

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

# EL MALCRIADO

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Cesar Chavez speaks to Canadian Press.

## Canadians share Boycott Weekend with Cesar Chavez

Toronto, Canada -- More than 2,000 persons from all walks of life joined United Farm Workers of America, president Cesar Chavez November 3- in one of the largest marches ever held in the city of Toronto to celebrate "Boycott Day."

Chanting and singing, the Union supporters marched a mile through downtown Toronto with Huelga flags and banners waving to St. Michael's Cathedral for an Ecumenical Service and boycott rally.

Archbishop Philip Pocock

of the Archdiocese of Toronto, an ardent supporter of La Causa, hosted the service where leaders from major religious denominations reaffirmed their active commitment to "the movement of justice for farm workers."

The day before the march, Cesar Chavez began "Boycott Weekend" with interviews on two radio and two television programs. "Most Canadians are greatly concerned about the social condition of humanity," he told the Canadian people, "It is to this great concern that we are appealing."

Chavez also spoke at a luncheon with the leading labor representatives and later, the Toronto City Council called a meeting between the Union, Church leaders and executives of two major chain stores.

That evening, 1800 persons came to hear Chavez speak. There the Union was presented with a substantial donation from the Catholic Youth Corps which sponsored the event.

In preparation for Boycott Weekend, Toronto boycotters, comprised of 28 strikers, 3 staff, led by Union National Executive Board member Marshall Ganz and Union organizer, Jessica Govea, organized over 200 meetings with unions, riding associations, student and church groups. They conducted a human billboard campaign and passed out

(Continued, Page 2)

## Teamsters lash food drive

SANTA MARIA, CA.-- The Teamsters Union in Santa Maria lashed out at a food drive sponsored by the National Farm Workers Service Center in Santa Maria Valley October 31.

The Service Center, headed by Margarita Flores, began a three week, door-to-door food drive in late October with a theme of "Share your food, share your heart," which reflects a quote from Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers of America: "The person who shares his food with you, shares his heart."

The food drive comes at the beginning of the season when there is much less agricultural work in the area than

during the busy planting and harvesting seasons just past.

"During this time our workers and their families suffer many hardships," Mrs. Flores said.

Bart Curto, head of the agricultural division of the Teamsters in Santa Maria attacked the food drive by announcing that local farm workers have unemployment benefits through Teamster union contracts. "There are no UFW contracts in the Santa Maria area."

What Curto did not point out is that the maximum amount that can be received from unemployment is based on income. Most farmworkers

(Continued, Page 2)

## Teamsters renege on signing peace pact with farm workers

LA PAZ, California-- Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, promised "more strikes next spring, summer and fall" in a press conference November 7, after the Teamsters Union reneged on signing a peace pact it worked out with the AFL-CIO. The pact had provided for a pull-out from the fields by the Teamsters.

Chavez said Teamsters Union President Frank Fitzsimmons' statement that the Teamsters would "live out" their

contracts with the growers was not a surprise to the UFWA.

"We expected this," said Chavez, "This is the fifth time the teamsters pull this gimmick. We never trusted them, but we wanted to prove to the AFL-CIO that they were negotiating in bad faith."

He said the only reason the teamsters ever negotiated with The AFL-CIO was be-

(Continued, Page 2)





(Top) Delano City Council: "Unanimously neutral" (Bottom) City Manager tells farm workers to "observe the same decorum as you would in your own living rooms."

## Farm workers confront Delano city council on Safeway arrests

Delano, California -- Sixty Union members and volunteers went to the regular meeting of the Delano City Council November 5, to protest the recent jailings of 29 boycotters for allegedly violating a court order that restricts picket line activity in front of Safeway stores.

Jose Guadalupe Murguía, Delano boycott director, and Daniel Castro, an Agbayani Village volunteer, both among those arrested asked the City council why the Delano City Police Department was being put at the service of Safeway and the growers.

"Never in the twenty years I've lived in the San Joaquin Valley," said Murguía, "have I ever seen such a blatant abuse of constitutional rights."

When the crowd responded to Murguía's remarks with a 'huelga' clap, Delano city ma-

ager James Peel, reprimanded them saying, "Before we get into any serious disagreements, I am asking you to observe the same proper decorum that you would maintain in your own living room."

Peel explained the city's position on the matter as being one of an impartial enforcement of the law, and that the arrests were made at Safeway's formal request.

"The Safeway Corporation has obtained an injunction in Los Angeles which has validity throughout the state of

California limiting the number of pickets in front of its stores. If that injunction, which was read to you (at the time of the arrests), is violated, then, it will be enforced," he said.

Murguía and Castro challenged the city's interpreta-

tion of the injunction and said the injunction limits the number of pickets that can be in a Safeway parking lot to seven, but does not restrict the number of persons who can be on the sidewalk.

They also asked why the injunction was not read to the entire group in Spanish, as well as in English.

Delano City Attorney James Merrigan replied, "I don't know the facts about what you are talking about. But I do know the guy carrying out the arrests, knows Spanish. I am sure he made himself understood."

When Murguía asked the city council to pass a resolution in support of the Union's boycott he was met with a sarcastic laughter on the part of the council members and other grower oriented community

## Canada (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 275,000 leaflets in 12 days.

During their first month in Toronto, thus far, they have won the wholehearted endorsement of the Canadian Labor Council of Metropolitan Toronto, Mayor David Crom-

bie, the Canadian national offices of the United Auto Workers, and the United Steelworkers of America.

The United Church of Canada, the Canadian Council of Churches, the Toronto Senate of Priests and many more organizations have also endorsed the boycott.

## Refuse peace pact (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of pressure from clergy the press, other unions and the public in general.

"They were only buying time," he said, "and they did succeed in achieving this short-range goal. They slowed us down a bit, but they are looking very bad in the public eye."

Chavez said he was glad the air finally been cleared and the confusion ended

Many supporters had stopped helping, he said, because they thought the Teamsters were no longer fighting the UFWA.

Now, Chavez added, "We will have an opportunity to realize fully our potential. It will now be a lot easier to get boycotters where we need them. And there will be more strikes next spring, summer and fall."

(Next edition of EL MALCRIADO; history of the struggle against the Teamsters.)

## Food drive (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

do not qualify for maximum unemployment benefits of \$75 a week because their income is too low. U. S. Department of Labor statistics show the average annual income of farm workers to be \$2400

migrant workers annual income is estimated at an \$1800 average

Curto shows himself as an

uncaring, despicable person. To deny the real needs of the farm workers, while he rides around in a luxury car selling out the people to the growers with sweetheart contracts, such as we have here in Santa Maria, is a filthy obscenity," Mrs. Flores said

A check with the state farm labor office in Santa Maria on the day of Curto's attack showed no more than six farm labor jobs available, compared to an average of 50 jobs on most days during the peak season. The six jobs represent one-sixth of full agricultural employment.

As further indication of need, the country welfare office in Santa Maria records a doubling in cases of family assistance to heads of households in the winter months, according to Mrs. Wilson, who heads the intake section of the welfare office.

"Perhaps Curto's shocking lack of care for people is one reason our food drive is being very successful. People have met us with open hearts, and we ask God's blessing on their generosity," Mrs. Flores said

members.

City manager Peel, said it would be improper for the city council to take sides in the Union's dispute with the growers.

Murguía noted that none of the council members had said anything during the exchange, and asked Mayor Frank Herrera, "as a fellow-Mexican" to take a stand.

Herrera responded that, as usual, the City Council would remain 'unanimously neutral' cut short discussion with an "We appreciated your coming-here-tonight" and dismissed the spectators.

The City Council then, went on to spend more than a half hour deciding whether or not to take responsibility for a golf course.

Next issue of El Malcriado; interviews with some of the "Delano 29".



# Florida farm workers protest 'racist' grower-proposed housing

Avon Park, Florida -- United Farm Workers of America, Black, White, Puerto Rican, and Chicano members, sent a letter to the Fort Pierce Growers Association protesting a public display of racism by the growers.

Local citrus growers are asking for a zoning amendment which would allow them to put up two "mini-camps" to house migrant fruit pickers.

A growers association representative told the commission that growers are going to need more migrant workers in the coming harvest season and said that unless adequate housing can be provided the workers may not come. This would seriously handicap the local citrus industry, he said.

The association spokesman said the association is contracting with a Texas firm to provide about 50 experienced pickers with legal visas to allow them to come into this country from Mexico.

"The Mexican workers are very clannish and like to stick together," the growers spokesman said.

The Union members charged that the growers in an effort to project their own racism onto the farm workers in an attempt to keep farm workers from organizing into a union.



Mack Lyons

According to Mack Lyons, member of the executive board of the United Farm Workers of America and director of the Union in Florida, the Union is "not against building housing. But, we feel the growers should build family housing which is badly needed by the workers to put local people out of jobs."

"Local people need housing, and jobs, and they to be organized."

Union members fear the growers will attempt to use their projected racism as a basis for refusing housing to American workers seeking jobs, according to a statement issued by the Union.

At the county commiss-

ioners meeting the spokesman for the Ft. Pierce Growers Association said the influx of migrant would not hurt the local unemployed labor force because "these people are taught by the federal government that they shouldn't work with their hands."

The spokesman asserted this was the reason pickers must be imported to this area.

UFWA members charged that if growers paid "decent Union contract wages," you would have no difficulty in recruiting American workers to harvest your citrus.

"Since you choose to import foreign workers, you are obviously trying to circumvent requirements for offering competitive wages and decent housing to Americans, by importing 'green carders' who are still foreign workers, but not covered by the same regulations that govern the importation of Jamaicans."

The union members are referring to U. S. Justice department regulations that require a grower to demonstrate that he is offering competitive wages and is still unable to find domestic workers.

This require is applied to Jamaican worker often imported for work in the sugar cane fields, but does not apply to Mexican "green carders."



## Support group buys van for clinics

EUGENE, ORE.-- A group of farm worker supporters based in Eugene, Oregon, hope to deliver a van to La Causa's clinics in California.

The group, the Interfaith Committee to Aid Farm Workers, will present the van to the National Farm Workers Health Group at their meeting in La Paz on November 12, according to Elizabeth Maxwell, Acting Director for the Health Group.

The Interfaith Committee announced its campaign to raise money for the \$4,500 12-passenger van will start with a fundraising dinner and auction November 3. They said that the Second Executive Vice President of the United Farm Workers of America, Philip Vera Cruz, will be guest of honor.

Mrs. Marion Phelan, a member of the support group's Steering Committee, said that \$3,800 is still to be paid on the van.

She said the van would be used to transport farm workers and their families from the fields or their homes to the clinics for medical attention.

The Interfaith Committee was formed last spring to

support "the struggle for self-determination and unionization of agricultural workers."

Members of the group's Steering Committee are: Fr. Frank Wilks, O.P.; Dr. Norman D. Pott, Msgr. Edmund J. Murnane, Marion Phelan, Irving H. Fletcher, Theodore R. Kulonski, and José Romero.

## Christian Brothers workers help La Causa

With this letter I would like to greet all of you who work for the Union and at the same time send you a check made out to the amount of \$100.00 to help pay the rent of the Selma office.

This check comes from the workers at Christian Brothers.

We hope to double this amount in a few more days and will continue to help out.

SI, SE PUEDE!!  
VIVA LA CAUSA!  
VIVA CHAVEZ!!!

Ramon Vivero  
Chrisitan Brothers Ranch

## Pickets arrested in San Francisco

San Francisco -- Nineteen pickets were arrested at a Mission District liquor store on November 3.

The arrested pickets, including a 14 year old boy, were released on their own recognizance late Saturday night.

The picketing at Judell's Liquor Store, 21st and Mission, was part of a "Clean Sweep of Mission Street" campaign against Gallo wines and the liquor stores that continued to defy the boycott.

The picketing at Judell's began following a morning march down Mission street

from Dolores Park.

During the morning, the pickets were warned by the police about obstructing traffic and harassing customers.

The police returned in the afternoon and without warning began arresting the pickets who were Gallo strikers and San Francisco supporters of the UFWA boycott.

According to Fred Ross, Jr., San Francisco boycott di-

rector, the liquor dealers are being organized by Mario Ricci, northern California distributor for Gallo wines.

Harrassment by the police has followed Ricci's activities said Ross.

The union is scheduled to be heard in court November 14, at which time it will challenge the arrests on constitutional grounds of insufficient evidence.



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## Justice Dept. may sue Teamsters for bias in seniority system

(WASHINGTON, D.C.)--Alleged discrimination against Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks by the Teamsters Union brought threats of a civil rights suit by the Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger announced October 31.

Pottinger told the union in a letter that a lawsuit was contemplated if the union and trucking companies continued to resist proposals to increase the percentage of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks.

Similar letters were sent to 514 trucking companies and to Trucking Employers, Inc., which represents the companies in collective bargaining.

30 days to reply.

A department spokesman said the union and the companies were given 30 days to reply and "then what we contemplated is a suit involving the union, the employers' organization, and five or six individual companies as representatives of the class of defendants."

In his letter, Pottinger said the civil rights division's investigation had gathered evidence of "a pattern and practice discriminatory employment practices" in the trucking industry.

He said employers "have

failed and refused to recruit, hire, transfer and promote (Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks) to higher paid, more desirable jobs such as road driver on an equal basis with white Anglo persons."

The minority groups have usually been assigned to such jobs as janitor and dockman, he said.

### Racist seniority system

Moreover, Pottinger said, the seniority system written into the Teamsters contract with the employers perpetuates the discrimination by discouraging Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and blacks from accepting promotions even if offered.

The seniority system requires, for example, that a janitor would lose all seniority with the company if he should accept promotion to a driver, he said.

He again invited the union and the companies to accept two government proposals: --Changing the seniority system "so that qualified incumbent blacks and Spanish-surnamed Americans may transfer to future vacancies in jobs from which they have been excluded in the past without loss of seniority for bidding and layoff purposes."

--Adopting "an affirmative program for recruitment and

(Continued on Page 5)

## Teamster members demand probe of packing house safety

(EUGENE, Oregon)--Teamster Union officials in Eugene looked the other way when a Teamster worker had her hand cut off in a corn husking machine until the workers signed a petition demanding an investigation of safety conditions in the packing plant.

After Nancy Whitfield lost her hand at the Agripac workers drew up a petition listing such hazards as "unsafe cutters and huskers, slick floors, unsafe steps and un-repaired lift-trucks, and demanded improved working conditions immediately."

Although nothing in their contract forbids the circulation of petitions, the Agripac workers had hardly begun to pass it around before several of them were threatened with the loss of their jobs.

"This petition is unnecessary," one worker was told by a member of the management. "The company safety program is more than adequate."

The real problem is employees not obeying company safety regulations. Besides, the accident was Nancy's fault; she hadn't obeyed rules and wasn't paying attention."

"You're forcing us to automate. We couldn't make the plant accident proof. If we did, we'd have to shut down because we'd have no capital left."

Before the petition drive, the response from the Teamsters Union was negative.

However, the day after the petition drive began, a Teamster official from Salem, Oregon, came to the plant to talk about safety.

He announced that an investigation of Nancy Whitfield's accident was in progress and a state inspection would be initiated as well.

The Salem Teamster official said the petition was unnecessary and that the

workers should bring their complaints to the union office.

"In effect, he announced that all the provisions of the petition were going to be carried out," one worker said.

Since the announcement flexible plastic guards and large danger signs have been installed on husking machines.

"As for the announced inspection and safety campaign, management seems to have turned it into another tactic of abuse and harassment of workers," the worker said.

As the Agripac's claims of Nancy Whitfield's negligence in the accident, a state safety inspection revealed there were no exclusion guards on the side-mounted butt knives on the husker machine.

This is a violation of the Oregon State Employment Act and Agripac was fined \$200 for negligence.

## Grange attacks Farm Bureau -

### Supports farm workers

FRESNO, Ca.--The leader of the California State Grange urged cooperation among farm organizations and criticized the Farm Bureau for its opposition to Grange proposals to benefit the small farmer as well as the farm worker.

Chester Deaver told 2000 delegates gathered here for the 101st Annual Grange convention in mid October that two problems facing small farmers include the move towards larger but fewer farms and strife on the farm labor front.

Deaver said the Grange proposals to establish a farm base unit concept which would halt a freeze-out of efficient but small farmers and Grange-backed measures to provide unemployment insurance for farm workers have been opposed by the Farm Bureau. He also said unemployment insurance for farm workers would help farm communities as it has helped other industries "by promoting permanent residency and bringing money into the local economy during months when agriculture cannot provide full employment."

Deaver said the Grange also supports the guaranteed right of farm workers to select representatives for bargaining purposes in free elections.

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Anna Puharich, fund raiser extraordinary, is responsible for \$2 million in donations to UFWA.

## Service Center Director: why she likes to help

Anna Puharich has been actively helping the farm workers officially since 1968. Unofficially, Anna was moved by the "just horrible" existence of farm workers at the age of 12.

Brooklyn-born Ms. Puharich went to visit a farm in New Jersey where she took a sudden interest in the "chicken coops". She was traumatically impressed by the discovery that these chicken coops were the living quarters of the farm's employees.

From that day on, Anna clipped and filed any articles regarding farm workers "without any specific goal in mind." In later life her interest in helping the poor brought her to do much more than "bringing baskets of food to Harlem."

She met Cesar Chavez the day after Robert Kennedy was assassinated. She was helping with the Poor Peoples March in Resurrection City, and she offered her home to the visiting UFW staff. "Cesar never asked me and I never offered, but there was some kind of non-verbal agreement that I was going to work with the UFW," she says.

From that non-verbal pact to the present, Anna has been instrumental in raising close to \$2 million for the support of farmworkers. She likes to think of herself as a "people broker" and brings people together--"people who think they have nothing in common," urging them to help others.

Raising money for farm workers is difficult, says Anna, because farm workers are "politically too hot. Foundations fear the heat. Farm workers are threatening the changes. Conservative factions know that these changes mean that the farm workers are not in the business to collect money, and do nothing with it. Poor people are not supposed to have power."

Anna enjoys communicating with the top echelon: "I'm comfortable with the rich, but I'm at home with the poor."

Many of the "Haves" that she has met have indicated their interest in helping the farm workers, but no one has approached them. So Anna has prompted them by saying, "Just call them and tell them, 'I want to help'."

## At the service of farm workers

"Listen, Encourage, Analyze and Make Time." This is the motto under which the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc. (NFWSC, Inc) operates as it provides needed social, medical and legal services to farm workers. NFWSC, Inc. founded in 1966, is a California non-certified to do business in Arizona, Texas, Illinois, and New York. Since it is a

charitable organization, all donations and gifts are tax-deductible, and the Center is eligible to receive grants from foundations.

The NFWSC, Inc. is governed by a Board of Directors who serve without pay. The present board includes: Cesar Chavez, president; Jerome Lackner, MD., who provides volunteer medical services to

farmworkers; Fred Ross, long-time supporter of farm workers Anna Puharich, secretary; Frank Dennison, treasurer; and Rev Wayne (Chris) Hartmire.

The different branches in the structure of the NFWSC are comprised of the following:

- Administrative Director, Anna Puharich.

- Legal matters, Tony Gaenslen, attorney.

- The Campesino Centers, Ann McGregor, training and Pat Halloran, administration.

The purpose of the Centers is to aid farm workers with their social, medical and legal needs in their own area.

There are presently ten Centers in operation. Long range goals are for 20 Campesino Centers including Arizona, Florida, and Texas, or where the need is greatest.

- The La Paz Center--Linda Legerette is responsible for maintaining the facilities at La Paz. This involves arranging the set-up for educational conferences, the food and lodging, which is charged to each individual department requesting the facilities.

The Credit Union, the Agbayani Village, the Clinics, the Day Care Center, and the Print Shop are ongoing operations that were launched by the National Farmworkers Service Center, Inc..

## Teamster bias

(Continued from Page 4)

hiring," including establishing goals for hiring minorities for better paying jobs.

Trucking industry employment now is about 7 or 8 percent Black and 2.5 percent Spanish-surnamed, the department said.

Commenting on the news of the possible civil rights suit against the Teamsters Union, Tony Gaenslen, former Teamster Associate House Counsel, who has first-hand knowledge of the Teamster's practices, said: "In my opinion, the Teamsters have behaved shamefully on the race issue.

The seniority provisions of their contracts have had the effect of locking Blacks and Chicanos into lower-paying, less desirable jobs."

Gaenslen, who in 1964 did voter registration work for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in Mississippi and now an attorney for the United Farm Workers of America, said, "The Teamsters have consistently refused to seriously consider any modification of the seniority system to allow minorities to make up for past discrimination."

Farm workers: second-class role

"Einar Mohn's statements in the Kiely Report relegating Chicano and Mexican field workers to a role of second-class membership in the Teamster Union is consistent with the Teamster position on race."

The Kiely Report was a Safeway-sponsored research project into the dispute between the United Farm Workers of America and the Teamsters Union in the lettuce industry.

In the report, Einar Mohn,

(Cont.)

Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, is quoted as saying that farm workers would not be permitted to have union meetings for at least two years under the contracts the Teamsters Union has signed with the growers.

"Maybe," said Mohn, "as agriculture becomes more sophisticated and more mechanized, with fewer transients, fewer carders, and as jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union that can have structure and that can negotiate from strength and have membership participation."

When asked about what will happen to the workers displaced by mechanization, which is permitted by Teamster contracts. He replied that the contracts would not protect them. "After all, you can't expect whites to step aside and let Mexican-Americans and Negroes have the (machine) jobs they have had for years," he said



Cesar and Helen Chavez celebrate 25 years of married life with Union volunteers at La Paz.



## Santa Maria boycott

SANTA MARIA, Ca.-- Picketing by the United Farm Workers Union in Santa Maria is costing Scolari's Market \$5000 (five thousand dollars) a day, according to a deposition included in an injunction appeal granted in Santa Maria Superior Court recently.

The injunction followed intensive weekend picketing of the local market chain which has recently expanded its store to nine stores in the Central Coast area.

Union pickets made a strong initial showing when a union bus filled with more than 50 persons drove into the store parking lot and waited while union leaders Paulino Pacheco and Margarita Flores conferred with the store manager.

The union workers got the usual response: "I only work here. It's not my responsibility. Mr. Scolari is not in."

At Pacheco's direction, the pickets got out of the bus, flags waving, shouting boycott

slogans.

Scolari's has continuously refused to observe the boycott of non-union lettuce, grapes, and wines.

After half an hour of picketing, Joe Scolari, head of the market chain was suddenly available for a meeting. Scolari told the Union workers that he would have to consult with lawyer Dick Weldon, who represents the store and is also vice-president of the corporation.

A meeting later in the week with union representatives and Scolari and Weldon, brought no results as the lawyer avoided the issues involved and would not allow Scolari to speak for himself.

An injunction limiting the picketing was issued on the day following the meeting in Weldon's office and is scheduled for hearing in Superior Court in mid-November.

Enthusiastic picketing continues at the stores within the limits of the injunction, according to Pacheco.

Photo-Howard Brickman



Dr. Radebaugh and Marcos Munõz, Chicago Boycott.



Dr. Radebaugh & Cheryl Miller in Detroit.

## Echavarria set free

cause of the geering and booing against him and After the meeting was ended Echavarria told the crowd the "meeting is over, go home quietly."

Many of the persons who testified at the trial pointed to Echavarria as the "leader" of those on trial.

A sheriff's department report introduced during the trial noted the probable affiliations of the accused. Each person was pointed out either as a member of the Union or of El Comité Consejero de Educacion de Guadalupe, a group of parents trying to change the harsh disciplinary practices of the school and provide a better education for their children.

The case culminated in the jailing of Echavarria, Jesus Ortiz and Sammy Gonzales after the rejection of appeals by the California State Supreme Court.

Other defendants received fines, and all received two years probation.

When Echavarria entered jail he was given a form to

sign which said he "voluntarily" agreed to have mail sent or received by him opened by sheriffs deputies.

"I asked what would happen if I did not sign the form, and

I was told I would get no mail," Echavarria said.

He signed the form, and received all mail sent to him except some union boycott leaflets.

"The people at the jail told me I didn't need all those leaflets," he said.

In a case describing similar circumstances of a "volunteer" agreement to open mail a San Diego federal judge ruled such "voluntary" requirements illegal.

Carder appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick October 29 to ask that Echavarria's jail sentence be terminated in light of more grievous crimes on the national level where the punishment leveled did not seem equal to that suffered by Echavarria.

Ortiz and Gonzales, both farm workers, had already served 10 and 5 days respectively but each still owes fines.

Carder also asked for dismissal of further probation all the defendants who were found guilty.

Kirkpatrick ordered probation reports on all persons involved and ordered Echavarria brought to Santa Maria on October 31 for a probation interview.

Instead of an interview, Echavarria was brought directly to court where Kirkpatrick asked the probation department for its report.

After a hasty consultation with Echavarria, which included the probation officer asking if "UFWOC (sic) is going to cause any more trouble," Kirkpatrick signed a release for Echavarria and ordered the case continued to November 13 when he will rule on the pending fines and probation matters.

In his chambers on October 29, Kirkpatrick told Carder that he "did not understand" the tactics involved in a union demonstration outside Kirkpatrick's court on the day the three men were jailed.

Carder told Kirkpatrick that the demonstration was not a "tactic" but a "true demonstration of the feelings of the community."

(SANTA MARIA)-- A UFWA demonstration, growing public shock at scandals and crimes combined with a court appearance by UFWA lawyer Bill Carder ended the 45 day sentence for Manuel Echavarria, Santa Maria organizer for UFWA, after 21 days in the Santa Barbara county jail. Echavarria, along with six others, was convicted in August, 1972, of disturbing the peace at a Guadalupe Schools Parent Teacher Club meeting in March, 1972 following the Parent Club meeting where Mel O'Campo, a man often employed by growers association in the southwest, spoke about "The Truth Behind the Chicano Movement." Ten persons were cited to court on charges of disturbing the peace and disrupting a public meeting.

During a week long jury trial in the Santa Maria Municipal Court of Judge Richard Kirkpatrick, testimony showed that evidence against Echavarria included allegations that he directed the activities of others "with his eyes."

Echavarria testified that his only instructions to the 300 persons attending the meeting came when Mel O'Campo chose to end the meeting be-

## Doctor reports on recruiting drive

Dr. John Radebaugh, recruiting doctor for the National Farm Workers Health Groups, reports on the presentations he has made and the responses he has received so far on his tour:

-He spoke to about 60 physicians at the Academy of Pediatricians in Chicago. Two took applications with them, and Dr Paul Shales of the Montefiore Hospital in New York City, has sent in his application. Dr. George Prieto of Evanston, Ill., has promised to come and visit California in January, get first hand information, and do some recruiting on his return to Illinois.

-He talked to doctors and medical students at the Nor-

man Bethune Collective at the Detroit General Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, who are committed to bettering the people's medical care.

-The University of Michigan and the Ann Arbor Free Clinic promised to advertise La Causa's need for doctors in their campus newspapers. At the University Radebaugh met with DR Myron Wegman, Dean of the School of Public Health, DR. Andrew Hunt, Michigan State University School of Medicine, and a group of Chicano medical students

Dr. Gene Atherton of Laguna Beach, California, is taking Dr. Radebaugh's place at the Sanger clinic while he is on his recruitment tour.

Photo Cris Sanchez





Lupe Murguía, Delano Boycott director, knows picket lines and jails, but keeps his fighting spirit.

## Past humiliations give strength

José Guadalupe Murguía, originally from Zapotitlan, Jalisco, has been a member of UFWA since 1963. In that span of time he has been arrested 10 times for his activities as a Union organizer. In 1958, he was arrested in Fresno for the first time for working in the U. S. without proper papers. On October 20th he was arrested for the 10th time for picketing a Safeway store in Delano.

Lupe is the head of the boycott in the Delano area. He is married to Kathy Lynch, whom he met in 1966, during the first grape strike. They have seven children, Ricardo, María, Raymundo, Benito, and Lupe's three children by a former marriage, Joaquín, Anna and Dolores.

His organizing activities have taken him into the fields and picket lines in Firebaugh, Livingston, Fresno, Coachella, Lamont and Delano.

With the reappearance of the Teamsters in the fields and the loss of contracts in the Coachella Valley in June of 1973, Lupe was placed in charge of one of the picket lines at the Karahadian Ranch. He was arrested 7 times in one month during this strike, for civil disobedience, breaking the injunction that restricted the use of bullhorns, and trespassing.

His longest stay in the Indio County jail was 12 hours. He remembers the first time in jail--he and 60 other male strikers in one cell; the food was poor; the treatment was

poor, no beds; they had to sit on the cement floor; the place was cold and drafty. He states the air conditioners were turned on full blast to make their stay that much more uncomfortable.

Most outstanding in his memory was the line of Teamsters armed with pipes and baseball bats; the day 15 strikers were badly beaten on the picket line, and the early morning ambush on Manuel Lopez who had his front teeth knocked out; Felix Rodriguez who received a skull fracture, and Salvador Ochoa who was badly beaten and his car windows completely broken on their way to the picket line.

The end of the harvest in Coachella was the end of the strike in that area. It continued in the Arvin-Lamont area. The violent tactics of the opposition were the same. Lupe was arrested twice, one for trespassing and the second time for "no reason."

Back on the picket line and recently out of jail, Lupe says of his bouts with Lady Luck: "Rather than suffer the low wages, and helping the rich as I was doing, I much prefer helping the farmworkers with the little that I can. I have suffered much humiliation at the hands of the patrones, not only here but also in Mexico."

Thus the memory of those past humiliations is the catalyst that keeps Lupe Murguía on the picket line, willing to risk getting arrested to prove his point.

# Hollis Roberts 'strawman' for financier,

(SAN DIEGO, California)---Hollis Blevins Roberts of McFarland, a grower who owns 100,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley, has been identified by government prosecutors as a "strawman" who helped San Diego financier C. Arnolt Smith conceal corporate and income tax frauds amounting to millions of dollars.

Roberts formerly had a contract with the United Farm Workers of America, but he refused to renew the contract this year, signed a contract with the Teamsters Union, and his ranches were struck by the union.

An attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission said Roberts, 61 was involved in a series of intricate and often obscure deals with Smith. The attorney said Roberts would have been "a critical witness" if SEC charges had gone to trial against Smith in a case that was settled out of court.

Agents of the SEC, IRS and FBI are understood to have questioned Roberts about his direct dealings with Smith and about loans obtained from the Smith-controlled US National Bank, declared insolvent recently by the controller of the currency.

The bank's collapse was attributed largely to unsecured loans authorized by Smith, either for his own interests or those of close business associates.

Included in a listing of "doubtful" loans was \$67.1 million to "the Hollis Roberts group," authorized by Smith.

Federal investigators have established that the loans were on assets formerly owned by Westgate-California, leading them to suspect that Roberts may have served only as a "nominee" with most of the loan proceeds going to Smith or Smith-related interests.

The Justice Department and IRS also are pursuing inquiries into possible involvement of Roberts in a large scale evasion of federal income taxes charged to Smith.

On Smith's recommendation, Roberts was appointed in September, 1968, to a seven man national campaign group called the Nixon-Agnew Agricultural Advisory Committee.

Roberts served as a presidential advisor during part of Nixon's first term.

Roberts later became one of several "straw men" used in coverups of Smith-engineered deals that involved an airline and large tracts of California land, according to the SEC.

An SEC pretrial document said Roberts in 1970, at Smith's request, assumed a \$12.6 million debt on 8,820 acres of California ranchland to disguise Smith's real ownership of property and enable Westgate to claim a \$5.3 million manufactured profit.

On a similar occasion Smith allegedly provided Roberts with \$727,280 to take over and pose as the owner of a near-bankrupt commuter airline, Golden West, into which he was pouring money.

Asked why he had paid so much for an airline that was losing \$5 million or more a year, Roberts was quoted as having said: "Mr. Smith thought it would be a good idea."

Smith, after meeting Roberts, dealt him in a 5,580 acre syndicate. By 1970, with Smith's help, Roberts had 130,000 acres in direct holdings, syndicate shares and operating contracts. The figure is now somewhat smaller.

Roberts' emergency as a Smith "strawman" according to evidence in the hands of the Justice Department, occurred in 1970 when 3,280 acres of Westgate-owned ranch land made its complex way, into Roberts' nominal control.

The SEC informed the Justice Department that Smith remained in actual control of land, however, and arranged for entire purchase price, both directly and through an investment trust set up by Smith some years ago for his grandson.

Later in 1970, Smith reportedly set up three more Westgate subsidiaries to acquire more Kern County ranch land.

The California commissioner of corporations and Westgate's independent auditors balked at the deal.

State investigators said the Smith-controlled bank had by then lent more than \$12 million on property worth no more than \$8 million.

Hollis Roberts again came to Smith's rescue as a "strawman" in financial maneuvers concerning Golden West airlines.

In 1969, Smith had been ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board to divest himself of the airline.

However, a CAB staff report of August 14, 1972, said that despite the purported sale to a loan company after the CAB's 1969 order, Golden West "remained under Mr. Smith's financial domination and control..."

The report continued that in April, 1971, it was announced that Roberts had bought 92 percent control of the line. Investigators of the California Public Utilities Commission branded the deal a fraud and protested to the CAB, claiming that Roberts was given \$727,280 by Smith to lend his name as the airline's ostensible owner.

According to the PUC, Smith, and not Roberts, was the real owner because of \$3.6 million he had arranged for the airline to borrow from the US National Bank and \$11.9 million owed to Golden West Air Terminals of Long Beach, an enterprise operated by Smith's older brother, J.A. Smith.

Outcome of the 1972 CAB hearings were inconclusive. Last February, while awaiting the CAB's ruling, Golden West quietly abandoned its efforts to buy Los Angeles Airways, a helicopter taxi service whose acquisition had been the main issue before the CAB.

Left unanswered was

Left unanswered was whether Smith or Roberts owned Golden West.





Photo - Emmet

Baltimore Mayor William D. Schaefer presents a proclamation establishing November 6, 1973 as "United Farm Workers Day" in Baltimore to boycott organizer Juanita Herrera. The proclamation calls the Union an organization which has taken its "place in the American labor movement" and has "striven diligently to improve the quality of life and to speed social and economic progress for all segments of our society".

## Rio Grande Valley Boycott Advances

(Alamo, Texas)--Twenty stores in the Rio Grande Valley have agreed to handle no scab California lettuce or grapes according to Antonio Orendain, Texas organizer for the UFWA.

Three of the biggest stores agreed to the boycott K-Mart, Kroger Family Center and Globe, all in McAllen, agreed to the boycott.

"Victories over these by picketing gave us a strong tool in negotiating with the other stores," Orendain said.

Among the other markets there are several that do a heavy volume of Chicanos tra-

de, according to Orendain. The list includes Rivas, (two stores) and McAllen Grocery both in McAllen.

In Edinburg, Salazar's Rivas and Valley Mart; in San Juan, La Tienda Amalia and Rodriguez' Market; in Rio Grande City Valley Mart have all agreed to honor the boycott.

Rivas Markets are also located in Pharr, Weslaco and San Benito.

Other stores agreeing to boycott in Weslaco; Central Food Market and Robles.

Caceres Market in El Paso also joined the boycott.

## Store Chain Hires 'Goons' to Harrass Pickets

St. Louis, Missouri -- California's grower techniques have moved to a mid-west supermarket as Schnuck's Markets hired "goons" to harass and threaten boycotters picketing the stores in the chain.

According to Richard Cook director of the St. Louis boycott, pickets will not talk to the goons unless the "goons" identify themselves.

Despite a temporary restraining order issued in a local court, picketing has increased, Cooke said.

Cooke has been in St. Louis for little more than a month. He has been with

UFWA for two years and was in charge of the campaign to recall Governor Jack Williams of Arizona. He and his wife, Barbara, worked in the field offices in Phoenix and Tucson.

In addition to the Cooks, the following persons work in the St. Louis office: Roberto de Leon from Delano, White River strikers; Dolores Sanchez and her four children from Delano, who worked on strikes there this summer; and Ramon Lara, who was on the boycott in 1969 and was a striker this summer.

## Safeway Pickets Take on Arizona Court Order

(Phoenix, Arizona) -- Mass picketing has marked protests against a court restricting the right of UFWA pickets to ask people not to shop at Safeway.

The current court order also limit pickets to no more than 15 at one store with no more than 5 in the parking lot.

As part of the protest many pickets wore gags around their mouth symbolizing the attack by Safeway and the court on the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Included among the 15 pickets most directly in violation of the injunction were State Senators Manuel "Lito" Pena and Alfredo Gutierrez; Representative Danny Pina, Democratic National Committeewoman Cecilia Esquer, former senatorial candidate and past Arizona, UNICEF chairwoman

madeline Van-Ardell, as well as Phoenix boycott leader David Koehler.

Other unions represented on the picket line were United Steel Workers, American Federation of Teachers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, (including Farah stikers), and the Laborers Union.

During the demonstration two Safeway patrons bought large bags of grapes and attempted to provoke the pickets. The community relations division of the Phoenix Police Department asked the two patrons to leave the parking lot.

Koehler reports the boycott office has good relations with sheriff's department in Phoenix which has appointed Ron Gomez as public relations officer for the department.

Photo - Stephen Perry



"Since we're neighbors, lets be friends?" - Phoenix, Arizona

Photo - Stephen Perry



Determined pickets - Boycott Safeway- Phoenix, Arizona.

Photo - Lisa Jamieson



Marchers wait outside Red Owl store after 3 mile march.

## Mass March, Rally Hits Red Owl

Richard Chavez led a mass march and rally in mid-October in downtown Minneapolis to a Red Owl store. The store is the largest carrier of non-UFWA grapes and lettuce in the upper midwest.

Chanting could be heard several blocks away as the crowd surrounded the store. Chavez entered the store to talk to a vice-president who refused to remove the grapes and lettuce because "our consumers need it."

A rally in a neighboring park followed the demonstration. Chavez addressed the crowd as did representatives of the United Church of Christ, Minnesota Catholic Conference and Sister Annabelle Raiche who spent two weeks in the Fresno County Farm as a result of a UFWA picket line arrest.

The march was endorsed by twenty-five state legislators, a number of prominent citizens including former Senator Eugene McCarthy and Lt. Governor Rudy Perpich, several unions, and major church and community action organizations.

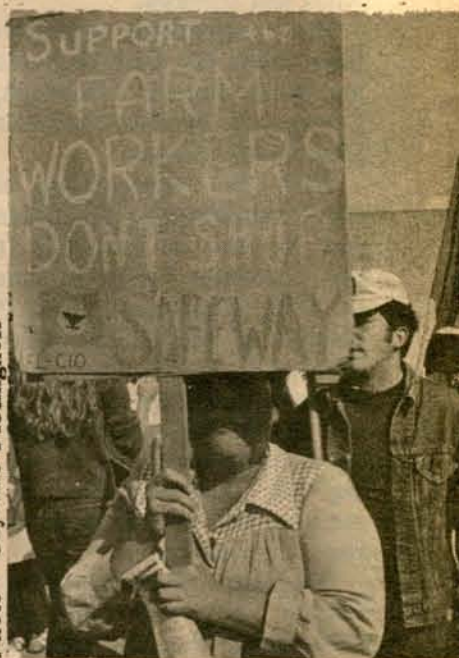
## Growers Fear boycott

BAKERSFIELD, California--Representatives of San Joaquin Valley growers have voiced strong opposition to the secondary boycott, saying no new farm legislation at all would be better than a law failing to outlaw supermarket boycotts.

The Assembly Labor Relations Committee heard that unless the secondary boycott is banned, there will be no grower support for legislation aimed at ending agricultural disputes. But Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers of America, said in a telegram that his union will not give up the right to use the secondary boycott in its fight to organize workers. Chavez will testify at a later session of the committee.

Grower spokesmen agreed the secondary boycott, in which a union pressures supermarkets and stores not to sell produce grown by a farmer involved in a labor dispute, has been an effective weapon for the union.

Photo - Gayanne Fietinghoff



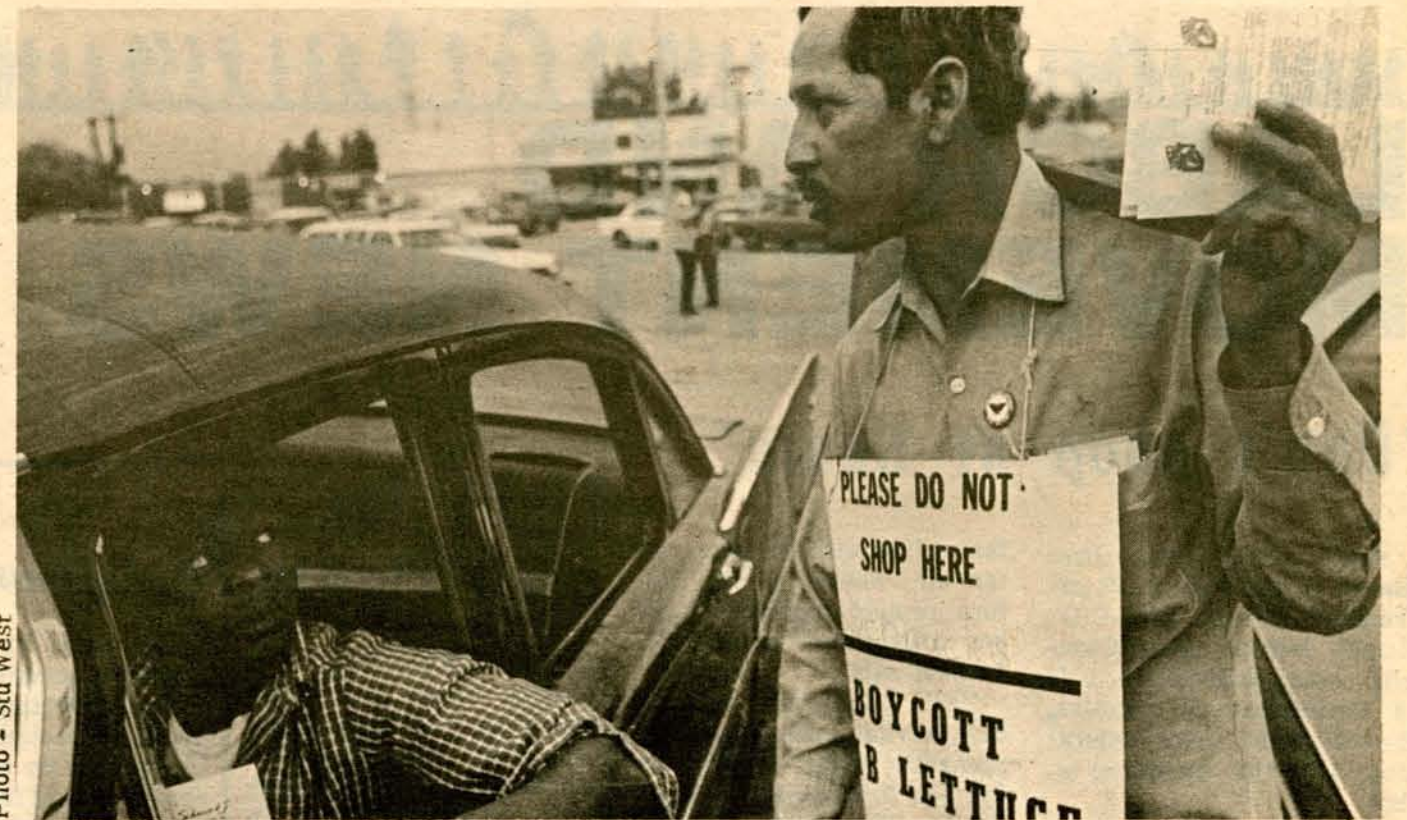
Safeway Headquarters in Oakland

Photo - Stephen Perry



Pickets ordered to 'stifle' in violation of Bill of Rights- Phoenix.

Photo - Stu West



Roberto de Leon from Earlimart on Schnuck picket line in St. Louis

Photo - Stu West



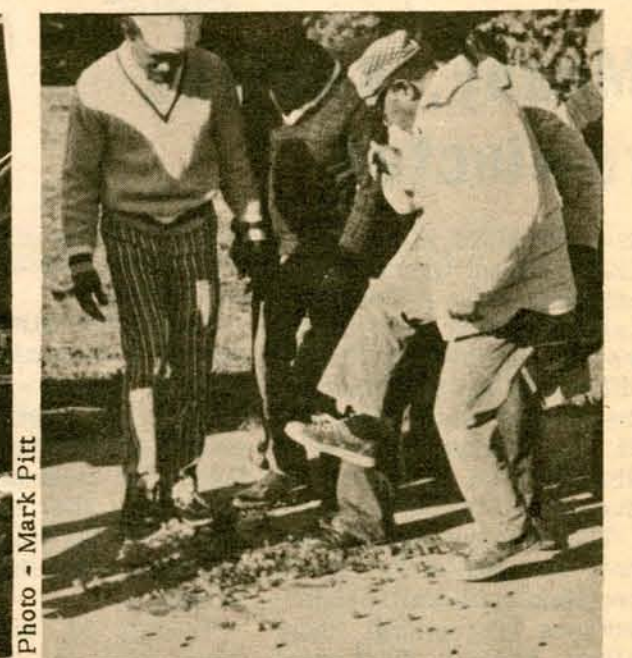
Dolores Sanchez & son Ernesto with Schnuck's official - St. Louis

Photo - Jerry Robinson



Safeway security guard tries to discourage picket- Tucson, Arizona.

Photo - Mark Pitt



No more scab grapes for this store! Cleveland, Ohio.





# LABOR AND MOVEMENT NEWS

## 'Don't shop at Sears'

Sears stores have been placed on the "We Don't patronize" list by AFL-CIO County Central Labor Councils having jurisdiction in 44 of California's 58 counties, the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO announced today.

The action against Sears, the world's largest retail quest of Local 1100 of the AFL-CIO Department Store Employees Union, one of six San Francisco Bay Area unions that have been attempting in vain to negotiate a contract with Sears for more than two months.

"The unions' efforts have been hamstrung by Sears' insistence on dictating terms from its Chicago headquarters that would undercut prevailing wages and working conditions," Walter Johnson, executive officer of Local 1100 said.

"Sears Roebuck must now answer to the consumers regarding their adamant anti-union stand. Sears' restrictive national policies should be condemned by all fair-minded citizens. Hopefully

the action will end once and for all Sears' 'profits before people' approach to labor management relations," Johnson said.

"All California workers have a vital stake in the fight presently being carried by 600 San Francisco Bay Area Trade unionists," Henning said.

"If Sears' corporate management, seated in its Chicago headquarters, is allowed to scorn the nation's basic labor laws and dictate terms that undermine prevailing wage and working condition practices in this area, especially during a time of runaway inflation, the wages and working conditions of all California workers will be in jeopardy," Henning added.

Henning urged California's 1.6 million AFL-CIO union members "to encourage Sears management to get down to the business of bargaining in good faith by refusing to shop at Sears stores in all counties in which they've been put on the 'We Don't Patronize' list until a satisfactory contract is ratified by the workers."

## Meany, Kirkland re-elected

BAL HARBOUR, FLA.--AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary - Treasurer Laine Kirkland were unanimously re-elected as the top officers of the federation for the next two years along with 33 vice-presidents, three of whom will sit on the Executive Council for the first time.

The three new council members are Joseph P. Tonelli, president of the United Paperworkers International Union Albert Shanker, first vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT)

and Sol Stetin, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The convention unanimously approved their names along with 30 other council members, 24 of whom were re-elected and six who were elected by the convention for the first time after having been named by the council to fill vacancies since the 1971 convention.

Tonelli, 67, was born in Grove City, Pa., and became an organizer in New York City for the former Pulp.

## Fight for civil rights

BAL HARBOUR, FLA.--The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates to back up labor's commitment to equal employment opportunity and civil rights at the bargaining table, in the union hall, and in the community at large.

The continuing goal, a convention resolution affirmed, is to wipe out all vestiges of discrimination in the workplace.

Collective bargaining agreements and upgrading procedures should be scrutinized to make sure they "conform to equal employment standards."

Sound affirmative action and manpower programs were cited as a means "to help open the opportunities for upward mobility for minority youth and workers."

The convention called on unions, central bodies, building trades and industrial union councils to utilize the services of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. He now heads the Pulp and Paper Sections of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Unions.

Shanker, 45, is president of the United Federation of Teachers Local 2, as well as first vice president of the AFT. He led strikes in the New York City schools that had nationwide impact.

Stetin, 63, was born in Poland, now lives in Paterson, N.J., and was a charter member of Dyers Local 1733. He helped lead an organizing drive that formed the Textile Workers Union of America and became its president in June, 1972.

## Public mood darker

The mood of the American public is growing more pessimistic, according to the latest Gallup Poll. Important factors contributing to the pessimism, revealed the survey, include: (1) Declining confidence in the way the nation is governed, (2) frustration over unsolved national problems, and (3) widespread lack of faith in key American institutions, especially big business and labor unions. 43% of the Americans surveyed are not satisfied with the future facing themselves and their families, a figure 11% higher than it was 10 years ago.

## Oil industry abuses

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--Oil companies have so abused the public trust that it is time for the United States to decide if the oil industry should be brought under federal regulations, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared October 10. "It is time to recognize that the oil industry cannot be trusted to act in our best interest."

The oil industry this week has been reporting some of its highest profits in years, putting in question the necessity of recent price increases for petroleum. Some of the whopping profits for the 3-month period ending September 30 include: -Exxon, an 80 per cent profit gain, or \$638 million; -Gulf, a 91 per cent profit gain, or \$231 million.

## Nixon aided ITT

Recent disclosures have indicated that Nixon personally intervened in a 1971 antitrust case involving International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the conglomerate which subsequently gave \$100,000 to the 1972 GOP Convention. Nixon reportedly ordered then Attorney General Kleindienst not to appeal a court ruling favorable to ITT. Sec. of State of California Edmund G. Brown has renewed his efforts to bring charges against the huge corporation.

## Honoring Dr. King

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.-- The AFL-CIO has urged that the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. should be observed as an official holiday. A proposal of the AFL-CIO convention endorsed efforts of various states to commemorate the civil rights leader



# Nation cries 'Impeachment'

First disbelief and confusion, then outrage and anger swept the nation as President Nixon refused a court order to surrender Whitehouse tapes fired special prosecutor Archibald Cox, and then ordered U.S. military forces on a

"worldwide alert." Nixon had seriously miscalculated public tolerance level. As a San Francisco paper described it: "Impeachment had suddenly grown from a whisper to a roar and the wind swirled across the country

with such heat and fury that Nixon's Chief of Staff could only liken it to a 'firestorm'."

On October 23, eight different resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives calling for Nixon's impeachment. Impeachment is basically a call for investigation which requires only a simple majority in the House.

Senators and congressmen have been sharp in their attacks on the President. Senator Harrison A. Williams (Dem-N.J.), said that Nixon's actions were "all too reminiscent of a beleaguered man in a bunker destroying himself," an obvious allusion to Adolf Hitler. Ron Dellums and Philip Burton called for impeachment at a rally in Berkeley which was attended by representatives of the United Farm Workers, the Longshoremen, and other groups.

Labor has been particularly strong in expressing its outrage at Nixon's latest maneuvers. AFL-CIO President George Meany stated: "The events of the last several days prove the dangerous emotional instability of the President." Leaders of the International Longshoremen, the United Auto Workers, and the United Mine Workers have joined in with calls for impeachment.

Along with Labor, five American religious leaders have issued statements criticizing Nixon and calling on Congress to take some action. The deans of 17 law schools signed a petition asking Congress to create a committee to "consider the necessity" of impeaching Mr. Nixon. Meanwhile the president of the powerful American Bar Association accused Nixon of trying to "abort the established processes of justice."

In yet another action, the American Civil Liberties Union has launched an impeachment campaign which has received greater response than any appeal in the organization's history. After running a full-page ad in various California papers, the ACLU was flooded with over 1,000 letters and contributions of some \$9 thousand for the impeachment drive.

Public reaction to Nixon's antics has been tremendous,



"I LIED, CHEATED, AND CORRUPTED TO GET WHERE I AM, AND NO FOOL CONGRESS IS GOING TO TAKE IT AWAY FROM ME."

## Out with Nixon

Standing and cheering, the 900 delegates to the recent AFL-CIO national convention in Bal Harbour, Florida approved a resolution asking President Nixon to resign and demanding his impeachment if he did not. By acclamation, without a dissenting voice, the delegates approved a statement by the Executive Council calling on Nixon to step down "for the good of the nation."

The statement also asked Congress to hold up consideration of Nixon's Vice-Presidential designate, Representative Gerald R. Ford (R-Michigan) because "a President who has placed himself on the brink of impeachment should not be allowed to name his successor until the charges against him have been disposed of satisfactorily."

## Nixon's war powers

On Oct 24, Nixon vetoed a bill which would have limited the powers of the President to engage in military actions abroad. The bill would have required the termination within 60 days of any military action not approved by Congress.

## Nixon's wage veto

The AFL-CIO convention expressed labor's outrage at Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill, charging it was the payoff to companies that "sought to buy cheap labor with their generous--and sometimes illegal--gifts to the Nixon political campaign?"

## Poison paint bill

WASHINGTON D.C.--Final congressional approval was given Oct. 24, to a bill aimed at protecting children from poisoning by lead-based paint. Many children have died or suffered permanent brain damage from eating peeling paint, primarily in the nation's ghettos. Breathing dust from such paint is also hazardous, witnesses revealed.

The bill authorizes spending \$125 million over a two-year period on finding and eliminating sources of the health hazard. The measure directs the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to prohibit the use of lead paint in houses that get federal aid and in the manufacture of toys and utensils. The health bill has now been sent to the White House for approval.

## Tax reforms urged

The AFL-CIO convention proposed a tax reform which would produce an estimated \$20 billion in additional revenue, while closing present tax loopholes. The nine reforms include: (1) enactment of an excess profits tax, (2) removal of the ceiling on taxation of the rich, and (3) elimination of tax subsidies for corporations investing and profiting overseas.

and cries for impeachment have rung out from the depths of "Middle America." Rep. C. J. Moorhead of Glendale, one of California's most conservative and staunchly Republican areas, has also been bombarded with letters urging Nixon's impeachment. One such letter from a housewife read: "Voted twice for Nixon. Request your support of impeachment. Sick, sick, sick."

A record 71,000 telegrams poured into Washington during the first 36 hours after the firing of Cox.

The "firestorm" did have its effect. In a surprise reversal of a Nixon decision, the President agreed to relinquish the tapes. This did not diffuse the impeachment campaign, however. "The President's belated action removes only one of the grounds on which we sought impeach-

ment," said a joint statement signed by 30 House Democrats.

Other grounds for impeachment are weighty. They include:

- The secret, illegal bombing of Cambodia

- Illegal surveillance of citizens (the "Houston Plan")

- The San Clemente/ Key Biscayne renovations of \$10 million tax dollars, under the guise of increased security.

- Secret donations to the 1972 Nixon campaign.

- Nixon's intervention in the ITT antitrust case.

- The Nixon wheat deal with the Soviet Union.

- Illegal impoundments by Nixon of funds appropriated by Congress.

How has the President responded to the mounting political crisis? Says Nixon, "The tougher it gets, the cooler I get."

## Sour milk deal

Consumers pay more for milk as the result of alleged illegal corporate "political contributions" from the nation's largest dairy cooperative, according to sworn allegations now in the hands of federal investigators.

The milk deal which gave producers 27 cents per hundredweight increase in federal supports, was granted by then Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin on March 25, 1973 reversing a thirteen day old decision not to grant price increases.

The allegations now under investigation were made by Joseph A. Rose, Jr., a San Antonio, Texas, lawyer who was fired from his job with Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in early September.

The alleged political contributions to Nixon's re-election campaign could run as high as two million dollars.

The matter is being investigated by the Senate Watergate committee, the Watergate prosecution force, the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and the General Accounting Office.

Rose's allegations are contained in pretrial testimony given in a tangled federal court lawsuit in Kansas City.

Rose said illegal money went as legal fees from the milk coop to Stuart Russell, who secretly converted the fees to cash and checks and returned them to Robert Lilly, the chief staff officer of the coop's influential political arm.





## Prisoners fight dehumanization

"At one time the old method of 'divide and conquer' was used effectively by the officials in prisons. They would sow racial tensions throughout the prisons to keep the prisoners divided and fighting themselves.

"With prisoners in this state of mind, the authorities had no fear of them ever becoming politically aware, realizing why they were really in prison and wondering why the rich were not since they also broke laws. They had no reason to fear the prisoners wondering why they got paid 'slave wages' for first rate work.

"Then awareness made its way to the prisoners by way of music and new prisoners from the street who had witnessed the struggle outside or had even been part of it."

"When this unity came, the authorities began to change tactics to 'pacification'; the great number of prisoners were beaten by the guards or thrown into little 'holes' for time.

"The pacification of certain prisoners has not worked effectively.

"Now the officials have

stepped up their tactics to methods right out of the science fiction books...The objective of this horror is two-fold. One is to destroy the prisoners who refuse to voluntarily submit to dehumanization and the other is to scare some into submission by the horrors inflicted on others."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The Specific Treatment and Rehabilitative Training (START) program is one of many such programs in the nation's prisons. To carry it out, the prison system has used drugs, beatings, isolation and torture to correct "antisocial behavior."

START is aimed at militants, radicals and trouble makers.

Opposition is also growing to the proposed new Center for the study and Reduction of Violence at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). The resistance was triggered by announcements that the "use of psychosurgery on a selected basis" would be permitted at the Center in order to study how to alter the behavior of prisoners "with tendencies toward violent behavior."

## Presidential home security

With food, medical and housing costs reaching new heights for most Americans, it's no wonder that Nixon's life-style offends many of those who foot the bill.

On August 7 the White House was pressured to announce that nearly \$10 million had been spent on Nixon's private homes in California, Florida

and the Bahamas. Then there came the news that each time the President travels from coast to coast it costs the taxpayer more than \$46,000.

Under testimony on October 16, a spokesman for the Navy reported that the costs to operate a retreat at Camp David have more than quadrupled since Nixon took office.

# Navajo poverty revealed

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA -- Holding its first hearings on an Indian reservation, the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights recently looked at the Navajo nation, 137,000 strong, as if it were a separate country. The commission found it to be strikingly comparable to Third World countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia -- impoverished, exploited, and despite natural resources, headed toward bankruptcy.

Some 128,000 Navajos live on or adjacent to the largest reservation in the U. S. About the size of West Virginia, it is noted by tourists for its natural beauty, its silver-smiths, and its rug weavers.

But an economic and social study conducted by the Commission made public recently paints a bleak portrait of poverty and despair, joblessness and alcoholism, and most important, neglect and betrayal by the Federal Government, on which the Navajos, by treaty, were made dependent for survival.

The tribe has rights, for example, to Colorado River water which would make thousands of fertile acres out of the now desert-like reservation lands. But canals and irrigation systems are needed to make use of it. And while surrounding white ranchers and industries take increasingly more of that water, Congress will not grant enough money



to build a reservation irrigation system it approved in 1962.

The capita income of Navajos is less than \$1,000 a year. In terms of buying power an average Malaysian is better off.

Half of the Navajo population lives in rented houses of one or two rooms. Each house averages five occupants. 60% have no electricity. 8 out of 10 have no water or sewers. The tribe estimates that 19,281 new houses are needed to meet the minimum U. S. standards.

Unemployment is staggeringly high among the Navajos. While the national unemployment rate last year was 5.6% the percentage of the Navajo workforce out of work or employed only part time was 56%.

Huge corporations that have come onto the Navajo reservation to exploit reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium are supposed to give preference for jobs to Navajos. But the majority of workers in most of these companies are non-Navajos.

In the past, Navajos have been shortchanged on jobs even in construction projects on the reservation. For example, the giant Four Corners Power Complex, which feeds electricity using Navajo coal to big Southwestern cities, was built with only 8 per cent Navajo construction crews.

Small business exploitation on the reservation is also rife. About 80% of the general stores on the reservation are controlled by outsiders with little competition and high prices.

And so the Navajo nation, like other struggling nations of the world, suffer the injustice and exploitation of a system dominated by the interests of big business and their representatives in Washington. What response the findings of the Commission on Civil Rights will get from Washington remains to be seen. It is not easy to rectify the history of 400 years.



## Call for new coalition gets ovation

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--An eloquent black woman from Texas, elected to Congress last year with labor support, brought convention delegates to their feet cheering with a call for a new people's coalition to turn the American dream into reality.

Rep. Barbara Jordan spoke bitterly of the Nixon Administration's attempt to abandon the federal government's commitment to programs set up to help people.

Unless Congress can assert itself as an effective, equal branch of government,

she warned, "we may see nothing less than the systematic dismantling and destruction of the great social programs and the great precedents of humanitarian government."

"I dream of an America where people care whether you live or die," she told the conference. To make it real, she urged the reconstruction of the "coalition of minority groups, the trade union movement and liberals" that had made government under F.D. Roosevelt work on behalf of the people.

A weakness of that earlier coalition, she underlined, was the black Americans were rarely consulted "on the real substantive decisions." A reconstructed coalition with full participation is needed to restore American government to the people, she said.

"The coalition will be a conglomerate of men and women, black, brown, red, white, rich and poor people; people who are determined that their home, the United States of America, shall be habitable, shall be livable, shall be strong and shall be free."



# Watergate tapes tangle Nixon

The Watergate investigation has again flared up in Washington, signally an even higher level of confrontation between President Nixon and the American people. Standing on the shaky principle of executive privilege, Nixon has subverted the will of the courts, has failed to surrender needed information, fired the prosecutor he himself appointed, forced the resignation of Attorney General Richardson and thumbed his nose at all criticism from the American people and its press.

The confrontation centers around the tape recordings that Prosecutor Archibald Cox and Senator Sam Ervin were trying to acquire as evidence in the Watergate investigation. Nixon refused to let go of the tapes. Federal district Court Judge Sirica ruled that the tapes must be turned over.

Again Nixon refused and went to a court of appeals. He did not receive a favorable there and proposed a compromise to Cox--giving him a selected interpretation of the tapes with the important condition that Cox give up any further attempts to solicit White House documents.

Cox didn't buy the deal and determined to finish the job for which he had been appointed. So the President ordered Richardson to fire Mr Cox. To the nation's surprise Richardson refused to do so and instead resigned himself.

The buck was passed on to next-in-charge William French Smith. He too resigned rather than be the hatchet man. Finally the No. 3 man, Bork, took Nixon's order and fired Cox.

"And so ended," wrote a San Francisco journalist, "Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973, in the 197th year of the Republic. The world's oldest democracy now had no vice president, no attorney general, no outside force to probe the suspected sins of its government and no early promise of surcease."

A man from the Justice Department summed it all up when he said about the White House, "They made four basic miscalculations, all about people. About Cox, about Mr. Richardson, about members of

Congress, about the people. They thought they could manipulate everybody and they manipulated nobody."

The national reaction was such that Nixon made a historic turnabout and agreed to the court decision to turn over the 9 tapes in question.

But just when it seemed that the air would be finally cleared another blow was dealt the pursuit of justice. The White House reported to the courts that regrettably the two critical tape conversations (with John Dean and John Mitchell) were not among the tapes, fulfilling the suspicions of some critics that Nixon had the incriminating evidence destroyed.

At present an investigation is attempting to determine how and why the tapes are missing. Testimony by an FBI agent relates that all the tapes were "loaned" to Nixon's aide, Halderman, some weeks before.

Meanwhile, Nixon has appointed a new prosecutor for the Watergate investigation, Leon Jaworski of Texas.

Increasingly militant, the Congress is demanding that the new investigator be independent of both the President and the Congress; someone whom Nixon can't fire.

## Nixon defends Bebe

WASHINGTON-- President Nixon said Oct. 26 that his close friend, C.G. Rebozo, showed "very good judgment" in holding a \$500,000 campaign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes for 3 years before returning it. He called Rebozo a "totally honest man."

Nixon maintained that his close friend held the money without ever once mentioning it to him, conceding that this might "sound incredible to many people."

One Hughes aide, Richard G. Danner, has testified that the funds were contributed at a time Hughes was seeking a

## AFL-CIO DEFENDS WOMENS' RIGHTS

BAL HARBOUR, FLA.--The campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution--to prohibit all forms of sex discrimination--will have the labor movement's full support.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO's 10th Convention were convened as the resolution stated, that the proposed constitutional amendment "has become a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

Three-fourths of the states must ratify a constitutional change and the Equal Rights Amendment is currently eight states short of the goal. The convention called on AFL-CIO central bodies in states that have not yet ratified the amendment to "urge their legislatures to act favorably upon the measure."

Past conventions had taken an opposite position -- motivated

by concern that state laws designed to protect women against exploitation and oppressive working conditions would be nullified. Many of these laws had been passed with labor support in the early years of the trade union movement before there was a federal wage-hour law or safety and occupational health standards.

Making the case for ratification of the amendment, the convention resolution cited continued discrimination against and exploitation of women workers, and noted that their average wage is only 60 percent of the average for men.

The AFL-CIO amended its own constitution at the convention to make clear that the benefits of unionism shall be shared by all workers without regard to sex.

## Danger drug

The Food and Drug Administration has approved for use as birth control a drug originally licensed for other purposes. Depo-Provera, an injectible medication made by the Upjohn Co., has been associated with sterility and with bloodclots as well as with producing breast cancer in experiments with dogs.

As has been the case with experimental contraceptives in Puerto Rico, Mexico and other Third World areas, Depo-Provera has been used principally among low-income women treated by family planning clinics and among the mentally retarded.

The Center for Law and Social Policy, a public interest law firm, investigated the use of the drug for contraception in several places in Tennessee where they found evidence of coercion by welfare workers on some of the women.

A Senate subcommittee on health is concerned about the potential dangers of the drug and has strongly criticized its approval. Senator Edward Kennedy charged that "there is real danger that this decision will result in widespread use of Depo-Provera in institutions for the mentally retarded and in health clinics serving the poor and uneducated."

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## Nixon lashes out at media

"You won't have me to kick around anymore," whimpered Nixon after he had lost the California gubernatorial elections in 1962. But that was more than a decade ago, far from the ornate splendor of the East Room and the aura of the Presidency. An arrogant, icy-cool Nixon confronted the media once again in late October, accusing the press and television networks of the most "outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting" he had ever witnessed.

Confronted with difficult questions about the Mid-East, Watergate, Rebozo, and the general mood of the country, Nixon explained that things "do tend to get under the skin of the man who holds this office...but I have learned to expect it...I have what it takes."

He expressed his confidence in Americans' ability to weather the recent storm, but placed further blame on the media by stating: "When people are pounded night after night with that kind of frantic, hysterical reporting, it naturally shakes their confidence."

Smiling coldly at the press conference, Nixon explained: "Don't get the impression that you arouse my anger. You see, one can only be angry with those he respects."

The President seems to have little respect for the media, a point of growing concern for many Americans who fear possible encroachment on the basic rights of expression. The latest California Poll shows that 67% of the public feel the press coverage of Watergate has been fair."

Editor seeking original stories and poems by Chicano writers in English or bilingual for anthology of Chicano literature. All royalties donated to United Farm Workers. Write: Dr. Dorothy E. Harth, Department of Modern Languages, Onondaga Community College, Syracuse, New York College, Syracuse, New York, 13215.





The Molly Maguires met secretly to plan a coal-mine strike.

## Labor History:

# Violence Against Miners

During the 1800's few embryonic unions survived the ravages of time. The times were not ready for the national union. Those that survived were weak fighting instruments against the attacks of media, legislators, and business interests.

By 1870 powerful financial syndicates were in control of much of the industry. Thousands of poverty-stricken immigrant Slavs and Italians were encouraged to work in America with promises of good paying jobs. They were herded into trains by hundreds, and were used as replacements for Irish labor organizers in the coal mines.

### Dangerous Working Conditions

Injuries and deaths in mine disasters were news items that frequently shocked the nation. Working conditions were hazardous. There were no safeguards. The illiterate migrants were unable to read any safety instructions.

Each miner was responsible for his own safety, as he crawled underground with a dim-lighted lantern in mud, trickling water, surrounded by coal dust and powder smoke. The workers were exploited ruthlessly.

Deductions were made from their meager wages, leaving them completely in debt to the coal operators. Language barriers prevented the new arrivals from organizing.

The Miners' National Association failed after a series

of strikes resulted in the arrest of its leaders, John Siney and Xingo Parks, for violation of the Pennsylvania anti-union criminal conspiracy law.

### The Molly Maguires

The Irish anthracite coal miners turned to their "Ancient Order of Hibernians" (who had led the struggles in the 1840s against the encroachment of the English landlords in Ireland). Known as the Molly Maguires, the immigrant miners adapted the "Order" to continue their struggle against the mine owners. They ran the strike-breakers out of the coal fields.

They turned to derailing mine cars and burning breakers. They lived in the hills and sniped mine supervisors and unpopular foremen.

### Spies and "Justice"

The coal companies hired a spy James McParlan who used the name of James McKenna and infiltrated the Mollies. He gained their confidence by suggesting worse forms of terror and intimidation and eventually became their secretary. A series of violent murders took place and the blame was placed on the Mollies.

Leaders were arrested and charged with the crimes. Franklin B. Gowan, president of the leading coal company, acted as court prosecutor. With the unsupported testimony of

the spy, McKenna, fourteen Mollies were imprisoned. Official records show that nineteen men-- some guilty and some innocent-- were executed. Said Mr Gowan: "The name of Molly Maguire being attached to any man's name is sufficient to hang him."

# Peasant Bondage Persists in India

Like the campesino who is always in debt to the contratista, or the workers caught in small company towns of an earlier day and who were always in debt to the company store, the harijans of India are always in debt to their landlords.

The harijans, like the farm workers of this country, are farmers without land and toil in permanent debt to the rich. The debt does not die with the man, but is passed on to his sons, so that the harijan cannot look to a future of hope for his children.

The powerful system of bondage has no legal basis in law in India. But custom, illiteracy, corruption and political manipulation have merged to make a system dominant in backland states.

Now, 26 years after Indian independence, the system shows few signs of dying.

Bondage engulfs a peasant in permanent debt to a landlord. By keeping wages low and forcing peasants to beg for loans they can never repay, the landlord makes sure that peasants are in permanent bondage to him and his own son.

These landless farmers are of the lowest, or "untouchable" class and are estimated to number 45 million.

Efforts to crack the system and politicize the landless have been met in several states by murder, rape and terror. Nearly 200 harijans are murdered each year, many of them following disputes with landowners.

"The violence is rising, step by step it is increasing," said Prof. Pradhan Prasad, an economist who works at the A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies in Patna, the capital of the state of Bihar.

"It is the indebtedness and bondage that is the crux of the

semi-feudalism in our state and others," Professor Prasad said.

"The poor are still illiterate. They see the landlord as a virtual savior who gives them the food they need, the money they need. The landlord takes their women, he beats their children. The poor have accepted it. But slowly hopefully, it is changing."

According to some observers, change is happening.

"Previously only a frown from a landlord would bring the landless to submission. Now the landlords have to assault the poor to keep them in place. Perhaps this is progress," a politician said.

To the landless laborers in the village of Ranisarai, however, defiance is muted. But despair and sullen anger grip the village of 22 homes about 35 miles east of Patna.

"The landlord lives in Mohammedpur, over there," said Paran Paswan, pointing to an adjoining village. "He's a rajput, I'm a harijann. When I need anything, I ask him. He says I'm lazy. But I'm not lazy, I work hard."

Like other harijans in the village, Paran Paswan lives in a mud and straw hut with his family. The family of four children arise about 5 each morning to work in the fields that turn fiercely hot by 10 a.m.

Their payment is food; each day the family usually receives two and a half pounds of wheat.

To buy chiles in the village, to buy gifts for his children, who range from 4 to 10, Paran Paswan must plead for a loan from his landlord.

Every few weeks Paran Paswan is able to find temporary work making bricks in the village. The handful of rupees that he earns goes to the boss.

"During the rainy season there's no work anywhere, in the fields or in the village," he says. "Then I beg for food from the landlord."

Paswan says he doesn't know much about government, but several years ago attempted to vote.

"People said I could vote. I went to the school and they said, 'Go, go we have given your vote away.' I've never been able to vote."

Two friends sat nearby listening to Paswan's words. One said, "It's in our blood to remain satisfied with what we get." The second friend answered furiously, "I'm not satisfied with anything I have."

Dissatisfaction extends to education where the feeling is that education is a threat to the landlords and upper castes.

According to a prominent lawyer Chedi Lal Sathi, a Congress party official who works with lower castes, "If harijan learn their rights, if they become literate, then exploitation will have to stop."

"If they become educated, then who will do the menial jobs, the servants' work? Who will accept the conditions and wages that harijans tolerate?"



Harijans are the farmworkers of India with similar problems-- little money, many debts.



## Service Center enforces little known law

Esther Valle, speaking from her room at the Leon Peters Rehabilitation Center, at the Fresno Community Hospital, remains in good spirits. She says her doctor has indicated that surgery will be fruitless, since damage has already been done but is not discouraged. She is now going to physical therapy twice a day for strengthening exercises.

Ms. Valles was brought to the Fresno Community Hospital after Dr. Gary Okamoto of the Rodrigo Terronez Memorial Clinic at the Forty Acres in Delano decided she

was not receiving the necessary care at the Louisiana Charity Hospital, where she was taken after the accident that caused her injuries.

Ann McGregor and Pat Halloran, of the National Farm Workers Service Center did the paper work necessary to effect the transfer. They also filled out forms required for obtaining Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), MediCal, food stamps on an immediate basis, and filed applications for Social Security disability, State disability and/or Aid to the Totally Dis-

abled (ATD) on behalf of the Valle family.

During their work on the transfer, they found they would need a medical team an air ambulance, a ground carrier, plus a MediCal number, provider numbers for air ambulance service and close to \$2,000.

Commercial air ambulances wanted the money in advance, others had no provider number MediCal said "NO" they could not foot the air costs.

Dr. Dippolett, head of the MediCal Review Team in Fresno encouraged the transfer, and promised to co-operate. "We've no choice, we'll do it," he said.

Dr. Okamoto, and David Dennis, contact attorney in New Orleans, were able to get the Delta Steel-Houston, (insura-

nce company for the trucking firm involved in the accident) to pay for the transportation.

CNA arranged for the Schaefer Air Ambulance, one rehabilitation registered nurse, two medical technicians, one pilot and one co-pilot to transfer Ms. Valle, accompanied by her husband Carlos Valle, from the New Orleans Charity Hospital to Fresno where she was picked up by Jones Ambulance.

That same day MedCal found that it is possible to take the responsibility of transporting a sick state resident, but arrangements had already been made through CNA. However, MedCal did pay the entire bill at the Louisiana hospital.

Ann McGregor says the Program Directors of these agencies are "completely ig-

norant", or claim to be, of the responsibilities to their clients. "We have to come in and tell the heads of the programs what their job is. They are paid to act in the best interest of their clients and don't."

"By law it is the responsibility of each county to return disabled patients to their homes," she says, "neither New Orleans nor Kern County wanted to accept that responsibility." With perseverance on the part of the National Farm Workers Service Center, a little-known state law was enforced.



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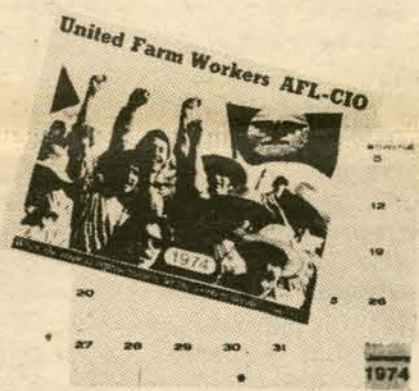
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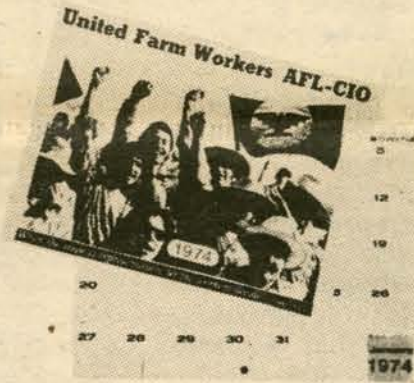
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Arizona Farmer-Ranchman:

Editorial: "The other day I consumed two pounds of 59-cent grapes. How come? Because I'm not going to let Cesar Chavez run my life, that's how come."

Fog-headed volunteers and \$75-a-week hired goons have been picketing some Safeway stores. Customers are urged, with insults and handbills and crude placards, not to patronize Safeway. Well, I would make at least one little gesture to show that I was not misled by such flimflammy and to prove my independence."

Desert Rancher:

"The only ones missing in the new Chavez 'cabinet' are Ted Kennedy and Msgr. George Higgins," observed a local grape grower in commenting about the unsurprising results of the first national convention of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers of America."

From Desert Rancher:

State Sen. H.J. Richardson writes about the history of our struggle: "Chavez picketed and agitated. The wild-eyed leftists joined in on a national scale. Misinformed, beguiled people joined the grape boycott. The farm community fought, but after a while, slowly but surely, caved in to the

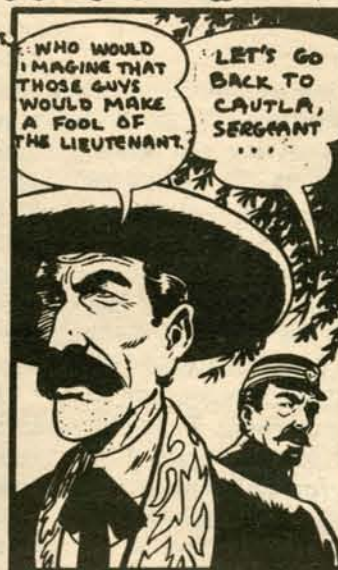
pressure. One after another knuckled under to the demands of the union barbarians."

(Growers are not the only people to have "the grower mentality". Have you seen any articles about supermarket managers, anti-UFWA politicians, etc., that show how they are really growers at heart? Send them in to the Union Research Dept., P. O. Box 62, Keene, Ca. 93531 !!

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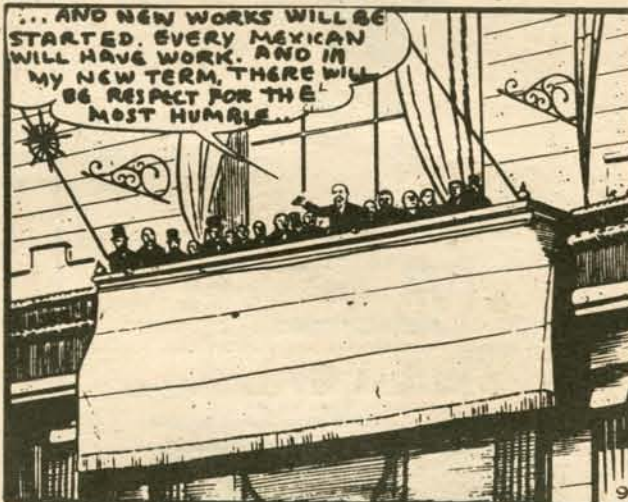
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