

# EL MALCRIADO



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## 170,000 ARIZONANS RECALL GOVERNOR



JERRY POLLOCK, SURROUNDED BY SUPPORTERS AS HE WALKS INTO PHOENIX, HAS WALKED ALL OVER THE STATE OF ARIZONA TO DRAMATIZE HIS OPPOSITION TO REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR JACK WILLIAMS.

PHOENIX, Arizona--The Citizens Committee for the Recall of Jack Williams, a coalition of religious, political, ecological and farm workers groups, has submitted the signatures of 170,775 Arizona citizens demanding that their Republican Governor be removed from office.

The signatures were submitted here March 26, a full ten months after the recall movement began upon Williams' signing of farm labor legislation that farm worker representatives characterized as "repressive." However, the organized opposition to Williams has expanded far beyond that one interest to include representatives from all social and political strata in the state.

Upon submission of the petitions, the Committee received a receipt from Secretary of State Bolin for the number of pages submitted. Actual counting will be done by individual county recorders, who will be sent photocopies of the petitions from their areas. Counting was scheduled to begin March 27.

A struggle over the counting procedure seems certain to develop in Maricopa County, the most populated county in the State. County Recorder Paul Marston has repeatedly expressed his hostility towards the recall movement,

and the Recall Committee asked Secretary Bolin to name a neutral person to supervise the counting.

"We don't want Marston to verify the signatures," explained recall spokesman Jim Drake, "because, according to our count, he could throw out 58% of the Maricopa County signatures on technicalities--like a signator abbreviating 'Phoenix' rather than writing it out in full."

(In a related development, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that Marston's refusal to certify registrars submitted by the County

related story on p. 4

Democratic Party was illegal, and ordered him to complete their certification.)

Drake said that Governor Williams held a press conference in response to the submission of the signatures, but merely tried to cloud the issues. "Williams won't even speak to the issues Jerry Pollock (who is running against Williams with the support of the Recall Committee) has raised--important issues like ecology, education, and food prices.

"For example," continued Drake, "there is a very active consumer boycott of meat going

on in this state in response to the high prices on it--a boycott organized by housewives. Williams not only refuses comment on that issue--he seems hardly aware that the issue exists."

As important a step as the submission of the recall petitions is, it is only the first step. The signatures must be verified, and then the Recall Committee must gather an additional 43,000 valid signatures requesting that Pollock's name be included on the ballot with Williams', whose name is automatically included.

"The initial stage--which we've just completed--only results in forcing the Governor to stand for office again. We now begin a whole new campaign aimed towards this new election," explained Drake.

"In addition to the usual campaigning, we'll have to gather these new 43,000 signatures--actually we figure 70,000, to insure that we have 43,000 valid signatures. We're starting on that immediately," Drake said.

"There's still a lot of fighting ahead," he continued, "especially with Marston over signature verification. But we're looking for the recall election to take place next summer. And, as we have said all along, we believe--Si, Se Puede."

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# SLAVERY AIN'T DEAD

HOMESTEAD, Florida--With the state still feeling the effects of the typhoid epidemic that hit farm workers here recently, another farm labor scandal has hit Dade County--this time the virtual slavery of farm workers by "crew leaders", the Florida counterpart to the California labor contractor.

Contractor Joe L. Brown, 35, of 32 SW Fourth St. in Homestead, and Lafayette Matthew, 27, described as a camp guard, were charged by Homestead police with false imprisonment and conspiracy to commit a felony after workers testified Brown and Matthew held them in the camp by force and against their will.

## A NEW CADILLAC & \$43,786

Brown was arrested as he walked to his 1973 Cadillac Eldorado, which he reportedly bought earlier in the day for \$16,000 in cash. At the time of his arrest he was carrying a bag containing \$43,786 in cash.

Workers told police that they were held at the camp, often at gunpoint, and those trying to leave were severely beaten by Brown if caught.

They reported that Brown also used economic pressure to hold workers. "Every week I'd end up owing him \$100, \$200," one of the workers told the press. "I don't know what I owed him for. That's what he had on the books. I work every day, driving a truck. I don't know how I could do it--get into that much debt."

## WEEKLY WAGES: \$2.00

Other workers reported getting paid \$2 for a weeks work, and being forced to give Brown food they'd bought with their own food stamps, only to have him sell it back to them at exorbitant prices.

The crew leader system works much the same way as the labor contractor system in California. George Lytton, a tomato grower from the area who used Brown, described it this way:

The contractor is paid \$2.50 an hour for himself while his pickers are in the field. He's also paid a dollar "per head" for each worker he brings to the field.

On top of that, he gets 85 cents for each bucket of tomatoes his workers pick. Out of that, he supposedly pays the workers 25 cents a bucket.

But Joe Brown's workers got nothing but a little food, a couple of bucks a week and an occasional beating.

Nonetheless, Lytton said of Brown, "He has always been four-square with me. When you need field labor, you deal with a contractor."

"The reason these people are migrants is that they all drink too much wine," Lytton went on. "The colored people don't want to work too hard. I can get maybe 25 Mexicans that can do the work of 40 or 50 colored people."

## "...I DON'T HAVE MUCH USE FOR 'EM"

"But these people wouldn't have any place to stay because nobody wants them. Comes down to it, I don't either, on a dollars and cents basis."

"The migrant worker is like the American Indian," Lytton concluded. "He's a vanishing breed."

As they have in California, representatives of the United Farm Workers are fighting the crew leader system in Florida.

"We want a hiring hall to eliminate the crew leaders who exploit the workers," said Roberto Acuna of the UFW. "The crew leader problem is well documented," he continued. "Now we have to get rid of it."

## UFW BEATS HB 74

The Union has been fighting House Bill 74 in the Florida legislature, a bill which would outlaw the Union hiring hall and preserve the crew leader system. Two of the many workers who had been held by Brown, Robert Washington and Theodore Johnson, went to Tallahassee after their release from Brown's camp to tell the House Subcommittee on Labor

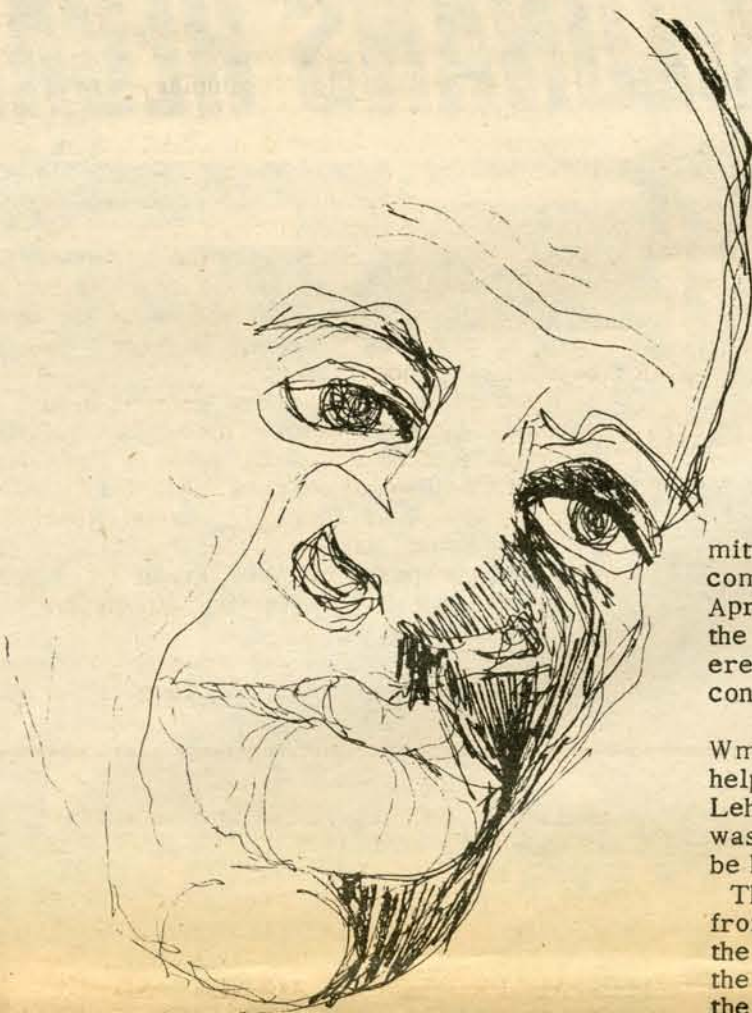
of the evils of the crew leader system.

Additionally, Johnson testified before the full Commerce Committee against HB 74.

Moved by Johnson's testimony and by the more than 20,000 letters against the bill that Committee Chairman Rep. Donald Tucker said he had received, the Committee recently voted 15-5 against allowing the legislation on the floor of the House. So, for the time being at least, HB 74 is crippled, since it will take a two-thirds vote of the complete House to bring the bill up for a vote.



"Still, we are not letting up in our campaign against repressive legislation," said Dorothy Johnson of the UFW's Belle Glade office. "Not only is the Senate version of HB74 still alive, but something like it could be resubmitted at any time."



REPORT FROM  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
by Fr. James Vizzard,  
UFW Legislative Representative

## FLORIDA

### TYPHOID HEARINGS ANNOUNCED

The House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Agricultural Labor made a firm commitment March 27 to hold hearings on April 6-7 in Florida, looking into not only the typhoid epidemic and the recently uncovered slave labor camp, but into the general conditions of farmworkers there as well.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee is Wm. Ford, from Michigan, who has been very helpful, along with freshman Congressman Wm. Lehman, from Florida. Also, a commitment was made to Fr. Vizzard that our people would be heard first.

The Union had earlier received a commitment from the Senate that hearings will be held the first week in June in Salinas regarding the pesticides Monitor 4 and Phosdrin, and the threats to the health of both farm workers and consumers that they present.

The Committee which will be holding these hearings is the Senate Committee on Poverty, Manpower, and Migrant Labor. They also agreed to hear union representatives first. They will be looking into these two pesticides in particular and the whole subject in general. The Chairman of the Committee is Sen. Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin.

The hearings will be held in two sessions, one in Washington D.C. which will be to collect medical data, statistics, etc., and the other in Salinas to investigate the poisoning of farm workers in the fields and the dangers to consumers.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHICANO STUDENTS CHARGED

LOS ANGELES, California--Teachers and schools in the American Southwest "are failing to involve Mexican Americans as active participants in the classroom to the same extent as Anglo children." This comparative neglect in the classrooms is "likely to hinder seriously the educational opportunities and achievement of Chicano pupils."

That is the basic conclusion of "teachers and Students: Differences in Teacher Interaction with Mexican American and Anglo Students," a report released recently by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Among the findings of the report:

--Teachers praise Anglo students 36 percent more often than Chicano students.

--Teachers utilize the ideas of Anglo students 40 percent more often than those of Chicanos.

--Teachers "respond positively" to Anglo students 40 percent more often than to Chicanos.

--Teachers direct questions to Anglo children 20 percent more often than to Chicano youngsters.

The Commission's findings were based on firsthand observations of 430 classrooms in

52 elementary and secondary schools located in California, New Mexico and Texas.

"It is the schools and teachers of the Southwest, not the students, who are failing," the report said, claiming that schools and teachers have failed to provide equal educational opportunity to a class of people because of their ethnic background, their language and their culture.

The Commission said the schools "will continue to fail" unless basic changes are made both in the educational programs and in the way teachers are trained and evaluated.

Disparities of treatment afforded Anglo and Mexican American students, the Commission added, are symptomatic of a failure by the entire educational system "to accept the Chicano child as he comes to school and to orient the program to his cultural and linguistic needs."

In finding that Mexican American students are "practically ignored," the Commission concludes that responsibility for changing this situation rests only in part with the individual teacher. Ultimately, responsibility lies with the schools of education in which teachers are trained and with the school systems in which they teach.



# UNION HIT BY SAFEWAY SUIT

FOOD CHAIN ADMITS  
BOYCOTT  
HAS CUT BUSINESS  
\$100 MILLION

Safeway Stores, Inc. filed a \$150 million suit against Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers last Friday, claiming union "harassment" of the giant food chain since the beginning of the union's lettuce boycott.

Safeway claimed that the Union had filed a series of false and misleading lawsuits that included charges that the market mislabeled meat products, sold insect-infested cookies and cereals, favored growers and the Teamsters over Farmworkers in the struggle for unionization, and had conspired to financially destroy the labor movement in the U.S.

Safeway also claimed that union picketing of the store's branches was a "conspiracy to restrain trade" under provisions of the states Business and Professional Code. In a previous suit, Safeway said that picketed stores were losing an average of \$5,000 a day; in this suit it is asking for \$100 million in profits lost due to the union boycott, plus an additional \$50 million in "exemplary damages."

Safeway attorneys in addition asked Los Angeles Superior Judge Campbell Lucas to limit picketing and restrain union members from "harassing customers" after earlier failing to obtain a similar injunction from a different judge. They also asked that the union and all related people be prevented from initiating or prosecuting "any legal action for the purpose of coercing (Safeway) to meet (union) boycott demands."

Reached at their Oakland general headquarters Monday, Safeway spokesmen refused to make further comment. Safeway President W.S. Mitchell would not return EL MALCRIADO phone calls, and General Counsel Robert Van Gemert would say only that the food chain was "not prepared to make any further statement at this time. We laid it on the line in presenting the suit."

Union lawyers had not received copies of the suit by presstime, but counsel for the

Farmworkers Jerry Cohen explained that from press reports the suit "appears to be a smoke-screen to cover Safeway's callous attitude toward farm workers and consumers." Cohen cited Safeway's continued claim it sells "union lettuce" although the California Supreme Court declared three months ago that the Teamsters union (to which Safeway is referring) does not represent the majority of farm workers.

Safeway has also displayed "a consistent pattern of consumer fraud," and Cohen says he has documents to back up his charges.

"We have affidavits from people who vomited after they ate Safeway lettuce, because of the high pesticide residue." We even have one woman who fed Safeway lettuce to her chicken--and the chicken died." Additionally, Cohen says, consumer groups have gathered evidence of Safeway's consumer fraud that ranges "from hamburger with too much fat in it to mislabeled meats to poisoned lettuce to cookies with bugs in them."

Asked about Safeway's allegation that the Union organized "violent and mass picketing" of the supermarket, Cohen responded, "The violence charge is just another smokescreen to get public support--but I think it will fail." He also noted that in its accusations of violence, Safeway failed to mention its Calexico manager who has been charged with assault of a picketer there.

Asked for boycotters' reaction to Safeway's suit, LeRoy Chatfield, Southern California Boycott organizer responded that most see it "as Safeway still trying to destroy poor people, as another huge corporation trying to oppress and intimidate people who won't be oppressed or intimidated any longer."

"This suit won't stop the boycott either," Chatfield warned. "In California alone over 55,000 Safeway customers have responded by going elsewhere to shop. And now Safeway is admitting that the boycott has cost them \$100 million--no we're not going to be stopped."

## CESAR CHAVEZ DEMANDS POISONED LETTUCE INVESTIGATION

The following telegram was sent to Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin and Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, on March 16:

LETTUCE BEING SHIPPED FROM CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA IS CONTAMINATED WITH POISONS, INCLUDING MONITOR 4 AND PHOSDRIN. IT IS MOST VITAL THAT YOU CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF THIS DANGEROUS POISON ON WORKERS WHO ARE HARVESTING THE LETTUCE AND THE CON-

SUMERS WHO ARE EATING IT. FARM WORKERS CUTTING LETTUCE IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY ARE SUFFERING SEVERE SYMPTOMS OF NERVE GAS POISONING. IT IS IMPERATIVE ALSO THAT YOU INVESTIGATE THE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, WHICH ARE ALLOWING CONTAMINATED LETTUCE TO BE SHIPPED ACROSS STATE LINES. BY DOING SO THEY ARE SERVING THE AGRIBUSINESS AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES THEY ARE REQUIRED TO REGULATE.

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



the contractors all their lives and now the Teamsters come along and institutionalize them. It's going to infuriate the workers."

The Teamsters have announced that their organizers are active in the field in signing up individual labor contractors.

## TEAMSTERS SIGN WITH LABOR CONTRACTORS

FRESNO, California--The Teamsters have negotiated a master contract with the National Farm Labor Contractor's Association here under which farm workers controlled by participating labor contractors will become a part of the Teamsters union.

In effect, the labor contractors will become the Teamsters' hiring hall.

A source close to the negotiations between the two parties was quoted as saying, "This is the only weapon they (the contractors) have to fight with, otherwise Chavez will put them out of business. At this point the contractor would sleep with the devil and maybe that's what he is doing."

When told of the agreement, UFW attorney Jerry Cohen said, "It's ridiculous, it's the ultimate sell-out. The workers have been fighting

## FARM WORKER BENEFIT IN MONTERREY

MONTERREY, California -- A farm worker benefit concert featuring the famous comedy team "Cheech and Chong" will take place at Monterrey Peninsula College April 6th. The concert is being sponsored by MECHA and the ASMPC Organization.

"Cheech and Chong" will give two shows: one at 7:30 p.m. and the other at 10:00 p.m. Admission is \$2.50 per person in advance and \$3.00 at the door.





# LOCAL NEWS

## Santa Maria Valley

### GUADALUPE PARANTS QUESTION SECRET TRUSTEES MEETING

In an open letter to Santa Barbara District Attorney David Minier, parents of children in the Guadalupe Union School District have asked for an investigation into an unannounced closed Board of Trustees meeting in violation of the Brown Act barring secret meetings of public bodies.

The letter states that following the special school board meeting last Monday night March 19, Superintendent Kermit McKenzie and Principal Ross Ruth met privately with all five members of the Board. This closed session was not scheduled in advance pursuant to Government Code sections providing for the calling of special meetings. Nor was there any announcement made subsequent to this meeting disclosing the substance of the discussions.

The letter concludes with the statement that "the people of Guadalupe have a right to know what actions are being taken by its school officials that relate to school policies and children in the district. The Guadalupe Board of Trustees is not a private club. It is a public body that should be responsible to all the citizens of Guadalupe for its actions."

### MILLION DOLLAR SUIT AGAINST GROWERS IN SANTA MARIA

SANTA MARIA, California--A million dollar suit, filed in Santa Maria Superior Court today, charged the operators of Tani Farms with false imprisonment of three United Farm Workers Union workers last February 20.

The Union workers, Paulino Pacheco, director of the Santa Maria office, and organizers Manuel Echavarria and Luis Ayala, were arrested by Santa Barbara County sheriffs deputies on the Tani Ranch following a call to the

police from ranch employees.

United Farm Workers Union Attorney William Carder of Salinas called the suit a "warning to growers that we have been given the right to organize by the California State Supreme Court."

"We will not tolerate harassment," Carder told a Friday afternoon press conference at the Santa Maria Union hall on West Main street.

Earlier in the day one of the plaintiffs, Manuel Echavarria, appeared in Santa Maria Municipal Court where Judge Jon Gudmunds found no violation of any law on which to base

The suit filed today asks \$50,000 for each plaintiff for mental anguish, humiliation, embarrassment and great injury to their good names and reputations.

One million dollars in punitive and exemplary damages are also asked in addition to the costs of the suit.

## Imperial Valley

### UNION SUPPORTERS VISIT D'ARRIGO STRIKERS

CALEXICO, California--Several dozen ministers, rabbis and priests from Los Angeles and San Diego came here March 18 with hundreds of pounds of food to show their solidarity with striking workers from this area.

A massive strike against D'Arrigo Brothers has been in progress for several months, and many workers have scattered all over the country--as far away as Boston, Massachusetts--to boycott D'Arrigo. The company refused to renegotiate a new contract after the expiration of the old one late last year.

The food completely covered a large stage at the Union's Calexico field office. Estimates of worth exceeded \$1,000.

"The growers have to quit treating us like animals," Anulfo Uribe told the group. "We'll keep on striking until they learn that they can't treat us that way."

## Arizona

### ARIZONA SUPREME COURT CLEARS WAY FOR REGISTRATION DRIVE

PHOENIX, Arizona--The Arizona Supreme Court ruled recently that Maricopa County Recorder Paul Marston acted illegally in denying registrar's appointment to dozens of applicants submitted by the Maricopa County Democratic Party.

It was widely believed that Marston's action was an attempt to blunt the drive to recall Arizona's Republican Governor Jack Williams. The Supreme Court ruling opens the door to the kind of massive registration the recall committee was trying to conduct.

Marston had used a series of tests and interviews--none of which was provided for by law--which the Supreme Court found to be arbitrary.



United Farm Workers Director Cesar Chavez recently visited Arizona to give his support to Jerry Pollock (second from left) who is challenging Gov. Jack Williams in the anticipated recall election.

### GEORGE GANNON GOES DOWN TO DEFEAT

## UFW Wins Court Battle in Washington State

by Sarah Welch and Roberto Trevino

YAKIMA VALLEY, Washington -- Cesar Chavez' charge in February of 1972 that "Yakima Chief Ranch has set up a company union to deprive field workers of their elected bargaining agent" was confirmed in a Superior Court decision in Yakima on March 9 by Judge Harry A. Follman following a court battle with more than two weeks of testimony by Union supporters and the UFW's bitterest enemies in Washington State.

On Labor Day, 1970, Yakima Chief Ranch, the world's largest hops ranch, experienced a sudden walkout of its workers during harvest. The strike spread like wildfire among valley farm workers and twelve hops ranches granted wage increases from \$1.50 to \$2.00 an hour.

### YAKIMA CHIEF WORKERS FLECT UFW

The striking workers voted to affiliate with the United Farm Workers and Rudy Ahumada, then the Union's national treasurer, came to the valley and entered into a written agreement with Dan Alexander, Yakima Chief Ranch proprietor, for a secret ballot election. The election, held on Sept. 19 and 21 on the Chief's two ranches, resulted in a vote of 105 for the United Farm Workers, and 3 for no union.

### ALEXANDER & GANNON IGNORE FLECTION

Dan Alexander and George Gannon, former owner of Yakima Chief for 30 years, began negotiating with the Union and in June, 1971 finally realized that the Union would insist on a contract which protected farm workers. The UFW would not accept the contract which the growers presented and so Alexander and

Gannon returned to announce to their workers that the UFW wanted to "break up their families" and "take away their liberty."

Therefore, concluded the growers, the Yakima Chief workers would not have a Union contract.

Since that time George Gannon, a millionaire, has spent countless dollars trying to destroy the UFW's credibility. His biggest campaign was the building of a company union on the Yakima Chief Ranch, the Agricultural Working People's Committee (AWPC).

### GANNON'S COMPANY UNION

Ranch foreman at the Chief, Alberto de Leon, and Israel Oliveras began to set up "their own union" following the break in talks between the UFW and Gannon. Their job was to organize against the UFW and they did their job well.

In April, 1972, over 70 Yakima Chief residents filed suit against the Union asking for a court order to keep Union representatives out of the labor camp because their "privacy was invaded."

Superior Court Judge Walter Stauffacher immediately granted the order without a hearing and then he and every other judge in the Yakima Valley disqualified himself from hearing further testimony on the case, saying, "the UFW is too hot politically."

This month, more than two and a half years after the election held at Yakima Chief Ranch, the issue finally came to court.

### COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF UFW

After hearing testimony from Gannon, Alexander, De Leon and the UFW organizers, the UFW attorneys called the camp residents themselves as witnesses, and they acknowledged that

they had not "been bothered" by the Union. John Hoester, a volunteer attorney for the UFW, detailed the development of the AWPC and pointed out that the lawsuit was filed at the urging of Gannon, Alexander and their "super-scabs" and not the workers themselves. Judge Follman dissolved the injunction against the Union, agreeing that the "right of privacy" had not been invaded and that AWPC was a company union.

On March 10, Mike Fox, assistant general counsel for the Union, joined picketers at Safeway in Seattle and explained that exactly the same issues which have caused the UFW to boycott scab lettuce were involved in the Yakima Chief case.

"In California," he said, "the entire lettuce industry ran to jump into bed with the Teamsters without obtaining the necessary marriage license--the support or vote of the workers."

"At Yakima Chief," he continued, "Gannon and Alexander set up their own sweetheart union, propositioned her, paid the prostitution fees, but got kicked in the rear by the court, who saved the workers from being raped."

Gannon, who testified under oath that "a UFW election had never been held at the ranch", was exposed by the court for what he is: a lying millionaire, determined to keep the UFW out of the Yakima Valley. Moreover, De Leon and Oliveras, ranch foremen, have been exposed as "super-scabs." The whole court battle has served to discredit Gannon and his tactics.

This victory in court could not have been accomplished without the work of private attorneys who donated hundreds of hours preparing this case with Mike Fox. All supporters are urged to say "thank you" to the following attorneys who made this victory possible:

Hal Green, 1500 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wn. 98104; Hall Baetz, 4200 Seattle First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wn. 98154; John Hoester, 1122 Denny Building, Seattle, Wn. 98121.



# Wounded Knee



U.S. Marshalls, heavily armed, cordon off the road to Wounded Knee as the Federal government moved to isolate the Indians who had occupied the area last month.

WOUNDED KNEE, South Dakota (LNS)-- Four weeks after they seized the trading post and the church which sit on the Pine Ridge Reservation, several hundred Oglala Sioux, other members of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and their supporters are still holding the area.

Their demands, which they issued when they took the two buildings, have remained the same: 1) that the Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy, investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), 2) that Senator William Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee look into the status of over 371 treaties signed by the U.S. government with various Indian tribes and 3) that tribes be allowed to elect their own officials.

The takeover began on the night of February 27 when approximately 250 Indians took the two buildings on the Pine Ridge Reservation in southwest South Dakota. (Pine Ridge is the second largest reservation in the country.) Inside at the time of the takeover were 11 people--some whites and some Indians--who law enforcement officials claimed were hostages. They said they wanted to stay "because this is where we live."

Almost immediately after the takeover, FBI agents, U.S. Marshalls, police and Bureau of Indian Affairs and Justice Department officials surrounded the place. They came armed with M-16s and at least 30 armored personnel carriers. At one point two U.S. Air Force Phantom jets flew overhead on "reconnaissance missions."

The tension has increased and decreased during the occupation. Federal forces have come close to invading a number of times, there have been ceasefires interspersed between shootings back and forth, and some negotiations. On March 11, the federal forces drew back and the Indians declared themselves an independent nation--"The New Oglala Sioux Nation of Wounded Knee."

"One of the major things that is wrong on this reservation is that there are no jobs," said Terry Steel, an Indian present from the start of the Wounded Knee action.

"There is a 65.9 percent unemployment and underemployment. We see in the papers

that the government gives \$20 million for this program and for that program, but all it does is just create directors and four or five secretaries in jobs that last a few years and then are gone."

The largest factory on the reservation, said Hobart Keith, a former tribal judge, "makes moccasins and dolls but it is owned by the Sun-Bell Corporation with headquarters down south. The shopping center is a branch of Ideal Markets and the service station is owned by Juskie Oil. All the profits go off the reservation to white people."

Indians are also forced to lease out the land they do hold because of complicated laws that don't allow them to get subsidies because they are "trustees" of the government. The white people who lease the land can get sub-

sidies from the government. In 1970 alone, over 200,000 acres of Indian land was leased or bought out by white people.

The per capita income on the reservation is \$800 a year. Most everyone lives in tents or tar paper shacks with dirt floors or in abandoned cars. The government employees have cabins. Some people have to go five or ten miles to draw water from remote wells.

To get on welfare, Indians have to go through years of what one Indian activist called "white tape." One 75 year old woman has applied for welfare for 13 years but because she gets \$500 a year lease money for some land she has, she can't get welfare so she has to live on that \$500 a year.

Another woman who was told by the government that she couldn't get welfare until she sold

U.S. Calvarymen conduct the mass burial of 200 Indians slaughtered at Wounded Knee in 1890.



her land, sold it to the government--for the equivalent of 67 cents an acre. As soon as the government had the bill of sale they told her that now that she had the \$4,000 they paid her for the land, she couldn't get welfare. She is now living with her nine grandchildren in a one room shack and as one Indian described it, "nearly starving to death."

But these are only a few of the examples of the treatment of Indians in this country. It started when the first Indians were slaughtered and forced off their land to make way for European settlers, and continued through the Indian wars in the 19th century, culminating at Wounded Knee in 1890.

There 200 Indian were slaughtered by American troops. Today, on the same ground that the massacre took place, Indians are confronting the Federal government.



# A&P Sued For \$11 Million

NEW YORK, N.Y.—An eleven million dollar suit was filed against the A&P supermarket chain in New York State Supreme Court February 14 by the Interfaith Committee to Aid Migrant Farm Workers. In two related counts A&P was accused of fraudulently mislabeling its hamburger.

According to a spokesperson for the Committee, the current labelling system which represents hamburger grades as sirloin, chuck and round is totally without factual basis.

The first count in the suit charges that meat is packaged under these various labels without any regard to the particular cut of beef actually being ground. Thus consumers, who have been led to believe that they are getting a choicer cut of meat, when they pay an extra 20 to 30 cents per pound, are in fact continually being defrauded.

The second count of the suit is based on the fat content of the meat. Currently the only requirements as to fat content in hamburger is a federal maximum of 30 percent. However, the Committee argues that the lack of any consistent correlation between the percentage of fat and the price of the meat is an additional fraud upon the consumer.

Preliminary findings indicate that in numerous cases the fat content of the most expensive grades of meat was higher than or not significantly lower than the cheaper grades.

The Committee found the only consistency from day to day and store to store to be in pricing. In terms of dollars and cents these percentages work an enormous fraud upon the consumer.

If in fact there is no difference in the cut of beef being ground and there is no consistency in fat content then consumers are paying as much as 30 cents more per pound simply for a label. Considering the volume of chopped meat sold daily this represents an excessive profit for A&P and an outrageous abuse upon the consumer.

**"DON'T CARE WHAT  
THE WORKERS WANT" — HOFFA**  
by Larry Trammitt

PALO ALTO, California—Former Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa came to Stanford University here February 20 supposedly to talk about prison reform, but questions from the audience forced him into a discussion of the Teamster sweetheart contracts with the lettuce industry and the resulting struggle between his union and the United Farm Workers.

In response to such a question, Hoffa said, "The farm workers are not at the level yet where we can deal with them. We know what's best for the workers, and we have the right



United Farm Workers leaders Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta, along with Black representative Mrs. Coretta Scott King, hold a press conference in New York City recently in support of the boycott of A&P.

not to associate with them directly. I don't really care what the workers want—we are going to do to them what we have done to other workers.

"Cesar Chavez is incompetent and ineffective. He doesn't know how to deal with growers. His Union can't organize farm workers because they don't have an organization and they don't have political power, they don't have money, they don't have organizers. Chavez will end up joining our union in a couple of years. Twice Chavez has tried to merge the UFW with the Teamsters." The crowd laughed.

Asked about the pesticide problem, Hoffa commented, "Oh come on, that's secondary. Pesticides are not a problem."

Hoffa was president of the Teamsters until he was convicted of jury tampering and sentenced to prison, only to be pardoned by President Nixon recently.

**A&P PICKETED IN ALBANY, N.Y.**  
by Anita Thayer

ALBANY, New York—For the last three weeks the Albany Friends of the Farmworkers and other supporters of the United Farm Workers have been picketing A&P WFO stores in Albany. We started with one store on February 24 and nearly 60 picketers; we are now picket-

ing and leafletting two stores and will soon expand to more. Other groups are picketing in nearby Schenectady and Troy.

Picketing is difficult because we have to stay on sidewalks beyond the parking area. We are sometimes discouraged because many Albanians don't sympathize with any unions' activities and don't feel obliged to honor a picket line.

However, there are encouraging factors. Almost everyone seems to know about the national lettuce boycott and the struggles of the United Farm Workers Union. Numbers of people have been turned away. Passer-bys show their approval by honking their car horns as they drive past the picketed stores. And we have received some television and radio coverage.



Picketing at the Central Avenue A&P, Albany, New York.

Los Angeles Times FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1973

## The Dangerous Use of Pesticides

There is strong evidence that a number of farm workers in the Imperial Valley have been poisoned by new kinds of pesticides that were used on vegetable crops. How many laborers may have been made ill is not known, nor does anyone know what the ultimate effects on humans of the pesticides may be. The California Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency say they plan studies on the effects of the pesticides on farm workers. That is fine, but an obvious question is why those studies were not conducted before the toxic materials were certified for use, and before men apparently were made sick by them.

The pesticides are from a family called organo phosphates. They are a replacement for now-banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organo phosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as a nerve gas. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application of the pesticides, premature exposure of workers to a treated field or prolonged contact with pesticide residues on crops.

One of the organo phosphates, Monitor 4, has been banned by the EPA for use on head lettuce. That happened after residues up to six times the federally established tolerance were found on more than 10,000 cases of lettuce distributed throughout the United States.

Another organo phosphate, Phosdrin, was then used as a substitute for Monitor 4. But earlier this

month it was discovered that additional thousands of cases of lettuce contaminated with large quantities of Phosdrin had been distributed in what appears to be a particularly flagrant breach of the law. The United Farm Workers Union has charged that one grower ordered lettuce harvesters into the field one day after the crop had been treated with Phosdrin; federal and state regulations require a four-day waiting period from the time Phosdrin is applied until the crop is picked. The state is "considering" criminal prosecution in this case. If the UFWU allegation is true, the most vigorous prosecution should follow.

Pesticides plainly are necessary to protect crops all over the country; without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. But just as necessary is protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

Dr. Ephraim Kahn of the California Department of Agriculture notes the need for new, less toxic, pesticides, but is not hopeful that they can be developed soon. That means that potentially dangerous chemicals will still have to be used. Maybe tougher regulations on these compounds are needed. In any case, the level of danger is at least controllable to some, possibly a large, extent. It is up to the growers. Their responsible use of the organo phosphates is not just a matter of obeying state and federal regulations. Far more important is the matter of protecting the health of their employees. When that responsibility is ignored, the punishment should be severe.

# SHELL? NO!

Shell Oil Company says "No" when most American oil companies say "Yes."

Shell says "no" to health and safety protection for its employees, "No" to pension improvements and reviews, "No" to conditions granted by the oil industry as a whole.

Now 4,000 striking Shell employees say "No."

They say, "No, we will not accept second-class treatment."

You, too, can say  
Shell? No!

Please do not buy Shell oil  
and chemical products!

You can say, "No, I will not buy gasoline or other oil products from Shell." "No, I do not want my Shell credit card and I'm mailing it in — to P. O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla." "No, I will not support a Dutch/British company which will not treat American workers as well as American oil companies treat them."

# SHELL? NO!

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS  
International Union, AFL-CIO

This consumer boycott is directed only against products of Shell Oil and Shell Chemical companies, and not against independent merchants selling these products.



## THE BLACK EAGLE VS GREEN-GREED IN THE EMERALD EMPIRE

by Richard Kliefoth

Nestled in the Willamette Valley, between the mountains and the ocean, lies the mellow city of Eugene, Oregon. Since July of last year the Eugene Friends of the Farm Workers have been organizing fellow citizens in support of the UFW lettuce boycott.

"Ya, I know all about it. I'm not going to buy lettuce."

Progress has been steady. During the period of the primary boycott many pledge cards were collected, trust was developed among boycotters and valuable contacts were cultivated.

"But Safeway has the cheapest prices and I'm on food stamps."

The secondary boycott was called. Eugene volunteers prepared an assault on Safeway's green-greed mentality.

"All the stores are the same. Why single out Safeway?"

A Chicano waving an eagle flag and yelling "Viva" urges a group of freaks to keep on truckin'--go down the street, help farm workers, right-on.

"But my cat is sick and Safeway is the only store that has this special cat food that will make her better."

A white housewife explains the Teamster conflict to another white housewife. The Safeway manager peers out the window. Behind him six cash registers remain silent, registering--No Exploitation of Farm Workers--Boycott Safeway. "Money doesn't talk it swears."

"You're wasting your time. Standing here in the rain will do no good."

Another day, another Safeway. The struggle goes on. High school students carry signs reading: "Safeway the wrong way," "Don't shop here--support the UFW." Empty-handed customers climb back into their cars. Convinced. "Now remember boycott Safeway."

"I don't have a car and it's too far to walk to a differnt store."

It's a sunny Tuesday afternoon; a boycott

meeting is in progress. Reports on an anti-union farm bill are heard. Plans are made to organize car pools to take customers to other stores.

At a Sunday potluck get-together picketers exchange stories. Stories about the time the Safeway district manager came out in the parking lot to take pictures. One boycotter recalls a conversation with a manager who said that we were talking to his customers in

gibberish (Spanish). He replied that he couldn't help it if his customers were culturally deprived.

Over 2,300 people in Eugene have refused to shop at Safeway. Safeway is uptight. In the beginning they were cordial, it was all a joke. Now they kick us out of lots, hassle organizations that support us, and even talk of getting UFW lettuce. Viva.



### WASHINGTON STATE BOYCOTT...

At the same time that Seattle started the "Boycott Safeway" campaign, the Farm Workers and their supporters in the Yakima Valley also began their effort here too. The boycott started with a bang and has lost no momentum in the 10 continuous weeks that it has been going on.

In spite of the rain, snow and icy winds that the winter weather has brought, boycotters from five Valley towns have tightened their belts and gone out to picket every Saturday. Women and children have always turned out to picket along with the men. Some of the scabs who cross the picket lines condemn our use of children for picketing because they claim that the weather is too cold. The pickets always answer these hypocrites saying: "It has never bothered you to see our children in the coldness of the early morning cutting asparagus and thinning beets. Why all the sudden concern? Because the farm workers have finally decided that they have had enough of your hypocritical exploitation?"

Special congratulations for a fantastic showing go to the college students in Ellensburg and, on the other end of the Valley, to the Chicano high school students and community people from the Tri-cities who are making Safeway understand that the Farm Workers and their supporters have had enough of Safeway's union-busting policies and its use of consumer fraud to cheat its customers.

In the towns of Toppenish, Sunnyside and Grandview, only growers and their relatives and friends along with a few of their vendido lackeys shop at Safeway. For these towns, this has meant close to 50% of their business is down. This is because the farmworkers and the Chicano community that used to shop at Safeway have the largest families and used to buy the most food in larger quantity.

What little scabby vendido customers that Safeway has is also diminishing with every Saturday that we picket. This is because vendidos and scabs are spineless creatures who cannot look at their raza in the face when they cross our picket lines and are finding it easier to shop elsewhere than have their neighbors point their fingers at them and want to vomit in disgust.

### ...AND IN IOWA:

IOWA CITY, Iowa--The UFW Support Committee of Iowa City has continued since the fall to leaflet the Iowa City area, pop. 45,000 spreading the word of the United Farm Workers throughout the state of Iowa and organizing other support committees throughout the state. About six to date.

The Student Support Committee, housed at the Chicano and Indian American Cultural Center has been a focal point for the community to get informed about the United Farm Workers and the condition of the campesinos.

The UFW Support Committee collected about 3,500 pledges to boycott lettuce from the community. At present the Student Support Committee maintains two picket lines at the two local A&P stores. The Support Committee has also led other college communities in the Midwest in sales from the Taller Grafico.

The Committee has recently begun to show films of the Chicano struggle to interested groups free with a donation asked to help cover rental fees.

Antonio Zavala, one of the organizers of the Committee says: "The A&P Boycott and the continuing fight of the UFW against repressive legislation, calloused growers and their rich backers is an opportunity for Iowa Chicanos and others to get off their desks and really organize and get to the people. Writing a proposal begging for money is not the same as being out on the picket line. One learns more about people by picketing A&P than sitting in a Psychology class. Every Chicano should be picketing A&P. The practical lessons learned there, besides losing one's fear, can later (after the Boycott is over) be applied to other situations in the barrio."

The other organizer, who is leaving for the Chicago office in the summer, Helen Duffy, also a student in her last year, comments: "The Boycott reaches many different community groups on many different levels but our goal is always the same: to sensitize them to La Causa, and, mainly to the people it represents."

Antonio Zavala and Chester Ruiz, from Chicago office, will participate in a workshop titled "CHICANOS: The Farm Worker" on

April 13-14 at the University of Iowa. The workshop will be one of many for the "CHICANO '73 IN IOWA" CONFERENCE where Jose Angel Gutierrez, Partido La Raza Unida, and Daniel Valdez, Teatro Campesino Cultural are scheduled guests.

The UFW Support Committee will be present also to help spread the news about the A&P Boycott and the latest developments in negotiations.

NON-UNION LETTUCE DECLARED AS "TRAIFE"

One concept found within Talmudic readings that has a significant relevance to Jewish people today is that of "Oa-shek". This term forbids the exploitation of the labor of others.

With this moral code in mind, the Boston Bet Din, America's most active orthodox Jewish court, recently declared that non-Union lettuce is forbidden, or "traife." The Ha'Am staff resolutely concurs with this interpretation of Oa-shek, since any exploitation of human being is inherently a religious issue.

--Ha'Am, February, 1973



# Coachella Farm Workers Defy Teamsters

## PICKET TEAMSTER OFFICES

by Juan Lopez

COACHELLA, California--Over 200 workers extended their day's work by paying a visit to the new office of the Teamsters here March 15.

Teamster employees soon came outside and heckling exchanges took place between the two groups, with United Farm Workers representatives telling the Teamsters, "We kicked you out of the lettuce fields and we're going to kick you out of the grapes."

When a Teamster official came out and waved a \$100 bill at the Union demonstrators, UFW farm worker Claro Runtal pulled considerably more out of his pocket and answered, "This is the kind of money we make under UFW contracts."

Runtal, who organized the no. 2 camp at Bagdasario in 1969, said that the UFW would win in its struggle with the Teamsters because "We understand the common cause of poor working people."

"We don't want the Teamsters because they are not for the campesino," said Antonio Munoz, who has been with the United Farm Workers since 1965. "The same check the workers get, the Teamsters will take it all."

## RESPOND TO "GOON SQUAD"

### TACTICS WITH SITDOWNS

COACHELLA, California--Ray Huerta, director of the United Farm Workers field office here, has charged the Teamsters with "goon squad" tactics in the valley and says that workers are responding to such threats by sitting down on the job until Teamster representatives leave the fields.

Huerta also challenged his Teamster counterpart Al Droubie to a debate on the issues. Droubie has not responded, according to local sources.

Huerta has said that if the growers sign contracts with the Teamsters behind the backs of the workers, they will be met with massive strikes when current UFW contracts expire.

"SOONER OR LATER THOSE WHO OPPOSE OUR MOVEMENT BECAUSE THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND US, BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO INTERESTED IN MONEY, OR BECAUSE THEY WANT TO DO ALL THEY CAN FOR THE GROWER, WILL BE DEFEATED AND RIDICULED BY THE PEOPLE." -- Cesar Chavez



Foto: Juan Lopez

*Teamster "organizers" watch as they are picketed by farm workers in the Coachella Valley*



*Teamster goon boasting his purchase of scab lettuce after cross farm worker picketline at Safeway.*

## ¡SI SE PUEDE!

MOVIE  
NOW AVAILABLE



In the past, several movies have been produced about farm worker struggles for justice, including some about the Union, but "SI, SE PUEDE" covers a crucial period in the spiritual and political development of our movement: Cesar's 24-day fast in Arizona last

summer and the Union's struggle against anti-farm worker legislation.

Cesar's "Fast of Love", motivated by his deep concern over the sacrifices and injustices that burden farm workers day after day, generated a movement of non-violent action that

is shaking the repressive economic, political, and social structures that have oppressed poor people in the state of Arizona for so long.

The movie demonstrates that while Cesar's body grew weaker during his long fast, the spirit and determination of farm workers and Union supporters became stronger. Masses of people began to participate in political action for the first time in their lives. Cesar's fast inspired the campaign to recall Arizona Governor Jack Williams and a strike against melon growers in the Yuma Valley.

National leaders such as Senator George McGovern and Coretta King to Arizona to declare their support for the Union's struggle in Arizona and for the lettuce boycott.

The movie was made by Gayanne Fietinghoff and Rick Tejada-Flores. "SI SE PUEDE" is a beautiful work of art as well as a powerful organizing tool. It is an example of popular art which comes from the hearts of people fighting to transform reality from one of oppression to one of justice.

The film was made possible by all of the Union supporters who in the cooperative spirit of the movement, helped Rick and Gayanne with their services and equipment.

For information on how to rent or buy "SI SE PUEDE" call or write:

Farm Workers Service Center, Inc.  
P.O. Box 84  
Keene, California 93531

(805) 822-5571



# How Poisoned Lettuce Affects Workers and Consumers

## -A DOCTOR'S OPINION-

CALEXICO, California--"The laws governing the use of pesticides are grossly inadequate. New agents are introduced for no particularly compelling reason with nothing like adequate testing for this type of toxicity."

Those are the sentiments of Dr. Ken Tittle of the United Farm Workers Clinic staff here. The Clinic is located in the Imperial Valley, scene of the recent national scandal over the new pesticide Monitor-4. Tittle told us that he and other physicians at the Clinic see a fairly steady stream of workers with symptoms closely resembling those of pesticide poisoning.

"One of the problems is that pesticide-related illnesses are very difficult to diagnose," Tittle said. "They strongly resemble some common diseases like the flu, and the internal evidence disappears rapidly," he noted.

In addition to the difficulty of diagnosis, Tittle said that the regulations requiring physicians to report poisoning cases are very poorly enforced. When advised that State Agricultural personnel had advised a State Assembly Subcommittee investigating poisonings that physicians are required to report any pesticide-related illness within 48 hours, Tittle replied, "That's the first I've heard that regulation."

"Here we are, a farm workers' clinic, and no one from the Agricultural office or the Public Health office has ever told us this--that it is a legal requirement to report such cases within 48 hours."

"We were here for several months before anyone advised us that we were supposed to report these incidents at all."

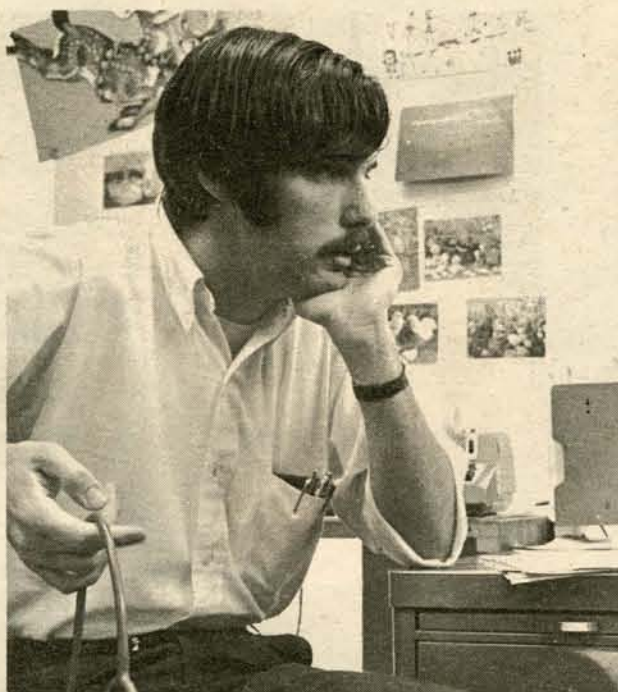
In addition to laxity in advising physicians of their responsibilities, the UFW has pointed out that workers are not advised of pesticide dangers and of the symptoms related to poisoning.

"Farm workers just accept occasional nausea, vomiting, dizziness, poor vision and the other symptoms of pesticide poisoning as part of the job," Tittle noted. "There is no state or county program available for workers, and they are not advised of reporting procedures for violations or illness."

Tittle said that he doubted that the companies which develop the pesticides conduct research on either the long term effects of the substances, or their effects on primates.

"It's expensive to use monkeys for tests," he said, so that rats and rabbits are usually used. "Furthermore, while the short term effects of mild exposure to the new organophosphate pesticides are not usually serious, we simply don't know what the long term effects are, nor what repeated exposure over long periods of time will do."

Tittle feels that it is this long term, day-to-day exposure that is hardest on workers. "The only cure for people sick from this kind of exposure is to separate them from the poison--get them out of the fields--and they don't want to do that, of course. They need to work, especially since there is no workman's compensation for farm workers injured on the job."



Dr. Ken Tittle of the UFW Calexico Clinic

## -WORKERS-

In each of the areas I worked in the lighter pre harvest operations, I have been afflicted with the following symptoms of pesticide poisoning--frequent shortness of breath, general weakness of body, pain in legs and arms, and skin problems such as rashes. When I was first afflicted with these problems, I went to see a doctor in Calexico. He told me that my condition was a result of the pesticides used by the growers from whom I worked. He gave me some medication.

--M.R., Calexico

I was a lettuce cutter at Martori Brothers Ranch during the months of January and February 1973 and at Danenberg Farms for the last four days of February. About late February, after the fields were sprayed with pesticides, I began to experience a sore throat, much sweating, and general feelings similar to having a cold. I continued working for the four days, even though I felt this way. I still have a stuffy nose, and feel as though I have a cold. I do not know when or how the pesticides were applied.

--S.N., Calexico

I was a lettuce cutter at Colace Brothers Ranch between El Centro and Brawley during the months of January and February, 1973. About four days ago, after the fields had been sprayed with pesticides, I experienced a burning sensation in my eyes, a runny nose, and a general feeling similar to having a cold. I continued working for the four days, even though I felt this way. I still feel as though I have a cold. I do not know when or how the pesticides were applied, only that there was a great deal of dust the day I first experienced the above mentioned symptoms.

--B.V., El Centro

## -CONSUMERS-

On March 4, 1973, my wife made a large salad with lettuce she had bought from the Safeway Store at High Street and MacArthur Blvd. in Oakland. I ate some of that lettuce, and the next day, Monday, March 5, I was sick--I couldn't sleep, I felt like vomiting but couldn't, and felt nauseous. I couldn't perform my duties as postman I felt so sick, and stayed home March 5th and 6th. I didn't eat anymore lettuce, and on March 7th I felt well enough to return to work.

--Carl E. Hanna  
Oakland

On about February 26, 1973, I purchased some iceberg lettuce at the Mayfair Market at the corner of Ocean and San Jose Avenue in San Francisco. I have been trying generally to eat a lot of lettuce recently because I'm dieting. After eating some of the lettuce on about February 27, I began to feel nauseous. That night, I couldn't sleep. I felt weak, had a headache, and vomited. The next day I ate some more of the lettuce and the symptoms continued. I continued to eat the lettuce and the symptoms continued--vomiting, sleeplessness, nausea, weakness, headaches. (I generally never have headaches.) I went to Letterman Hospital in San Francisco. Finally, believing the problem might be caused by the lettuce I was eating, I stopped eating it completely about March 5. Since then I have felt better and the symptoms have subsided.

--Dolores Circle  
San Francisco

On February 19, 1973 I ate lunch at a small cafe on Sacramento Avenue in Berkeley. I ordered a green salad. The waitress started to pick leaves off a head of iceberg lettuce, but commented that all the leaves had small black holes burnt in them. She kept peeling away the leaves, and throwing them out. Finally, she made me a salad of the leaves near the center of the head of lettuce, but even these had burn marks on them. I hardly ate anything else for lunch. About three hours later, I began to feel severe stomach pains and went home. All night I felt the stomach pains--they were sharp, like ulcer pain--and I woke up the next day feeling nauseous. I couldn't sleep well that night, and probably woke up 100 times. All the time I felt like vomiting, but didn't.

--Kern Greaves  
Berkeley

## ... Phosdrin May Be Next

EL CENTRO, California--With the Monitor-4 scandal still very much in the air, it appears that the next damaging round of pesticide stories may concern Phosdrin.

Hearings before the State Assembly Committee on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition March 9 revealed that Monitor 4 is so toxic that a drop or two on the skin of a grown man will kill him quickly. Apparently Phosdrin is even worse.

Ronald Ott of the San Francisco Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Division, told United Farm Workers representatives in Calexico that "Phosdrin is potentially more dangerous to farm workers than Monitor 4 in terms of immediate toxicity."

UFW General Counsel Jerry Cohen confirmed

that the published data on Phosdrin shows it to have two or three times the toxicity of Monitor 4.

Moreover, Cohen charged at those March 9 hearings that Danny Danenberg Farms of the Imperial Valley had used Phosdrin in violation of the manufacturer's harvesting regulations. Cohen claimed that Dannenberg's lettuce crop was harvested too soon after the application of the pesticide.

Questioned by the Committee, Imperial Valley Agricultural Commissioner Claude Finnell said he had no knowledge of the violation, but that he would investigate the charges.

Apparently Finnell found something. John Taylor, Finnell's assistant, refused any comment whatsoever, saying that the Commissioner's office had turned the results of their

investigation over to the District Attorney for possible prosecution and he would have to make any comments on the case.

Imperial County District Attorney Jim Hamilton refused to enlarge much beyond Taylor. He said he was doubtful that a legal violation had occurred, claiming that the laws covered only the "application" of pesticides and that this was a problem regarding harvesting, not pesticide application.

Asked whether sending workers into the fields too soon after pesticide application to conduct harvesting might not be understood under the term 'pesticide application', Hamilton replied that perhaps it could, and that whether or not prosecution resulted from the information he had would probably result from exactly that question.

Hamilton added, "We don't deal much with the State Agriculture Code down here, so I am going to have to research this problem thoroughly before I can make a decision."



# Calexico Clinic: Serving the People

Stories- Photos by  
Cristi Willison



"THE WRIST BONE WAS DEAD..."--ALBERTO DIAZ

CALEXICO, California--Seven years ago Alberto Diaz received an injury to his wrist in a bus accident on the way to the fields. For the last year it had given him a lot of trouble. One day in July when the pain was great, he visited the Calexico clinic.

Dr. John Cummings examined him and referred him to a local orthopedist, who recommended surgery to stop the progression of arthritis. An operation was arranged with UCLA to be paid out of their teaching fund.

The intricate operation involved a bone graft.

"It was an operation in which they had to remove a part of the wrist, and they had to remove a piece of the hip bone to replace it," Mr. Diaz explains. "In this manner they did two operations in one. The wrist bone was a wounded bone that didn't receive enough blood--it was dead."

Mr. Diaz made several return trips to UCLA and shows good improvement in the use of his wrist. "I have been nine months without work now," he notes, "but when they remove the cast we'll see if I can work. Now that I

am out of the hospital they are seeing me every month." At two months following the wrist-fusion, the bone graft has worked and the specialist at UCLA estimates that Mr. Diaz will soon be able to return to work without any further difficulty.

"I am very grateful because in no other way could I have had this operation," says Mr. Diaz. "By means of Dr. Cummings the University was contacted and an appointment made. They treated me magnificently."

## HIT-AND-RUN VICTIM TREATED BY CLINIC

CALEXICO, California--On the eighteenth of October, Rafael Gonzales was hit by a car while crossing a street in Mexicali. The driver never stopped.

Mr. Gonzales was unable to walk, and the next day went to the Calexico clinic. He was given X-rays and was immediately referred to two Imperial Valley orthopedists for surgery.

A pin was inserted in one knee and full-length casts were put on both legs. After a month one cast was removed and the other was partially taken off to remove the stitches.

The family health workers made weekly visits to check his progress. He told them of painful pressure in the operated knee, and subsequently was again sent to see the orthopedist, who said that if Mr. Gonzales were to ever gain free movement of his leg, the pin would

have to be removed.

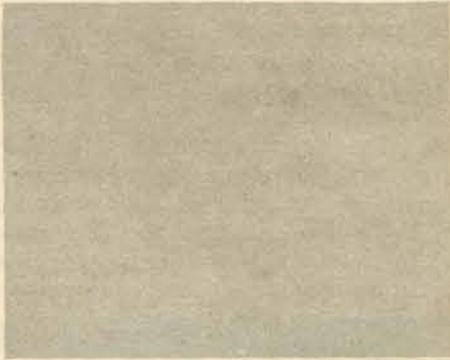
Unfortunately, Mr. Gonzales' Kennedy Plan "high plan" benefits had been used up on the first operation. A clinic doctor contacted the University of California and arranged an operation to remove the pin in his knee. The pin was removed and he received extensive physical therapy after the operation.

Mr. Gonzales now has recovered much use of his leg and is rapidly improving with the recommended physical therapy exercises. He continues to gain strength and mobility and probably will regain total use of his legs.

"I am grateful that Dr. Cummings of the Clinic arranged for the removal of the pin at the University," he said. "I am very thankful for all the help which has been given me, and which I am still receiving."



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# EL MALCRIADO: Weapon of Struggle, Information and Organization

EL MALCRIADO is the official voice of the United Farm Workers. EL MALCRIADO:

- exposes and denounces the exploitation of farm workers by the growers, labor contractors, the Teamsters and their lackeys.

- supports and helps to develop our belief in non-violent action.

- informs and brings to light the new life of dignity and justice that farm worker unionists are winning for farm workers and their families.

Farm worker men and women are volunteering their time to the EL MALCRIADO Committees, which take our newspaper door-to-door in farm worker communities throughout California and parts of Arizona. Boycotters and Union supporters distribute EL MALCRIADO in the largest cities of the United States and Europe. These sisters and brothers are making EL MALCRIADO a real weapon of struggle, information and organization. Every paper they distribute brings us closer to the time in which there will be an independent farm worker's press.

If YOU have the dedication and the spirit of struggle necessary to do this work call your official EL MALCRIADO representative or write or call:

EL MALCRIADO Committees  
P.O. Box 62  
Keene, California 93531  
(805) 822-5531



When the sisters and brothers of the EL MALCRIADO Committee in your community come to your door, welcome them and subscribe to the newspaper so it will be brought to your door every other week. By cooperating with the EL MALCRIADO Committees you help to: (1) develop a network of communication and solidarity that will strengthen our movement in its struggle against the growers and their allies; and (2) to establish the presence of La Causa in the streets of every farm worker community. Join the EL MALCRIADO Committees!



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**Official Voice of the United Farm Workers**

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# Labor and Movement News



## UNITED STATES:

### SHELL OIL STRIKE:

#### SCABBING BY MANAGEMENT DANGER TO COMMUNITIES

"As fatigue from the 72-hour week sets in," said OCAW President A.F. Grosipron, "those inexperienced personnel could become careless in their operations. Further, even routine maintenance of that complex equipment will not be the same without the skilled craftsmen who regularly perform that work."

"Both of those factors could result in fire, explosion, or the releasing of hazardous chemical substances which could mean disaster for the communities where Shell Oil refineries and chemical plants are located."

Some 4,000 OCAW workers at Shell plants in several states walked off the job when the firm refused to negotiate new contracts providing for meaningful health safeguards on the jobs, pension improvements and top-level review of the pension plan.

All major oil companies, except Shell and Standard Oil Co. of California, have agreed to the union's proposals.

The consumer boycott against all Shell products, which began as a nationwide action, has now become worldwide. The International Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers adopted a resolution supporting the boycott, and has distributed it to all its affiliates, the Union said.

Another leading environmentalist organization, the Sierra Club, announced its support of the union strike and boycott. Earlier, 11 other national environmental groups gave their backing to the walkout.

"We very carefully examined the statements

of both Shell and the union before adopting our position," said Brock Evans, Sierra's Washington, D.C. representative in response to Shell spokesmen who denounced the club's endorsement.

"It became quite plain that a fundamental principle was at issue: the right of persons to have some control over their working environment. This is exactly what we have been fighting for all these years."

### UNEMPLOYMENT RISES TO 5.1%

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Joblessness increased in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans were looking for jobs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said unemployment rose one-tenth of one percent for a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 5.1 percent. There were 76,000 more workers out of work than in January.

The Administration's unemployment target is to lower the nation's jobless rate to the "neighborhood of 4.5 percent" by the end of this year.

### CONGRESS ASKED TO RAISE MINIMUM WAGE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The AFL-CIO termed the long delay in raising the minimum wage from its \$1.60 level "shameful" and called on Congress to vote quick assistance to millions of Americans held down by "wages too low and hours too long."

Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee that the buying power of the \$1.60 minimum wage has dropped below that of the \$1.25 wage that was set in 1966. As of the start of 1973—even before the latest surge in living costs—the minimum of \$1.60 was worth only \$1.19 an hour in 1966 terms, Biemiller testified.

Last year a conservative coalition in the House killed a bill that would have raised the minimum wage.

Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (Democrat of Pennsylvania), who sponsored last year's bill, has introduced a somewhat expanded version that would raise the minimum wage for most workers to \$2.20 an hour in two steps. It would also extend coverage to millions now excluded, including all public employees and most household domestic workers.

However, Biemiller suggested a three-step rise to \$2.00 immediately, \$2.20 a year later and \$2.50 in the third year. He noted that

to merely restore lost buying power due to inflation would require an immediate increase to \$2.10 an hour.

And Biemiller testified that even a \$2.00 minimum wage would leave a worker's income below the government-defined poverty level.

### MEANY URGES EXCESS PROFITS TAX

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Labor asked Congress to tax the excess profits of corporations and restore equity and justice to the tax structure through a package of loophole-closing reforms.



AFL-CIO President George Meany called for excess profits tax control "so long as wages and salaries are subject to any form of control or restraint."

During a spirited question period after completing his formal statement, Meany repeatedly emphasized the injustice of the "triple" standard by which wages and salaries are taxed in full, income from profits from sale of stocks is taxed at a much lower rate, and some forms of income go completely untaxed.

Workers are willing to pay their share of taxes, Meany said. But "the guy working in overalls" would like to feel that the millionaires who now escape virtually all taxes are paying their share, too. "It would make him think more of his country."

There is no depletion allowance, Meany noted, for "the worker who reaches the age of 50."

He prodded the committee: "Are we going to get a tax reform bill this year, or are we going to be told Congress has no time?"

## LATIN AMERICA



## AND THE WORLD:

### SPANISH WORKERS ARRESTED FOR PLANNING MEETING

MADRID, Spain (LNS)—In the next few weeks ten workers will go on trial here charged with "illegal association"—charges which stem from an "illegal" meeting the men, all active trade unionists, were about to attend.

Under Spanish law, trade union syndicates are government supervised organizations which include both workers and bosses. All other unions are illegal. So are strikes—any strikes.

Illegal also are meetings between unionists that have not been approved in advance by the government. Violation of this law is what the ten are charged with.

### OKINAWAN WORKERS STRIKE

OKINAWA (LNS)—The Okinawan Base Workers Union (Zengunro) staged a two-day strike at the end of January which affected all major U.S. military installations on the island.

The strike was touched off by mass firings of base workers, the suppression of union activities and firing of union leaders, delays in payment of salaries—and also the December resumption of heavy bombing of North Vietnam by the United States.

However, for most Okinawan workers the strike was not to improve working conditions

on the base alone. At issue is the U.S.-Japanese military presence on the island. Before World War II, Okinawans had earned their livelihoods through farming and crafts.

But since 1949, over 45 percent of the arable land of the island has been taken over to be used for U.S. military bases, and some 40,000 farmers have been dispossessed of their land.

### PRO-LABOR SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS "BANNED"

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (LNS)—Eight leaders of the black, South African Student Organization (SASO) were "banned" during the first week in March by the South African government for their organization's role in the recent two week long strike of 50,000 black workers that crippled the port city of Durban.

A few days before the banning, similar action was taken against several members of the anti-apartheid National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), a white group representing about 24,000 students.

"Banning," unique to South Africa, forces a person to return immediately home and remain there. Absolutely no contact with anyone except immediate family is allowed. A banned person must never be quoted.

The eight SASO students have all been banned for five years. There is no legal recourse.

### IRISH FARMERS FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

LA PAZ, California—Irish farmers and farm workers suffer many of the problems common to American farm workers and small farmers, an interview with Margaretta D'Alcy and John Arden here revealed.

D'Alcy and Arden visited here recently, and are from the west of Ireland where the farms are small, averaging only about 30 acres, and the farmers poor, with \$1,200 a year being

the average farmer's income. Farming is still done almost entirely by hand, with tractors and other equipment rented as needed and automatic milking machines a rarity.

These economic conditions exist with food prices that parallel those in America, and with cigarettes and gasoline about twice as expensive, Arden said.

Farm workers as they exist here are not prevalent, since most farms are small and family-owned, but for a portion of each year several hundred Irish farmers will go to Scotland to pick potatoes on large farms to supplement their income. Many of the worker abuses found here are also found in this situation, Arden and D'Alcy told us.

The labor contractor, for example. The large Scottish growers will hire an Irish labor contractor, who will then exploit his own people. Housing conditions for the farmers during the two months they are in Scotland are similarly very bad.

Farmers are part of a large body of Irish citizens that are poor, since five percent of the population controls 75 percent of the wealth. 68 percent of Irish industry is foreign owned, and foreign speculators are rapidly buying up Irish land and mineral rights.

Tourism, often foreign controlled, is another abuse. D'Alcy told us that a party or corporation wishing to build a hotel can have 75 percent of the building costs covered by the government—not as a loan, but as an outright grant. It used to be that foreign investors had to pay an excess tax of 25 percent when buying Irish land, but since Ireland joined the European Common Market their prices are the same as for any Irish citizen.

Once acquired by poor people, land is not always easy to hold. D'Alcy and Arden told us of a poor family, the Fahys, who have lived in a small, two room cottage for three generations, who are under threat of eviction by their landlord, R.Y. Burgess, a former naval officer.





Pete Velasco, Union Vice-President and Director of the Stockton Union Office, who has dedicated more than ten years of his life to the Union, asks all who believe in justice for farmworkers to help out with donations.



"WE STILL NEED YOUR HELP"

Dear friends,

THE TRANSITION GOING ON IN THE LIFE OF THE FARM WORKER AND HIS FAMILY in his fight for justice and dignity has uncovered dirty linen behind the counter of SAFeway STORES and in the fields where your food is poisoned with unguarded use of deadly chemicals...WE ARE SLOWLY DYING FROM THE FOOD WE EAT but we don't know it. Many thanks to the farm workers, we, the consumers, somehow owe it to the farm workers that while they struggle for a better way of life, they are benefiting the general public by unveiling dangerous chemicals used in growing our foods. EVERY UNION CONTRACT, therefore, has a pesticide clause. Bans the use of the most dangerous chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT, DDD, ALDRIN, DIELDRIN AND MONITOR 4). Sets up a committee of farm workers to keep close track of all chemicals used by the company.

Because of you: "WE SAW THE BREAK OF DAWN". For a hundred years we were under the shadow of oppression, discrimination, slavery, and injustice by the growers and contractors. We were without hope in overcoming the almost invulnerable strength of their power. Now, BECAUSE OF YOU, who stood by us in our darkest hour, we have learned of our rights. We have learned of justice and dignity which are justly ours. We are no longer afraid to speak up our mind. We fought for our rights and won non-violently and without bloodshed. Most importantly: "WE HAVE FOUND OURSELVES". In the course of our struggle and sacrifices, we have learned that above all, human value is more important than material things. So, across the land we went to the cities we never dreamed of seeing, to tell the people of our way of life. We appeal to the conscience of the American people and to the people of the world. Friends, we are most grateful to you for giving your helping hands in our time of need. We will continue to struggle as we go in our long, hard trail that awaits us..."WE SAW THE BREAK OF DAWN," because of you.

FRIENDS, WE PLEA AS WE ALWAYS HAD, FOR YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT. We are faced with our biggest battle against the GROWERS, FARM BUREAU, TEAMSTERS, AND CONTRACTORS who want to destroy our Union. Our Boycott cost of operation across the country and the sea, and our cost of Strikes have dropped our monthly income to a financial crisis. WE SEND YOU OUR "S.O.S." PLEASE COME NOW TO OUR AID. Send donations to: UFW Defense Fund, P.O. Box 62, Keene, California 93531.

Peace and love from all of us,

*Pete Velasco*

Pete G. Velasco  
Defense Fund

Please remember us in your WILL...our trail is so hard and long...

cc: Cesar E. Chavez

# COWPIES from the GROWERS

College students at Stanford booed former Teamster president Jimmy Hoffa when he remarked (Fresno Bee, February 21, 1973):

"I think if you just have a little patience, Chavez will go out of business and we'll keep flourishing."

And California Farmer editor Jack T. Pickett commented (March 3, 1973):

"For some dumb reason, our President let Hoffa out of prison. He has been ordered to stay out of union affairs, but anybody who believes he will also believes in the Easter bunny."

Pickett also had an interesting series of editorials in California Farmer last fall. On October 21, 1972, he wrote:

"If Proposition 22 does not pass, all farmers are up a stream without a paddle. This is your last crack at some protective legislation."

On October 7, 1972, he wrote:

"The farm labor initiative has been dragged into court. We feel sure the judicial system will throw out the allegations, half-truths, phoney testimonials, and the unprecedented claim of fraud. The court will find that this is a fine, fair, carefully written legal instrument which protects the public, farm workers farmers, and last but not least, also protects the old established unions who abide by these same principles, put into law many years ago."

On November 18, 1972, he wrote:

"Right now I'm slightly purple from holding my breath. Naturally I am holding it over Proposition 22. Never in my life have I heard such a bunch of dirty lies about a piece of legislation. It's the technique of the big lie. The opposition has taken some of the best features of 22 and completely turned them around with their lies."

And on December 9, 1972, his first issue after the election, he wrote:

"Prominent members of the clergy: Protestant, Catholic, Jewish; demagogic politicians; the liberal news media; alleged labor leaders; people who wish to do good but are sadly misinformed, and lastly, a loud and loquacious band of crusaders who play fast and loose with the truth-- these are the executioners of Proposition 22."

Finally, another item from George Ing's "guidelines":

"Housewives can be a very vital factor in orchard work. Women can fit in very well in areas such as grafting, budding, poisoning gophers and mice, checking during harvest, thinning, picking cherries, pruning young trees. They are very conscientious, courteous workers who are a pleasure to have on the place. They do good quality work, don't have drinking problems, show up every day or call to let the supervisor know why not, and can be a vital factor in your labor force."

Compiled by Jim Horgan,  
Union Research Department

are subjected to embarrassing and burdensome practices and rules enforced by non-interested or caring governmental agencies.

## Need to Punish Employers

What we need is legislation to punish employers who hire strikebreakers (anyone used to break a strike by workers whether it be in Los Angeles or Salinas). We must face the fact that economics of pennies will not provide strong sanctions so that no employer would risk destroying the rights of workers.

We also need legislation to regulate and restrict contractors. (These are people who specialize in providing immediate work forces for growers or industrial employers during a strike). These contractors have no concern for the worker. Their concern is financial success at our expense. They are the scab of the scabs. They are many times our own people who for the smell of the "green paper"

Continued next page.

## "DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING"

# UNION OPPOSES RODINO BILL

We are opposed and will always be opposed to human exploitation and injustice. The Rodino Bill (HR 982) does not provide the answer to our problems as workers nor does it make management and employers bear the full responsibility of their duty to workers struggling for their rights.

## Loopholes No Protection

We feel that the Rodino Bill is not the answer to our problem in the fields, nor the answer to our brother workers in the city. The Bill does not speak of the control and restrictions placed on employers who hire strikebreakers, nor is the punishment of management as the exploiter of our brothers sufficient a deterrent. Five hundred dollars will not stop management from breaking strikes.

Slaps on the wrists will not protect the masses of our brother workers, nor will wholesale registration stop the contractor who specializes in destroying our movement. Harassment and the breaking up of the family will not protect our jobs from management-oriented schemes to insure that their profit margin will not be affected by human needs.

Instead of placing the responsibility where it is due, the Rodino bill includes Unions together with the contractors as being liable for civil and criminal prosecutions. Furthermore, the bill gives the unscrupulous employer a way to escape and liability just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving loopholes to the very people they are supposed to be protected against; management and contractors.

## Opposed to Strikebreakers

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which eat away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which there is no distinction between rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands

of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be on the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem: the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and lives and families; in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens; they are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs; but we must ask: Why do the growers and the employers only bring over single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is out on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker?

We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense. We have more dignity than to buckle under the devious and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mutuality of injustice and our mutual threat: management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds within a discriminatory system. We have many times seen when students have gone out on strike to protest the cutbacks of EOP programs in our colleges.

Those protests have been effective, others have not. But what if the college administrators merely brought in other students to take the grants of those on strike, perhaps even their own brothers?

The effect of such a move would be devastating to our students and their ability to obtain an education. The problem is multiplied when one's work and family is affected by a strikebreaker. It is the same: unjustified mistreatment, harassment, and loss of one's dignity in fighting effectively for his rights.

We do not support the breaking up of families who have had long roots in this country, and who, but for the lack of a piece of paper,



Events during the last two weeks show that if we continue our struggle with enough hard work and discipline, we will find victory. In its lawsuit against the Union and our supporters, Safeway admits that the boycott has cost it \$100 million dollars in profits.

Teamster officials, in an attempt to enslave farm workers quickly, have signed a pact with labor contractors, the most corrupt and hated segment of agribusiness as far as farm workers are concerned. Farm workers will not stand for it.

In the Coacheila Valley, as well as in other valleys, farm workers retaliate with sit downs whenever Teamster organizers enter fields with their threats and their lies. So Teamsters are now resorting to "goon squad" tactics to force farm workers to sign up with them only to find even greater resistance.

Mounting public outrage at the sight of a large, wealthy union's leadership wheeling and dealing with growers to

impose sweetheart contracts and back-door deals on farm workers can even be found among Teamster members themselves.

This, plus the collusion between federal agencies, the growers and the Teamsters in the Monitor4 poisoned lettuce scandal, which may soon become the "Phosdrin poisoned lettuce scandal" is galvanizing public support in favor of the lettuce boycott and the boycotts against Safeway and A&P. Volunteer committees are mushrooming across the country.

In the end the growers and the stores that sell their poisoned scab lettuce will find themselves facing devastating economic losses, while Teamster officials will find themselves caught in their own filthy trap. At that point, the lettuce growers will have to negotiate true Union contracts with the United Farm Workers. And the labor contractors and other scabs who counted on the Teamsters to bail them out from having to live honest lives will find themselves out in the cold. SI SE PUEDE"

## History of Conflict With Teamsters Part two

(The following is the second part of a letter by William Kircher, Director of Organization of the national AFL-CIO, in which he gives a clear and well-written account of the growers' attempts to use the Teamsters to stop our organizing efforts. The letter is addressed to Mrs. Esther Peterson, onsumer Advisor for Giant Food, Inc.--EL MALCRIADO)

### OPPOSES BILL

Continued from page 14.

are driven to destroy their own brothers. They have homes everywhere.

Just like the strikebreaker, the labor contractor is a chameleon of injustices. He adjusts to every environment no one is exempt from his treason. Yet, no legislation to date addresses itself squarely to these issues. Where is the legislative leadership on these issues which affect all workers most directly?

Finally, we must never lose sight of our purpose nor our mutual sharing of injustices. We suffer and sweat together, not only as brothers in blood, but as workers. And as workers, we must never allow the wholesale destruction of our movement, nor placate the very interests which seek to destroy us: the employer, the labor contractor and the strikebreaker.

### Increase Immigration Quotas

We are also in support of increasing the Western Hemispheric quotas for the United States. It seems that other minority groups are always given priorities, especially from the Eastern Hemisphere. We support a more equal distribution of these quotas to avoid blatant discrimination against our people.

We also support legislation that will avoid the problems of the Dixon Arnett Law. This law did not solve any problems. It is similar to the Rodino Bill with no effective protection for the worker or the illegal alien. It is balanced against the poor and those not in economic or political power. This inequity must be resolved to prevent management from continuing to escape its responsibility and duty.

Finally, we will support legislation which will make it easier for all people, especially families, to apply for resident status or citizenship. We have long been aware of the discriminatory manner in which the immigration laws work against Spanish-speaking people and the favoritism for allowing single people only to legally or illegally enter the country with the implied cooperation of management and immigration authorities.

Yet families wishing to cross the border are denied such access. We must work to break the language barrier in the application for resident status or citizenship and allow people to complete such applications in the language in which they are most literate. This is not an unreasonable approach.

by the Union Legislative Department

Now why did it occur in 1970 (Teamsters signing contracts with lettuce growers)? I think you know the answer to that one. It occurred because in June of 1970 the Farm Workers Union triumphed in the five - year struggle in the grape vineyards and were moving on into the next target area...THE LETTUCE FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA.

I was there, Esther, in person, when it happened. Cesar and I had gone from Delano (following the finalizing of the grape negotiations) to Santa Maria and on to Salinas. We were meeting with our membership in the lettuce fields. The meetings were big and energetic and extremely enthusiastic about the future of "their union" the Farm Workers Union. Amidst all of this there was suddenly an announcement over the TV and radio, news that the Teamsters Union and virtually ALL OF THE GROWERS in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas had signed contracts. (When asked by a newspaperman what the length of the contracts were, they replied "five years" When asked what wage levels had been agreed to they replied, "we haven't had time to work those out yet".)

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contracts. There is no machinery for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could have immediately gone to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state law and unfortunately that law does not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers) illegal because of the jurisdictional nature. Thus the farm workers were left to travel one of two roads....(1) accepting what the Teamsters had done and thereby almost sounding the death knell for their union or (2) fighting back...and the only way to fight was and is through the boycott because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.

Let me proceed to a further glaringly "truthful" presentation of that pamphlet. With all of the subsequent dates in their section on "history", (my God what has been done to "history" over the ages) they completely ignore the agreement reached between the Teamsters and the Farm Workers under the auspices of the National AFL-CIO and the American Bishops Committee whereby agreement was reached to cede over to the Farm Workers Union all of the jurisdiction in agriculture in field operations and most of the related occupations within the farm complex. The Teamsters even brought the growers into those meetings (believe me, no one but the Teamsters could have done that) and it was agreed that the UFW and the growers would enter into negotiations on a contract and when that contract was completed it would negate, replace and displace the Teamsters

contract and the Teamsters. The growers made it painfully clear that as they did this they would not have their actions interpreted as meaning they were "giving up their Teamster contracts" and they further pointed out that they had a strong legal position and that the Teamsters could be handled in court with respect to living up to and honoring those contracts.

Thus the negotiations started in the early summer of 1971 between the UFWU and the growers and throughout the many many hours and days of negotiations the Teamsters and their standard five-year contracts were "in the wings". It was an impossible situation and early in November of 1971 the negotiations broke off with the growers declaring vehemently that they had Teamster contracts and the Teamsters not in any way denying it.

That's a fast and brief recap. My point is that in the interest of honesty don't you think it is strange that it would have been omitted from the Teamster pamphlet you sent me.

Esther, I've written this almost on the run. There are reams that I could write...and much more that I could say and editorialize on. In the final analysis I don't think your corporation will be much impressed by what I think personally. I've really tried to give you enough information, with factual response to that pamphlet, that you will know precisely what kind of a situation you are REALLY dealing with when you make your determination..

Thanks for writing me. It's always pleasant to have a note from you...even this kind.

Fraternally and sincerely,

William L. Kircher  
Director of Organization, AFL-CIO

### EL MALCRIADO

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AFL-CIO

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# El Malcriado Starts Distribtion Drive In Coachella Valley



EL MALCRIADO launched a distribution drive March 22 in the Coachella Valley. The sisters and brothers pictured above--all dedicated members of our Union--participated and distributed more than 200 MALCRIADOS door-to-door at the Labor Camp in Indio, California.

The sisters and brothers who volunteered their time and effort to this important drive were: (front, left to right) Isidro Alonzo, who works at the Freedman Company; Richard Parker; Estéban A. Gutierrez; Pedro Zamora; Aurelio Ustoy (Freedman); Raymundo Huerta; Lorrain Nuñez; Lucia García; Adelina Rios; (back, left to right) Isidro Nava; Mike Quines; (not appearing in photo) Tereso Rendon and Antonio Zendejas (Freedman).



Unionists Adelina Rios (right) and Lucia García (left) enjoy distributing EL MALCRIADO.



Director of the Union in the Coachella Valley Raymundo Huerta urges all farm workers to cooperate with the distribution of EL MALCRIADO so that we can be better informed and better able to defend ourselves against those who would take away our right to organize our own Union.



Pedro Zamora, veteran of many Union campaigns, succeeds once again in leaving a MALCRIADO at a farm worker home.