom Dalzell

## Santa Maria Valley

### CITIZENS' COMMITTEE PICKETS TEAMSTERS

SANTA MARIA, California Picketing resumed at Teamsters headquarters on West Bunny in Santa Maria as a citizens' committee supporting the United Farm Workers Union protested the "sweetheart contracts" recently signed between the Teamsters Union and local growers.

The group, Citizens' Committee for Defense and Justice for Farm Workers is headed by Billy Echavarria, long-time Santa Maria resident.

"We cannot stand by and see our brothers and sisters sold into slavery again. 'Sweetheart' contracts are just another form of slavery because workers do not have a vote on the contracts signed in their name.

"The growers are the slave masters of the Santa Maria Valley, and the Teamsters are their slave drivers," Echavarria said.

The citizens' committee was described as a "welcome addition" to the United Farm Workers' efforts in Santa Maria by Paulino Pacheco, head of the Union in Santa Maria.

"The citizens' committee is a union-wide development which began in Santa Maria. We are very happy to have the support of our friends," Pacheco said.

### GROWERS' SONS DON'T LIKE UNION

SAN LUIS OBISPO, California -- Agriculture and labor met head on at California Polytechnic State University here when three people representing the United Farm Workers spoke to an agricultural labor relations class.

The class, composed of upper division and graduate students, mostly male, mostly growers' sons, was hostile from the opening question.

Billy Echavarria, Manuel Echavarria and Marie Cain spoke of their individual involvement in the United Farm Workers, the aims of the Union, the needs of the farm workers.

From the agriculture students came many complaints about the need for the grower to make a "a profit on his investment."

In reply, Ms. Cain pointed out that this line of thinking places more importance on money than on human life.

Many students spoke of mechanization as the "answer" to farm problems. The Union group raised issues of worker displacement, inadequate schooling in preparation for other jobs and the exhaustion of fossil fuel by over-mechanization.

The Union group showed slides of farm workers' life in the Santa Maria-Arroyo Grande areas. Pictures of the grossly inadequate housing brought charges from the students that these places were "palaces" compared to housing they had seen in Mexico.

By Marie Cain

### CURTO CALLS POVERTY 'EMOTIONALISM'

SANTA MARIA, California-- A United Farm Workers' program of color slides depicting the poor working conditions farm workers labor under was met with cries of "emotionalism" by Bart Curto, Teamster representative for the Santa Maria area.

Manuel Echavarria, representing the Union, opened the program with a group of slides depicting the living and working conditions of the farm workers in the Santa Maria and Arroyo Grande valleys.

The slides showed housing with no inside plumbing, small apartment units which were filled with large families, and a labor camp that separated husbands and wives into separate buildings.

Other pictures showed people working in the field with short-handled hoes, small children staying in cars while their parents worked, described by Echavarria as the "farm workers day care center."

Curto alleged that money was the answer to all the farm workers' problems. "We leave these social issues for the legislature and Congress," Curto said.

Questions from the primarily Anglo audience indicated their feelings that the problems of

the farm workers are so great that any union that serves the workers must involve itself in social issues as well as wages.

## Valle San Joaquin

### EL MALCRIADO CAMPAIGN IN CUTLER

During the last meeting of EL MALCRIADO Official Representatives February 1, Hijinio Rangel, who distributes the paper in Fresno County, reported that 17 Christian Brothers workers have initiated a door-to-door campaign to introduce EL MALCRIADO to farm workers in Cutler.

On January 29 they covered the entire town of Cutler in three or four hours and talked to 225 persons, selling or giving them an issue of the paper. and told them they would be back again to get their opinion about the paper.

After hearing about their work, Union Director Cesar Chavez said: "The unselfish cooperation of our brothers from Christian Brothers is a great example to follow. They gave hours of their well-deserved rest to help the Union."

Their names are:

Raymundo Garza - Dinuba  
Santos Betancourt - Orange Cove  
Miguel Macías - Parlier  
John Macías - Parlier  
Domingo Moreno - Reedley  
Macario Marroquin - Orosi  
Gelacio Medina - Parlier  
Miguel L. Camacho - Dinuba  
Rodrigo Camacho - Dinuba  
Luciano Cortés - Reedley  
Gregorio Cortés - Reedley  
Sandy Torrez - Reedley  
Daniel Santos - Reedley  
José R. Rodriguez - Reedley  
Lázaro Torrez - Reedley  
Inéz D. Flores - Reedley  
Sebastián Rangel - Reedley

## Salinas Valley

### SAFeway BOYCOTT

SALINAS, California -- Farm workers and supporters continue to picket Safeway and plan to keep boycotting Safeway Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays until Safeway stops selling scab lettuce, reported Jerry Kay, Salinas Union Field Office Director.

More than 3,000 leaflets were handed out January 13 and the workers are spreading the word throughout the the whole community-- at meetings, churches, friendly stores and "cantinas", schools, etc.

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KING CITY, California -- Juan Huerta, Director of the Union office in King City reports that the boycott against Safeway is going well here. Reports indicate that the Safeway store in the southern part of King City does business with people from Soledad, Greenfield, San Lucas, San Ardo and King City.

More than 1,000 leaflets have been distributed, and many people are being turned away.



NEW CREDIT UNION OFFICERS: (left to right): Marcos Rodriguez, Supervisory Committee; Lupe Rodriguez, Credit Committee; Pete Velasco, Board of Directors; Ester Urunday, Credit Committee; Rudy Ahmada, Board of Directors.

photo: Chris Sanchez



# LOCAL NEWS

## Arizona

### INVESTIGATION OF MARICOPA COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION DEMANDED

PHOENIX, Arizona--Twenty-two United States Senators and Representatives have asked for a federal investigation of voting registration procedures in Maricopa County, Arizona.

Previously Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Walter Mondale of Minnesota had notified the Justice Department of alleged civil rights violations here, but it took the latest barrage of telegrams to get the Federal Bureau of Investigation working on the case.

Precipitating the requests for an investigation was County Recorder Paul Marston's initiation of a 200 question exam and an 81 page book as requirements for becoming a deputy registrar. Democrats in Arizona are accusing Marston with intentionally devising barriers to their attempts to register voters by fabricating these procedures which are designed to intimidate especially minority populations from voting.

In January of 1972 there were over 1,200 Democratic deputy registrars in Maricopa County, while on January 31, 1973 there were only 40.

It is widely believed that Marston's new rules are designed to blunt the effectiveness of the effort to recall Arizona's Republican Governor, Jack Williams.

Leaders of the recall effort have announced that they are holding their signatures, well over the required 103,000, until Democratic registration can be raised. Marston's action makes such an increase very difficult.

Meanwhile Jerry Pollock, the Democrat who is challenging Williams in the upcoming recall election, has been walking the state.

Pollock recently climaxed a 650-mile segment of his walk--which had taken him through 45 Arizona communities--with a series of rallies in Tucson.

Pollock said there: "I have walked through more communities than I care to mention, and I have not found 10 people who told me that they will vote for Governor Williams. Because my positions on the crucial issues are in the best interests of the people of this state, I will be the next Governor."

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE SUPPORTS JERRY POLLOCK

PHOENIX, Arizona--On January 23 the Maricopa County Arizona Democratic Central Committee endorsed Jerry Pollock's candidacy for Governor of Arizona. The text of the resolution, which received overwhelming approval by the Central Committee, is as follows: "That the Central Committee of the Maricopa County Democratic Party go on record in welcoming and supporting the campaign of Jerry Pollock for Governor."

## Texas

### "DEPORTEE" WALKS 1,000 MILES

Mud still covered his shoes after walking 1,000 miles across Mexico. Amado Muñoz, 28, who is now resting at his mother's home says he was deported from Florida to Mexico with a group of illegals.

Muñoz, a farm worker, explains he was asleep in a labor camp when the Border Patrol arrested him. He argued that he is a citizen, but was placed on an airplane anyway and was flown to Yucatan, the southernmost peninsula in Mexico the next day.

Muñoz contends he tried to explain to the Border Patrol that he had lost his wallet, along with his identification papers, but the Border Patrol would not listen to him. He says he also told them that he was from Harlington, Texas and the reply was "get in the car".

Border Patrol officials say Muñoz denies ever having signed such a statement.

Muñoz explains he only had 10 dollars to his name when he was flown to Yucatan and used the money to get to Mexico City. There he began the long walk to the border and arrived at Matamoros and called his mother.

Muñoz says he intends to get legal advice and "will not return to Florida and I'll find a job here in the valley because I don't want to be picked up again."

### JUSTICE FOR ALFONSO FLORES?

Robert C. Johnson, an ex-sheriff's deputy in Hidalgo County will be going to court February 5 to face charges of "firing a weapon

in a public place". These charges stem from the killing of Alfonso Loreda Flores February 6 during a demonstration against police brutality in Pharr.

Johnson was freed on \$1,000 bail after the county grand jury leveled felony charges at him. But, now, the charges have been reduced and the case turned over to the county court by Criminal Court Judge Joe Alaima.

## Washington

### TEAMSTER LEGISLATIVE PLANS DEFEATED

by Sarah Welch

OLYMPIA, Washington--The United Labor Lobby has announced that the Teamsters have officially dropped the notion of state farm labor legislation for the current legislative session. In early January, Teamster lobbyist Dave Stipak met with Yakima Valley hops and fruit growers and, in the style of Frank Fitzsimmons, announced an accord in which the Teamsters would propose regulatory farm labor legislation in Washington State.

Investigation by Robert Trevino and other Yakima farm workers and researchers from the staff of State Senator Martin Durkan revealed that the Teamsters had unearthed Assembly Bill 9 from the 1972 California legislature and would use it as a model for their proposed Washington bill. A.B. 9, proposed by Wood of Salinas, was a grower bill designed to restrict the secondary boycott, strikes at harvest time and set up lengthy and prejudicial elections procedures. The bill was killed in California committees and had been opposed by the California AFL-CIO as a "right to work" bill.

Farm workers and organizers from the Yakima Valley approached the Democratic leadership in the Senate and House, who reaffirmed their support of farm workers even in the threat of Teamster legislation.

Now United Farm Workers' lobbyists can concentrate their efforts on the introduction of an "unemployment compensation" bill for farm workers, trying to make Washington State the first to enact such a law. Credit to the victory over the Teamsters proposed legislation can be given to the two years of organizing work done within the ranks of the Democratic Party in Washington by boycotters and the Yakima organizing office.

### EL MALCRIADO COMMITTEES SELL 1,000 MALCRIADOS IN TWO DAYS FEBRUARY 4-5



EL MALCRIADO Committee in Calexico (left to right): Candelario Reyna; Maria Mesa and Maria Luisa Lares. Members of the Committee not in the photo: Juanita Garcia; Ricardo Villapando; Jesús Oros; Francisco Nuñez Gomez; Victoria Arias Nuñez.



EL MALCRIADO Committee in San Luis (left to right): Jesús Soto; Margarita Muñoz; and José G. Espinosa, chairman of the Committee. Members of the Committee not in the photo: José Ruiz Sanchez; Carlos B. Molina.



# Safeway Sells Insect-Infected Cookies and Baked Goods

Safeway stores were charged with selling insect-infested cookies and bakery items in a \$250,000 class action suit filed today in Los Angeles Superior Court by the Interfaith Committee to Aid Farm Workers.

The civil action lawsuit was filed after Interfaith Committee investigators discovered eggs, larvae, worms and live flying insects inside cellophane-wrapped packages of El Molino brand cookies and other baked goods sold at Safeway Markets.

Rev. Frederick D. Eyster, chairman of the Interfaith Committee's Consumer Fraud Task Force, said, "The suit seeks an immediate injunction to prohibit Safeway from selling cookies and other bakery goods which are contaminated with larvae or insects (dead or alive) or goods which have been exposed to contamination because of negligent production and storage in Safeway facilities."

"We're also requesting the court to order Safeway to notify its customers, by newspaper or radio announcements or by posting notices in their stores, of the possible hazards if they have purchased any of the contaminated goods."

Rev. Eyster said the investigation was prompted by Safeway customer complaints that there were "bugs" in the cookies.

Interfaith members subsequently purchased cookies and bakery goods at Safeway stores located in the San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica, South Bay, Torrance-Gardina, Central Los Angeles and Orange County.

"At all the Safeway Stores where we purchased El Molino cookies we found insects and larvae inside the packages," Rev. Eyster stated.

Filed with the suit was an affidavit from Dr. Robert Buker, a Los Angeles County Public Health Physician, who stated, "It is my professional opinion that the presence of said insects in the packages of cookies and bakery products which I examined constitutes a potentially extreme hazard to the health of any person consuming same."

Rev. Eyster concluded, "We find it outrageous that the management of Safeway would continue to market a product as a health food item when in reality it constitutes a danger to consumer's health."

The Safeway insect contamination evidence is available for inspection by members of the press at the Interfaith Committee's Los Angeles headquarters.

The Interfaith Committee, a coalition of 180 rabbis, priests, ministers and lay persons has dealt with the Southern California supermarket industry on farm worker and consumer education issues since 1969.

photo by Erwin Nash



## Volunteer Committees Take on Safeway

The Farm Workers boycott against Safeway has spread outside the cities where there is UFW staff to activity in 47 cities in 16 states, including: Colorado, Washington, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota and Virginia.

Volunteers in these towns and cities have taken it upon themselves to form committees, and organize picketlines around their local Safeways. These Picket lines occur mainly on the weekends, since most supporters don't have the time to be picketing during the week. According to Boycott Central at La Paz, 75% of all Safeway sales are on the weekends

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**COLORADO**— In Colorado there are nine towns with committees picketing Safeway. For example in the mainly farm worker community of Monte Vista, over 300 people were turned away during one week-end, and support continues to grow. In Boulder, despite freezing temperatures and deep snow, picket lines organized by the Boulder Friends of the Farm Workers, have been up at both Safeway stores in town, with 940 people refusing to cross the line. in three week-ends. Joe Ortega, one of the organizers said, "Pickets will be present at both stores every Saturday." and according to Jane Richtmyer, the group "will also picket during the week from 5-7 whenever possible." The boycott is evidently having an effect here, because Russell Malm, assistant manager at one of the stores stated, "I have seen some people read their literature and turn around and drive away."

**SEATTLE, Wash.**— Safeway is feeling the pressure of picketlines at four stores, with between 15 to 30 people at each one every weekend.

The campaign against Safeway was kicked off at the end of January with about 250 people attending a rally at a Chicano cultural center, and then marching a mile and a half with police escort to set up a picket line at one Safeway store. There were enough people to ring the entire parking lot. Business was reduced to almost nothing, and the number of checkers in the store dropped from 8 to 2. Outside, over a hundred people signed up for further activity. Presently, boycotters there are expanding their activities to more stores and also doing some door to door work.



**SANTA FE, N.M.**, Police were called to one of the Safeway stores in an attempt to have UFW supporters arrested or kicked off the property. The police came, but refused to do either. Instead, they expressed support for the picket line and the Lettuce Boycott. So picketing continues, and is gaining momentum.

**EUGENE, Ore.**— The Eugene Friends of the Farmworkers are picketing 5 stores every week-end here. At one of the stores, the picketing was so successful that for four hours "nobody went in".

\*\*\*

**SANTA CRUZ, Calif.**— Two stores are being picketed every weekend here, with students from the Univ. of Calif. at Santa Cruz, and Cabrillo College doing much of the work. They report that the lines are very successful, with up to 50% of the customers being turned away.

\*\*\*

**EUREKA, Calif.**— Supporters here are doing a variety of things to re-inforce their picket line activity. They are visiting clergy, union leaders, and social groups, and setting up information tables on college campuses in the area. They are also trying to get the City Council and the County Board of Supervisors to take a stand. One of the more creative things they are doing is a "taxi service" for people who don't have transportation to other stores.

\*\*\*

**SANTA BARBARA, Calif.**— Supporters here have formed a committee— "The Friends of the Farm Workers." to organize pickets against Safeway and to join the UFW in their struggle.

Making up this committee are people from the chicano community, people from various progressive organizations, church groups, teachers, students, and the general public.

On Saturday, Feb. 10, they set up their first picket line in front of the Safeway on Victoria Street.

People in the Santa Barbara area interested in participating in the groups activities call these numbers: 962-9826 or 968-4608.



# A&P BOYCOTT IN CLEVELAND

by Lilli Sprintz, Cleveland. Boycott Coordinator

sorry we haven't had the chance to write you with some information for the newspaper. It has been kind of busy here, and sometimes it gets very difficult to take the time to do things like this.

We want to give you several bits of info. One is an incident that happened back in December, but which we think is really cool. As background, one of our staff, Brian Gibbons, has been working with Catholic high schools. One of them, St. Joseph's Academy, has already stopped handling iceberg lettuce, and has an active support group going at the school.

## SOCIAL CONSCIENCE OVER MONEY

One of the girls named Ann Novack, working with the group, was working for a take-out hamburger joint named PDQ. The manager had already agreed not to make Ann put lettuce on the sandwiches, but only serve the hamburgers to customers. One day one of the other workers complained about Ann's not being made to prepare the hamburgers (which would include putting on the lettuce).

So, the manager then told Ann that if she didn't do it she would have to leave. So instead of having to handle the lettuce, Ann chose rather to quit her job. She eventually found a job at another place, but it really showed her dedication to the farm worker's cause.

Word about what happened spread to a lot of the sisters and student in the school. We in the staff personally think it is unusual for someone that age to put their beliefs on the line like that, especially when it comes to a choice between money and a social issue. We give Ann a lot of credit. The farm worker's movement and the lettuce boycott are no game, and Ann showed how seriously she believes in it by her own actions.

## HUMAN BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN

Secondly, we were "human billboarding" here in Cleveland for three weeks, holding aloft large signs saying BOYCOTT LETTUCE AND A&P. We were at major intersections plus on bridges over freeways. We estimated that we reached 600,000-800,000 people who

either saw them or heard about them. Dates were from January 2 to 19 that we did it, with 125 different supporters helping us, many coming out several times for it. There were 49 different places covered, with a lot of them covered several times. We did it morning and evening rush hour which meant 7:30a.m.-9:00 a.m., and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00p.m. Many of our supporters came out in what was often freezing weather, with the temperature as low as 6 F and a 30-m.p.h. wind. It was exciting, and the response from people who saw the signs was great.

College endorsements here are mounting, as are the number of colleges removing lettuce. So far the following have agreed not to handle scab lettuce: Case Western Reserve University; St. John's College (Catholic); Oberlin College (45 miles west of Cleveland); Wooster College (50 miles south of Cleveland) and John Carroll University (Catholic). The John Carroll student government also endorsed the boycott.

Recent endorsements include the Akron AFL-CIO, Medina County AFL-CIO, and the UAW CAP Council here in Cleveland.

I suppose you have also heard about the Catholic Bishops of Ohio endorsing the boycott.

# Wisconsin: Guild Boycott Report

by Pablo Lopez, Wisconsin Guild Boycott Director

This letter is to give you a report of what has been going on in Wisconsin with the GUILD BOYCOTT.

First I would like to inform you that our BOYCOTT has been very effective thru-out the State of Wisconsin, we estimate about 80% of the Liquor Stores cooperation.

The following are the percentages of the liquor stores cooperating with our boycott in the major cities of Wisconsin:

- Milwaukee 80%
- Racine 90%
- Kenosha 90%
- Madison 85%
- Eau-Claire 100%
- Stevens Point 100%
- Wausau 100%
- Appleton 80%
- Green Bay 60%
- Sheboygan 50%

We transferred Luis Cantu and his family also Henry Rodriguez to Minneapolis, Minn-Wausau after this Tiger (Luis) cleaned these three cities.

In Appleton, Kenosha and Green Bay we are having problems, but Frank Allejandro and Everardo Garcia will take care of these cats.

Hermengildo Loreda, Irene Terasaz, and Jose Villanueva are working in Sheboygan. Refugio Guajardo, Jesus Guajardo, Francisco Guajardo, Joe Allejandro and Robert Guajardo are in Madison.

Daniel Sanchez, Gloria Sanchez and family are in Racine-Kenosha area.

In Milwaukee it is Me, Pablo Lopez, Dora Lopez, Paul Lopez Jr., Ruben Lopez, Esther Lopez, Gilbert Lopez, Guadalupe Alvizo, Miguel Valencia, Sabino Mejia, and Paul Salgado. Also Oralia Garcia.

This Boycott should make a more effective impact this month (feb.) because according to

Mr. John Riley, who represents the Madison Retailers Association, they will stop handling GUILD BRANDIES and WINES until Buttes Gas and Oil signs the contract and this will help us in the rest of the State.

Feb. 2, 1973 was a Victory for us, because this Liquor Store by the name of DASHIN took us to Court to prevent us from picketing his store, but Judge Roller told them that this case should be settled out of court because not only did we win this case but Dashin SIGNED AN AGREEMENT THAT READS: I won't buy or reorder GUILD PRODUCTS and also we will have the right to inspect his store and warehouse.

SAY HELLO TO EVERYBODY  
VIVA LA CAUSA  
VIVA EL BOYCOTT  
ADELANTE RAZA



photo: Edwin Nash



# 4,000 MILE JOURNEY AS D'ARRIGO STRIKERS JOIN BOYCOTT

## WHERE THE STRIKERS WILL BOYCOTT D'ARRIGO

(\* indicates group captain)

### New York: Oscar Mondragon in charge

Cesar Enriquez*	Benito Barcelo*
Jose Sanchez	Amparo Vasquez
Roberto Luna	Esperanza A. Moreno
Esperanza Zuniga	Francisco Ruiz
Samuel Benavides*	Julian Silva*
Jose Trinidad Lua Nuñez	Pablo Luna
Antonia Gestalum	Rodolfo Calieros
Maria Carmen Ramirez	Hector Galarza
	Juan Franco
Amelia Benitez*	Jesus Padilla*
Magdalena R. Avalos	Leopoldo Rodriguez
Victor M. Lopez	Andres Ortega
Enrique Vega	Jose Salais
Esperanza Gran (one child)	Guadalupe H. Diaz
Pedro Flores*	
Ruben Gonzales	
Felipe Mier Serrano	
Jose Antonio Duenas	

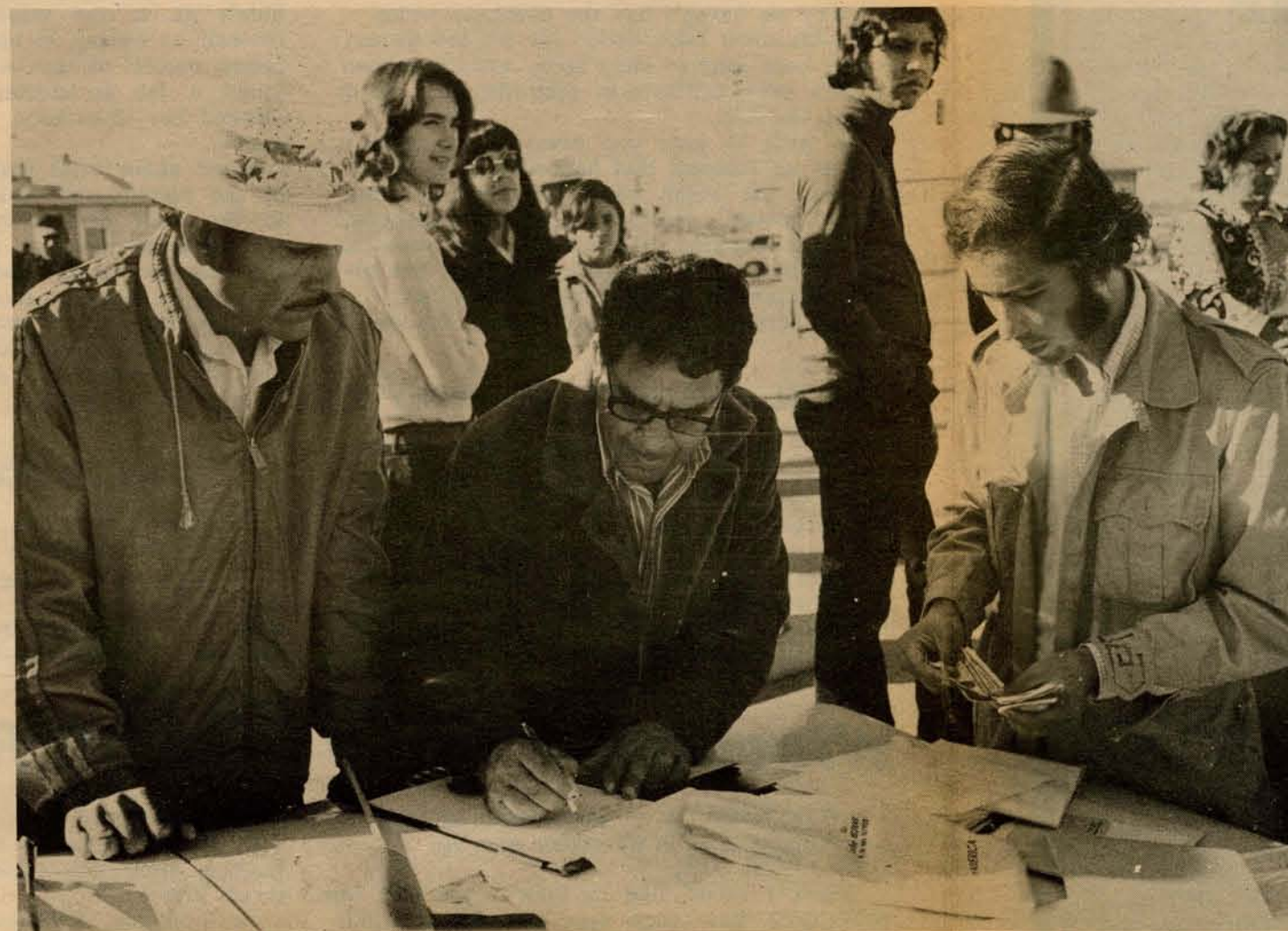
### Chicago: Gabino Hernandez in charge

(plus wife and two children)

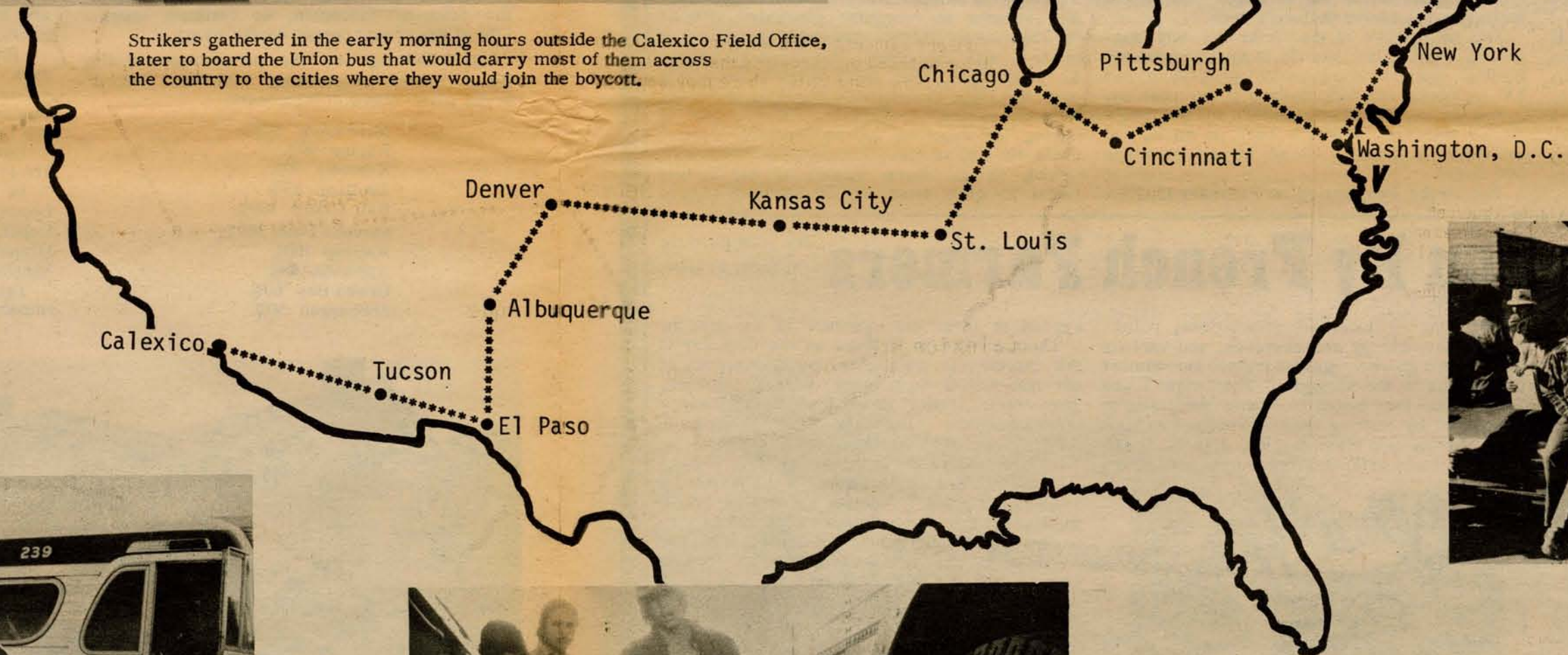
Benito Barco*	Ediberto Perez*
Daniel Panduro	Gregorio M. Salas
Marcelino Mendez	Roberto Soria (plus wife and 2 children)
Baldomero Rubio	Florencio V. Barrios

### Boston: Cirilo Cordova in charge

Joaquin Verdugo*	Eladio Aguirre*
Dan Santillan	Santiago Almazan
Pedro Sanchez	Juana Cabrera (1 child)
Pedro Carmona	Catalino Nuñez
Guadalupe Leon	Maria Hilda Nuñez
	Maria Preciado
R. Lemos*	
Jose Quiroz	
Julian Fletes	
Jose C. Vasquez	
Helena Aguirre	



Strikers gathered in the early morning hours outside the Calexico Field Office, later to board the Union bus that would carry most of them across the country to the cities where they would join the boycott.



CALEXICO, California-- Sixty-one D'Arrigo strikers, and six of their children, have left the Imperial Valley on a 4,000 mile journey that will take them to the boycott in three of the nation's largest cities, Chicago, New York and Boston.

In addition to joining the already operational lettuce boycott, the strikers will be initiating a specific boycott of D'Arrigo products, concentrating on that company's own distributors.

The group will stop in twelve major cities along the way, where friends of the Union will house and feed them, and where meetings and rallies are planned.

Fifteen of the strikers and children will be left in Chicago, while thirty-four will go on the New York and eighteen to Boston. The total of 67 is the largest single group of farm workers ever to leave on the boycott at one time.

Union Director Cesar Chavez is accompanying the strikers for the entire journey, and during the week prior to their departure he spoke at rallies in Calexico and San Luis, Arizona, urging support for the group. Over 2,000 people attended the rally in Calexico, while about 700 showed in San Luis.



The caravan stopped in Yuma, Arizona on the first day, where it was necessary to replace one of the tires on the bus, and where Cesar and the strikers gave an interview to one of the local television stations.





# FARAH STRIKE: Memories of First Major Garment Industry Strike

EL PASO, Texas--The strike against Farah here is entering its ninth month, and the strikers are hopeful that the nation-wide boycott of Farah products will help them win.

The company has been fighting unionization with everything they've got--dogs, firings, mass arrests--and has even been censured by the National Labor Relations Board for unfair labor practices and for refusing to recognize the legally elected union of the workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

However, there is strong evidence that the boycott of Farah products is having a telling effect. Farah has reported a loss of \$8.3 million during the past fiscal year, in contrast to a profit of \$6 million for the previous year, and sales were down by over \$10 million.

The situation in the Farah strike is reminiscent of this country's first major garment industry strike, fought and won almost entirely by women under the age of 25.

It began in New York City on November 22, 1909, and lasted almost three months. The strikers--workers in the shirtwaist (blouse) industry--were 80% women, 70% of whom were between the ages of 16 and 25. Many of them were Jewish and recent immigrants from Europe and Russia.

At that time, shirtwaist workers labored 12 hours a day, six days a week. They were forced to buy their own needles and supplies from employers who made a 20% profit on each sale. If a woman accidentally ruined a piece of cloth, she was charged three or times its actual value. Workers had to pay rent for their hat and coat lockers, and even their chairs were taxed by employers.



All of this came out of wages that ranged from three to twelve dollars a week.

And on the eve of the strike the only functioning local union, No. 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), had 100 members and four dollars in the treasury.

But in a few days, 15,000 of the city's 30,000 shirtwaist workers were on strike and eventually a total of 20,000 struck, emptying 500 shops.

The strike was settled on February 15, 1910.



Although the shirtwaist manufacturers association refused to recognize the union, 339 of its 353 member firms signed contracts agreeing to deal with the union. The workers won a 52 hour week, four legal holidays with full pay, the right to negotiate wages at the start of each season, abolition of the practice of paying for supplies, and no reprisals against those who had struck.

And, in the three months of the strike, Local 25 grew from 100 members to 10,000.

## Non-Violent Action By French Farmers

By Jean Kalman,  
Orléans, France.

A four hundred mile "tractor march" was the non-violent action of farmers whose land is scheduled to be converted into a military base by the French Defense Ministry. This march from the Larzac Plateau in southern France to Paris intended to inform the public of the Ministry's decision and to exert non-violent pressure on the French Government.

The "Larzac issue" started with the announcement of the Defense Ministry of plans to extend a military base, located in the center of the plateau, from 7,500 to 42,500 acres. The decision was made before farmers were offered an opportunity to discuss the issue. The Larzac Plateau located 100 miles north of the French Mediterranean coast, has previously been used as grazing land for sheep whose milk is used in preparing the famous Roquefort cheese.

103 of the 109 farmers whose property was at least partly included in the projected area of the base objected to the plan. Feeling that the decision deeply violated the democratic principles of France and was a new step towards militarization; they debated possibilities for resisting the appropriation of their lands. A discussion with a non-violent action group near the Larzac Plateau resulted in their perception of the problem in terms of justice and human dignity. They realized that to accept the Ministry's decision would mean becoming accomplices to the action.

Lanza del Vast (French poet and artist who met with Gandhi in India and inspired many non-violent militants in France and in the world), of the non-violent community near the Larzac, agreed to lead a two-week fast with the farmers. The fast, which began on March 19, 1972, proved to increase their solidarity and the strength of their conviction. The motto they adopted indicated their increased sense of determination: "Gardarem lo Larzac" -- which means in the Southern French dialect "We will keep the Larzac."

Groups and associations with widely different

orientations -- local administrations, political parties, clergy and churches, and various non-violent groups -- gave a tremendous amount of support to the struggle. The farmers and their supporters began to expose the issue to the public by inviting those interested to visit their farms. On Bastille Day, July 14, 15,000 demonstrators indicated their support of the far-



mers by marching behind 70 tractors in Rodez, a city close to the plateau. The farmers announced then that if the government would not hear them, they were ready to take their tractors to Paris.

On January 7, 26 tractors and a suite of several cars and vans began the "long march" to Paris. They received the enthusiastic support of the local population along the way, and the National Union French Farmers (F.N.S.E.A.),

agreed to meet the expenses of the march.

Their arrival in Orléans on the fifth day of the march was highlighted by the support of the non-violent community there (its leader, Jean-Marie Muller visited La Paz and Delano last summer). In front of an audience of 3,000 people they explained their reasons for a long demonstration in the winter.

A farmer's wife declared: "We will not be sold at any price." Another speaker explained their plans to move from non-violent persuasion to non-violent coercion. He alluded to the decision of 40 members of the non-violent community of Orléans to refuse to pay 3% of their taxes and to invest it into a fund for the farmers as an example of this type of action.

January 12, the day before their planned arrival in Paris, the farmers received an injunction forbidding them to continue the march. The following day at 6:00 a.m. when they attempted to begin the march, they found their tractors blocked by police cars. The farmers, well-informed in the tactics of non-violent action, turned on the engines and approached the blockade as close as possible. While the engines ran for two hours, the farmers invited the press and the local farm union president to observe the blockade. By 9:30 a.m. a crowd of several hundred people had joined the farmers and they made the decision to continue on foot to underline the repressive nature of the Ministry's decision.

The final stage of the march was a 20-mile demonstration across Orléans and then along the Paris Highway. Very soon, local farmers joined the marchers with their tractors. The decision to blockade the tractors resulted in an increase of solidarity between Larzac farmers and local farmers. The press coverage of the event brought more publicity to the farmers because of the nature of the intervention. Let's hope that after such a success the Larzac farmers will receive the same amount of support in their future actions.



# New Campaign To Double MALCRIADO Distribution

Union Director César Chávez has called for a campaign to double the circulation of EL MALCRIADO throughout California and the rest of the country. In this issue we launch the campaign by introducing the official repre-

sentatives of EL MALCRIADO in several areas.

These sisters and brothers were chosen for the dedication to La Causa and spirit of struggle they have demonstrated until now. These sisters and brothers are:

San Diego County



Sofia Ybarra  
6445 Lockford  
San Diego, California 92139  
(714) 479-5727

Delano to Lamont



Jean Flores  
1903 Albany Street  
Delano, California  
(805) 725-9434

Salinas Valley



Teresa Amezcua  
1208 Oak Ave.  
Greenfield, California  
(408) 674-2230

Porterville, Terra Bella and Poplar



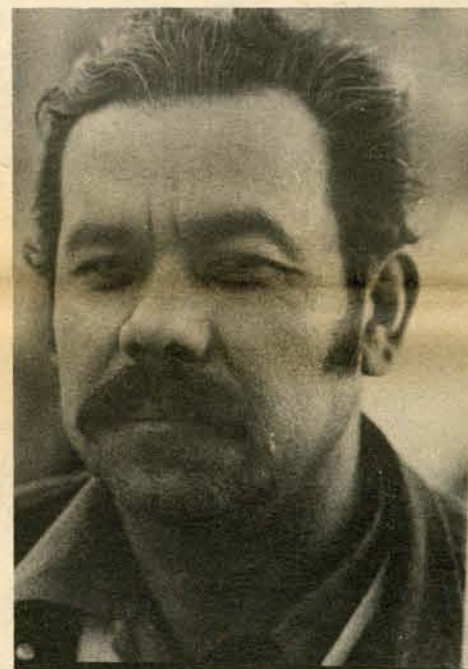
Jesus H. Martinez  
316 S. Keesing  
Porterville, California  
(209) 784-7344

César Chávez and EL MALCRIADO staff in La Paz ask that all Union members and supporters join in the efforts of the official representatives of EL MALCRIADO in your areas. They have prepared a plan of action and organization to double the sales of EL MALCRIADO.

Underneath their photos you can find their addresses and telephone numbers. Call them and offer your help. If there are no official representatives of EL MALCRIADO in your area order papers yourself by using the order form below.

It is crucial that every farm worker and supporter read EL MALCRIADO in order to know the truth about La Causa. With well-informed people can have successful strikes and boycotts, defend ourselves against the attacks that are being leveled at us and win justice for ourselves and all farm workers.

Fresno County



Hijinio Rangel  
555 East Tulare Street  
Dinuba, California 93618  
(408) 674-2230

## EL MALCRIADO



## Official Voice of the United Farm Workers

EL MALCRIADO is published every two weeks. Send this form with your order as soon as possible so that you'll receive your newspapers on time.

I want to help distribute EL MALCRIADO. Send me:

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# Your Union Contract In Action

by Nancy Kleiber

## ARBITRATION VICTORY ON VACATION PAY

Making a Union contract work is as hard a struggle as winning it in the first place. Union stewards and committeemen have to be on guard at all times to insure that the growers live up to the terms of the contract. Certainly this is a difficult task. But their efforts are rewarded every time workers receive the benefits that are rightfully theirs under the contract and which the growers would deny to them.

Our brothers and sisters at Inter Harvest D'Arrigo and Freshpict won a victory recently in this ongoing fight. A dispute arose between the workers and the companies over the Vacation Clause. These three companies were refusing to pay vacations based on 2000 hours worked in 1970. They wanted to ignore the hours worked the first year of the contract and begin counting hours for vacation eligibility in 1971.

The workers went through the grievance procedure of the contract. When it became clear that the companies were not going to settle, the dispute was taken to arbitration. This is the last step of our grievance procedure in which an outside party hears the case and makes a decision on which side is right--the Union or the Company. The vacation issue was presented to arbitrator Morris Meyers on March 29, 1972.

Bill Carder, one of the Union's attorneys, presented our case. Also present at the hearing for the Union were Carlos Valencia, Rafael Rocha, Enrique Martinez, David Gonzales, Vicente Garcia, and Santiago Ayon. These brothers gave up their time to defend the rights of their fellow workers.

And finally, the arbitrator announced the decision that the Union was right and he ins-

trusted that the companies pay one week vacation to all of their workers who had worked 2000 hours in 1970 (Jan.-Dec.) and who met the other qualifications of the contract.

Even though Freshpict is still negotiating with the Union and D'Arrigo refuses to negotiate and sign a new contract, both companies must abide by the arbitrator's decision. Any one who worked 2000 hours in 1970 at one of these companies is entitled to his or her vacation check. If you have not yet received it you should see your local Union Representative immediately.

## COMPANY FOUND TO HAVE VIOLATED CONTRACT

COACHELLA, California -- Union organizers in Coachella won an arbitration victory February 10 in which the company, Oasis Gardens, was found to have violated the Union and job security clauses of the Union contract when it hired a tractor driver, Luis Renteria, without going through the hiring hall.

For one year, the company failed to let Renteria know that he was covered by the Union contract. Union organizer Vicente Ponce and Coachella Union Director Ray Huerta discovered the violation and filed a grievance September 18, 1972.

The case was finally submitted to arbitration and the company lost. The company was ordered to pay the Kennedy Medical Plan ten cents an hour for every hour worked by Renteria during the year of the violation, which amounts to \$192.

The company was also required to pay Ysidoro Nava of Coachella \$216 in damages. Nava would have received the tractor driver job had the company gone through the hiring hall.

## Official Notice to Union Members

Sisters and brothers,

We want to remind you to pay your dues on time. When they are not, there are more problems for the Union staff. For you there is the danger that you will need medical plan or death benefit coverage or the credit union and you won't be eligible because your dues are not paid up to date. You owe it to your self, your family and the Union to pay on time.

Thank you,

*Cesar E. Chavez*  
Cesar E. Chavez, Director  
United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO

## Preventative Medicine: Treating Impetigo

by Kay Zehr  
Nurse at the Roger Terronez Memorial Clinic

IMPETIGO is a crusty skin infection. It is easily spread by scratching the scabs, which contain the germs that cause the skin infection. These same germs can also damage the kidneys and heart.

When impetigo appears, the sores must be scrubbed well, removing the scabs. Sometimes it helps to soak them in warm soapy water before scrubbing. This should be done three or four times a day.

If the sores do not go away, or if they spread, an appointment should be made to see the doctor.

## FROM TALLER GRAFICO



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### VIVA LA REVOLUCION



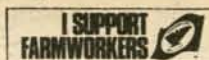
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Detach and mail with check

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# Labor and Movement News

## United States:



### WOODCUTTERS WIN STRIKE

MISSISSIPPI--The Gulfwood Pulp Association won a 12 week strike of 4,000 woodcutters against the Masonite firm.

One of the key factors in their victory was the unity of the black and white workers. In a past strike (1965) the workers were split by racism and they lost their strike. It didn't work this time because they all stuck together.

Because the workers couldn't be broken through racism, the company tried to red-bait them. The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, the largest newspaper in the state, and local TV stations tried to say that the leaders were communists.

The strikers were somewhat shook up about this possibility. At a meeting held soon after the red-baiting, the first speaker said to the 500 black and white workers: "Well, it looks like we got them scared. The question here tonight is not whether we are communists or not, that's not important. The question is

whether we are going to turn around and run off like a bunch of whipped puppies 'cause somebody calls us communists, or whether we are going to stand our ground and fight like hell."

The whole hall erupted with people hooting and hollering and generally carrying on. They had passed the test of racism and red-baiting. Because of their unity and determination they won the strike.

### TEACHERS' STRIKES HIT NATION'S THREE LARGEST CITIES

WASHINGTON D.C.-- Last year President Nixon promised to stop inflation.

To do so, he set up two federal boards: one to control wages, the other to control prices.

While working people know that he succeeded all too well in controlling wages, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington has just reported that he has failed miserably to control prices.

While Nixon had pledged to cut price increases for 1972 to two to three percent, the total for the year figured out at 3.4 per cent--exactly what it was the previous year.

### FAILS TO CONTROL PRICE INCREASES

Last year David Selden, President of the American Federation of Teachers, warned that 1973 would be a "crisis year" for the nation's schools. As teachers' strikes have hit three of the countries largest cities, his prediction has proved right.

In Philadelphia, 13,000 teachers represented by the AFT have been on strike since January 8. The Union's chief negotiator, John Ryan, called the walkout 90 per cent effective despite an anti-strike injunction. The Philadelphia school board has offered the teachers no increase during the first year of a proposed contract, and 3 per cent during each of the last two years.

The longest school strike in Chicago's history is a month old with the 25,000 member Chicago Teachers Union and the school board still wide apart on important issues.

In St. Louis, nearly three-fourths of the 4,000 public school teachers are on strike for the first time in the city's history.

The teachers have not had a pay increase in four years, and have been trying to negotiate one since last November. The school board admits it has a surplus of \$3.9 million but insists it cannot meet the teachers' demands.

### STRIKE BY BLACK WORKERS WINS OVER SEARS

ATLANTA, Georgia--A wave of wildcat strikes has gripped Atlanta since last summer. Every one has been led by black workers, and more than 6,000 people, including community supporters, have been involved. The first of the big strikes, the one that sparked several others, was at Sears Roebuck, and began on July 17.

Nathaniel Dunn, one of the organizers, explains how it started: "The movement started at the Chamblee store where I work, and I got blamed for being the guy that started it. But I didn't--Sears started the movement years ago.

"I've been at Sears for about four and a half years, and during this time I've trained five white supervisors, and I'm still the man down below. So the question I asked was why was I qualified to train supervisors to turn around and supervise me, yet Sears would tell me that I wasn't qualified to be a supervisor.

"Then other blacks began to ask questions. We decided it was not a racial fight with Sears, but whether you were black or white, if you were poor. Not only have they mistreated blacks, but they've mistreated poor whites as well. It's sort of hard to relate to the white people about what was going on and why. But we began to have meetings, and we did talk to the whites. At Chamblee, we had two who walked out with us the first day, and walked all the way.

"We started to have meetings, We drew up demands. We presented these demands to the store manager. We sent him a telegram, asked for a meeting. He didn't respond. We waited three weeks, sent a second telegram, demanded a meeting. He didn't respond. At 11 o'clock we sat down. At 12 o'clock we walked out. I called a guy at another store, then another, then another. We met and combined forces, all the Sears stores in the city.

"So we had Atlanta covered."

At first the Sears management tried to ignore the walkout, but when customers, more than 60 per cent black, stayed away in large numbers, and the possibility of a nationwide boycott was raised, Sears agreed to 39 of the 42 demands in a Black Manifesto.

Charges were dropped against 13 persons arrested during the strike, and Sears agreed to give workers \$2 million in back pay for the 11 days they were idle.

## Latin America and World:

### U.S. AGRICULTURE FORCES MEXICAN FARMERS OFF LAND

MEXICO (TNS)--The agriculture industry in California and Arizona, with the support of the federal government, has created a vicious circle that exploits poor Mexican farmers and farm workers--often turning the former into the latter.

Growers in the two states use water from the Colorado River as one of their chief sources of irrigation. But when they return the water to the river--water which eventually reaches farm land in northern Mexico--the salt content is so high that it damages the land and crops of the northern Mexico farmer.

As a result, thousands of these farmers have been forced off their land, and many have come to the United States seeking jobs in the only kind of labor they know--as farm workers.

Because they are poor and enter the country illegally in many cases, they can often be forced to work for very low wages by the very same growers whose irrigation policies ruined their Mexican land in the first place.

### GUATEMALA: TEN MURDERS A DAY

Guatemala (TNS) -- The local press estimates that during 1972 an average of 10 assassinations of presumed opponents of the present regime took place each day.

Since 1967, they estimate, the Army, police and rightwing paramilitary groups have assassinated at least 13,000 people.

The past year also saw important armed attacks against the regime of General Carlos Arana Osorio. Arana was given the name "The Jackal of Zacapa" by the peasants in the Zacapa region of Guatemala when he carried out an "anti-insurgency" campaign there in 1969 that killed thousands of peasants.

The violence that characterizes Guatemala has been there since 1954 when the CIA overthrew the popular government of Jacobo Arbenz. By 1970, 86% of all foreign investments in the country were made by US firms or their subsidiaries in Panama and Bahamas. One of the purposes of the repression is to "maintain a favorable investment climate."

Also, Guatemala has been playing the role of "overseer" for US business interests in Central America. It helped put down a popular uprising in El Salvador, after a fraudulent election there early in 1972. In December it backed a coup to oust the civilian government of Honduras.

Despite the incredible level of terror, resistance to the Arana regime has not been crushed.

The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) which arose in 1966, were smashed by 1968, shifted to the cities, were set back again in 1971, appeared again last year.

### MARCH ELECTIONS IN CHILE

CHILE (TNS)--President Salvador Allende of Chile has often complained that the conservatives in the Chilean Congress have blocked many of his progressive programs. On March 4 the Chilean people will have a chance to change that.

All of the 150 deputies in the Congress, and half of the 50 senators will be up for election.

The conservative forces are also eyeing the elections with great interest. They do not now have the two-thirds majority necessary in the Senate to veto or impeach the President. A victory in March would give them the power to reverse the direction in which the country is now moving.

Usually there have been eight or more candidates, from eight or more parties, running for office in the Chilean elections.

But a recent reform of Chile's election law allows Chile's 12 political parties to group together in alliances. Five of the right-wing opposition parties have come together to form the Democratic Confederation, while the parties that support the Allende government are grouped together under the Unidad Popular.

So instead of the usual multi-party confusion, the March elections will present a clear choice between the left and the right.

About 4,000,000 people are expected to vote a significant increase over the 2.6 million that voted in the Congressional elections of 1969. For the first time, people who cannot read, and 18-21 year olds, have been given the vote. It is generally assumed that they are mostly pro-Allende, but that will be in doubt until the votes are counted.



# Msgr. Higgins Blasts Teamsters-Farm Bureau Conspiracy



(The following article was written by Msgr. George G. Higgins, Secretary for Research, United States Catholic Conference, and is copyrighted 1973 by NC Features)

In 1935, when the National Labor Relations Act (the so-called Wagner Act) became the law of the land, farm workers were excluded from its coverage. Why? For one reason and one reason only: Because the National Farm Bureau Federation and all of the other leading growers' organizations in the United States wanted to prevent farm workers from exercising their right to organize and had enough political clout to bend the Congress to their will. It was just as simple--and as cynical--as that.

In 1949, when the Wagner Act was rather drastically amended, farm workers were again excluded from coverage. Why? Again, for the very same reason: Because the National Farm Bureau Federation and its satellites thought of them as being second-class citizens and were as determined as ever to prevent them from organizing and joining a union of their own choosing. They thought the best way to do this was to exclude farm workers from coverage under the federal law.

Since 1949 the Farm Bureau Federation and its anti-union allies have done everything within their power --which to this day, is very considerable--to maintain the status quo. No, that's not altogether accurate. It would be more accurate to say that, not content with having excluded farm workers from coverage under the federal law, they have done everything within their power to undo the status quo by imposing restrictive legislation on farm workers at the state level.

The have already succeeded in doing this

in Arizona. More recently, they failed to achieve their purpose in California--but not for want of trying. Their desperate effort in California last November to enact the infamous Proposition 22--which was clearly designed to cripple, if not to destroy the United Farm Workers--reportedly cost them well over a million dollars. Proposition 22 was roundly defeated, thanks in large measure to the timely intervention of the California bishops.

Nothing daunted, however, spokesmen for the industry have publicly announced that they will make another all-out effort to enact a similar proposition in 1974. Meanwhile plans are under way to enact an Arizona-type statute in several other predominantly agricultural states.

## FARM BUREAU REVERSES SELF AND SUPPORTS NLRA INCLUSION

Against this brief historical background, the average reader may be surprised to learn that, within recent weeks, the Farm Bureau Federation and many of its allies in the agricultural industry have completely reversed themselves and are now insisting, believe it or not, that the National Labor Relations Act be amended--some 38 years after it was first enacted--to include farm workers under its coverage. The indications are that a bill to this effect will be introduced within the near future. According to one member of the House Education and Labor Committee--Rep. John R. Erlenborn (R-Illinois)--it has a good chance of passing this year.

This I rather doubt. I realize, of course, that the bill will be strongly supported not only by the Farm Bureau Federation but also, for reasons of its own, by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters which, in a moment of madness, recently declared open warfare on the United Farm Workers. Unless I am badly mistaken, however, the Farm Bureau Federation and the Teamsters have an exaggerated notion of their own economic power and political influence and are making the fatal mistake of beginning to believe their own propaganda. When the chips are down, they may well discover--and I hope they do--that David is quite capable of bringing Goliath to his knees.

## TEAMSTERS JOIN FARM BUREAU

There is no one in the whole wide world, who, by reason of personal experience, knows better than I do that the Teamsters will holler

bloody murder when they read what I am saying about them in this context.

I am sorry about that, but the fact is that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for playing patty-cake with the Farm Bureau Federation on the issue of farm worker legislation. They know as well as I do that the Farm Bureau's alleged "conversion" on this issue is as phoney as a \$3 bill. They know perfectly well, in other words, that the Farm Bureau, in reversing its position on this matter, has only one purpose in mind: To check the effective use which the United Farm Workers has made of the boycott. Again, it's just as simple--and as cynical--as that.

The Teamsters, in supporting the coverage of farm workers under the present federal law, will probably say that they are doing so because they see this as the only orderly way of handling labor-management relations in the agricultural industry. That's a plausible argument on the face of it, but the Teamsters know that the argument is also full of holes.

They know very well that to outlaw the boycott at this particular time would play right into the hands of the most recalcitrant, anti-union growers and could conceivably put the farm workers' Union out of business.

Come to think of it, maybe the Teamsters are hoping that this will happen. If so, they are not as smart as they think they are--and certainly not as smart as I, for one, had always thought of them as being.

## OPPOSES TEAMSTER-FARM BUREAU CONSPIRACY

I say this with due respect for what the Teamsters, with all their human faults and failings, have done for their own membership over the course of the years and with all due apologies to the officers of the union, some of whom are (or were) very good friends of mine.

There is nothing personal in my criticism of their unfortunate alliance with the Farm Bureau Federation in a joint effort to cut the ground out from under the United Farm Workers. I just happen to disagree with them, as I have told them man to man on more than one occasion in recent weeks. My disagreement will be formalized if and when the Congress gets around to holding public hearings on the kind of bill the Farm Bureau Federation and the Teamsters are promoting. I will testify against such a bill and will encourage others, in and out of the labor movement, to do the same.

I realize, of course, that at some point it will be necessary for the Congress to enact legislation covering labor-management relations in the field of agriculture. In my opinion, however, to do so at this time and, above all, to do so in the manner that the Farm Bureau Federation and the Teamsters want it done, would represent a deliberate effort to hamstring and possibly destroy the United Farm Workers. I simply refuse to have any part in such a cynical operation. To the contrary, win or lose, I propose to fight it all the way.

## GROWERS INCREASE SUBSIDIES DESPITE LAW

WASHINGTON, D.C.--A 1970 law supposedly designed to reduce subsidy payments to large growers has actually been used to increase such payments, with the full cooperation and support of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The subsidy program was begun in the 1930s under the Franklin Roosevelt administration as an effort to save the small family farmer, whose income was dropping because of overproduction. The government initially bought surpluses that the farmer would otherwise have difficulty selling but, when the surpluses became huge in the late 1950s and early 60s, Washington instead initiated a program of paying farmers not to grow certain crops in order to avoid surpluses.

Instead of its original intent--to save the small farmer--this program resulted in a massive welfare program to large growers who--already rich--have been paid billions of dollars to let their land lie fallow. Examples such as Senator James O. Eastland of Alabama, who was paid hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly not to grow crops on his large Alabama plantation, led to the passage of the 1970 law.

The 1970 law sought to stop the excesses in the subsidy program by limiting payments to \$55,000 per person per crop. However, the drafting of "fair and reasonable" regulations to define what constituted a "person" was left up to the Secretary of Agriculture.

With the cooperation of the USDA, getting around the law was easy and in many cases large growers increased rather than reduced their subsidies. All they had to do was legally divide up their holdings among their relatives or friends and thus provide a number of "persons" to whom subsidy payments could be made.

It was widely reported that Senator Eastland was among those who increased his payments under the "reduced subsidy" law, and the Phoenix Voice has recently reported on a number of large Arizona growers who did the same. Examples: in 1970 Wallace Bales of Buckeye, Arizona received subsidy payments totalling \$89,477, while 1971 payments to Wallace Bales, John T. Bales and Steve Bales totalled \$125,088; the 1970 payment to F. C. Layton of Tolleson, Arizona was \$65,572, while in 1971 F. C. Layton and Deon Layton received a total of \$131,113; and in 1970 King Farms of Buckeye, Arizona received \$67,829, while in 1971 Wayne King, Lyle King and King Farms together received \$107,455.

All this is compounded by the fact that the USDA has apparently lent its full cooperation to the large growers' efforts to get around the law. The Voice reported that ex-Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin even made the candid statement to Illinois Republican Representative Paul Findley in May of 1971 that the USDA had never intended to achieve substantial savings.

## EL MALCRIADO

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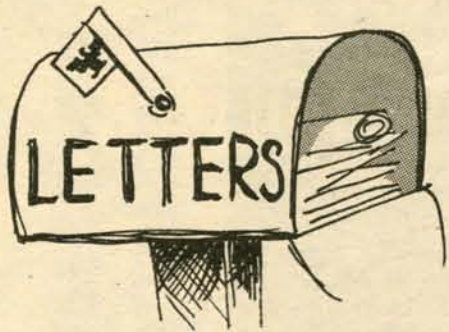
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## LETTER TO TEAMSTER PRESIDENT FITZSIMMONS

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons:

I write you out of concern about your relationship to farm workers. I have a long acquaintance with the labor movement, have championed its ideals, and am personally the beneficiary of the movement's struggle on behalf of the working man. Because of the United Auto Workers my father had a cause to believe in and ended his days in dignity.

I am disturbed that the Teamsters have become allies of growers over against the efforts of farm workers to organize their own union—United Farm Workers. That you should be undermining Cesar Chavez is a travesty.

I have read reports in which Mr. Grami, director of organizing for the Western Conference, points to improved terms in re-negotiated contracts. I'm not impressed. Aside from the fact that you throw suspicion on yourself when it's announced that the pact does not provide for a union hiring hall, you seem to think it is more essential that growers control the labor situation through maintaining authority over foremen (i.e., growers can employ non-union laborers in place of union laborers) than that the union is in control of its only bargaining power—its labor. From whence comes the sudden concern that goods (the harvest) arrive in the hands of consumers? There was a day, wasn't there, when you didn't care whether the trucks rolled or not—because you believed workers rights were more precious than goods?

You are a busy man, so let me come to the matter of central importance. Contract terms (benefits) have never been the primary reason to organize workers. Organizing has first to do with your consciousness of being a self-determining person, acting rather than being acted upon, free rather than oppressed. Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers aim at this primary goal. I don't get the impression that you do.

Perhaps you could reply to this central concern. What motivates the Teamsters in relation to farm workers?

Cordially,

The Reverend John A. Nasstrom  
Regional Secretary for Field Services  
Division of Mission and Welfare Services  
Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.

## ITS LABOR VERSUS MANAGEMENT, NOT RACE

### ARE ALL MEN CREATED EQUAL?

Our country was supposedly founded on that belief. However, since its beginning, people have been looked down on because of their beliefs color, race and so on.

Odd isn't it, that a man who works as farm laborer and keeps the store shelves full for others cannot afford to feed his own family.

Why is it that when employees of other professions go on strike, there is no cry of communists or revolutionaries? Is it any worse for farm workers to go on strike than teachers, garbage men, policemen or even firemen?

Why do we hear the outcry from the farmers, blaming the "Mexicans"? Don't they realize that there are many different races working in the fields? It would seem that the farmers are trying to make this a conflict of races, rather than one of labor and management.

The farmers act as if they are doing the farm workers a favor to let them work on their ranches. They will not admit that the farm workers earn every penny they get, by breaking their back in the hot sun, and freezing in the cold, icy fields. And for what? To come home to a house that is too small, and run down, and children who do not have the things they need. To see your wife grow old before her time, because of having to work in the fields all day, and then come home to care for her family. How many could stand the hopelessness of knowing that they will never be able to better themselves.

There are still some farm workers who fight the Union. They sell their self-respect and the future of their families for a pat on the back and a smile from the farmer.

They don't seem to understand that their only hope is to join hands with their brothers in the union.

So you see, we not only have to fight the greed of the farmer, but also the ignorance of our brothers.

Leapha Senteno  
Parlier, Calif.

## OUR MOVEMENT SIGN OF HOPE IN EUROPE

I enclose herewith an article about the latest non-violent action initiated by the farmers from the Larzac Plateau. When I visited La Paz last summer with Jean-Marie Muller I was urged to write something about the larzac issue for El Malcriado. Although agriculture in France is rather different from Californian agribusiness, I think it is deeply significant to find similar concern and tactics here and there. Publicizing UFW activities in France, I hope my article can help American farmworkers and their supporters to discover that they are becoming a sign of hope for some people in Europe.

Si se puede,

Jean

-Marie Muller, Orleans France -see pg. 10

## CHICANO PRISONERS NEED BOOKS

Estimados Carnal y Carnales,

We would like to announce, that EMPLEO here at San Quentin is seeking donors of books.

There is a lot of new and old books that have never been inside the walls. We would like to bring these books inside the walls and read them till the lines fall.

All books are welcome, although we would prefer book(s) on a topic, "cerca del corazon", Chicano.

There is a shortage of reading material on Chicano literature of any kind here in San Quentin. We need books on Chicano Art, History Culture, and contemporary literature. Any and all relevant reading material is needed.

As you terminate your classes, or change majors, or if you simply have no further reading use for relevant books, and do not plan on utilizing them, send these books to EMPLEO in San Quentin.

Where a carnal can use it, and the waiting list behind him is long.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration in this crucial matter.

respectfully,

Paul Chavez, EMPLEO President  
EMPLEO ORGANIZATION  
San Quentin State Prison  
Tamal, California 94964



**"If you don't like it here in America, why don't you go back where you came from?"**

Credit: Akwesasne Notes/LNS





photos by Reuben Serna



# STOCKTON BOYCOTTS SAFEWAY

