

Special
Section

Agbayani Village Dedicated

Pages
9-12

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

EL MALCRIADO



ENGLISH EDITION

Vol. VII No. 6

June 24, 1974

Donation - 10c

2500 march against police

MISSION HILLS
PERMIT NO. 205
D I V I D
U. S. POSTAGE
BULK RATE

Strawberry strike erupts in Oxnard

51006 AVENUE 507
1434 W. OLYMPIC BLVD.
FARM WORKERS UNION AFL-CIO
UNITED FARM WORKERS

OXNARD, Ca.-- Hundreds of strawberry workers are entering the second month of a struggle for higher wages and UFW representation that has pitted them against powerful Ventura County growers and brigades of police whose strike-breaking tactics have earned them the title of "Sheriff Hill and his gang."

What began as a sympathy strike against Salinas strawberry grower Dave Walsh on May 24 quickly grew into a major strike as nearly 2000 workers spontaneously walked out of the Oxnard

were arrested for allegedly setting fire to a tractor and trailer, although it was later learned there was no fire at the time. Charging arbitrary arrests and harassment, 500 farm workers angrily demonstrated around the county jail on May 28. Charges against the four were later dropped, but not before the strikers stayed behind bars for three days on \$500 bail.

The first move of the growers was to secure an injunction that limited picketing to five per field and not only protected the proper-

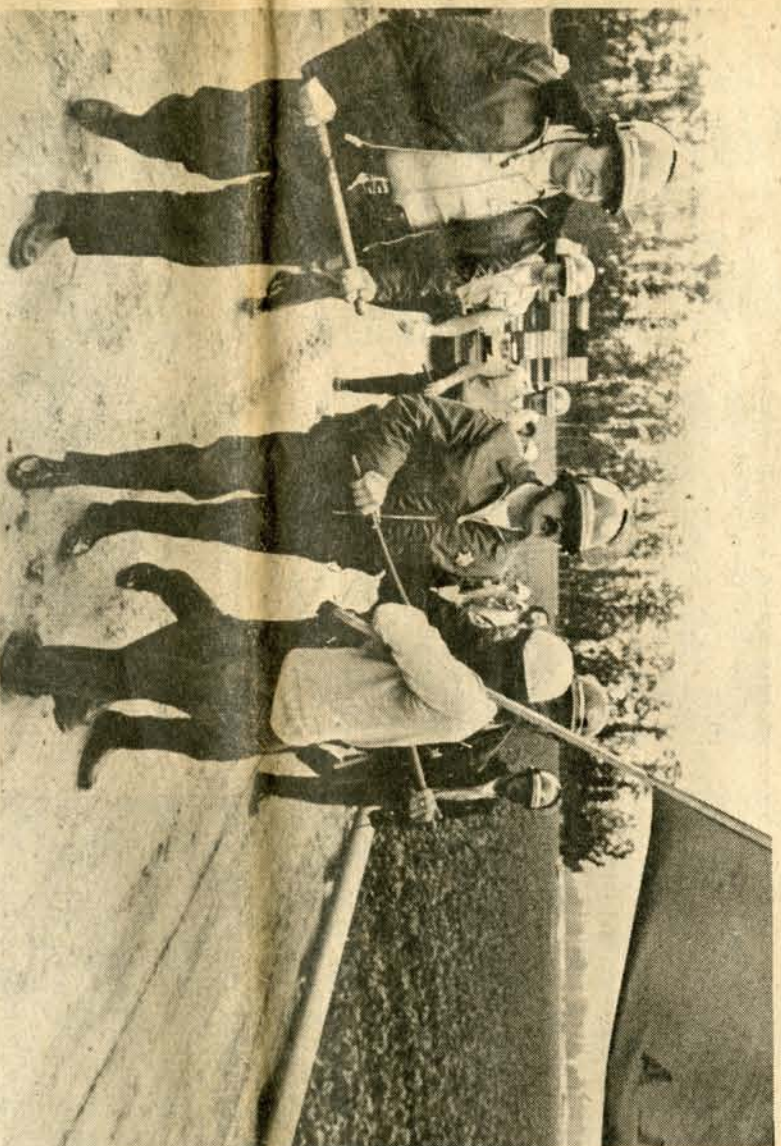


Photo by Bob Carey

In the presence of an 80% effective strawberry strike by Oxnard farm workers, scores of police like these Ventura County sheriffs deputies were used in an attempt to scare the strikers off the picket lines and back into the rotting strawberry fields.

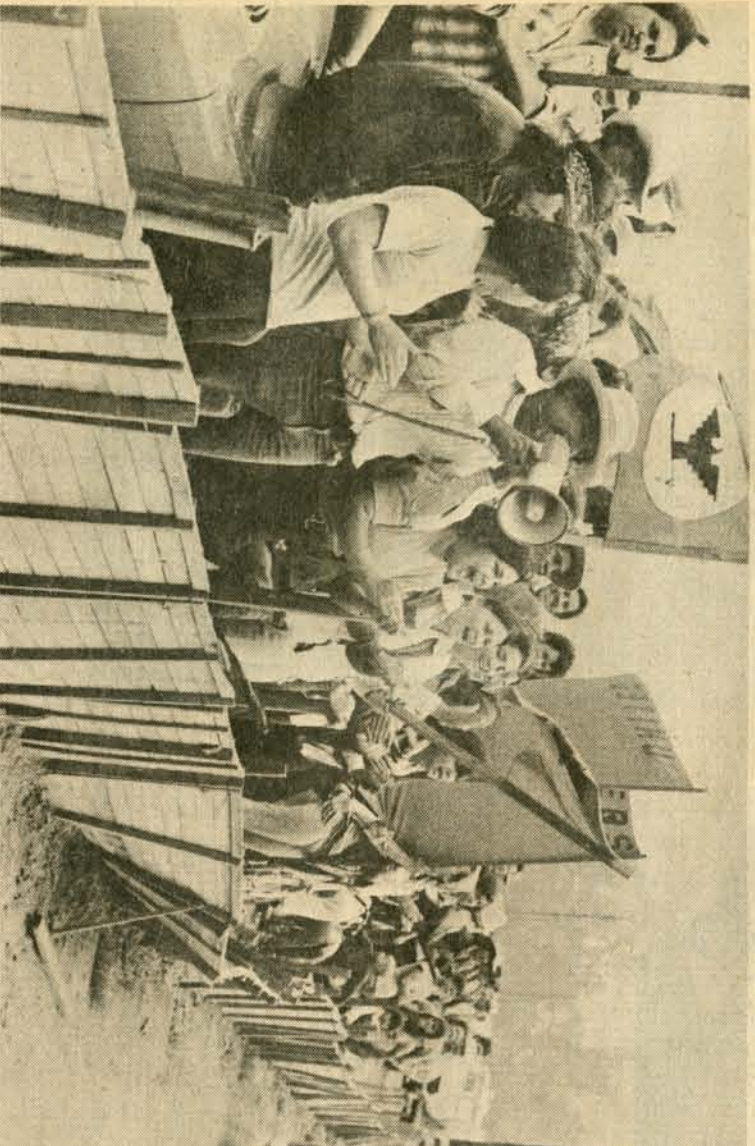


Photo by Andy Klamser

"For many years back they've paid us 75 and 85 cents a box (of strawberries) but everything else has gone up, hasn't it? I think we are the people who kill themselves the most in the fields, and we are the ones who have the worst salaries. From the early morning we get cold, mud, and small salaries. Cesar Chavez says we ought to unite ourselves to fight the boss for what is just...and I think that is right, that's why I support Chavez' union."

— Jesus Madrigal, 51

fields and set up their picket lines.

The \$19 million Ventura County strawberry harvest was paralyzed at Driscoll, Walsh, Oxnard Berry Farms, American Food Co. and other farms, but under the direction of the Western Growers Association Driscoll and the other large growers refused to raise wages or negotiate with the workers. And so the strike grew.

Faced with the largest and most effective strike in recent Ventura County history, the growers and the police swiftly moved in action. On May 25 four strikers

ty of the grower, but covered all growers doing business with him. "It's the most prohibitive injunction I've ever heard," said UFW lawyer Deborah Peyton, who vigorously appealed to the judge and obtained a less restrictive order.

Along with the grower injunctions were four suits against the UFW for \$165,000 per day in damages to the berries and \$4 million in punitive damages.

Responding to the calls for UFW support, Cesar Chavez visited Oxnard on the 28th and told some 2500 farm workers, (continued on page 3)

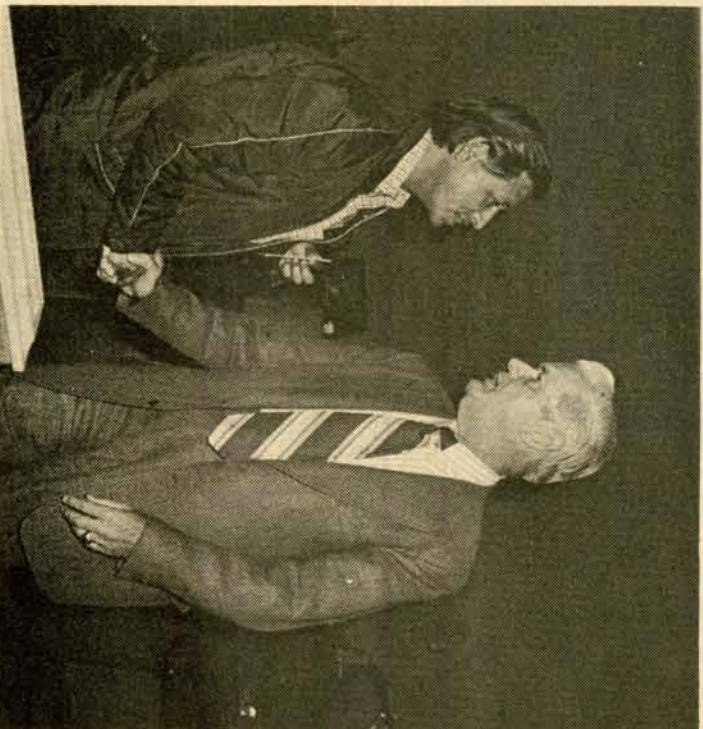
Lettuce workers reject Fitz., p. 5

Evidence on Kern County D.A., p.6

Colson fights the UFW, p.13

During the weeks of the first major strawberry strike in Oxnard in recent years, thousands of workers responded to and joined enthusiastic picket lines like this one led by picket line captain Manuel Rodriguez.

AB 3370: The farm worker's election bill



Cesar Chavez greets John Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, at hearings on farm labor legislation in Sacramento, May 22. "We are not now and we never will be prepared to accept a limitation on the farm workers' right to strike and we're not going to accept under any condition any ban on the secondary boycott," Henning testified before the Assembly Labor Relations Committee.

For the first time, the California legislature has before it a secret ballot election bill for farm workers which specifically protects their rights to fair and meaningful elections. The bill is AB 3370, introduced in the Assembly by John Burton and Richard Alatorre and co-sponsored by John Foran and Alex Garcia.

AB 3370 is supported by the United Farm Workers of America and the California Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO.

This bill guarantees that all workers at a ranch at peak harvest season have the right to vote quickly and as a single unit for the union of their choice.

Opposing bills sponsored by the Teamsters and the growers are designed to prevent meaningful elections by delaying the vote and by dividing the workers of a ranch into artificial groups which can be pitted against each other.

The Burton-Alatorre bill guarantees that elections must take place within seven days of the presentation of a demand for

AB 3370 is supported by the United Farm Workers of America and the California Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO.

elections by more than half the workers of a ranch. No other bill requires that elections occur at peak harvest, when the largest number of workers are present. No other bill establishes a post-election procedure for challenges to irregular practices during the election.

Every other bill establishes pre-election hearings that can be used to delay the vote until after the harvest is over and the workers have left. These bills lack the requirement that elections be at peak season or within seven days of the presentation of a petition.

The Burton-Alatorre proposal is the only bill to insure that all the workers at a ranch will vote together for a union. The other bills create "craft units" which will artificially divide workers into such categories as field workers, tractor drivers, etc.

Such division not only weakens the overall power of the workers but perpetuates the historical division of labor that has kept workers of national minorities in the stoop labor of the fields and the whites on the tractors.

The Burton-Alatorre bill is the only one which explicitly protects the rights of farm workers to strike and boycott. It guarantees the vital right to win recognition

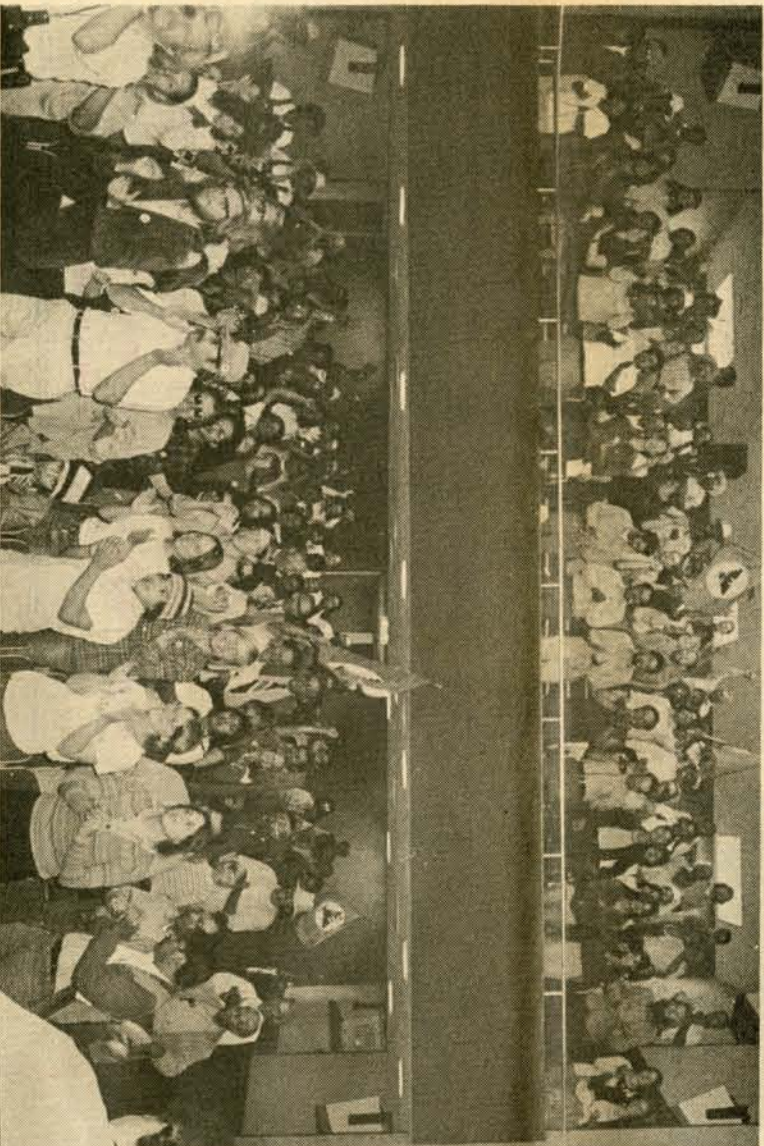
through a strike by more than half the workers at a ranch. It guarantees the vital right to engage in secondary boycotts. Every other bill either eliminates or inhibits these rights.

The Burton - Alatorre bill clearly outlaws sweetheart contracts. No other bill contains a guarantee that no contract can be signed except by a union which has won an election or a recognition strike. The Teamster bill is especially lacking in this protection.

The Burton - Alatorre bill is the only bill which faces the evil of racism, a spectre that has haunted farm workers for decades. No other bill eliminates a union from eligibility in an election if it has discriminated against its members in other areas.

The rights of farm workers have long been trampled by the growers and Teamsters. Now, under the guise of supporting farm workers rights, they are sponsoring legislation which institutionalizes their tradition of oppression.

The Burton-Alatorre bill is the only secret ballot election procedure based on the experience of farm workers in the fields. A vote for this bill is a vote for the rights of farm workers.



More than 200 farm workers and their supporters jammed the hearing room of the Assembly Labor Relations Committee on May 22 to cheer UFW and state AFL-CIO spokesmen who gave their support to a bill to establish secret ballot elections for farm workers.

First UFW member wins seat in Calif. legislature

LOS ANGELES, Ca.-- When Art Torres takes his seat in the California Assembly in December, he will be the first of the United Farm Workers Union in that legislative body.

On June 4, Torres, formerly a UFWA National Legislative Director, easily defeated his four opponents in the Democratic Primary contest for Assemblyman from the 56th District. He got 57% of the vote.

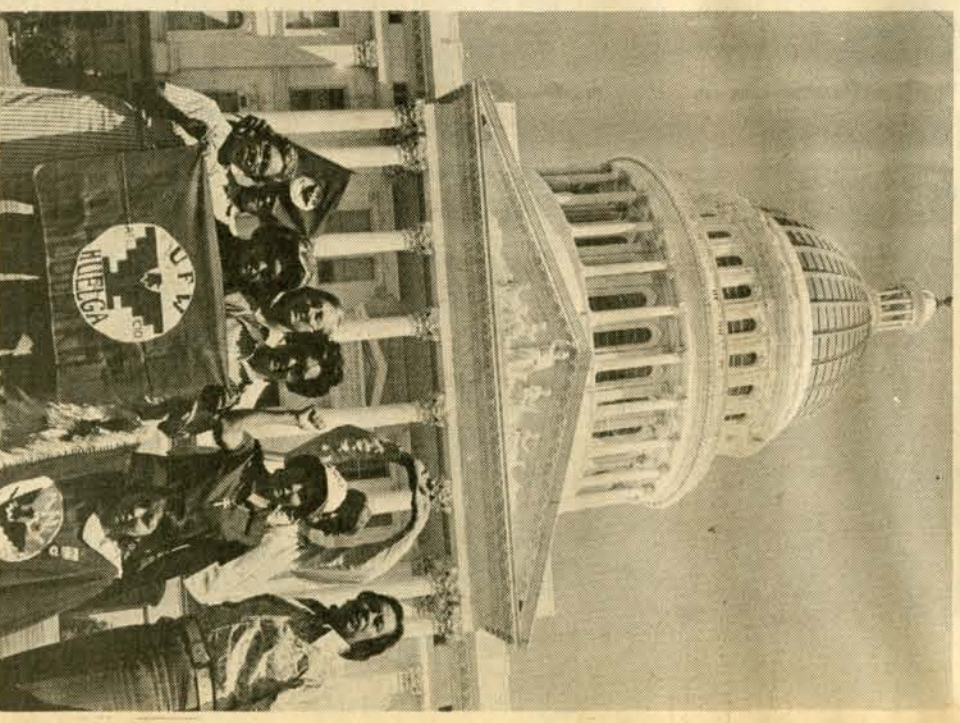
Nobody ran in the Republican primary in this district. By winning the Democratic nomination, Torres told EL MALCRIADO, "When I am seated in the legislature I will fight for the rights of the farmworkers: their right to elections, their right to strike, and their right to boycott."

In this campaign he was endorsed by the UFW and by AFL-CIO COPE. Two years ago, in his first try for public office, Torres also ran as a UFW-endorsed candidate. In that election for the Democratic nomination of the 40th Assembly District, he was barely beaten out by the incumbent.

Torres told EL MALCRIADO, "When I am seated in the legislature I will fight for the rights of the farmworkers: their right to elections, their right to strike, and their right to boycott."

Last July Torres left his legislative post with the UFW which he had held for two years. In September Torres will break new ground in another field: he will lecture and teach at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, where he will be the first Chicano to have been selected as a Kennedy fellow.

Photo: Cris Sanchez



Farm workers have taken their cause to Sacramento many times over the years to urge lawmakers to pass legislation bringing basic democratic rights to the fields. Shown here are strikers from the Lamont-DeJano-Woodlake area of the San Joaquin Valley who travelled to Sacramento May 22 in support of a secret ballot election law.

Community supports Oxnard strikers

(continued from page 1)

"The Union will protect the workers. We will fight the unfair injunctions and keep on going to jail."

The very next day the police escalated the strike battle, bringing in a helicopter to disperse the picket lines. (see photo, p. 7) Other arrests of strikers during these days include:

● Thomas Quintana, 71, arrested on a charge of indecent exposure when the snap came undone and his pants fell down.

● Roberto Flores, UFW picket line captain, arrested for jilting when he refused to accept a police summons thrown at his feet.

● Miguel Rios, 52, arrested in violation of the Oxnard sound ordinance, was dragged from his car by a dozen police, handcuffed and beaten in the face, collar bone, stomach and had to go to the hospital twice about an injured arm.

● Jose Luis Navarro, arrested on the picket line for violation of the injunction when he went to ask his father for the car keys because he needed to go to the bathroom.

● A minor was arrested for trespassing in a grower's field shortly after he left the same field to join the picket line, and later received a 6 inch long gash in his back when a deputy tried to cut him free of plastic handcuffs.

Photo by Andy Klamser.



Shouting and carrying signs, supporters marched with Cesar Chavez through the streets of the Colonia district of Oxnard on June 1, after which they attended a mass of resurrection with Fr. Burelaga and Fr. Colburn in Our Lady of Guadalupe Church.

The arrests of the non-violent strikers continued, each more desperate than the last, but the number of strikers only grew and by the end of the first week numbered 2,000.

Fully equipped units of Ventura County Sheriffs, Oxnard Police, Los Angeles County Tactical Squad, and Ventura County Tactical Squad roamed the fields behind picket lines that continued to convince more workers to join their cause. Dozens of Burns private security guards carrying pistols and brandishing cattle prods also guarded the entrances of the growers ranches, indi-

cating the degree of paranoia by the landowners. The situation was tense and more than once it was heard, "someone's gonna get killed here."

Police strike breaking reached an extreme May 31 when 25 police arrested 31 members of a car caravan that had pulled to the side of a strawberry field. One of the arrested was Robert Congas, an unemployed Teamster truck driver who was merely observing and never left his car.

Following the mass arrest on June 1 Cesar Chavez returned to the Oxnard strike line and led over 2500 farm workers in a protest march through the colorful Colonia district. Speaking to a mass of farm workers and supporters, the farm labor leader deplored the racist and unconstitutional actions of the police and charged:

"Sheriff Hill has taken it upon himself to become judge, prosecutor and sheriff. We're going to picket because of our God-given rights and no one, including Sheriff Hill, can take those rights away from us."

Stressing the need for courage and the UFW's commitment to non-violence, Chavez offered himself to be the next arrested if the police harassment didn't cease.

Community support

"The support of our brothers and sisters here in the community is a sign of the justice of our cause," UFW strike director Jesus Villegas told EL MALCRIADO in the days following the Colonia march. He was referring to the teachers, lawyers, house-wives, priests, and students who joined the farm workers on the picket lines, as well as donated needed food and clothing to the strikers, including seven carloads of food from Isla Vista.

Even more indicative of the mutual support among farm workers was a carload of food and a donation of \$127 sent by citrus workers recently on strike in Santa Paula. And in the excitement of the strike, no one seemed to notice who had donated three live roosters and two rabbits.

Concerned members of the community also accompanied the 100 strawberry workers who took

their protest of police tactics to the meetings of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors and the Oxnard City Council in the first week of June. Many of those arrested recounted examples of false arrests, battery, deprivation of their civil rights and their rights to organize. UFW lawyers assured the city and

W.G.A.: Mouthpiece for the growers

Oxnard, Ca. - Daryl Arnold, executive Vice President of Western Growers Association (WGA), sped up and down the strawberry lined country roads trying to keep up with the roving picket line, with his walkie talkie in hand he was in constant communication with the growers, telling them where to station their hired guns, when to move the scab pickers deep into the fields away from shouting distance of the strikers, and how to put pressure on the police to make arrests.

Arnold smiled; he was a pro at breaking strikes, especially the tenacious UFW strikes. That was how he got his executive job with the WGA and became the first president of the public relations arm of the WGA, the Free Marketing Council (FMC) -- an organization conceived and dedicated to one thing: stopping the boycott.

The current president of the FMC is Les Hubbard, who arrived in Oxnard along with Ar-

county leaders that claims would be filed for each of the charges.

We are awakening

Hundreds of strawberry workers continue to strike against the corporate farms that make huge profits while squeezing their workers out of any pay raise. Red huelga flags on the edges of the foggy fields still beckon strikebreakers to join them, and Sheriff Hill and his gang just wait. The past week has seen 150 walk out of Foster and Driscoll Farms on June 8, and another 150 leave the El Rio Berry Farms May 12.

"Maybe we won't get them this year," reflected one striker about the chances of winning contracts from the powerful strawberry growers, "maybe next year, maybe two years from now, three, even twenty years would not be too many."

"Put the time has come when people are no longer illiterate. It seems that we are awakening. It seems that we are now seeing the horizon, the goal that we have set for ourselves. That's what is important, that the people united to reach our goal."

hold only days after the strike exploded. Their mission: disorganize, demoralize and terrorize the striking workers back in the fields.

Arnold and Hubbard met with Oxnard strawberry growers on Thursday May 30 at the offices of Driscoll Strawberry Associates to decide what to do about the telegrams sent the growers by Cesar Chavez asking for union recognition and offering to open contract negotiations on behalf of the berry pickers.

The following day Hubbard, calling himself the representative of the Ventura County Agricultural Association (formed the night before) told the press, "It's clear that he (Cesar Chavez) doesn't represent the workers, and we do not plan to recognize his union here." While admitting that the strike was costing the growers hundreds of thousands of dollars, Hubbard bragged the growers "can beat this strike."



Photo: Mimi Plumb

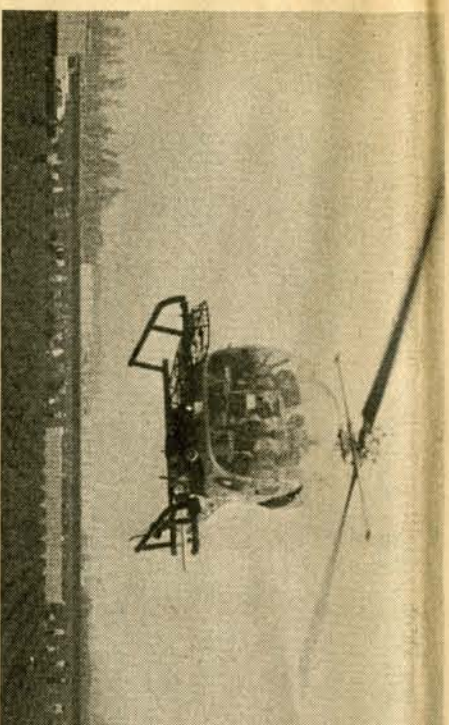


Photo: Mimi Plumb

"I saw a policeman throw a girl who was about twenty years old against a police car. He was pressing her up against the car so hard that she could barely stand up. . . . She was taken into a policeman's car and driven away." - Victor Ramirez, May 28, 1974

Photo: Bob Carey



Dancing breaks out amid cheers and shouts of "Viva la Huelga" after these women leave the fields to join the picket line.

"The workers expect us to respond"



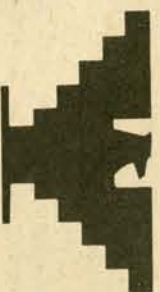
InterHarvest worker Luis Perez talks with Dr. Howard Waitzkin at the UFW clinic in Salinas. "In this farm workers' clinic," Perez said, "all of us see that the attention we get is very different from what we get from a private doctor or the county hospital. The difference is that here one is treated like a person, which we are. I asked the doctor lots of questions and he gave me plenty of time to ask him and explained a lot about my sickness."

Lettuce worker killed by truck in Salinas field

SALINAS, Ca. — A lettuce cutter working under Teamster contract at the Bruce Church Company here was killed June 12 when he was hit in the field by a fully loaded lettuce truck. Eyewitnesses said Pedro Serna Diaz, 50, was killed as he stepped across a row of lettuce carrying a high stack of empty lettuce boxes.

Bruce Church workers reported that the driver of the truck was an elderly man with one bad eye who had a record of irresponsible driving. They said they had complained to the company for a month to no avail.

Serna was a member of the United Farm Workers of America and had participated in the one day work stoppage only a week earlier protesting a visit to Salinas by Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons.



Young Emilio Mojica receives a vaccination from Salinas Clinic nurse Patricia Kiral while his mother Julia watches. The clinic has an extensive program for child vaccination.

SALINAS, Ca. — A lettuce cutter who works under a Teamster contract came to the United Farm Workers clinic in Salinas one night recently to talk to the staff and the patients there. "I took my son to the doctor three times and the medicines came to about \$28.00," he told them. "I sent all the receipts to the Teamsters and they didn't even answer. They didn't cover any of the costs and they didn't even return the receipts."

The people in the clinic had not seen the worker before, but they knew his story. Since 1970 thousands of farmworkers in Salinas had been forced to work under Teamster contracts that provided few protections or benefits. Complaints about the Teamster medical plan were especially common; the workers were particularly aware of them because of the acute health problems that lettuce workers face.

"With the Teamsters you have to work eighty hours each month to be eligible for the plan," the lettuce cutter explained. "I have 100 hours this month; this is May. The hours from May are supposed to cover me for June. But if I only get forty in June, I can't take some of my hours from May and use them to get coverage in July."

"I think that whoever made up this plan didn't know very much about farmworkers," he continued. "You can't always find eighty hours of work in a month, and some months there's no work at all. Then what are you supposed to do?"

"That's why I don't like this plan they have. It's better to be able to use the clinic here."

First Anniversary of the Clinic

In May the clinic celebrated its first year of serving UFW members in the Salinas Valley. Located at the corner of East Alisal and Eucalyptus in Salinas, it is one of five operated by the National Farm Worker Health

Group. Others are in Delano, Sanger, and Calexico in California, and in Avon Park, Florida.

UFW members working under Union contract are covered by the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan, a health insurance plan paid for by the growers who have signed with the UFW.

"The clinics and the RFK plan are designed to meet the needs of farmworkers," says Margaret Murphy, administrator of the Salinas clinic. She and a full time staff of eight keep the clinic open six days a week. Doctors are at work every day except Wednesday and Thursday.

"Our goal," she says, "is to provide people with some health insurance and medical treatment to avoid situations where they have to go to the hospital for treatment they can't afford."

"For people who don't work all year around it's important to have a medical plan that extends beyond the time they work," she continued, "and whose eligibility is open to everyone who works under our contracts."

The RFK Medical Plan

Under the RFK "Low Plan," if a worker has worked for fifty hours in the three months before his visit to the clinic, his visit is paid, or if he has worked 100 hours in the previous six months, or 150 hours in the previous nine months. In other words, if a worker has worked fifty hours in one month, he is covered for the next three. 100 hours in one month cover him for six months, 150 hours for nine months.

"Low Plan" benefits include 12 paid doctor visits every three months for each family member, \$60 a year for medicine, \$100 for lab tests and X-rays, ambulance and emergency room costs, and emergency dental care.

"High Plan" benefits include these payments plus \$500 maternity benefits, \$500 hospitali-

zation, and \$200 for surgery. Eligibility requirements for the "High Plan" are 250 hours for three months, 500 hours for six months, and 750 hours for nine months.

UFW contracts health oriented

"The Union is good for our health in more ways than just the clinic," said InterHarvest worker Luis Perez, who had come to the clinic that night, with a stomach problem. "With the contracts we can work at a decent pace instead of being pushed and pushed. There's protection against pesticides. We have a feeling of control over our lives and we have some time for recreation and emotional relaxation."

"Many of the families can set the down because the wages are higher and parents can be with their children more of the time. We can improve our diets and the food our children eat. These are important things for us."

"I worked under a Teamster contract for two years," said Constanancio Estrada. "I was sick and I went twice to the Teamster offices and twice they told me to go see a doctor."

"But each time I went to the doctor he told me that he doesn't have any commitment to the Teamsters because they don't pay their bills. He said he had no obligation to get entangled with that union."

"With the Teamsters," he added, "if you change ranches in the middle of the month you lose your hours. They don't pay for your first visit to the doctor which is important because you might be well after that visit. And your whole family isn't covered; the family can't add up its hours together. What kind of a plan is that?"

"Here it is 10 p.m. already," Luis Perez pointed out, "and no place with a private doctor is open. But here they are still taking care of us, until the last one is attended, maybe as late as midnight."

"The doctors and nurses and Margaret are always respectful and ready to take care of the people. This is a big difference -- the staff has such patience. They take the time to explain to us everything we should do and why some diseases strike us."

"I think what's important about the clinic," says Margaret Murphy "is that the union provides people to make sure that the workers understand and can take advantage of the RFK plan. The Teamster plan is run by a huge insurance company which tries to keep the workers ignorant of the benefits so they don't have to pay as much money."

"We try to join the meetings and picket line whenever we can, and the people ask about it when they don't see us. We all know that the clinics and the medical plan only exist because of the strikes and the boycott and the contracts. "I think there is a lot of trust between the workers and the staff ... It's the workers' own clinic and they expect it to respond to their needs."

Work stoppage protests Teamsters' ceremony

SALINAS, Ca.--Teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons received a resounding rejection from 3,000 lettuce workers, who work under his contracts, on his visit here June 6.

Fitzsimmons and other Teamster officials made a rare appearance in farm worker areas on that day to formally present a charter to a new Teamster farm worker local union based in Salinas.

In response to Fitzsimmons' visit, 85% of the ground crews at Teamster ranches stayed home from work or walked out of the fields to protest what they labeled had representation, high dues, and low benefits.

Four hundred workers were turned away from the plush Del Monte Hyatt House in Monterey where Fitzsimmons held a press conference and buffet luncheon. The workers had gone to present their grievances to him.

"When Chavez comes he takes time to talk with the people who want to see him," said one Hansen Farms worker. "Why shouldn't Fitzsimmons do that? And why does he run over here to Monterey to have his party when all the workers are in Salinas?"

The affair at the Hyatt House was organized by Teamster PR man Lynn Nofziger, former press secretary for Gov. Reagan and former director of the California

Committee to Re-elect the President. Originally, local growers were invited to attend the festivities for the new Teamster local, but none did and it was reported that a last minute cancellation was sent out to avoid bad press.

A scuffle broke out when Teamster goons guarding the Hyatt House refused to allow the farm workers inside to speak with Fitzsimmons. Several farm workers were injured and a Teamster was arrested for throwing a table down some stairs onto some demonstrators. No one was seriously injured, and the Teamster was later released.

Inside, Fitzsimmons and other Teamster officials spoke to the press in the presence of a handful of farm workers who had been recruited through radio ads promising \$60 to any Teamster farm worker who attended.

Fitzsimmons introduced the officers of the new local, including secretary-treasurer David Castro, a former official of a Teamster cannery local in Hayward, Ca. Although Castro is the titular head of the new local, sources inside the Teamsters say that organizing director Bill Grami will retain real power within the local.

In his prepared statement, Fitzsimmons called for the inclusion of farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

In response to questions, he repeated his well-known statement that the United Farm Workers of America is not a union and that Cesar Chavez is not a union leader.

"We in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are not interested in having a cause," he said, asserting that "we are interested in a union that will give farm workers the benefits they need."

The new Teamster local is named Local 1973, in honor of the year the Teamsters stole table grape contracts from the UFW. Fitzsimmons said membership elections to ratify his selection of officers for the local would be held at some time in the future.

The following day, Fitzsimmons spoke to a group of businessmen at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, comparing Cesar Chavez to a labor contractor.

Outside, 300 demonstrators organized by the S. F. Boycott Committee held a mock trial, charging Fitzsimmons with criminal associations with President Nixon and various crimes against farm workers.

Following testimony by Gallo strikers, he was convicted and sentenced to a life of work in the fields with short-handled hoe, paying \$8 monthly Teamster dues.

Walsh strawberry strike renewed in Salinas

Salinas, Ca.--300 strawberry pickers renewed the 18 month old UFW strike against the Dave Walsh Company May 20 by walking out of a field on Old Stage Road outside of Salinas.

Picketing at the field continued until May 25, when the strike moved to Oxnard, where more than 1000 strawberry pickers had walked out from Walsh and other companies in sympathy with the Walsh strikers in Salinas.

The Walsh strike began early in 1973 when Walsh refused to renew a UFW contract held by a company he had bought out the year before. The current walkout culminated three weeks of organizing inside the fields by pro-UFW workers at the ranch.

According to Walsh worker Simon Trujillo, they took UFW authorization cards to the fields for the workers to sign as proof they wanted a UFW contract.

"Then we had a signal for the strike, the huera flag," Trujillo told El Malcriado, "to give the order for the crews to tear up their work cards, fill up their final box and leave the fields along with their brothers."

Children and illegals used

The strike effectively stopped Walsh's peak season harvest for several days. By the end of the

week, however, picketers reported that he was able to renew the harvest by raising wages and by bringing in illegal aliens and school children into the field through labor contractors Tony Guzman and Pete Rocha.

On the second day of the strike, Guzman and Rocha began bringing in the illegals by bus and truck. The Border Patrol failed to respond to calls by UFW members and organizers.

"We told them that we aren't asking them to make these people join the union," Maria Obiedo told El Malcriado, "only that they go and find them working there. These people don't have the right to be taking away our jobs. But the 'Migra' wouldn't talk to us."

Salinas Border Patrol agent Ed Kohn later told El Malcriado that he preferred to deal with union officials rather than with workers. "We always find illegals at Guzman and Rocha," he said, "but you'll just have to wait your turn."

Guzman:

A history of abuse

Guzman's record with the State Labor Commissioner shows illegal use of chulianor as far back as 1966, as well as numerous violations of laws requiring the posting of wage rates and the providing of toilets in the fields.

On Memorial Day weekend, strikers reported seeing many children in Walsh's fields picking strawberries. One worker who had walked out reported that a foreman had been fired for

protesting the fact that Guzman and Rocha were keeping a good part of the wage increase rather than passing it on to the people working.

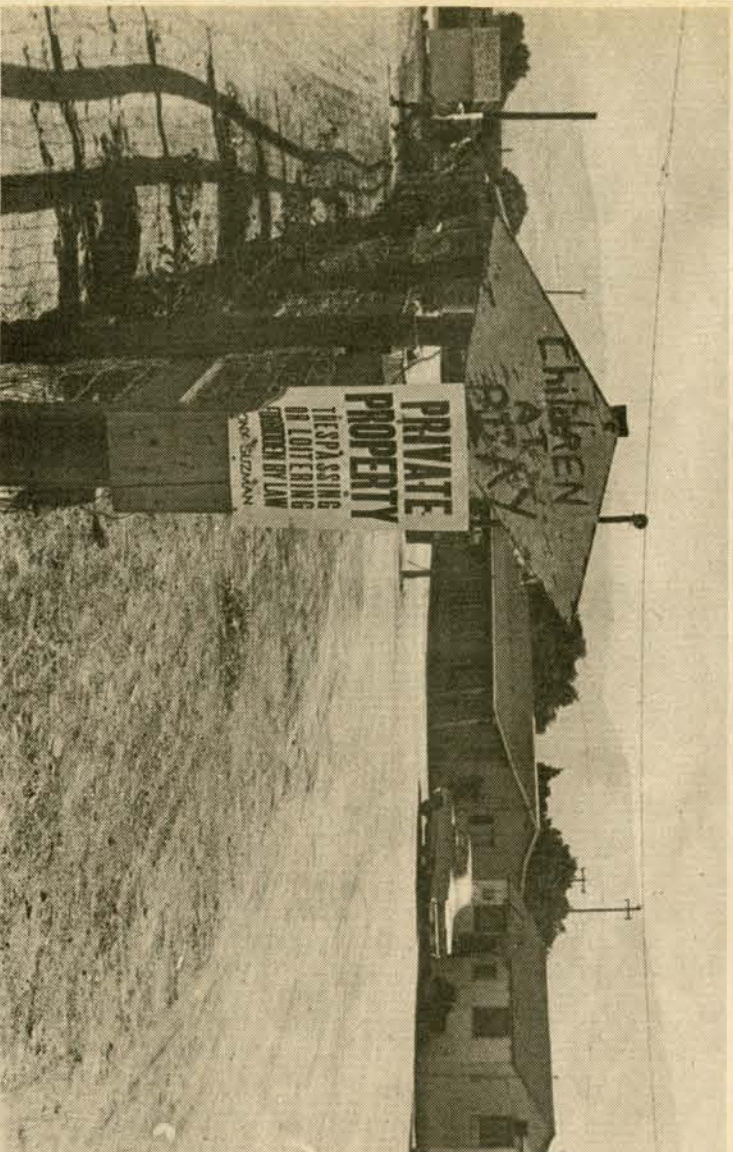
Such violations by Guzman were found in each of the eight field inspections conducted in 1973 by the Labor Commissioner's office, according to Mr. Stein of the Salinas office. No inspections of Guzman have been made in 1974, he said.

"He was warned last year about repeated violations, and I wouldn't be surprised if he loses his contractor's license in July when it comes up for renewal."

On the second day of the strike, the Soledad City Council voted 3-2 to recommend to Monterey County officials that Guzman be denied a renewal of the permit for his labor camp in Soledad because on sewage problems.

"Last winter the camp's septic tanks overflowed during the rainy season," Soledad City Manager David Jenkins told El Malcriado, "and the sewage ran into the streets of the city."

However, a week later the Monterey Planning Commission (PC) voted to approve Guzman's camp permit. At the public hearing PC member Minnie Prewitt from Soledad stated, "Tony Guzman is one of our better contractors. We can't drive the poor man out of business."



Labor contractor Tony Guzman's Soledad labor camp has come under fire recently for poor health and sanitary conditions. Despite objections by the local city council, Monterey County officials recently voted to approve an extension of the camp's permit.

Photo: Cres Fraley



3000 lettuce workers refused to work June 6 in Salinas to protest the formation of a Teamster local union for farm workers. Here workers demonstrate outside Frank Fitzsimmons' press conference in Monterey.

Injunction conspiracy linked to Justice Department



Kern County District Attorney, Albert Leddy.

by the Nixon administration's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the billion dollar Justice Department agency which finances repressive police and judicial programs throughout the country."

Taxpayers in every California County, including Kern, contributed another \$117,500 to this scheme.

You yourself are a member of the Executive Committee of this project and a member of the project's Farm Labor subcommittee, which is headed by Riverside County D.A. Byron Morton. The standardization of anti-picketing injunctions and of contempt affidavits is this subcommittee's project.

Mr. Leddy, why are you using Nixon money to fight the UFW?

Grower v. UFW

At the first meeting of that Farm Labor subcommittee, January 25-26 in Palm Springs, you and the other D.A.'s from agricultural counties met with sheriffs, judges, Teamsters, and grower attorneys to begin the standardization process. At that meeting you volunteered yourself and your staff to gather materials, do legal research, and draw up proposals.

On February 6, you wrote a letter to judges in agricultural counties asking them to send you copies of their injunctions stating a need for standardization and suggesting that a simplified checklist be developed for arrest purposes.

On February 22-23, when sheriffs were meeting in Fresno to discuss this year's UFW strikes, representatives from your office made a presentation about standardizing injunctions and arrest procedures.

On March 21, in Bakersfield, your staff presented the fruit of your work to another meeting of the Farm Labor subcommittee of the project, a standardized injunction and a standardized contempt affidavit for arrest purposes. Both had your name and office at the top, and the contempt affidavit was titled "Grower v. UFW."

And only five days later, ten of our strikers were arrested on a picket line in Coachella with the exact same arrest form that you had presented in Bakersfield. It was the first test for your uniform procedures and the cases were thrown out of court.

You may not have attended or organized all these meetings, but you used each of them as a vehicle for furthering your goal of developing these procedures and forms. At no time did any UFW representative participate in any discussion about standardization except to object to the idea.

Why injunctions?

But we should ask ourselves, why have injunctions in the first place?

Injunctions are designed to break strikes. You and the growers and the farmworkers all know that when strikers are able to communicate with strikebreak-

ers in the fields about the goals of the UFW and the benefits it offers, the workers respond and the strikes are effective.

So injunctions are used to limit the numbers of pickets, their use of sound equipment, their spacing, to limit their ability to communicate. Arrests are made to break up the picket line. More often than not, no charges are pressed, but the picket line is dispersed.

This is why the growers want injunctions.

But let us remind you, Mr. Leddy, that injunctions are civil matters, between a grower and striking farm workers. A judge grants an injunction and finds strikers guilty of "civil contempt of court" if the grower's lawyers prove the injunction was violated.

The law is very clear that under no circumstances can an injunction be standardized, for every injunction must be tailored to fit the circumstances that gave rise to it.

House counsel and private army

In addition, the sheriffs and the D.A.'s have absolutely no business writing, obtaining, or enforcing injunctions in disputes between private parties. Yet you have written a standardized injunction for the growers. In doing this alone you have established yourself as their "house counsel."

But there is more. In this standardized injunction you added a little-used section of the

law called Penal Code 166.4 which orders the sheriff of the given county to enforce the injunction. Violations of the injunction then also become "criminal contempt of court."

You are correct in stating that it has always been the responsibility of the D.A. to prosecute violations of P.C. 166.4. Indeed, you wouldn't have put that section in your standardized injunction if you didn't want to take that responsibility off the shoulders of the growers' lawyers.

To assist the sheriffs in their efforts you have provided them with a standardized arrest form to check off alleged violations of the injunction when a striker is arrested.

However, this procedure also allows the sheriffs to gather information about alleged violations of the injunction without arresting anyone and to turn it over to the growers for their own use.

Already a spokesman for the Riverside County sheriff has said that such information will be available to growers upon request for use in filing civil contempt charges against strikers, in a trial where there is no right to a jury.

A clever device, Mr. Leddy, to allow sheriffs on the picket line to silently check off a form alleging a violation of the injunction without any notice to the striker, who might find himself hauled into court at some future date without ever having

(continued on page 13)

Liddy: El Malcriado "libelous"

May 2, 1974

El Malcriado
P.O. Box 62
Keene, California 93531

Gentlemen:

I am sending this letter as a request that you correct statements in your April 17, 1974 issue which are inaccurate and probably libelous.

Your lead article with the headline "Kern County D.A. Organizes Statewide Court Conspiracy" contains the following inaccurate statements:

First of all, California law enforcement officials have not, as indicated in your first paragraph, held a series of meetings aimed at standardizing anti-picketing injunctions and arrest procedures. There was one meeting held, and among those invited to attend, and attending, were two attorneys from the United Farmworkers and one attorney from the American Civil Liberties Union assigned to assist the United Farmworkers.

Secondly, in your second paragraph, the effect of the procedures will not be to transfer from growers to the District Attorneys of each county the responsibility for prosecuting the farmworkers

for civil contempt. This is inaccurate in that, in the first place, no procedures were actually worked out. In the second place, the District Attorneys have all ways had the responsibility of prosecuting all violations of 166.4 of the Penal Code which involves actions which are violations of civil court orders.

Your third paragraph is inaccurate in stating that ten strikers have already been arrested in Coachella under these procedures, since no uniform procedures were worked out.

Your fourth paragraph stating that Jerry Cohen charges the procedures "make the D.A. into the private attorney for the growers" is, of course, merely the opinion of Jerry Cohen; and while it is false, could not be the subject of a suit for defamation.

Your next paragraph stating four meetings held during the past two months were organized by Albert Leddy is inaccurate. The first meeting was called by the District Attorney of Riverside County and the second meeting was called by the Sheriff of Fresno County and each of these meetings were called without any consultation with me.

The latter part of this paragraph is inaccurate in stating, Albert Leddy, the man who super-

vised the arrest of hundreds of UFW strikers, since I not only did not supervise the arrests, but I did not even know they had occurred. No standard arrest affidavit has been worked out and to my knowledge, it was never discussed in Fresno.

It is my understanding that it is the desire of your organization to conduct your strike activities lawfully and to avoid violence. While I realize and also advised people attending the one meeting which I did organize, that it would be impossible to use an absolutely standardized injunction in differing situations, it is obvious to me that if the injunctions were more nearly standardized and simplified, it would be easier for your people to comply with them.

It is also my understanding that Jerry Cohen and attorneys for the growers met many times with Judge John Nairn of our Superior Court to work out a more nearly standardized injunction form and that all parties were apparently close to reaching such an agreement last year, and the form which we offered to all parties attending the meeting, including Mr. Cohen, was derived in a large part from the injunction which was prepared by consultants for the growers and Judge John Nairn.

I was also a little surprised to see that on the left hand side of your paper you refer to a speedy-arrest plan organized by myself which failed its first tests as criminal and civil charges against ten UFW pickets were dropped, since there was no speedy-arrest plan organized and since I had no connection with the arrests in Coachella.

I trust that this clarification may lead to a retraction of Mr. Chavez's statement that my efforts have been "an open conspiracy to pervert justice" since it is obvious that attorneys for the United Farmworkers attended the meeting and were invited to present their views, and since there was obviously no conspiracy.

Your headline "Kern County D.A. Organizes Statewide Court Conspiracy" should be retracted. I just learned of this headline day before yesterday and demand for this retraction upon you is made under Section 48(a) of the Civil Code. Mr. Chavez, of course, is not protected by that Code Section, but you are.

I, therefore, request that you correct all of the items which I have mentioned, most particularly, the headline.

Very truly yours,
ALBERT M. LEDDY
District Attorney

An open conspiracy.

But instead of protecting our lawful efforts to organize a union of farm workers, you have spent the money of Kern County taxpayers devising what in fact is an open conspiracy to pervert justice in order to defeat our strikes.

This is a shocking abuse of your office, Mr. Leddy, one that cannot go unchallenged.

But even more shocking is the fact that your efforts are part of the "Uniform Crime Charging Project," a project financed to the tune of \$350,000

Auto workers cheer farm worker cause

LOS ANGELES, Ca. — There is no greater gut cause in recent history than the cause of the farmworkers," said Canadian UAW Director Dennis McDermott in introducing Cesar Chavez to the 24th Auto Union Constitutional Convention in Los Angeles on June 6.

Chavez was given a standing ovation by the 3,000 delegates when introduced, and again at the end of his speech was described by McDermott as "a man small in stature but about whom historians will write that he was a giant among men."

On the final day of the UAW Convention, the cause of the farmworkers dominated much of the proceedings of the 2nd largest union in the nation. Msgr. George Higgins, Chairman of the UAW's Public Review Board congratulated the UAW, and most especially the Canadian sector of the union for its steadfast support of the United Farm Workers Union. Also following Chavez's talk, the delegates representing one and a half million members adopted a comprehensive farm labor support resolution.

Chavez thanked the UAW for its many-sided support of his union for the last ten years. Delegates applauded when he said, "The Teamsters in agriculture is nothing but a company union. It is a flunk union." He revealed the UFWA had this year offered the growers and Teamsters in Coachella what he called a "ridiculous proposal" that would have provided for representative elections with the strikebreakers in the fields having the right to vote. It was turned down. "Not even the people in the fields

were against this union," Chavez said, "and everyone knows it."

Loud applause greeted Chavez's declaration that "The only way this conflict can end is either to have elections to let the people decide or to make the strikes and the boycotts so powerful that the growers will not be able to sell their grapes and lettuce until they come to us to negotiate and we get a contract."

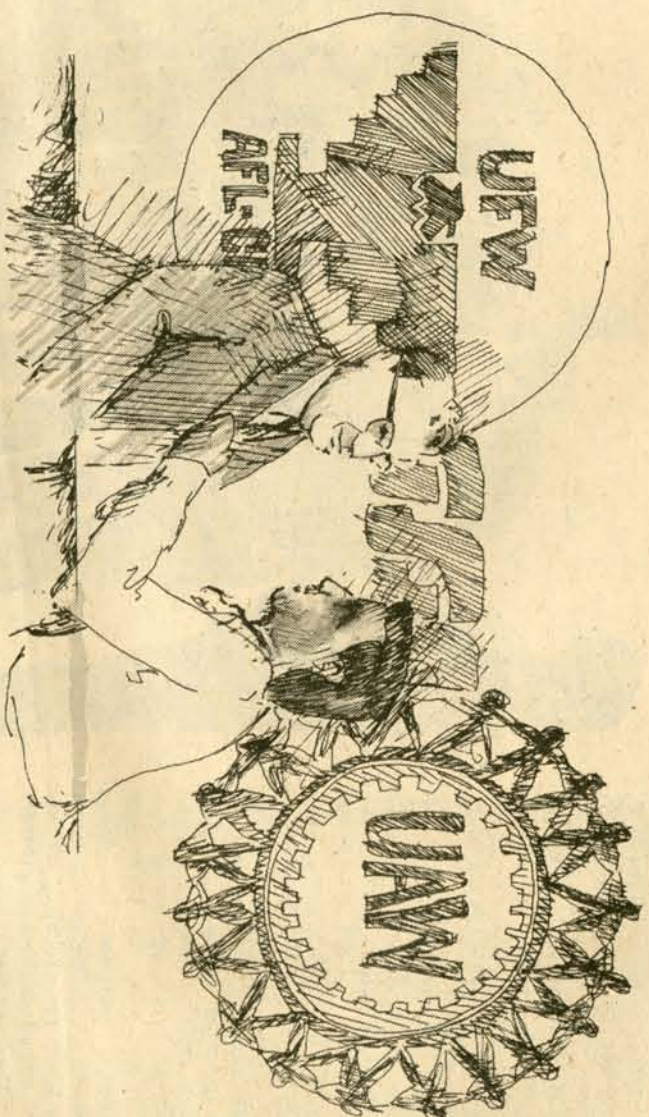
Chavez noted that the Convention was taking place in the Los Angeles Convention Center where, on Dec. 19, 1972, Frank Fitzsimmons addressed a meeting of the Farm Bureau. "This is where the plot was hatched to try to destroy our Union," Chavez said, pointing to former Nixon aide Charles Colson's role in arranging Fitzsimmons' appearance. (See page 13 for more on Colson).

The delegates applauded loudly and cheered when Chavez reported what had happened that very day, June 6, in the Salinas area: the overwhelming majority of the farmworkers there, who work under Teamster contracts, had walked out in response to the call of the United Farm Workers to protest Fitzsimmons' chartering his so-called farm labor local.

Chavez also called on the UAW to pressure members of Congress for enforcement of the immigration laws. "If we would remove the illegals from the struck fields," he said, "we would win our strike overnight."

"For the farmworkers the 1970's are like the 1930's were for the industrial workers — a time to organize and build their own union," he concluded.

SOLIDARITY



These symbols of brother unions linked through solidarity made up a red and white flag that Cesar Chavez presented to auto worker delegates at the United Auto Workers convention.

3000 UAW delegates renew boycott support

LOS ANGELES, Ca. — In the unanimously adopted resolution of support to the United Farm Workers of America, the 3,000 delegates of the 24th Constitutional Convention of the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) pledged support of the lettuce and the grape boycotts, vowed to continue, "financial and moral support of the UFW," and called for federal and state farm labor legislation "to permit farmworkers to choose their own union."

The resolution included the following:

"In 1970, the membership of the UAW were elated with the success of the grape boycott by the United Farm Workers Union, which resulted in 3-year collective bargaining contracts in the Coachella Valley, Delano and other parts of California. These collective bargaining agreements improved wages, working conditions and gave the farmworkers a voice in their conditions of employment. Pride in these successes turned to disappointment and anger when the grape growers refused to renegotiate collective bargaining agreements in the Coachella Valley and other parts of California with the expiration of these three-year agreements on April 15, 1973.

"The grape growers not only refused to negotiate new contracts with the United Farm Workers Union, but instead signed three-year collective bargaining agreements with the Teamsters Union. The Teamster contracts replaced the contracts of the United Farm Workers

Union because the growers preferred to deal with the Teamsters Union rather than the union favored by the farmworkers themselves. There was no decertification election; there were no elections to give the farmworkers the opportunity of selecting a union of their choice. The grape growers and the Teamsters Union totally ignored the rights of farmworkers by signing backdoor agreements.

In May 1973, Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and staff held meetings with Teamsters Union President Frank Fitzsimmons, and subsequent meetings with Einar Mohn, Vice President of the Teamsters Union. Brother Mazey urged leaders of the Teamsters Union to stop their raiding on the United Farm Workers Union and to permit the United Farm Workers Union to live. Brother Mazey further proposed that the jurisdictional dispute in the Coachella Valley be settled by an election to be conducted by an impartial group, so that the farmworkers themselves could select the union they wanted to represent them. The leadership of the Teamsters Union rejected both of the above proposals.

"Following the backdoor agreements between the Teamsters and the growers in 1973, the Farm Workers Union was compelled to go on strike in an effort to retain the collective bargaining rights of the members. The strike of the farmworkers was harassed by the

Teamsters Union, sometimes even with clubs, chains and other weapons. Two strikers were shot to death; thousands of strikers were jailed for ignoring phoney and illegal injunctions. Almost a hundred injunctions were issued against the Farm Workers Union by judges who appeared to be under the thumb of the growers. These injunctions were issued indiscriminately, usually on an ex-parte basis, in which the Farm Workers Union was denied the opportunity of being heard before the injunctions were issued."

The resolution also said:

"During the strike of the United Farm Workers Union in 1973 the AFL-CIO gave financial support in excess of \$1.5 million and the UAW's National Board by unanimous action voted to contribute \$10,000 a week to support the farmworkers in the struggle for economic and social justice. The UAW has been supporting a consumer boycott against grapes and lettuce and has assisted the Farm Workers Union in every way it can help to create sufficient pressure that will result in bargaining to regain their collective bargaining rights. The UAW is heartened by the recent actions taken by the AFL-CIO to endorse the primary boycott of grapes and lettuce. This action should strengthen the efforts of the Farm Workers Union."



The curtain to the right of this UAW convention platform from which Cesar Chavez addressed the delegates bore the following words of support in huge letters of both Spanish and English, "FARM WORKERS ENTITLED TO DIGNITY, SECURITY, EQUITY, SUPPORT THE BOYCOTT"

K.K. Larson defends phony elections

Coachella grower seeks court order to halt boycott

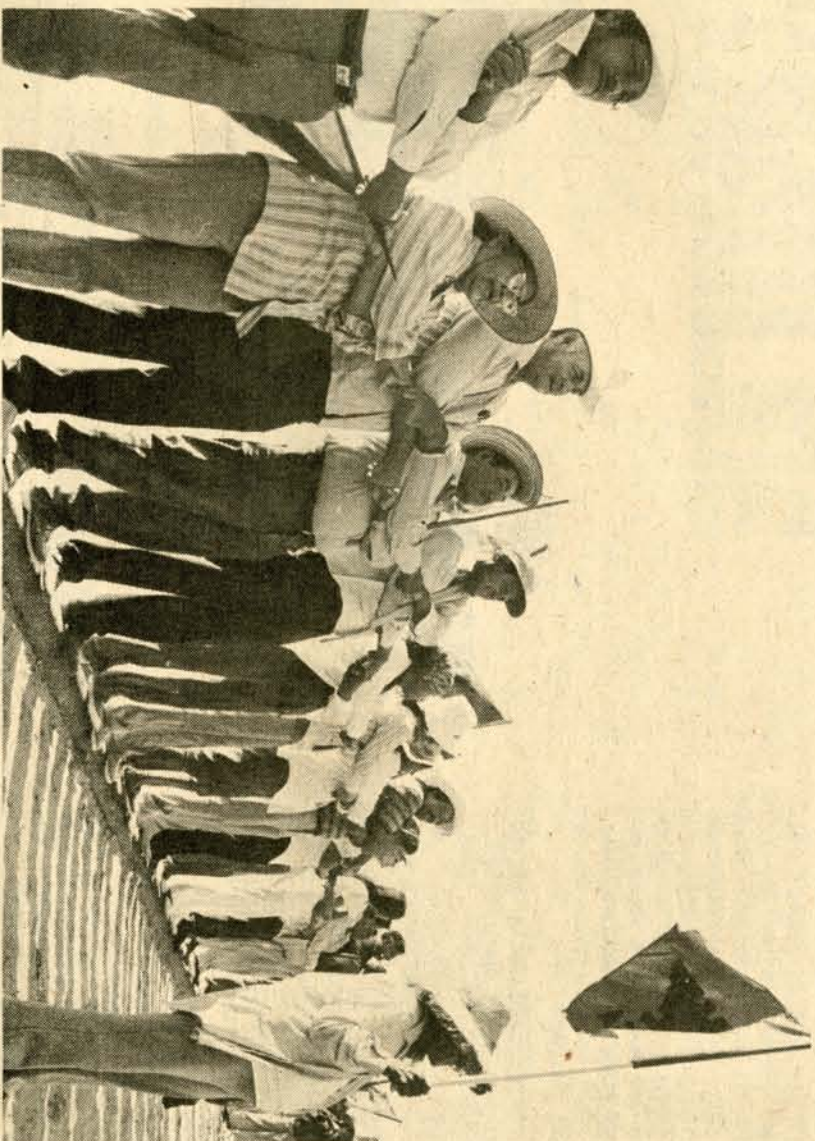
INDIO, Ca. — Only hours before Coachella grape grower K.K. Larson signed a Teamster contract in mid-April, Teamster official William Grami convinced him to cancel an election he had agreed to hold with the UFW, according to recent court testimony here by Mrs. Larson. The election would have replaced an earlier vote at the Larson Ranch which was widely denounced by many Larson workers as a fraud.

Mrs. Larson's testimony came in the midst of an effort by the Larsons to obtain a court order halting a UFW strike and boycott of their grapes, most of which are distributed through Jewell Tea Stores in the Chicago area. The revelation is an important piece of a puzzle which explains how and why the Larsons broke off contract negotiations with the UFW last March, conducted the unannounced "election" from which the UFW was excluded, and later signed a 3-year contract with the Teamsters.

Those most interested in solving the puzzle are the 50 farm workers and their families who were fired or went on strike against the Larson ranch when they refused to go along with what they have called "an election fraud against our Union."

Among them are Alfredo Lopez and Jose David Perez who recently filed a suit against Larson for firing them because they supported the United Farm Workers and refused to sign a petition which asked for representation by the Teamsters.

During the trial the Larsons have both testified that Mrs. Larson met on April 16 with Grami after having received a telegram from the Teamster boss demanding contract representation for their workers. At that time she asked Grami to participate in the second secret ballot elections that had been requested by UFW organizer Manuel Chavez to determine



While Coachella grape growers try to escape the UFW strike and boycott in court, farm workers continue the pressure in the fields with 150-member picket lines, joining together to win back the contracts a mass grower-Teamster marriage stole from them in 1973.

which union, if any, the workers really wanted — adding that Msgr. Roger Mahoney, Secretary to the Catholic Bishops Committee on Farm Labor, had endorsed the idea.

"You can tell Roger Mahoney that we'll go fishing with him any day of the week," Grami told Mrs. Larson according to her testimony, "but we'll never have an election with him."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Larson maintains in his suit that he is an innocent victim of a labor dispute between the UFW and Teamsters, and therefore should be made exempt from the strike and boycott by the jurisdictional Strike Act, a California law protecting growers.

UFW attorney Sandy Nathan said the UFW is prepared to present extensive evidence to show that Larson is not an innocent third party, but the principal architect of a plan to intimidate his workers into rejecting the UFW.

After three weeks of trial in which the Larsons have given no evidence that they were innocent victims, some observers are asking themselves why they are pushing what seems to be a losing cause, one which is costing them as much as \$500 a day.

May 30 was a revealing day in Judge Mehney's Superior Ct. Aside from the 30 farm workers there, dressed in the dusty work clothes of the morning's harvest and picket line, there

were other visitors extremely interested in the case.

One was Dave Smith, attorney for the Coachella grape industry, and key labor negotiator between Teamsters and growers during the 1973 signing of the sweetheart agreements. Paul Crost, Teamster lawyer from Los Angeles, was also there.

Even more revealing was the presence of high officials from Tenneco, a multimillion dollar agribusiness conglomerate, with holdings in Coachella. Harry

Weatherholt, vice president for the agricultural operations, David Stanton, house counsel for Tenneco in Bakersfield, and another man identified as a manager of the Tenneco Cal-Date operations sat by each other in court, and met outside the courtroom with Larson's lawyers during recess. Tenneco has been charged with being an initiator of the plan to bring the Teamsters into the Valley in 1973, and is also represented by the law firm handling the Larson suit.

Jerry Cohen, General Counsel for the UFW, eyed the Tenneco trio and then the Larsons, and during the next court recess told EL MALCRIADO and other reporters, "I don't think K.K. Larson can pay for this. I think Larson is just fronting for the Coachella Valley grape industry."

Larson denied that Tenneco is paying his legal bills, though he later admitted on the stand that he would take the help if offered it. UFW members find this easy to believe for they remember that Larson accepted money from the Desert Table Grape Association in 1969-1970 to tour the country speaking against the UFW boycott.

Cohen expects the Larsons to lose this legal battle. "We're going to win it legally because we're right on the law," he concluded, "but even if the judge rules against us we'll just continue to boycott."

"It would make it harder, just like it made it harder last year when our pickets were thrown in jail, but like water running down a hill, you're not going to stop it."

Melon strike rocks Imperial Valley

CALEXICO, Ca. — The method of payment is the major issue in a strike by melon workers which began in the Imperial Valley on June 5. A roving picket line of strikers has brought nearly 500 workers out of the fields, highlighted by a mass walkout of 14 crews totalling 200 workers from a D'Arrigo Co. ranch on the second day of the strike.

Under the huelga flag, the strikers are demanding to be paid \$6 for each foot of melons picked in the field. Currently, the growers use the "pack out" method, paying for whatever melons they choose to send to market rather than for what the workers actually pick.

"With this method, they steal our labor," said one striker. In this strike, the workers are facing some of the bitterest enemies of the UFW — D'Arrigo, the Abatti Brothers, John Jackson, Sahara Packing, and Sakkhon. Melon strikes over the past four years have dealt them

heavy financial losses, but these companies profit from many different crops.

Abatti and Jackson have already been hit hard by a week long asparagus strike in mid-February of this year.

The melon strike extends from Calexico forty miles north to Brawley and Calipatria and 60 miles east to Yuma, Arizona. The melon season is short in the Imperial Valley, but the melons are vulnerable because they must be picked immediately when they are ripe.

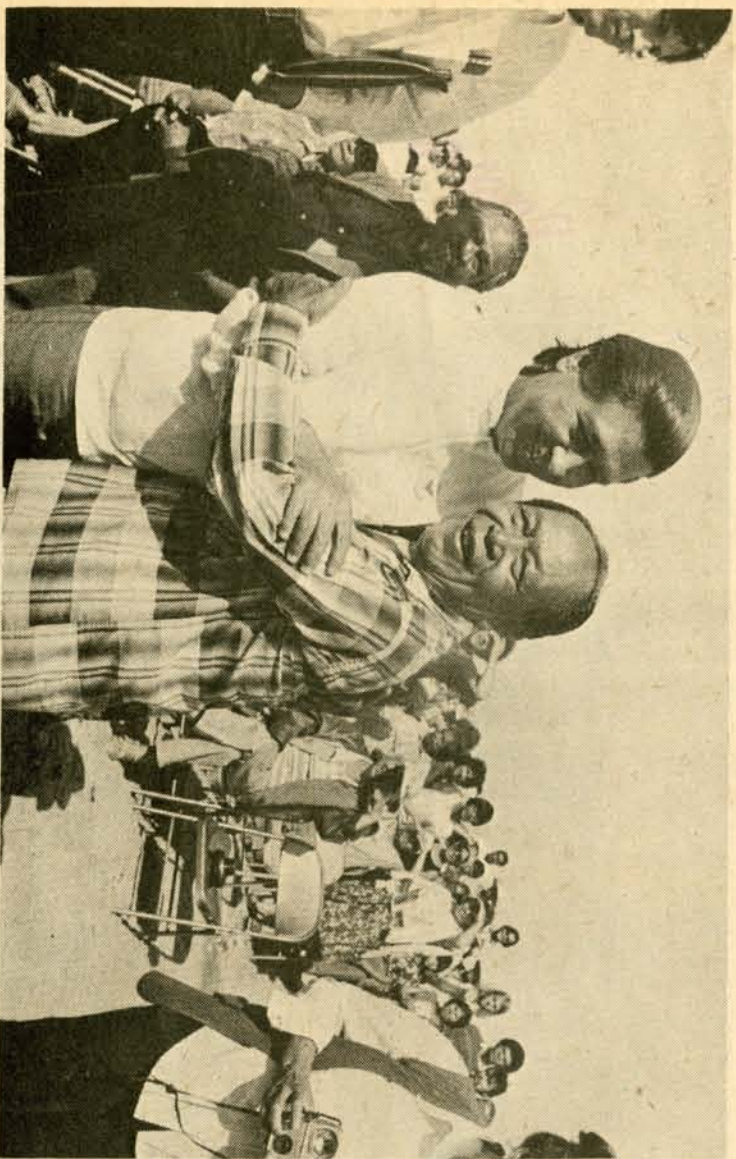
Early in the strike, a picket crew was delayed in leaving Brawley because of car trouble. As they drove out of town, they noticed a group of fifty workers at a gas station. They stopped and found that the workers, from D'Arrigo, had gotten tired of waiting for the picket line to show up at the fields, so they walked out on their own to join the strike. Later that morning they all went to the UFW hiring hall in Calexico and signed UFW authorization cards.



Photo by Cres Fraley

Imperial Valley melon strikers call into sweltering fields for canteloupe pickers to join them in demanding a fair payment method.

Retirement Center dedicated 3000 join in Agbayani Village festival



Candido Tacilbon embraces Cesar Chavez at the dedication of Agbayani Village in Delano June 15. Tacilbon is one of more than fifty elderly Filipino farm workers who will live at the Village, the Paolo Agbayani retirement center itself joins the Rodrigo Terronez Clinic, the Tomasita Zapata gas station, and the Walter Reuther Service Center at the UFW complex called Forty Acres outside Delano as a landmark to the struggles of farm workers for justice and dignity.

The Manongs: Struggle is a way of life

Most of the UFW members who will live at the Agbayani Village are Pilipinos, elderly farm workers who came to the US in the twenties and thirties.

Called "manongs" (a term of endearment meaning "older brother"), these men have endured lives of suffering and exploitation in the fields. A constant struggle to better their lives, however, led to many strikes in the thirties and fifties, culminating with the Delano Grape Strike of 1965.

In 1923, California growers started recruiting young male Pilipinos as a cheap labor source. They were the third of the Asian groups brought to this country, after the Chinese and Japanese. The Pilipinos were enticed with promises of gold in the streets and opportunities for education.

Exploitation

Instead they found only exploitation, cheap pay, oppressive bosses, snoop labor, discrimination, and racist attacks. The conditions they faced were the same that other groups had faced before them. Laws were passed which limited the number of Pilipino women immigrating to the United States. Once here, Pilipino men were unable to marry white women because of anti-miscegenation laws, later to be ruled unconstitutional. Pilipinos weren't allowed to own land.

Despite these oppressive conditions, the Pilipinos endured and survived as many other oppressed workers have before them. They did not accept their oppression, but were instrumental in initiating farm labor strikes in Coachella, Stockton, and Salinas. They formed labor organizations such as the Pilipino American Labor Association, Filipino Labor Union, and the Ag-

ricultural workers Organizing Committee.

Struggle to survive

For the Pilipino farm worker, the manongs, struggle has become a way of life—to survive has meant to struggle.

In 1965 the Pilipinos initiated the strike in Delano. At that time there were two farm workers organizations in the Delano area, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, whose membership was primarily Pilipino, and the National Farm Workers Association, its membership mostly Mexican.

AWOC had already led a successful strike in Coachella for a wage increase from \$1.10 to \$1.40 an hour. But when the harvest moved north, the Delano area growers refused to agree to the same wage increase.

On September 8, 1965, AWOC voted to go on strike. Two weeks later, the NFWA, voting in solidarity with the AWOC workers, voted to join the strike. This merger, presenting for the first time a united front against the growers, led to the birth of the United Farm Workers Union. Before the strike, the future looked bleak for the manongs. They could expect to be thrown out of the labor camps once they were "too old" to be productive. Few had families to care for them; their only hope for survival would be to migrate to cheap urban hotels.

The winning of UFW grape contracts in 1969 and 1970, however, made possible the construction of Agbayani Village in Delano, the first retirement center for farm workers in the United States.

Those contracts called for a "Farmworkers Fund" which was

to be used for retirement centers and educational facilities. The fund required the growers to pay two cents for each box of grapes picked by the workers. (Many Delano area growers never paid their share.)

Without contracts, this money would be profits for the growers. The Village thus represents \$250,000 earned by farm workers coming back to them instead of going into the pockets of the growers.

The Manongs determination to continue the struggle is the heritage they leave with the Union.

DELANO, Ca. — With thirty elderly Filipino farm workers in the seats of honor, more than 3000 people gathered at Forty Acres in Delano June 15 to celebrate the dedication of the Paolo Agbayani Farm Worker Retirement Village.

The dedication and the giant barbeque which followed brought together farm workers and their supporters from as far away as Arizona and Oregon, reflecting the diversity of support for the United Farm Workers of America that exists in communities of all types.

Today we are opening a retirement village for all farm workers who can no longer go to work," UFW Third Vice President Pete Velasco told the crowd. "It is a village for the farm workers who have been discarded from the snacks and the barracks of the growers to whom we gave the best years of our lives," said Velasco, a Filipino like most of those who will live at the Village.

Agbayani Village is a project of the National Farm Worker Service Center, and has been financed by grower contributions required by United Farm Worker contracts, based on the amount of work done by the workers.

The Village is named in honor of a Filipino striker, Paolo Agbayani, who died of a heart attack on a Perelli-Minetti picket line in Delano in 1967.

More than a thousand volunteers have participated in the construction of the village, assisting an anchor construction crew that grew from five to twenty-two in fourteen months work.

"This project reminds us that senior citizens have many years to live and many skills to contribute," Cesar Chavez pointed out in his dedication speech. "Retirement should not mean junking senior citizens but ra-

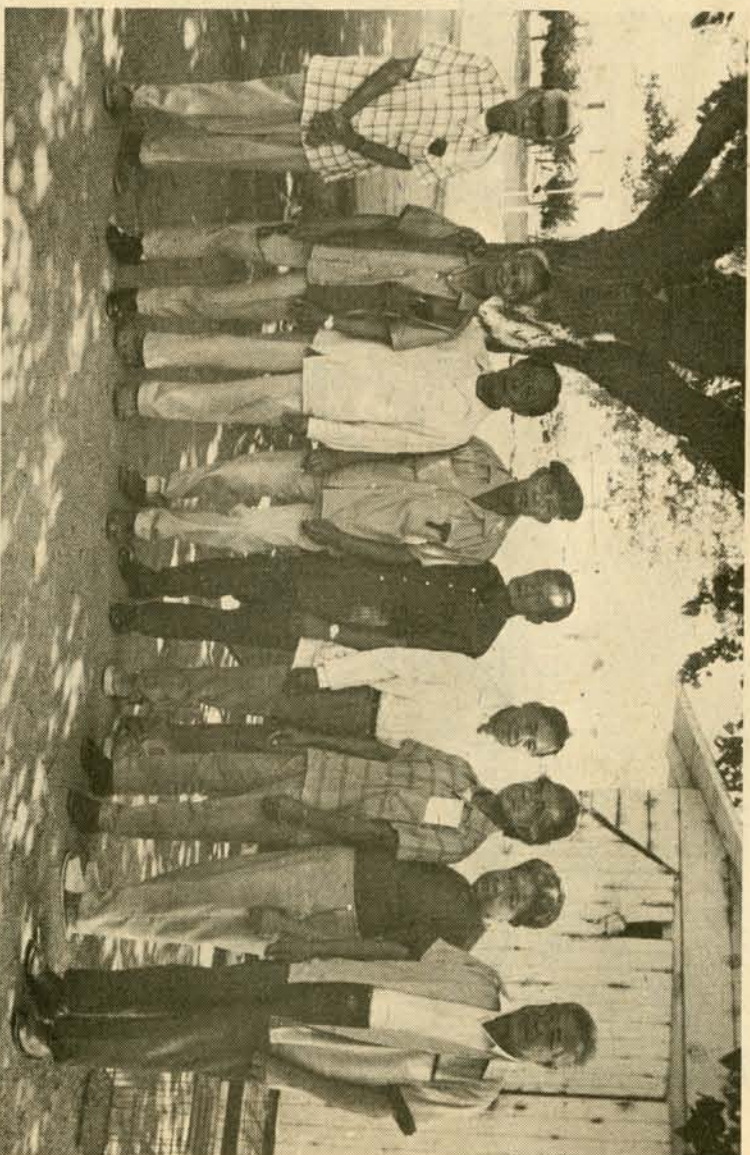
ther the beginning of a second good life."

Speaking of the tradition in Mexican and Filipino cultures of respect for old people, Chavez said, "I can envision the day in the not too distant future when a day care center for farm workers will be built right here that will let the young and the old come together and set an example for all of us of how much there is in common among people regardless of how old they are."

From early in the morning on the day of the dedication people streamed towards UFW center Forty Acres by car, bus, truck, and on foot. Even as the dedication ceremony progressed cars and chartered buses continued to arrive, huela flags streaming from their windows. Among others who addressed the ceremony were all the members of the UFW's National Executive Board, who reported on the gathering strength of the boycott in many cities throughout the country.

Labor leaders Tom Donahue, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President George Meany; John Henning, Executive Secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO; Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO; and Jimmy Hermann of the ILWU also presented messages of solidarity from their respective organizations.

"The village is a reminder that the struggle to build a union for farm workers has been going on for more years than we have lived," Chavez concluded. "It is also a witness that our movement has struck deep roots in Delano. We want those who oppose us to know that these deep roots shall never be pulled out."



A group of the Manongs who will live at the Agbayani Village are shown here at the Schenley labor camp where they have been living, awaiting the completion of the Village. These Pilipino men were in the forefront of farm worker strikes for many years, including the Delano Grape Strike of 1965 which led to the formation of the United Farm Workers of America.

Agbayani Village

“Now I can see what we were dreaming of”

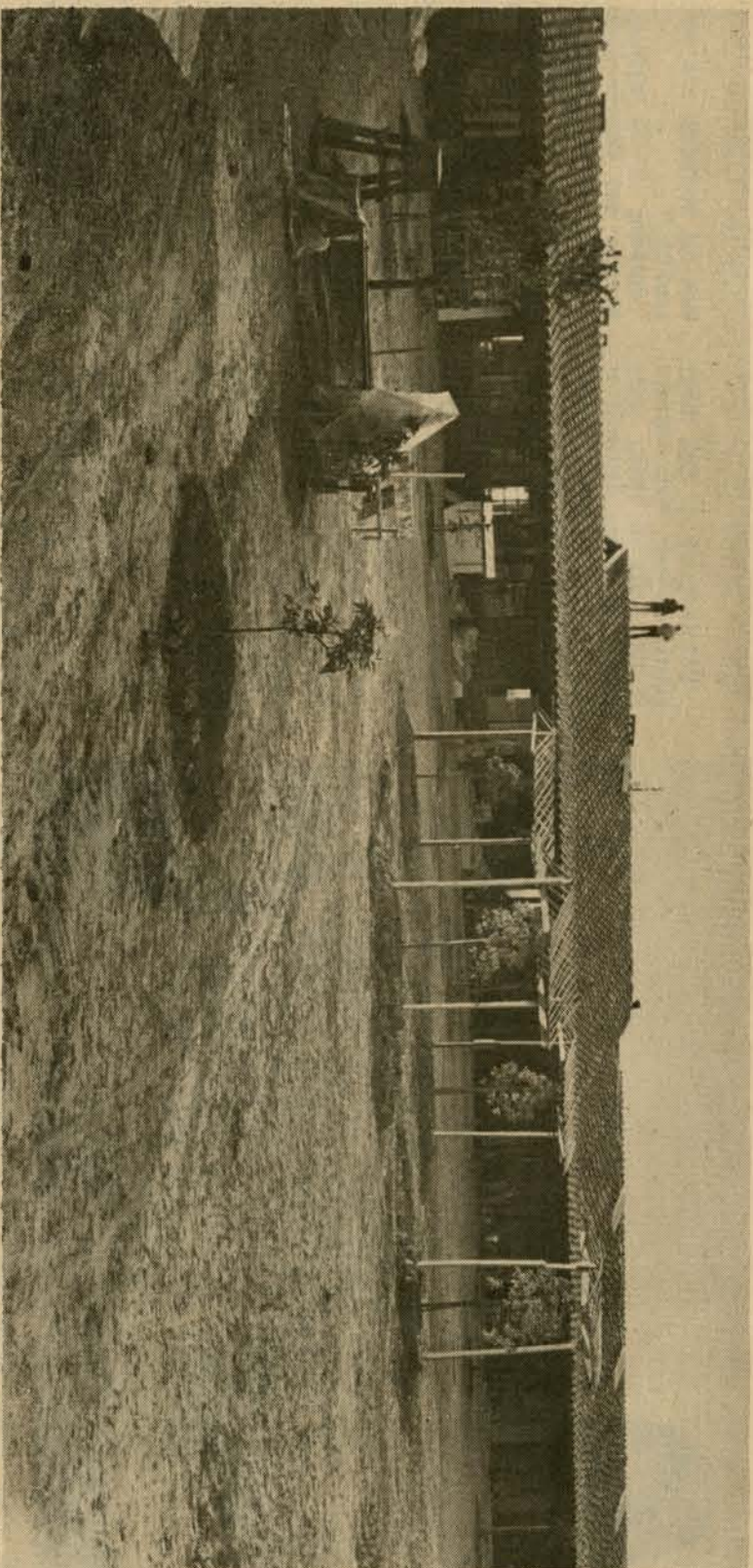


photo by Cris Sánchez

Paolo
Agbayani

Paolo Agbayani, one of the 1965 strikers, died in an attack on the picket line of the Perelli-Minetti in 1967. The Village is a monument to the honor, a monument to the strikers who were in the labor camps who were on strike. His sacrifice has been an example for others to follow in the fight for justice and dignity for workers.

The 59 units at the Village are a sharp contrast to the labor camps where the farm workers lived for most of their lives. One bathroom for every two rooms, 2 laundry rooms, a hobby room, lounge, garden, and barbe-

cue pit are among the more striking features of the Village, none of which would be found in a labor camp.

Francisco García has worked for nine months at the Village, constructing the adobe walls. He first went on strike in 1965 and has spent many years since then on the boycott in different cities around the country. The continued help of skilled workers from the local community has given the Village important technical and moral support.



photo by Sebastian

Tony Armington an original striker is the much appreciated cook at Schenley Camp in Delano, where the Manongs and the construction crew live.

Tony recalls, “In the Philippines, if you are too old you stay in the house of your brother or sister as long as you need to. In this country it is different, but we have the help of the Union. The Village is the best thing. We’ve been waiting for the Village, and we’re going to stay there for the rest of our lives. Now I can see what we were dreaming of before.”

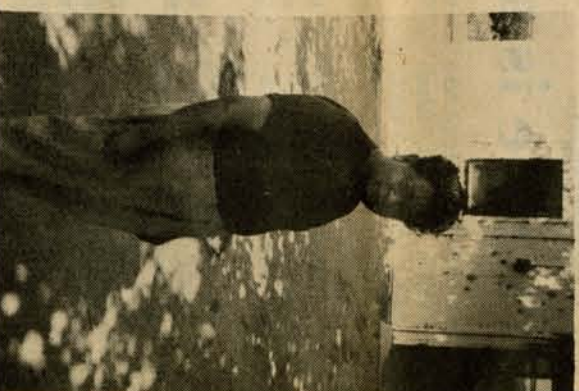


photo by Bob Ream

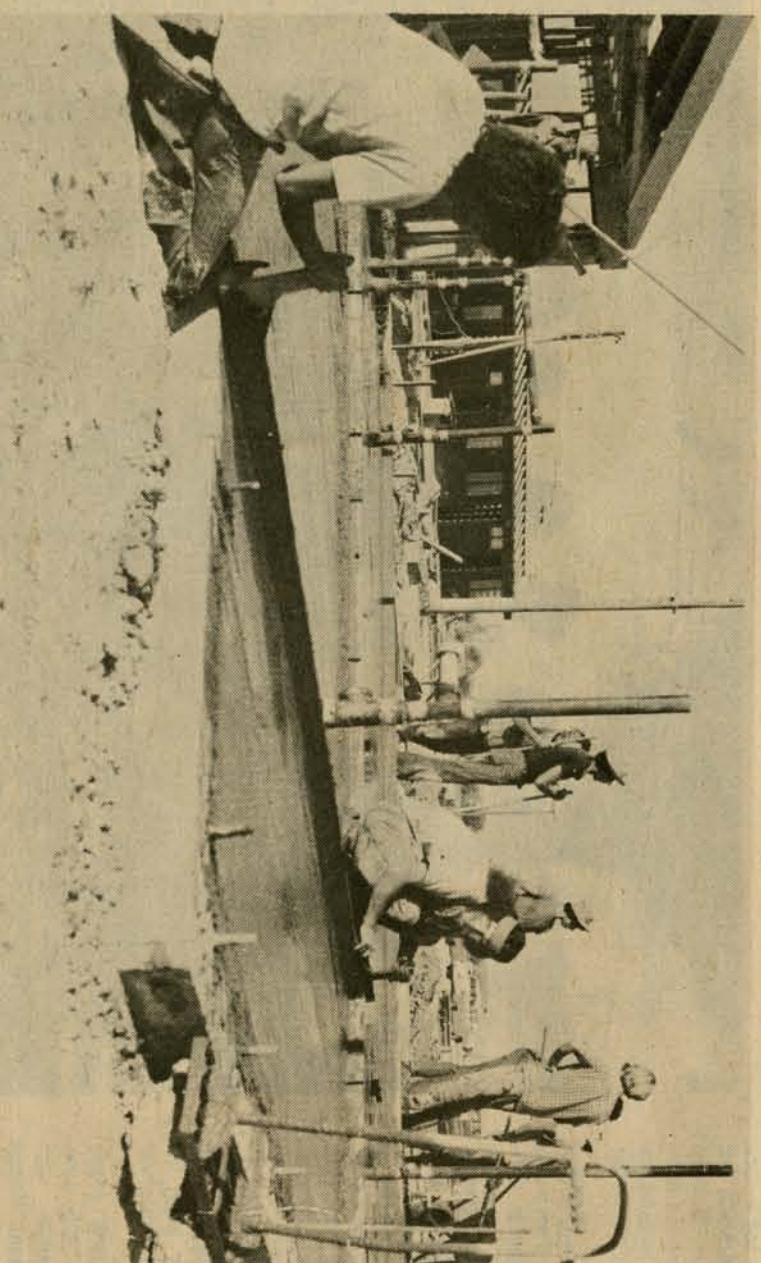


photo by Sebastian

The Village has been under construction since April, 1973 and will be ready for occupancy by mid-summer, 1974. Assistance from volunteer groups

such as labor union locals and youth organizations has made the village a richer monument to the ability of different people to work together.



Construction of the Village has meant sacrifice of time and energy for many people, but the satisfaction of a nearly-finished building more than justifies the sacrifice.

files the sacrifice by the strikers to the Village.

Agbayani Village “Now I can see what we were dreaming

Paolo
Agbayani

Paolo
al 196
attack
of the
1967.
honor,
strikes
the lat
on str
Union
others
win ju
worker

photo by Cris Sánchez

The 59 units at the Village are a sharp contrast to the labor camps where the farm workers lived for most of their lives. One bathroom for every two rooms, 2 laundry rooms, a hobby room, lounge, garden, and barbe-

cue pit are among the more striking features of the Village, none of which would be found in a labor camp.

Francisco García has worked for nine months at the Village, constructing the adobe walls. He first went on strike in 1965 and has spent many years since then on the boycott in different cities around the country. The continued help of skilled workers from the local community has given the Village important technical and moral support.



photo by Sebastian

Tony Armington an original striker is the much appreciated cook at Schenley Camp in Delano, where the Manongs and the construction crew live.

Tony recalls, “In the Philippines, if you are too old you stay in the house of your brother or sister as long as you need to. In this country it is different, but we have the help of the Union. The Village is the best thing.”
“We’ve been waiting for the Village, and we’re going to stay there for the rest of our lives. Now I can see what we were dreaming of before.”



photo by Bob Ream

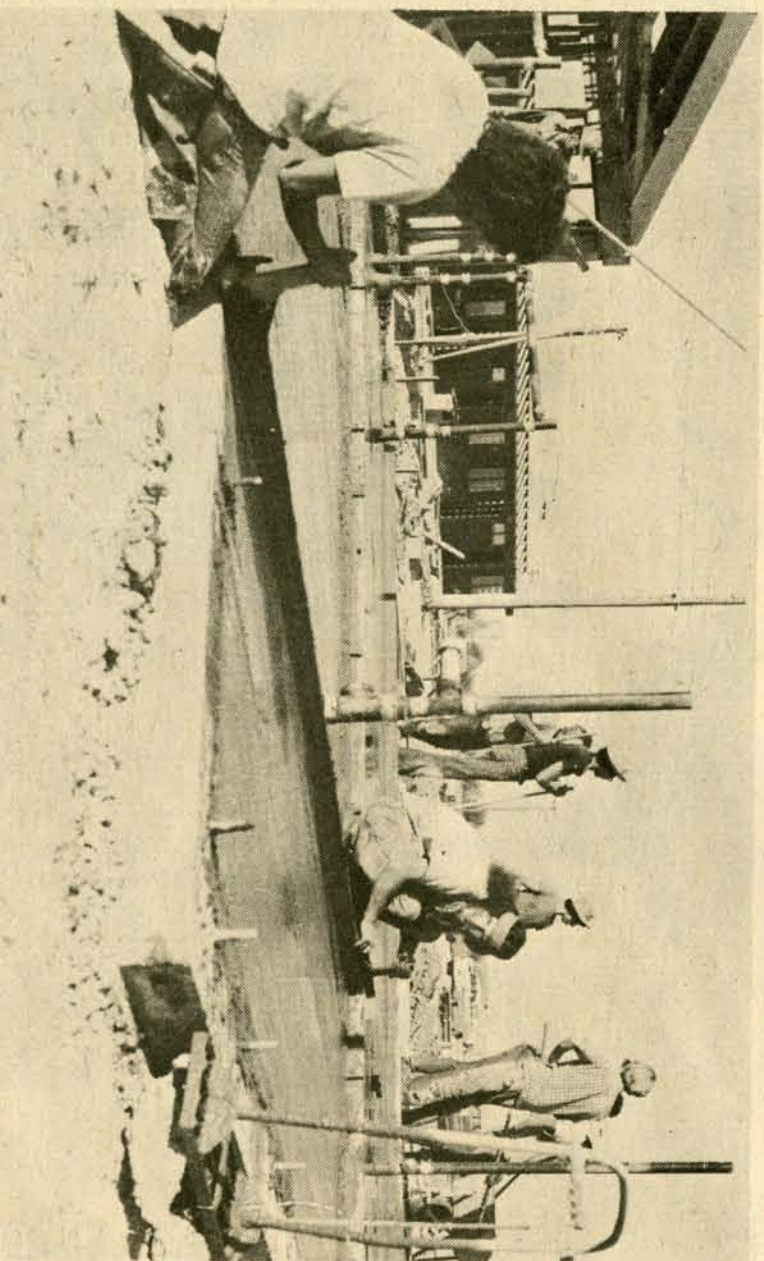


photo by Sebastian

The Village has been under construction since April, 1973 and will be ready for occupancy by mid-summer, 1974. Assistance from volunteer groups

such as labor union locals and youth organizations has made the village a richer monument to the ability of different people to work together.



Construction of the Village has meant sacrifice of time and energy for many people, but the satisfaction of a nearly-finished building more than justifies

The construction crew

“We knew who we were working for...”

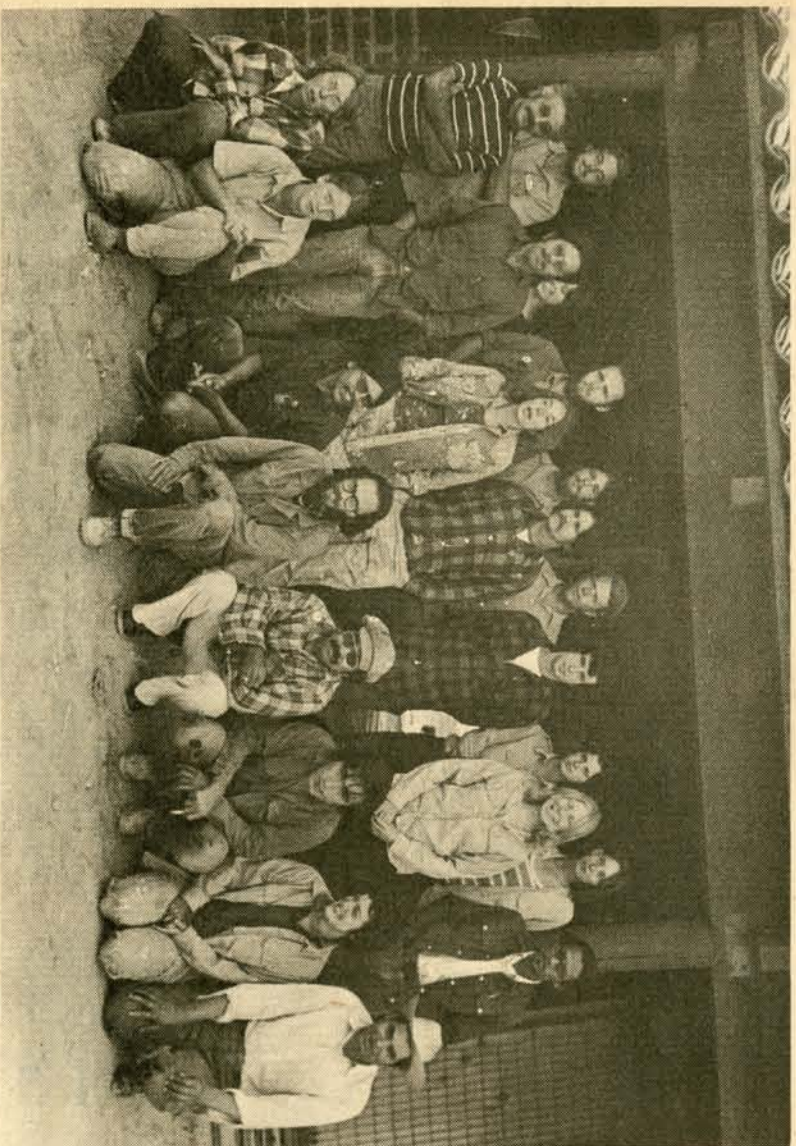


photo by Cris Sánchez

“The meaning is so obvious when you get there that you want to work really hard, you just want to work and work. Usually when you have a job you watch the clock. This is the first job I’ve ever had where people just keep on working when the whistle blows.”

—a member of the Agbayani construction crew.

When the initial five members of the Agbayani Village construction crew first drove out to Forty Acres in Delano in April of 1973 they viewed an immense, dusty, weed-covered area the site of the first retirement center for farm workers in the United States. As a volunteer and largely inexperienced crew, they faced a massive undertaking.

Plans for the village had begun the year before under the direction of Ramona Holguin who set up the project and recruited Luis Piña to draw up and donate the design to the UFW.

Building the collective

“From the beginning we wanted to get away from the employer-employee mentality in the work,” explained Chris Braga, one of the first to join the crew, “where one or two people have all the responsibility and everyone else is an employee.”

“We wanted a project where everyone had to share responsibility on a lot of different levels and where everyone could grow to be an integral part of a collective.”

Avoiding traditional sex roles in the work was one of the goals in this process. “We worked alongside the men at virtually every job,” said Carol Schoenbrun, “whether it was nailing the roof, installing the plumbing, or pouring cement.”

Project director George Solinas agreed. “We all felt we had an equal share in the decision making, which created a lot of en-

thusiasm and spirit which could not have existed if we tried to operate in a traditional boss-worker relationship.” Solinas had worked with a variety of volunteer construction projects in the past. “The Village is a positive place to be, probably one of the most meaningful work situations available to young people.”

Manongs:

The best organizers

The best organizers of the project were the Manongs themselves, who lived with the crew at the Schenley Camp. Friendly and hard working men, they provided a model of self-discipline for the crew members. Primarily in their sixties and seventies, they joined in the work from the beginning, digging trenches for the foundation and compacting the soil.

“Living and working with the men gave us the reinforcement of knowing who we were building the village for,” Herb Aarons pointed out. “No one could become alienated from the work.”

The involvement of the crew in the activities of the Union extended beyond the construction of the Village. This summer, as in 1973, crew members joined farmworker strike picket lines around Delano. Last October many spent three days in jail with the farm workers for picketing the Delano Safeway.

In addition, part of the crew was active in organizing the local Cultural Center, language classes, and various social events.

Most of the crew will continue to work for the Union after the completion of the Village. Seven of the group will form a construction collective at the Union’s headquarters this summer. Others plan to join the Boycott, the Service Center, or Union clinics.

1000 volunteers

“You work because you want to...”

During the past year over 1,000 volunteers have helped on the Village. Most came in groups of 20 to 30 from the cities throughout California. They came because they saw the need for retirement housing and because they knew that the building of a retirement center by volunteer labor was possible if everyone worked together in a spirit of unity.

The diversity of people helping was great. Artists from the San Francisco Mime Troupe nailed sheeting over the passageways during the day and taught songs during the night. An Asian family from Oakland came down and built the walk-in refrigerator in three days. Two women from Paris helped to dig ditches. The Third World Women’s Alliance came from Berkeley and laid the tile along the entire backs of two buildings in one and half days. Some volunteers from Japan helped Francisco on the adobe. At other times members of San Francisco Newsreel came down to work and prepared a feature documentary film. Other media people, such as the staff of the San Francisco Bay Guardian, came down to work and research future articles on the Farmworkers.

The American Friends Service Committee Summer Project, a Catholic Girls High School and a Baptist Youth group were all young people who had no construction background but worked very hard to help on the village.

One weekend Asian brothers and sisters from the Japanese American Community Services and KDP from Los Angeles helped move over 50 tons of tile up onto the roof by hand. One of the

other volunteers remarked:

“Helping build Agbayani Village was an experience. You work not because you have to, but because you want to. You know that the effort you put in it will be worth it because it is going to be a retirement center for farmworkers.”

The building trades lend a hand

Also of enormous help to the project was the assistance given by various trade unions. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 11, AFL-CIO and the Mexican-American Electrical Society of Monterey Park came together bringing about 40 people and completed the wiring for the air conditioners, the intercom, the subpanels, and began work on the main panel.

Tapers from the Painters Union number 1348 of L.A. AFL-CIO came three weeks in a row to tape and plaster the sheetmetal rock. Members of the sheetmetal workers International Association Local Union 108 of L.A. AFL-CIO taught members of the crew how to work with sheetmetal, and just recently the Resilient Floor and Decorative Covering Local Union 1247 of Los Angeles AFL-CIO came to lay vinyl asbestos tile and taught five members of the crew how to carry on that work.

Other union workers, such as plumbers from Santa Barbara who brought pipe threading equipment and carpenters from San Diego who brought their own private plane and gave the anchor crew an aerial view of Delano were greatly appreciated.

Without the support of all these people there would be no village, or at least not much village. They donated their time and labor working together to help build decent housing for their brothers as one volunteer observed. “It is an example of what people can do when they cooperate and work together toward a common goal.”



photo by Sebastian



Members of Painters Union Local 1348 of Los Angeles, AFL-CIO, came to the Village three weekends in a row this spring to work on the interiors of the rooms at the retirement center. More than 1,000 volunteers helped build the Village.

Nixon aide named key to grower—Teamster strategy



photo: UPI

Charles W. Colson

Colson's attack on the UFW dates at least back to the spring of 1971. At the time, a jurisdictional agreement between the UFW and the Teamsters had just been signed, opening the way for contract negotiations between the Salinas lettuce growers and the UFW. The farm worker lettuce boycott had been halted to show good faith in the negotiations. Although the fight between the Teamsters and the UFW was apparently over, the Teamsters continued the war behind the scenes.

In May, Colson wrote a memo to the Justice Department, the Labor Department, and the National Labor Relations Board, instructing those agencies to stay out of the UFW fight against the Teamsters and the growers.

"Only if you can find some way to work against the Chavez union should you take any action," the memo stated.

Throughout the following summer, the Labor Department refused to respond to repeated UFW complaints that the lettuce growers were stalling and that the Teamsters were interfering with the negotiations.

By the spring of 1972, the negotiations had broken off and the lettuce workers of Salinas and the Imperial Valley were preparing to renew their strike and boycott.

On March 13, the resumption of the UFW lettuce boycott was announced, and the next day the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, a recent Nixon appointee, filed charges against the UFW seeking to strip the union of its right to conduct secondary boycotts.

A massive citizen protest campaign organized by the UFW against the Republican party eventually forced the NLRB to give up this attempt. At the time, no Colson involvement was suspected.

"Teamsters need our support"

Meanwhile, sometime in 1972, Colson sent another memo to the same three agencies, directing them to continue their attacks on the UFW.

"We will be criticized if this thing gets out of hand and there is violence," Colson wrote, "but we must stick to our position."

Strikebreaker Liddy

(continued from page 6)

been informed of the alleged violation.

The whole idea smacks of the computerized "crime files" the sheriff in Fresno County uses, containing such entries as "UFW -- Has capability of sending 25,000-50,000 people to the Republican convention."

A grower's attorney must prosecute civil contempt charges, but perhaps, Mr. Liddy, your ultimate goal is to do the growers the favor of taking over this task as well. After all, you tried last year. You dismissed P.C. 166.4 criminal contempt charges against the 400 strikers arrested in Kern County

"Only if you can find some way to work against the Chavez union should you take any action."

— Colson to Dept. of Justice, Dept. of Labor, and NLRB, May, 1971

"We will be criticized if this thing gets out of hand and there is violence, but we must stick to our position. The Teamsters Union is now organizing in the area and will probably sign up most of the grape growers this coming spring and they will need our support against the UFW."

— Colson to same agencies, 1972

The Teamsters Union is now organizing in the area and will probably sign up most of the grape growers this coming spring, and they will need our support against the UFW."

Following this prediction of the signing of the sweetheart contracts in the grapes, events moved very rapidly in December of 1972.

Early in the month, Colson, Nixon, and Fitzsimmons are reported to have met at the La Costa Country Club in San Diego, a luxurious development financed by money from the Teamsters Central States Pension Fund.

On December 8, Colson announced his resignation from Nixon's staff, having quietly arranged for Fitzsimmons to address the American Farm Bureau Federation convention four days later.

On December 12, Fitzsimmons crossed a UFW picket line in Los Angeles to propose to the assembled growers "an accommodation that will benefit your organization and mine."

That April, the contracts Colson had forseen in Coachella were signed by the Teamster and the growers. In the violent summer that followed the Justice Department turned a deaf ear to UFW appeals for protection from Teamster goons and for an investigation of the Teamster-grower alliance.

Blame the victim

Preoccupied with the break of the Watergate scandal, Colson does not appear to have intervened again in the farm worker dispute until April of this year, when he is reported to have been

in California twice meeting with Teamster officials and the growers about the coming summer of UFW strikes.

In mid-April, Fitzsimmons wrote a letter to AFL-CIO president George Meany stating that he had ordered Teamster members to refrain from violence in the fields this year, and urging Meany to make a similar statement.

Meany responded by pointing out that in the past it had been Teamster goons who caused the violence in the fields.

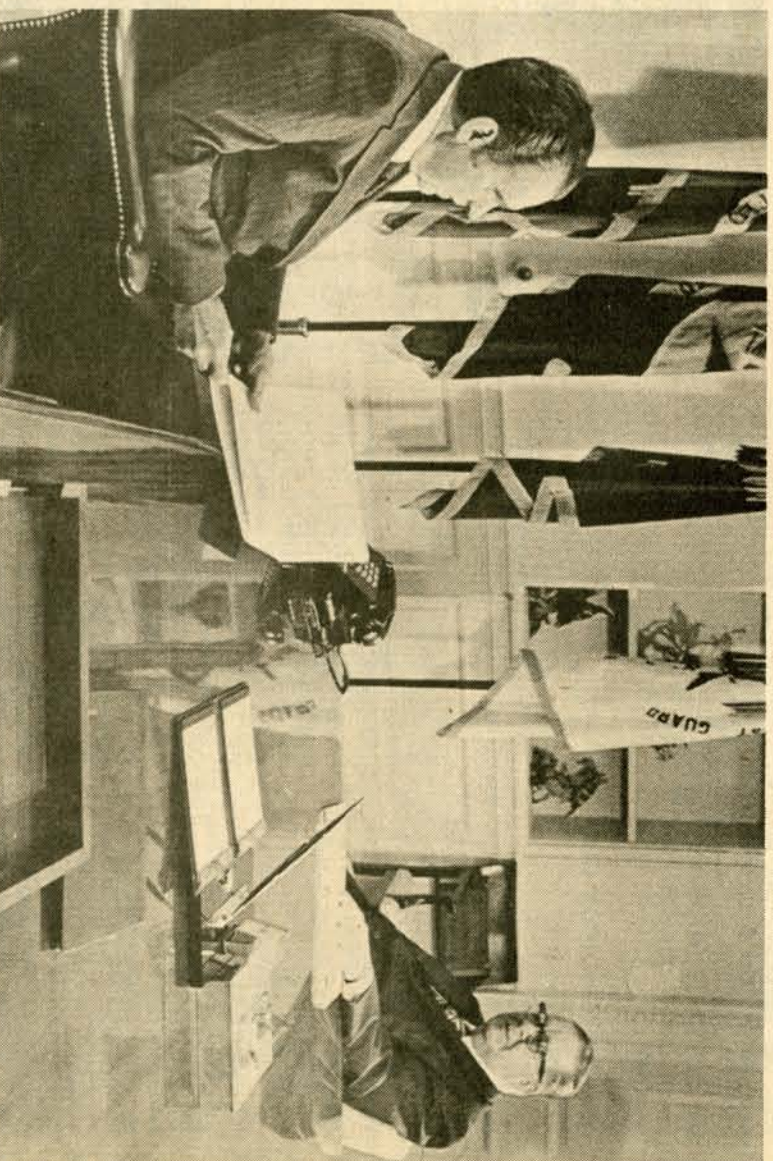
"Charles Colson, indicted as a co-conspirator in the Watergate scandal and presently a Teamster lawyer, is probably Fitzsimmons' ghost writer in this public relations scheme" to blame the UFW for violence, Meany said.

"The style is one with which Colson is familiar: blame the other guy."

Colson has in fact been linked to a number of White House projects to manipulate public opinion, such as the Ellsberg psychiatrist break in, whose goal was to obtain information to smear Ellsberg, then on trial in the Pentagon Papers case.

Watergate investigations have also linked Colson to the placing of an ad in the NEW YORK TIMES by a phony citizens group supporting Nixon's mining of Vietnamese harbors, to the drafting of the White House "enemies list," and to the ordering of Internal Revenue Service audits on public figures considered to be anti-Nixon.

In addition, former Teamster president Jimmy Hoffa has alleged in a lawsuit that Colson and Nixon conspired with Fitzsimmons to prevent him from regaining the Teamster presidency until 1980.



Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons meets with President Nixon late 1973. Nixon aide Charles Colson acted as liaison between the White House and the Teamsters in anti-UFW plotting. Colson now acts as lawyer for Fitzsimmons and the Teamsters. Photo: UPI

Huelguistas charge growers use 'Illegals' to break strike

LINDSAY, Ca. — Carrying placards demanding "Jail the Coyotes", farm workers marched through this small San Joaquin Valley town June 10 to inform the community about the growing problem of illegal agricultural workers in California's fields. A leaflet passed out by the marchers explained:

"In the state of California as in other states, there is an enormous problem which affects principally the farm worker, the legal resident as well as those here illegally--those who came expecting wages of dollars and only find wages of grief."

Farm worker Ramon Lara told EL MALCRIADO, "At least 50% of the people working all over the valley are illegals, from Bakersfield to Sacramento. There are thousands and thousands of illegals in the fields. In each little town, every month over a hundred new people arrive from Mexico -- in one town!"

The complaints reflect the growing concern of farm workers from Arizona to Washington State as unprecedented waves of illegals from Mexico continue to flood the agricultural job market. United Farm Worker President Cesar Chavez sees this as one of the greatest problems confronting the Union. He told a crowd of four hundred farm workers in Delano on May 27:

"Right now, here in California, in Delano, in Kern County -- in all of California, Arizona, Florida, in Oregon and Washington-- wherever we have been, there is the big problem with this business of the illegals. You people remember that in 1950, in '51 and '52, there was an invasion of illegals; now the situation is even worse than it was then." According to Lewis Bartlett agent in charge of the Border Patrol in the Fresno office, "The number (of illegals) has increased every year since 1964. I see no let up at this time. Aliens are coming into the valley at a faster rate than any time in history."

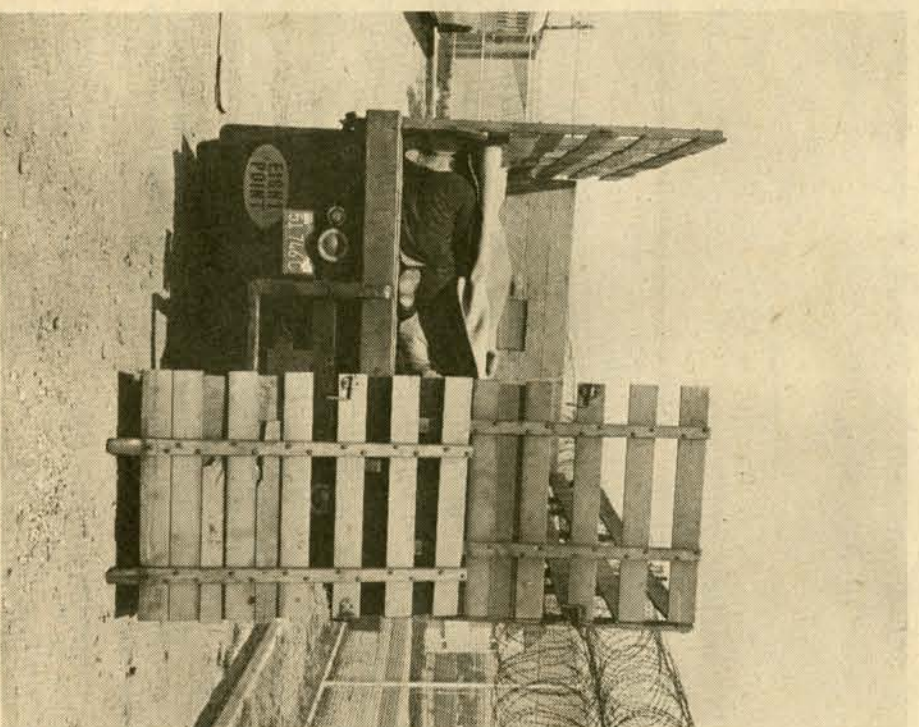
"Tools to destroy our movement"

For the resident farm workers the most serious threat is the use of illegals as strikebreakers and the loss of jobs -- problems which have been discussed in meetings held throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

According to reports from farm workers, the Immigration officials have deliberately turned their back on the problem.

"The hardest part is that the Border Patrol doesn't exert any pressure," complained Leovaldo Rivas at the Lindsay march. "Of every 100 illegals, they don't pick up more than five."

"They could get rid of the illegals but they don't want to," added a worker from Delano. "It's an agreement among the capitalists. And Nixon will never do anything to help us farm workers because he's sold him-



Each year hundreds of thousands of Mexican citizens are smuggled like human contraband into the agricultural valleys of the United States. With complete disregard for the safety of their "cargo" coyotes deliver the illegals like cattle into the hands of ranchers who exploit the aliens in their efforts to destroy the United Farm workers. Photo: Official U.S. Border Patrol Photograph, Chula Vista, California.

self to the rich and powerful, while the poor as always are shafted, working in the fields for lowly wages."

Chavez has charged federal immigration officials of conspiring with the growers in an attempt to use the aliens as strikebreakers. Chavez told farm workers in Delano:

"It's not right that they come here to break the strike. We don't want them to come to hurt us, to break our strike and lower our wages. But still," adds Chavez, "we have to see that we can't blame the illegals -- they are only the tools, used by others to try to destroy our movement."

"They're taking all our jobs"

Unemployment, a serious problem for farm workers in normal years, has become particularly severe as legal residents watch their jobs being taken by the growing number of aliens.

"Many of you have reported this problem to us," Chavez told the Delano audience. "We had a meeting of 1500 workers in Sunnyside, Washington, and the problem that everyone brought up was the same: that the illegals are taking their jobs away. In the oranges in Porterville, for a year now people have been telling me that they can't work because the illegals have taken away all the jobs."

A farm worker at the march in Lindsay told of constantly having been refused work because jobs

to sleep, charge them to eat. They charge them for everything!"

Exploited and abused

The exploitation of the illegals is of great concern to the local farm workers. The informational leaflet passed out by protesters in Lindsay specified some of the problems faced by the aliens:

"The illegal worker, from the moment he comes over here, is put through a great deal of pain and suffering and runs great risks like the following: death by asphyxiation -- he is transported in completely closed containers, in the trunks of cars; and death from hunger and thirst because the coyotes sometimes leave them locked up in houses for weeks without food."

"The illegal workers have to pay \$250 to \$400 to the coyote who delivers the illegals to the contractor, foreman or rancher who takes charge of their continued exploitation."

Horror stories about slave-wages, hunger and inadequate housing are common throughout the San Joaquin Valley. (See related story p. 20) Strikers in the Partler area reported of chicken coop-like buildings at the corner of Partler and Zedler Roads where illegals are housed by a local contractor. Radio music drifts from the windowless shacks, one a sheetmetal hobhouse and the other a ramshackled wooden shed with clothes draped around the outside.

A Union health worker visited the house of a contractor named Pasqual in Del Rey. She was told by 12 illegals that they had been there for three weeks and had been given food but no money. Their pay checks had been given to the coyote who brought them up from Mexico. They wanted to re-

were being given to the illegals: "We went to one field where there was nothing but illegals. And they told the people from here that there wasn't any work. They won't give jobs to people from here."

"No, they give jobs to the illegals because they charge them for the ride to work, charge them

turn there, but said they didn't know how.

"Look, the problem with the illegal is this," concluded the worker from Delano, "if you're the boss and you tell him to get to work but fast and to shut his mouth -- then once he gets the order he thinks, 'there's nothing I can do; I don't have papers and I'll lose my job.' So he runs to work and obeys the boss. And if the boss tells him to stay until the sun goes down, he stays!" "Even though it pains us because they are our brothers," Chavez told the Delano workers, "right now we have this problem. We don't want anyone to break our strikes -- not illegals, not anyone."

RAUL'S GROCERY

Groceries - Soft Drinks - Beer
Wine. Tel. 875 - 6123
Mr. & Mrs. Raul Lozada
Viva La Causa
1223 J. St. Sanger, Ca. 93657

AVILA'S MARKET

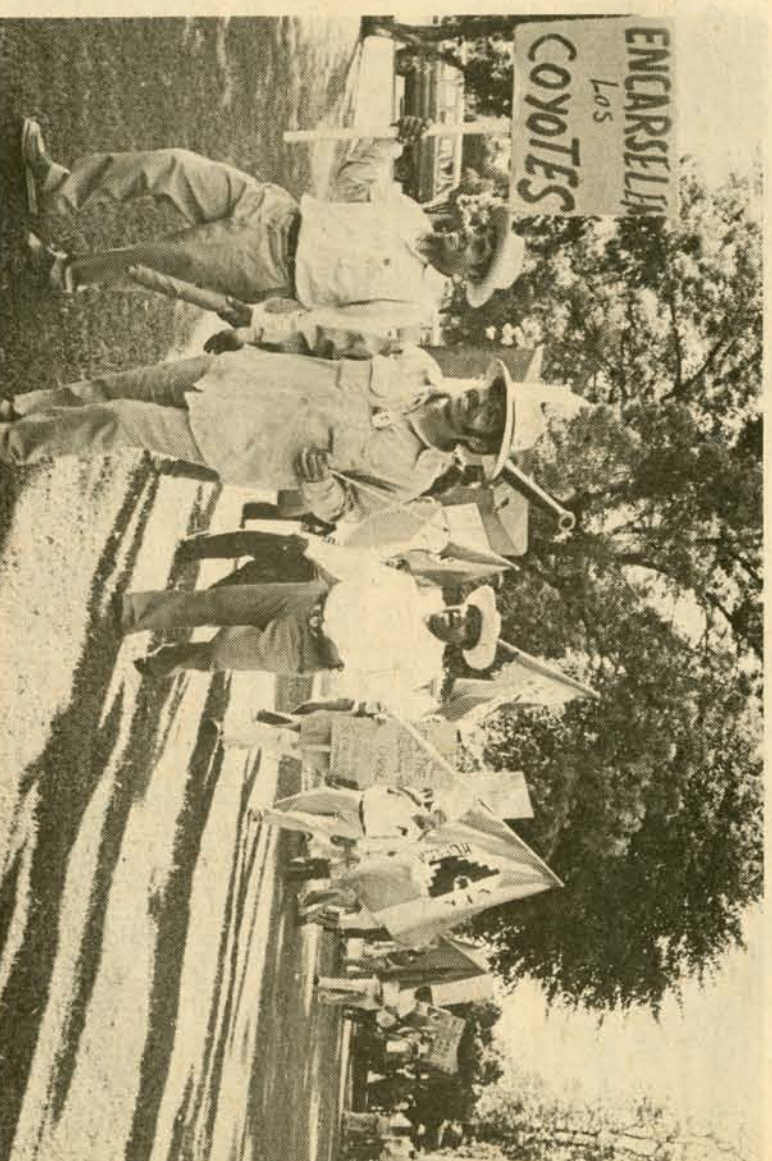
Pit Bar-B-Que Every Sunday
Groceries, Beer, Wine.
52-717 Harrison Blvd.
Hiway 86 Coachella 398-9827



LA RAZA BOOKSTORE

Mon.-Fri. 12 to 5
Saturday 11 to 3

1228 F. Street
Phone: 446-5133
Sacramento, Ca. 95814
Manager Philip Sanchez
Co. Manager Luis Gonzalez



"Jail the coyotes!" "Jail the smugglers of human meat!" read the placards of farm workers who marched in Lindsay on June 10 to protest the use of illegals as strike breakers in the San Joaquin Valley. The march was organized in an effort to inform the community about the growing numbers of illegals flooding the California job market.

Chavez tours Pacific Northwest

Canadian Unions: "Viva la Huelga!"

VANCOUVER, B.C. — A thunderous "farm worker handclap" and cries of "Viva la Huelga!" rocked the convention hall as United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez addressed 2,500 delegates at the 10th Biennial Convention of the powerful Canadian Labour Congress (CLC).

Chavez's May 15 appearance before the CLC in Vancouver highlighted a week-long speaking tour throughout the Pacific Northwest where thousands of labor representatives, clergy, students, farm workers and others pledged support and solidarity for the UFW.

Dennis McDermott of the United Auto Workers and longtime supporter of the UFW introduced Chavez to the CLC delegates who took a floor collection of \$3,513.85 for the United Farm Workers.

Chavez told the audience: "The farm workers realize that the only way to get rid of the cycle of poverty and powerlessness, to obtain human recognition and dignity is through their own union -- their own instrument for economic justice."

CLC President Donald MacDonald pledged the continued support of the powerful Canadian labor organization "until you are victorious in the struggle."

Chavez's tour took him through Oregon, Washington, Canada and California where he met with over 3,000 representatives of the labor movement.

In Eugene, Oregon the UFW received the support of the Lane County Labor Council on May 12

when Chavez met with 200 labor leaders, including Erv Fletcher, Sec.-Treas. of the Council. The Washington State Labor Council and the King County Labor Council co-sponsored a luncheon for Chavez and 125 labor representatives in Seattle on May 14. It was hosted by Marvin Williams, Sec.-Treas. of the State Labor Council and Jim Bender, President of the King County organization.

Later that night Chavez told a crowd of 2,000 Seattle supporters:

"In a nation with food enough to export, the terrible irony is that the men, women and children who produce that food go hungry...As we feed you, help us."

Ex-Senator Wayne Morse spoke to a luncheon for the UFW President sponsored by the Maritime Trades Council in Portland on May 16. Morse told the labor representatives from Portland AFL-CIO unions and the Maritime Trades Council that it was the moral obligation of the industrial workers to support the cause of the farm workers.

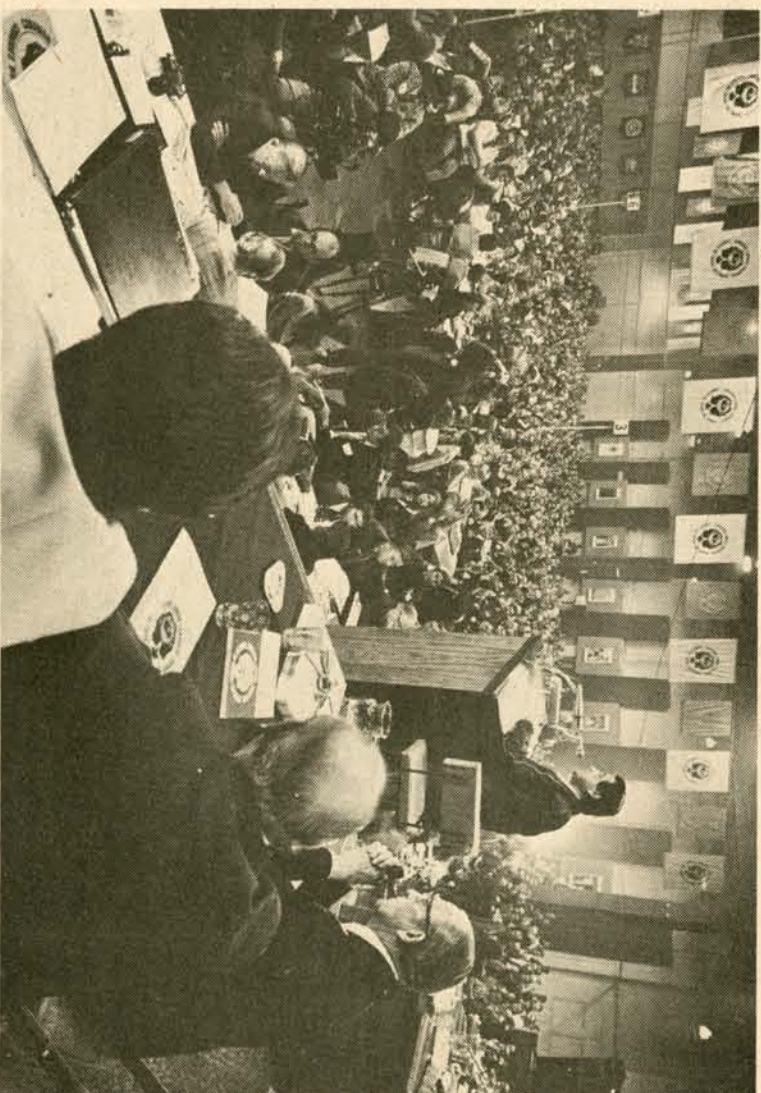
Chavez also met informally with Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt who in his eagerness to welcome Chavez interrupted the City Council meeting to introduce the farm labor leader to the Council members. That same afternoon at the Colegio Cesar Chavez in Mt. Angel, Oregon, 600 Chicanos attended a rally in honor of the college's namesake.

United Steel Workers Director in Canada, Lynn Williams hosted another support reception for Chavez after the convention in Vancouver. Labor leaders from throughout Canada attended, showing tremendous solidarity with the UFW struggle.

Blanket press coverage

Chavez rallied support for the Farm Workers Union at every stop, as he clarified to thousands the dramatic issues behind the

The struggle of the United Farm Workers was the issue that dominated the Convention as President Cesar Chavez addressed the 2,500 delegates of the Canadian Labour Congress, CLC President and long-time UFW supporter, Donald MacDonald (in the foreground with pipe) pledged support to the UFW "until you are victorious in the struggle." MacDonald presided over his last Convention as President of the Canadian Labour Congress. Photo: Murray Mosher — Photo Features.



attle where he proudly told the crowd of the UFW's successful medical plan.

While in Eugene, Chavez also met with the Interfaith Committee to Aid Farm Workers, which donated a bus to the Calexico clinic last year and hopes to donate another later this year. Also while in Eugene Chavez attended a pot luck given in his honor at the Central Presbyterian Church.

Students support boycott

Thousands of students rallied on different campuses throughout the week, many of them having successfully cleaned out their school's cafeterias of scab lettuce and grapes.

At one point in the trip, the UFW boycott received a statement of support from Canada's National Union of Students. Their resolution read:

"Moved that: whereas the structure of the Canadian economy perpetuates general social injustice through the mechanisms of production, distribution and consumption of goods, 'Therefore, in an attempt to combat the more flagrant ex-

amples of these injustices, the National Union of Students encourages its member institutions to further the boycott of non-UFW grapes and lettuce from the United States."

Thousands of farm workers from Washington's Yakima Valley gathered to hear Cesar Chavez in several towns throughout this agricultural area. In the community of Sunnyside on May 13, 1,000 farm workers rallied for a program of song and dance, providing one of the highlights of Chavez's trip.

In the Yakima area, active organizing has resulted in the formation of strong boycott committees in Sunnyside, Grandview, Topenish, Yakima, Spokane, Pullman, Moses Lake, Long View and Ellensburg.

Roberto Treviño, Washington State organizing director for the United Farm Workers told EL MALCRIADO:

"The response to Cesar's appearance was really tremendous. When he was here in '69, people went just to see him out of curiosity. But this time people really knew what the boycott was about, what the United Farm Workers are about, so there was more knowledge, understanding, and great support for La Causa."

movement. Blanket press coverage throughout the Pacific Northwest carried his message even further. Indicative of the media's response, an editorial in the TORONTO STAR (May 18, 1974) described Chavez's effect on the CLC convention:

"As he described his union's fight against the corporate farmers and Teamsters, and the boycott of grapes and lettuce, Chavez gave the CLC delegates an issue in which right and wrong were unmistakable."

Chavez met with several hundred clergy and church people in cities from San Francisco to Vancouver. Father Pat Hurley of St. Andrew's in Portland gave the UFW a \$1,000 donation from the Jesuits, and a mass dedicated to the Union was celebrated at St. Mary's in Eugene.

Four hundred supporters gathered to hear Chavez at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Se-

BINGO SUPER MARKET
GROCERIES
— MEATS — BEEF —
WINE AND SUNDRIES
345 MONTEREY ST.
SALT LAKE, CALIF.
PHONE 678-2669

Pedro Sanchez Gas Station
Mechanic
Courtesy Promptness
(408-722-6700)
175 Main St.
Watsonville, Ca

La Flor Del Valle
100 Union St.,
Watsonville, Cal.
Groceries
Mexican products
Newspapers and
magazines in Spanish
Neary Public
Owner: Carlos F. Rico

Restaurant Real Colima
74 Porter Drive
Watsonville
724-0080
Authentic cooking
from the state of
Colima
Manuel Calero V., owner

Liquors & Grocery Store
GUTIERREZ
* Beer and Tequila Imported from Mexico
* For Your Parties
* 6 All -- 2 PM
* (408) 724-8998
120 Main St.
Watsonville, Ca

La Cabaña Club
749 Main St.
Watsonville,
California
Owner: José Barceló

RIVERA LIQUORS
RIVERA LIQUORS #1
406 East Cooper Road
805-466-8738
RIVERA LIQUORS #2
3610 South Sowers Road
805-487-9517
EL RIO LIQUORS #3
2868 Vineyard Avenue
805-485-1617
OXNARD, CALIFORNIA 93030

CASA MEXICO
Record Shop
The latest hits in
45's & LP's
Large selection of Mexican curios
and cards for all occasions
newspapers, books, magazines
All in Spanish
PRO. - FELIX C. SANCHEZ
423 E. ALisal,
SALINAS, CALIF. 93901
Phone 758-2015

Coachella Market
Groceries — Soft Drinks — Beer
Wine,
53079 Hwy. Coachella Ca.
Estoy con la UFW-AFL-CIO

TEXACO
Miranda's Texaco
Brakes, Shocks, Tune-Ups
435 Alhambra St.
Phone 422-5233
Salinas, Calif. 93901

ARTICHOKE INN
Restaurant and Bar
A good place to eat
Newly remodeled -- now open
Owner: Ricardo V. Sanchez
18 Porter Drive, Watsonville, California 724-9724

EXXON
MEDINA'S EXXON
SPECIALIZING IN
BRAKES SHOCKS
& TUNE UPS
431 Abbott St.
Phone 422-5123
Salinas, Ca. 93901

Ybarra Sunland Service
94 Academy — Sanger, Ca. 93657
Lubes, Tune Ups, & Major repairs
(209) 875-6112 All work guaranteed
Owner: Estanislao B. Ybarra
Viva el Boycott

Texas Tavern
Beer, Mix Drinks, & Imported
1127 7th St. Sanger, Ca. 93657
(209) 875-9910 Viva La Causa
The best place in town to be in
Let's get it on

IUE president blasts Fitzsimmons, backs Chavez

April 19, 1974

Mr. Frank E. Fitzsimmons
General President
International Brotherhood of
Teamsters of America
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Dear President Fitzsimmons:

Your letter of April 12, 1974, addressed to the Presidents of all International Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, has been received and read with amazement. The amazement stems from your charge that Cesar Chavez does not represent a trade union and that you do not acknowledge him as a trade unionist. This is not the first time you have slandered the character of Brother Chavez.

Not too many weeks ago, in a fit of pique totally unbecoming the leader of one of the largest unions in the world, you said that you, "...wouldn't even let him be a janitor in a trade union office." Such statements are contemptible and an insult, not only to Chavez, but to the entire membership of the United Farm Workers.

Last year there was a reason to hope that the differences between your Union and the UFW could be worked out. In the negotiations of September 25-27, 1973, an agreement was reached by the AFL-CIO with the Teamsters. It also had the approval of the UFW. All that was needed was the issuance of a public statement by President George Meany on behalf of the AFL-CIO and by you on behalf of your

union. That statement was supposed to have been issued on September 28, 1973.

But you never go around to issuing that statement. Instead you met in San Diego with the growers and were quoted by reporters as saying that the Teamsters would honor most of its contracts with growers and "...there was no agreement to be broken" with the AFL-CIO.

You never made a reasonable explanation as to why you reneged on the agreement -- an agreement which spelled out a promise by you to renounce all contracts with the grape growers and specified the contracts covering lettuce and other row crops. Other lettuce contracts signed by the Teamsters were not to be renewed and the IBT was to disavow jurisdiction over field workers in agriculture.

Although you claim there was "no agreement", we both know that you reneged because of internal Teamsters politics. Some of your West Coast locals couldn't be sold on the agreement and, rather than lose their support in the next Teamster election, you scuttled the pact.

Since then there have been several reports that your union is spending \$100,000 a month from your general treasury to destroy Chavez and the UFW. Most struggling unions must fight only against reactionary managements. In this case, however, the UFW must contend against reactionary growers and their ally -- the rich and powerful Teamsters Union.

It is difficult for rational humans to even attempt to understand the vendetta the Teamsters are waging against the UFW, since the farm workers are simply attempting to win what most of us in the labor movement attained many years ago -- simple economic and social justice with the establishment of a union and leaders of their own choice.

The UFW's struggle to unite the men and women who harvest the nation's agricultural crops is one of the most inspiring stories in the recent history of the American labor movement. But, because of sustained attacks by the IBT, the UFW's very existence is threatened. Violence against the UFW's pickets has been condoned and used by the IBT and police and has resulted in the arrests of at least 5,000 strikers, the beatings of dozens of them and the killing of several.

As this is being written, there are reports that Teamsters Western Conference officials are at this moment meeting secretly with Coachella Valley grape growers for the purpose of negotiating a contract to replace UFW and destroy the fledgling union at its first big base.

Magr. George G. Higgins, who heads the Clergymen-Congressmen Committee, announced last week that the Committee was convinced that UFW is the true representative of these workers and called upon the growers to make no deals circumventing that.

I share with many the fundamental belief that it is wrong to publicly attack another union or another trade unionist. It is evident, however, that you do not share this belief. Otherwise you would not include in a circular letter such remarks as the UFW "...is not a trade union" and that you "...do not acknowledge him (Chavez) as a trade unionist" but would rather "...classify him as an impractical visionary."

For the record, I want you to know that the IUE and I, as its President, fully support the nationwide boycott undertaken by the UFW against lettuce and table grapes. If, in so doing, you conclude that we are "...taking a definite position against the IBT," then -- so be it.

I do not believe there is any room in the labor movement for

fence sitters. You do what you feel you must do and we, too, must act accordingly.

As for Cesar Chavez; no amount of smears and sneering remarks can detract from the job he has done. Under his leadership the farm workers are building a union, and while their struggle is far from over, they have taken a great stride forward toward their birthright of freedom, strength and dignity. Cesar Chavez has the gratitude, not only of the grape workers and their families, but that of all agricultural workers and their children and, indeed, of the generations to come who will labor in the fields.

Sincerely and fraternally,
Paul Jennings
President
International Union of Electrical
Radio and Machine Workers

Growers ordered to halt false labeling

DELANO, Ca. -- UFW attorneys have obtained court orders against seven San Joaquin Valley grape growers who have been illegally using the Union's black Aztec eagle label on their grape boxes.

In Kern County, Pandol Brothers, Inc., Tex-Cal, Inc., and John Ditch and Sons have been permanently enjoined from using the Union label until they sign contracts with the UFW.

In Tulare County, a temporary restraining order has been issued prohibiting Elmco Vineyards, Polar Grape Growers, St. Agnes Vineyards Inc. and Merzolan Brothers Farm Management Co. from using the

black eagle. The UFW has demanded \$14 million in damages from these growers for their illegal use of the label.

Delano UFW attorney Barbara Rhine told EL MALCRIADO that boycotters should keep their eyes out for falsely labelled grapes. Information including the name of the grower and the name of the store, the number of boxes, the date, and the lot number and shipping number of the boxes should be sent to the UFW Legal Dept., Box 62 Keene, Ca. 93531, Rhine said.

The Legal Dept. should especially be notified of falsely labelled grapes belonging to growers already ordered to cease the practice, she said.

500 march in Napa, Cal.

Napa, Ca. -- 500 UFW members and supporters joined in a 19 mile boycott march through California's Napa Valley on June 1. Farmworkers from the Vinifera, Christian Brothers, and other wineries of the north coast area were joined by their families and members of the local boycott committee in carrying huelsa flags, signs asking consumers to boycott table grapes, head lettuce, and Gallo wines.

Along the highway thousands of north-bound tourists headed

to the wine country waved and smiled as they passed the marchers. Workers in the vineyards next to the road stopped to wave and talk.

Especially pleased with the march were Northern California organizers Albert and Elena Rojas, who have just opened a service center for farm workers in Davis, staffed largely by student volunteers from the nearby University of California.

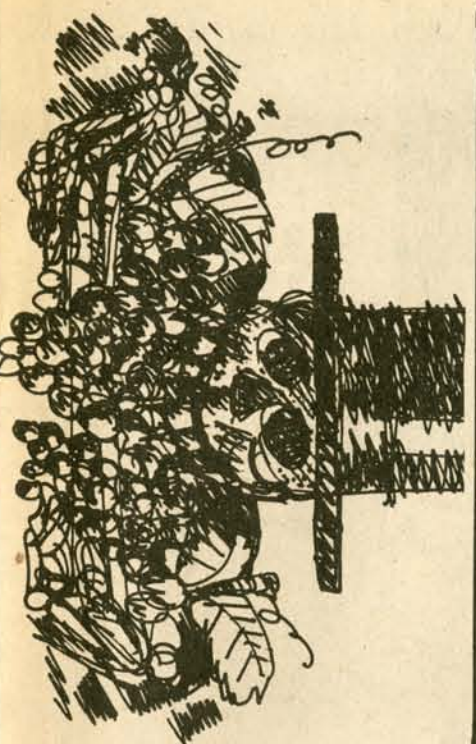
Rabbis support UFW

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. -- The Board of Rabbis of Bridgeport officially announced its support for the UFW boycotts recently, saying, "let us refuse to take into our homes the products produced by the exploitation of human life: table grapes, iceberg lettuce, and Gallo wines."

The rabbis declared that "farm workers' labor provides the food

for our people as well as of many other nations. But their share of the product of their labor is minimal."

The announcement was made during the Shavuot observances the rabbis said, because Shavuot commemorates "the gifts that God gives us through the fruitfulness of the earth."



Southern boycott victory covers four states

JACKSON, Miss. -- The UFW grape and lettuce boycott scored a major breakthrough in the South in mid-June with the announcement that an agreement had been reached with two grocery chains of 150 stores in four states.

The agreement with the Sun-flower and Mr. Quick chains stipulates that their stores in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana will carry only United Farm Workers' grapes and 50% UNL lettuce.

Both chains are owned by the Louis Grocer Co.

Jackson boycott director Rick Abraham reports that extensive labor and church support was crucial to the victory.

"It was the people of all the little communities where these stores are located that made the big difference, though," he said, "Blacks and whites who cooperated with our efforts."

"Many people in the South have been farm workers themselves and have suffered the same type of injustices," Abraham said. "They respond to the idea that businesses should exercise moral responsibility.

Several days before the agreement, a car belonging to black civil rights leader and boycott activist Rudy Shields was found in Yazoo City, Mississippi burned and its tires slashed. A bullet hole was found in the gas tank.

Portland labor support

PORTLAND, Ore. -- A one-day conference to map a labor drive in support of the UFW grape and lettuce boycott brought top ranking regional and state AFL-CIO officers and rank and file members of AFL-CIO and independent unions to the Portland Labor Center on June 1.

Among the unions represented were the ILWU, International Woodcutters, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, Bakers Union, Communication Workers, IBEW, CLUW, and four regional Labor Councils.

Following discussions of strategy for mobilizing workers' support for the boycott, the conference adopted a statement affirming "full and complete support of the legitimate union of field workers -- The United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO."

The statement continued, "The real struggle in the California valleys continues to be with the growers, and not with another union."

An eleven member Tri-County Union Labor Committee for the Support of the Farm Workers was established to implement the decisions of the conference.

2000 rally in New York City

March at dawn urges wholesalers

to boycott grapes and lettuce

NEW YORK, N.Y. — At 5 a.m. June 4, while most of the people of the South Bronx ghetto that surrounds the Hunts Point terminal produce market in New York City were still asleep, two thousand UFW supporters marched through the market carrying picket signs, banners, and red and black huelga flags and demanding that the wholesalers comply with the boycott of scab grapes and lettuce.

The sunrise demonstration was called to halt the sales of the first shipments of scab grapes from the Coachella Valley to the New York metropolitan area, largest grape market in the country.

This joint action of the New York and New Jersey boycotts began with a mass picket line at the terminal. After about forty minutes, however, the police cited a year-old anti-picketing injunction obtained by the D'Arriego wholesale outlet and ordered the UFW supporters to cease picketing.

D'Arriego got the injunction last year after daily picketing by striking farm workers from the

D'Arriego ranches in California and their supporters decimated the company's wholesale business. D'Arriego, best known for its Andy Boy produce label, refused to renegotiate its UFW contract in December, 1972, and signed a sweetheart agreement with the Teamsters.)

"Scab grapes have got to go"

At this point the demonstrators regrouped outside and, led by UFW officers Richard Chavez and Dolores Huerta, defiantly re-entered the market. Waving the huelga flags, they marched up and down the rows of wholesalers' stalls for about ninety minutes, chanting "AFL-CIO, scab grapes have got to go!" and other boycott slogans.

"It was one continuous flow of people around the stalls," said Dolores Huerta, "just fantastic." "I never saw anything like it so early in the morning," remarked Phil Wilkie of the New York boycott staff. "We'll be back with ten thousand next time," Richard Chavez told the wholesalers of scab grapes and lettuce, who were astounded by the two thousand boy-

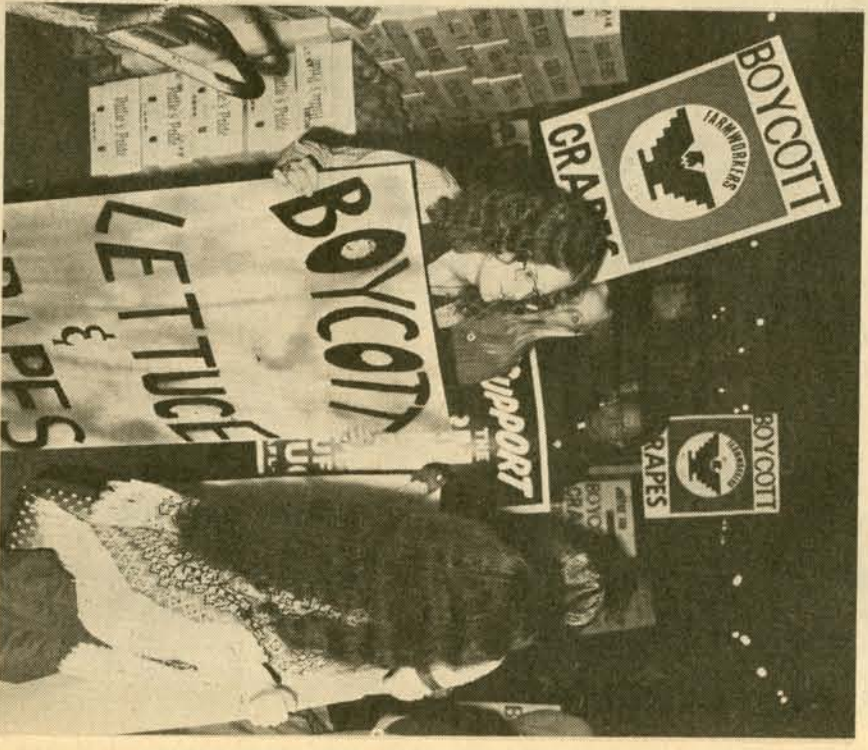
cotters marching around their stalls.

Huerta and Chavez were joined by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and former Congressman Allard Lowenstein in speaking on behalf of the boycott at a 7:15 press conference at the market. Lowenstein and Clark are in the race for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator from New York.

About 200 members of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO president Harry Van Arsdale's union, local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, participated in the early morning demonstration, as did members of the Paperworkers, Ironworkers, District Council 37 of AFSCME, Hospital Workers Local 1199, and the Hispanic Labor Committee.

Among the other individuals and groups who participated were Bobby Muñoz, head of the Hunts Point Community Corporation, Rev. Larry Durgin of the United Church of Christ, Leo Nieto of the National Farm Worker Ministry, Fr. Jack Egan and a large contingent of the N. J. Interfaith Committee to Aid Migrant Farm Workers, and Frontlash, a voter education organization.

Photo: Sr. Betty Lamb



New York boycotters march through the Hunts Point Produce Terminal early in the morning of June 4, demanding that wholesalers refuse to handle non-UFW grapes and lettuce.



BASTA! THE TALE OF OUR STRUGGLE. 73 pages. Paperback--\$2.00.

Graphic history of the first grape strike and the great pilgrimage of 1966 from Delano to Sacramento. A photographic work of art. In Spanish and English. #BASTA



SWEATSHOPS IN THE SUN: CHILD LABOR ON THE FARM. by Ronald B. Taylor. 216 pages with photographs. Hard cover -- \$6.95

A highly readable exposé of working and living conditions of an estimated 800,000 children aged six to sixteen who toil in the nation's fields. Skillfully interweaves eloquent testimony of farm worker parents and children with a surprising array of recent information. #SSS



CESAR CHAVEZ: MAN OF COURAGE, by Florence M. White. 96 pages with illustrations and photographs. Hard cover -- \$3.95.

A beautifully illustrated children's book (ages 9-12) on the life of Cesar Chavez. Excellent as a gift, for schools as a social studies project, or for libraries or church school classes. (Discounts on quantity orders.) #MAN

BOOKS from United Farm Workers



SAL SI PUEDES: CESAR CHAVEZ AND THE NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Peter Matthiessen. 351 pages. Paperback--\$1.50. Presents a striking portrait of La Causa and the man behind it. "Of all the recent books on farmworkers, the truest is Peter Matthiessen's *Sal Si Puedes*." -- New York Review of Books #SAL



HUELGA, by Nelson. Paperback--\$1.50. A classic on the early period of the first grape strike in Delano. #HUE



WHY WE BOYCOTT. 31 pages. Paperback--\$1.50

A brief but powerful picture story of the 1973 grape strike and resulting violence, arrests and murders finally forcing the Union to resort once again to a nationwide boycott. #WHY

Quantity	Item #	Price Per Item	Total
	#BASTA	\$2.00	
	#WHY	\$1.50	
	#SSS	\$6.95	
	#MAN	\$3.95	
	#SAL	\$1.50	
	#HUE	\$1.50	
SUBTOTAL			
Please ADD 10% for Shipping			
Total			

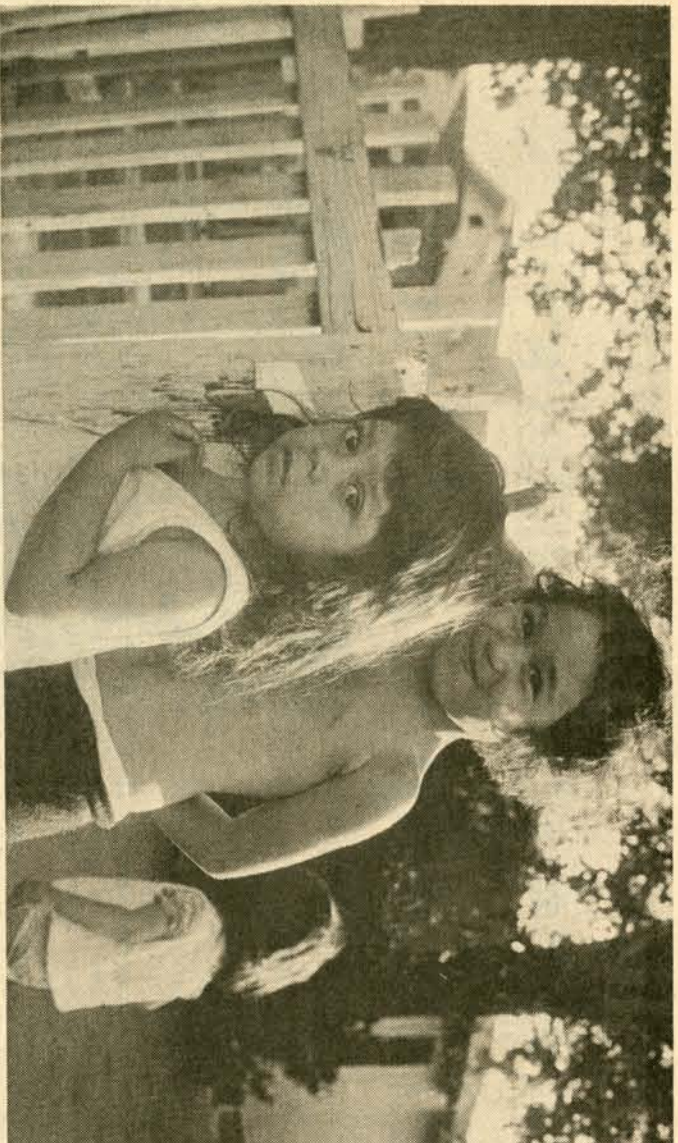
Please include your check or money order made out to EL TALLER GRAFICO.

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

62474 EL TALLER GRAFICO • P.O. BOX 62
KEENE, CA. • 93531



“A martyr of his Union.”

Mohsin Dhailallah
P.O. Box 105, Taiz
Yemen Arab Republic

To the Chairman and members of
The United Farm Workers
AFL-CIO
P.O. Box 62,
Keeene, California 93531
U.S.A.

I, the father of Nagi Mohsin Dhailallah, your colleague who was murdered by the Police during the demonstration and who carried no arms to justify the illegal act taken by the police against him and against his other colleagues who suffered in spite of the fact that the demonstration was permitted by the authority concerned.

My only son was a martyr whose blood was shed in protection of his Union's rights. He has immigrated from his original homeland to the United States to enjoy more freedom of thought

and a better standard of living but alas! He has fallen victim of reckless and irresponsible police who have used their methods against an unarmed laborer in a demonstration permitted by the authority.

I am sure the laws and constitution of the United States do not permit such acts and punish those who take the law into their own hands or misuse the responsibility bestowed upon them.

However, I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the Chairman and members of the U.F.W. for all that they have done in my son's case and wish them all success in their efforts for the good of their Union.

Thanks.

Yours truly
Mohsin Dhailallah
father of martyr Nagi M. Dhailallah and mother of martyr Nagi M. Dhailallah

Selma contractor exploits illegals

Dear El Malcriado,

It is evident that we are living in a time in which the dollar value has gone down and inflation is rampant; cheap labor is still common and without hope of ever ending. Now more than ever people realize that the Union is our only hope in attaining decent wages.

One of the many labor contractors exploiting farm laborers is Joe Garza from Parlier, California. At the moment he is supplying farmers with cheap labor, which consists mostly of illegals. In talking with one of the illegals we learned many things about this poorly paid labor. At the moment they are working sheveling trees, the rate of pay is 5¢ a tree. He said that at most they do 440 trees a day. This person wishes to leave his name out of this report on account that Joe Garza has threatened them with reporting them to the Immigration Department if they should participate with the Union. This Garza also feeds them propaganda that we are communists and welfare leeches.

We are happy to know, though, that these illegals are our brothers in soul and ideas and they are willing to join our Union, if only they weren't intimidated by the bloodthirsty Joe Garza, number one scab in Parlier.

Aurelio Santos
Service Center, Selma

Pic'd Rite workers donation

Brother Cesar,

Enclosed is this letter is a contribution of \$361.82 from the Pic'd Rite people of Salinas Valley which was collected on May 10, 1974. We feel that since last year at this time we were on strike and we won a contract with Pic'd Rite, now that we are able to work we too can contribute to the United Farm Workers of America and help all farm workers in the struggle.

Viva la Justicia!
Connie Muniz

photo: Fredrico Flotte

Mrs. Consuelo Lopez holds a check for the \$2000 death benefit she received from the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan after her husband, Marcelino Lopez, was killed in an accident at the Vie-Del company in Fresno. Marcelino Lopez was an active Union member who took part in the first strike in the area of Fresno County.



FITZSIMMONS WENT A-COURTIN'



The song below is sung to the tune of Froggie Went A-Courtin'. This "love affair" is between California grape and lettuce growers and Teamster Boss, Frank Fitzsimmons. In the old version, the wedding ceremony of Miss Mouse and Mr. Frog was abruptly ended by the appearance of a rabid guest, who cruelly gobbled up the bridal pair. This version predicts a similar fate for the marriage of Fitzsimmons and the growers — through the strength of farm workers organizing to secure their rights as workers. VIVA LA HUELGA! Unh-hunh, unh-hunh.

Fitzsimmons went a' courtin' an' he did
ride, Unh-hunh, Unh-hunh;
Fitzsimmons went a' courtin' an' he did
ride
A sweetheart contract by his side,
Unh-hunh, Unh-hunh

He rode up to the growers' door, unh-hunh
He rode up to the growers' door
Where he had often been before, unh-hunh.
He brought the growers' one simple plea...
He brought the growers one simple plea
He said, "Dear growers, will you marry me?"

The growers, they laughed and jumped for joy...
The growers, they laughed and jumped for joy
To think of the union they would destroy.

O, where will the wedding supper be...
O, where will the wedding supper be,
Up in Modesto, they all agreed, unh-hunh.

What shall the guests eat when they dine?...
What shall the guests eat when they dine?
Scab lettuce, grapes, and Gallo wine, unh-hunh.

As they were sitting down to sup, unh-hunh....
As they were sitting down to sup,
The U.F.W. showed up, unh-hunh.

The workers struck and they were strong...
The workers struck and they were strong
'Cause they were right and the growers were
wrong, unh-hunh.

Now, don't buy Gallo or Franzia wine, unh-hunh...
Now, don't buy Gallo or Franzia wine
While farm workers march on the picket
line, unh-hunh, unh - hunh.
Thanks to North Star via Southern Patriot



Farm Worker Alert



Aid to victims of violent crimes

Were you assaulted on the picket line last summer? If so, the State of California may owe you money. California has a program of "Aid to Victims of Violent Crimes". Under the program if injuries from a violent crime result in serious financial hardship, the state will reimburse the innocent victim for medical costs, the loss of wages and other expenses not covered by insurance.

Government has the responsibility to protect its citizens from violent crime. When innocent citizens are injured because the government fails to meet that obligation, then the government will seek to compensate for the financial hardship resulting from the injuries.

On July 1st of this year the maximum reimbursement will jump from the present \$5,000 to \$20,000 with as much as \$3,000 more provided for job retraining or rehabilitation services. In the event a victim has been killed by a criminal act, the benefits are available to the spouse (husband or wife), children and other legal dependents of the victim.

The program generally does not provide help where the criminal conduct arose out of a motor accident.

DON'T WASTE ANY TIME. In order to be eligible for reimbursement, a claim for benefits must be filed within one year of the incident. Request a claim form under the "Victims of Crime" program by writing to the State Board of Control, 915

Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California. Your Campesino Center will help you.

How does a victim get this assistance? File an application with the State Board of Control within one year after the date of the crime, unless an extension is granted by the Board. A hearing on the claim will then be held in either Los Angeles or Sacramento at which hearing the Board will either accept or deny the claim. Again, your Campesino Center will help you. Last year out of 1081 claims filed, 401 were allowed, 323 denied, and the others are still pending.

so inform victims and to provide application forms to victims who desire to seek this assistance.

Claims under the program have recently averaged more than \$2,000 each. But during all of last year only about 1,000 claims were filed. Were you the victim of violence on the picket line last year? Demand reimbursement for the hardship you suffered by filing your claim now.

Here are your questions answered about this important program.

Furthermore, it is the duty of every hospital licensed in the state to display prominently in its emergency room posters giving notification of the existence and general provisions of this program. General information regarding this law is given to each of California's 66,000 doctors and to each hospital.

Who is a victim?

A person who sustains physical injury or death as a direct result of a crime of violence, or

How is it determined if a victim suffers "serious financial hardship"?

Who has the responsibility under law to notify victims of crime of the provisions of this program? It is the duty of every local law enforcement agency (city police, deputy sheriffs, highway patrol and district attorneys) to

If you have other questions or want some help in applying for aid as a victim of a violent crime, go to any Campesino Center for assistance without delay. Farmworkers have not taken advantage of this program before. It is time we try.

Anyone legally dependent for his/her support upon a person who sustains physical injury or death as a direct result of a crime of violence, or

Each case is considered individually. Your home, car, tools

It is the duty of every local law enforcement agency (city police, deputy sheriffs, highway patrol and district attorneys) to

It is time we try.

OIC-CET



ANNIVERSARY SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY FIESTA

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER CENTRO DE ENTRENAMIENTO PARA TRABAJO 425 So. Market Street, San Jose, California

GRATIS JUNIO 30th 11:30 - 5:00

- * Music
* Food
* Entertainment
* Outdoor
* Dancing
* OIC Tours
* Raffle and Door Prizes

TESTIMONIALS
MASS 11:30 A.M., CONCELEBRATED BY FATHER KEVIN MORIARTY, RICHARD GARCIA, AND ROBERT PFISTERER
O.I.C.-C.E.T. ALUMNI
ANNUAL REPORT
REV. ANTHONY SOTO
1974 O.I.C.-C.E.T. GOALS
RUSSELL TERSHY
INTRODUCTION AND ELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO O.I.C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- * Comida
* Giras Del Centro OIC
* Mariachi
* Musica
* Diversion
* Baile
* Rifa y Premios

JUNE 30th! 11:30 - 5:00

(FAMILY AND FRIENDS ADMITTED FREE WITH THIS TICKET) (FAMILIA Y AMIGOS ADMITIDOS GRATIS CON ESTE BOLETO)

Join El Malcriado's Distribution Campaign!

this form in with your check or money order and we'll send your papers out immediately so you won't miss an issue.

I want to help distribute EL MALCRIADO. Send me:

- bundle (s) of 50 issues in Spanish.
bundle (s) of 50 issues in English.
bundle (s) of 50 issues with issues in English and issues in Spanish.

Check one:

Please send number indicated above every issue. Send this issue only.

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

EL MALCRIADO

(Office Use Only - do not write in this space.)

Acct. #
Amt. Enc. \$
Check/M.O. #

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE
ZIP
Tel. No.
Amount Enclosed \$
(\$5.00 a bundle pre-paid)
MAIL TO: EL MALCRIADO P.O. BOX 62 KEENE CA. 93531

Story of an illegal

'Once you are in their circle you are like their slave'

"PHOENIX, Ariz. - "Five months ago a man came to our village of Cuamil, Michoacan and he contracted us. He told us, 'Don't you want to go North? Up there you will earn lots of money, hundreds of dollars. All you have to do is pay me and walk for two days.'"

"We believed him and I went back home and said, 'Mama, there is a man who will take me to the North. Lend me money.' So she borrowed 1500 pesos from my grandfather and I went with him."

This was the beginning of a long nightmare for 17 year old Demetrio Diaz an "illegal" farm worker in the United States. Contracted and smuggled by labor contractors who run a black market labor system for the multi-million dollar Arrowhead Ranch, partly owned by the Goldwater family, he is just one of close to 100,000 illegals who are being used to break UFW strikes in the state of Arizona.

Living in fruit bins under the trees a mile from the Arrowhead ranch near Phoenix, working from dawn to dusk for as little as 50 cents an hour, and suffering from sickness and accidents, over 200 illegals survived from day to day.

One day in mid-May, Demetrio escaped this world and joined the UFW workers who are striking Arrowhead. This is his story.



Demetrio Diaz

him a marijuana cigarette and he smoked it, but he could not walk any more and just fell down. Then Alberto said, 'Well boys, he can't make it. Let's go.'

"That's how we left him in the middle of the desert. Afterwards when we walked along we saw cavers, human bones."

"The remaining 19 men continued the 150 mile march on to Casas Grandes where they met by Fernando Mesa, foreman of the Arrowhead Ranch. He brought us to some field near the ranch and there we slept.

"The following day he took us to work in the lemons. We tried to tell Mesa that we couldn't work, that we were too tired and our feet were swollen. 'Whatever you say,' he told us, 'but the 'migra' will be here for you right away,' and since we didn't know any better, we had to go.

"They paid us 30 cents a sack for lemons and if you were really fast you could make 20 boxes a day - 6 dollars. And many times when Mesa paid us our check it was zero, because he would charge us nearly \$10 a week for some social security - but I don't know because he never showed us any paper. He also charged us for the ride he gave us to the orchard where we worked every day - \$2 each person. And if he took us to the store he would charge then too.

"Every day we asked him to buy food for us. Then he would deduct as much as \$15 per week for a little sack of flour, two dozen eggs and some lard.

"There were many days when it rained and we wouldn't be able to work, so the foreman didn't

bring us any food. We had to make it through somehow so we ate oranges. Then we would go inside our little box houses and wait out the rain, but the rain came in and we stayed wet all the time.

"We went two days without drinking water, without eating and with such hunger, but we would not leave the camp because Mesa told us that the 'Migra' was outside. He had us scared.

"I was not used to sleeping under the trees. Many of us got sick. The other day a boy broke his foot. He was running along behind the tractor and when he jumped up on the trailer he slipped and his foot went under the wheel and was crushed.

"He fainted and we took him from the orchard to Mesa's house, but Mesa just smiled and said, 'You should be more careful.' The boy was older, almost 25, but he was crying and afterwards he couldn't walk right.

Run boys run

Mesa and the other foremen on the ranch were on constant watch for the Border Patrol, and devised an intricate plan to hide the illegals from the infrequent raids.

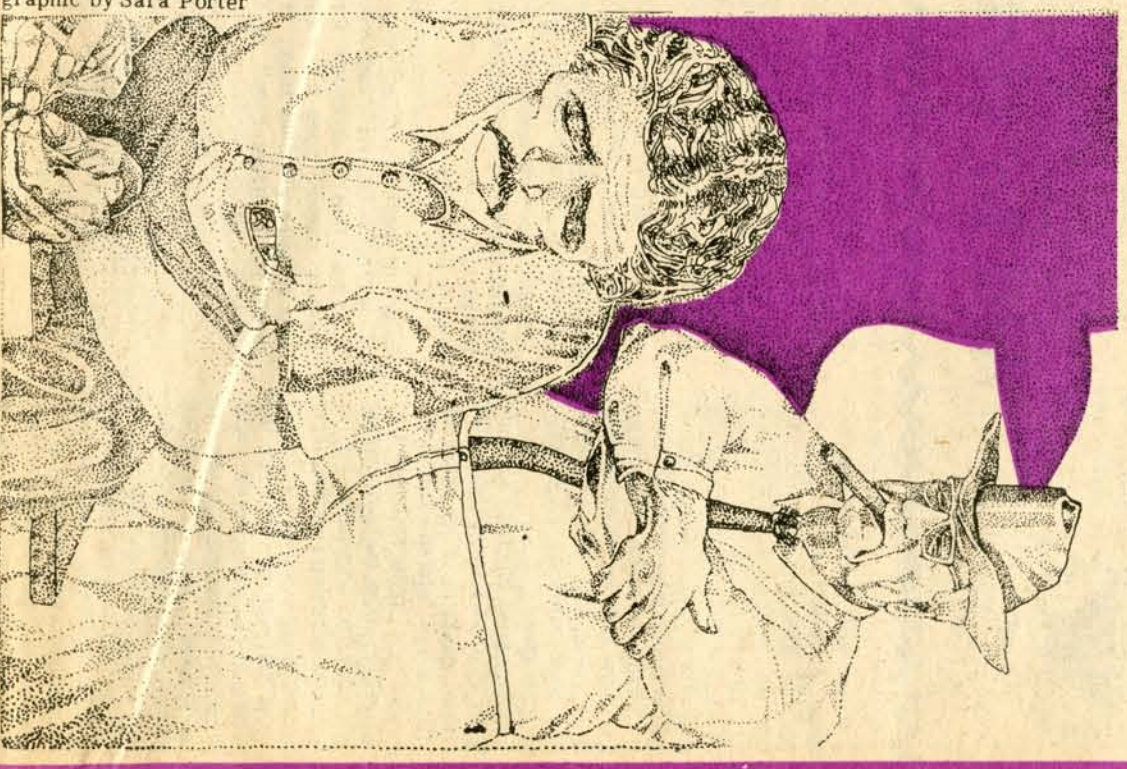
"We would be working and Mesa or Pedro would come running, heeping their horn and yelling, 'Run boys, run, the law, the law is coming,' and then they would give us a ride and hide us somewhere.

"The boss at Arrowhead has 3 coyotes and if the 'migra' takes away 60, a week later he has 60 more. He never runs out of people. But stopping the coyotes, then he would get worried.

"He does all the work with illegals. He never hires others because we couldn't do anything to him. He kept us against our will. There's not one of us who doesn't have debts to the contractors.

"One day I finally told Mesa that I was going to leave. I was covered with filth - there was no place to bathe, or wash clothes or buy new ones. So I didn't go to work. I was tired and I was stretched out under the trees when he came and said he was going to call the 'migra' on me, but I was not afraid and I thought, if the Immigration comes it doesn't matter. And then I saw

graphic by Sara Porter



the strikers and I went with them."

"They came many days when we were picking. 'Come out,' they yelled. 'Don't work there because your boss Goldwater is robbing us both. Please come out.'

"Mesa told us, 'Don't believe them, they're crazy. Pay no attention to them, you're here to work.' Put the next day as I was going to work, a girl from the huelga came close to me and said, 'come,' and I went with her."

They will pay for it

Demetrio is now waiting to file formal complaints against Gold-Mar Inc., which owns Arrowhead Ranch, and the labor contractors they employ. He is joined by other illegals once used as strike-breakers at Arrowhead. They have been put

in touch with lawyers who told El Malcriado that "legal action is expected" for violations of both civil and criminal statutes. The nightmare is over for Demetrio, but not for the other 100,000 illegals who are caught in the black market system of Arizona. They will remain as long as the government and growers think they can get away with it.

"I am sorry for having come to the United States," concluded Demetrio, "because they treated us like their slaves and I am no one's slave. Now I want them punished. I worked for 5 months and cleared \$60 dollars, and barely had enough to eat.

"When I was still a child they scared them, so I am not afraid if they beat me up now. I can tell my story in front of Sanchez and Mesa. They have fooled too many boys like me."

Bulletin: Arrowhead foremen threaten to kill strikers

PHOENIX, Arizona-- UFW picket line captains and a former worker from Arrowhead narrowly escaped with their lives from the Arrowhead ranch May 31, after they were captured and kept prisoner by a gang of Arrowhead foremen and labor contractors.

Picket-line captains Juan Ojeda and Manuel Diaz were talking to a group of illegals still employed by Arrowhead ranch in their orchard camp explaining that they were getting paid less than minimum wage and that they should leave because the strike

was on, when six company strong-bosses appeared from the shadows and surrounded them with clubs and baseball bats. They were Tom Waddell, general foreman of Arrowhead, Pancho Sanchez and several others the trio couldn't identify.

"For between one and two hours these men threatened us while we were sitting on the ground," reads a sworn statement by the UFW captains. "They told us they'd come to kill us and send us to hell, they'd

bury us in the orchards and no one would ever find us."

"For over two hours the gang kept the men in a state of terror," UFW lawyer Jim Rutkowski told EL MALCRIADO, "aiming and swinging the bats at their heads and hips but never quite hitting them, swearing at them, telling them, 'why are you stirring up trouble with the webbacks-- no one else cares about them so why are you concerned,' - and in this way admitting to their knowledge that they were harboring illegals."

Finally in a bold move, the three imprisoned strikers bolted for the edge of the orchard with the screaming foremen close at their heels and managed to reach their car and escape without being harmed.

Ojeda and Diaz have since signed affidavits to the Border Patrol and made a complaint to the county sheriff. UFW lawyers in Phoenix, Jim Rutkowski and Bruce Meyerson, told EL MALCRIADO they will file a civil complaint on behalf of Diaz and Ojeda for at least \$100,000 for false imprisonment and assault.