

UFW

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SECOND BATTLE OF STOCKTON EXPLODES



A young tomato striker is pinned down by San Joaquin County Sheriff's deputies after being clubbed by cops during strike activities in Stockton Calif. An EL MACRIADO reporter saw deputies slam the striker's head against the ground as they held him.



Huelgistas in Stockton retain their enthusiasm and vigor even though many of their members have been hassled and beaten by San Joaquin deputies and grower security guards.

Stockton, Calif. — The second "Battle of Stockton" exploded last month when over 500 tomato workers walked out of three fields and ran into club-swinging security guards and deputy sheriffs.

The workers, who went on strike over a wage dispute, have been beaten, harassed and arrested on flimsy charges on numerous occasions by private guards from the American Patrol Service and the Anderson Patrol Service, and the San Joaquin County Deputy Sheriffs.

One young striker, 13 year old Jose Garza of Stockton, suffered three broken ribs and a concussion at the hands of the security guards, when he was arrested for trespassing into a tomato field.

Lupe Orozco, 16, also of Stockton suffered multiple bruises and eye injuries when a deputy's finger was gouged into her eye when she was also arrested for trespassing.

In all, more than 40 strikers have been arrested on charges ranging from malicious mischief and trespassing, to resisting arrest and assault on an officer.

Observers say, in addition, that the courts and the deputy sheriffs are showing favoritism toward the growers by refusing to arrest grower representatives and security guards when they are in clear violation of the law.

Grower agent, Gene Brown, for instance, drove a pickup truck through a group of pickets, July 30, hitting Ray Barber who was later hospitalized.

The rest of the pickets were forced to scatter into the field and then were charged with trespassing and attacked by the grower's guards. Guards made citizen's arrests on the strikers and clubbed several of them in the process.

Deputy sheriffs, who witnessed the whole incident, refused to arrest Brown even though United Farm Worker attorneys, Deborah Peyton and Daniel Boone tried to make a citizen's arrest. The sheriffs, instead, arrested five strikers.

On another occasion security guards maced a woman and her son; threatened the strikers with shotguns and knives; taunted the pickets with abusive language; and set fires and threw rocks at the pickets trying to provoke them into violent reaction.

Not only have the sheriffs ignored the lawbreaking of the growers but have also placed themselves at the growers' beck

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FACES OF THE CAMPESINOS **P. 12**

COUNTRYWIDE BOYCOTT ROUNDUP **P. 6 & 7**

"WHITES GET EASIEST JOBS, BEST PAY," **P. 13**



It may not be the most professional looking sign; but what counts is that UFW organizer Jesus Valderrama passes on the campesino's message during last year's Sept. 16 celebration in Denver. The boy holding the flag is Jose Luks Garcia, son of a UFW organizer, now living with his family in Porterville, Calif.

Good Day in Canada

Boycott Issues Aired at Shareholders Meeting

Toronto, Canada—An ordinary meeting of 7,500 Dominion Stores shareholders turned into a lively forum when 50 UFW supporters brought the grapes and lettuce boycott issue before the convention floor.

Outside, 150 people fasted and conducted a vigil in commemoration for the two California farm workers, Juan De La Cruz and Nagi Mohsin Daifullah, who were slain last year during the grape strike.

The annual Dominion shareholders meetings are usually piddly affairs aimed at creating a good company image—nice speeches, free luncheons, and a bag of free Dominion groceries are given to each of the participants.

But for this year's meeting, a shareholder bought 75 shares of stock and gave them out to 50 people designated by the Toronto UFW boycott office.

Canadian law prohibits companies from barring any shareholders from attending the meetings.

So to the shareholders' meeting came 50 people, including lawyers, clergy, labor leaders, and government officials who pushed the UFW boycott issue.

About 60% of the meeting's time was taken up in discussing

the boycott; the meeting lasted twice as long as usual.

It was the first time a major Canadian company had experienced this type of action.

The purpose of sending the contingent was not to present a resolution (Dominion's board of directors members hold 76.2% of the shares) but to bring attention to the boycott issue.

Dominion President T.G. Bolton attacked the UFW in his report and apologized to the shareholders for having the meeting turned into a debate.

He said he was disturbed and annoyed by the boycott and that it was an unpleasant task to confront the pickets.

Bolton also said it was unfair that Dominion should be singled out to be boycotted when other chain stores in Canada are also selling scab grapes and lettuce.

(Dominion, with over 400 stores, is the largest chain in Canada, therefore a logical choice to come under the boycott, Marshall Ganz, boycott director in Canada, sees the likelihood of other stores removing non-UFW products if Dominion does so first).

At least half a dozen members of the UFW contingent took the microphone to rebut Bolton's assertions.

One UFW lawyer invited the company president to personally check out life on the California fields, after the store chain president said he had received a

report that conditions "aren't that bad" from someone, who Bolton said, visited the fields. Bolton declined to accept the invitation.

Rabbi Michael Stroh, according to Ganz, was ignored and treated so shoddily by Bolton that some angry Jewish stockholders walked out of the meeting in protest.

Bolton said he didn't want Dominion to get involved in a jurisdictional dispute 3,000 miles away and there are "no moral issues," implying that the only things of importance to Dominion are profits.

The boycott debate ended when Bolton arbitrarily ruled that a voice vote favored closing the discussion of the issue. Participants, disagreeing with Bolton's decision, demanded a recorded vote which the president refused to call.

Bolton, after the shareholders meeting, was interviewed by the press in his office for 40 minutes.

Reporters were said to have been very turned off by him because he would not give straight answers and refused to defend any of the assertions and claims he made in front of the stockholders.

Boycott office members were very satisfied with the one day of "good publicity," Ganz said, "This thing today helped a hell of a lot in bringing attention to the grape boycott."

Service for UFW Members Killed Last Year

Delano, Calif. — A memorial service held here Aug. 4, reminded all farm workers and supporters of the deaths of two UFW members, Nagi Mohsin Daifullah and Juan de la Cruz, killed during last summer's turbulent times.

Daifullah, an immigrant from Yemen, was killed last August when a Kern County Sheriff's deputy clubbed him to death with a flashlight.

On the evening of Aug. 14 of last year, Daifullah and several Arab and non-Arab friends were at a Main St. bar in nearby Lamont.

While leaving the bar they encountered two Kern County deputies who had just detained several UFW picket captains and picketers.

Daifullah attempted to defend the UFW members, then was chased down the sidewalk by deputy Gilbert Cooper. Cooper caught up with him and delivered a harsh underhanded blow to the back of Daifullah's skull.

He was dragged along the gutter about 60 feet and left lying totally unconscious with blood pouring profusely from his wound.

He died in a hospital the next morning.

He often served as an interpreter at union functions and, according to Cesar Chavez, "gave himself fully to the grape strike and the assertion for farm worker justice."

De la Cruz was shot to death the next day, by 20 year old Bayani Advincula, as he stood at a Giumarra ranch watching scab workers being taken from the fields in a caravan.

Advincula, who was riding in a pickup which was part of the caravan, fired several shots at a group of pickets; some of them running through the heart and lungs of the 60 year old farm worker.

De la Cruz died three hours later on the surgery table of a Kern County hospital.

Soon, Advincula, a Teamster, and 64 year old Ernest Bacig, the driver of the pick-up, were arrested and booked for investigation of murder.

Juan Trujillo de la Cruz was born in Aguascalientes, Mexico and lived the last 14 years of his life in Arvin. He joined the UFW when it was first organized in 1965.

UFW leader Phillip Vera Cruz, after the Delano service, said of the men:

"It's sad to have one brother kill another. We should all work together rather than fight one another."

"We have to overcome these forces and the only way we can is to build our union and obtain political power."

TORCH (Teen Outreach Through Christian Help), a youth group from Cleveland, Ohio, sang choral music for the service.

CIA Infiltration in Mexico Exposed

Mexico, City, Mexico — The government of Luis Echeverria recently announced a full-scale investigation into the intervention of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the internal affairs of Mexico.

Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, recently revealed his involvement in the disorders during the 1968 Olympics held here.

According to Agee, the CIA infiltrated the Party of Revolutionary Institutions, the National Action Party, the Confederation

of Mexican Workers, and many smaller political and workers organizations, including "terrorist" groups.

Agee's charges were picked up by many Mexican groups, including a large newspaper, and the clamor for an investigation of the CIA has increased.

The charges point to a growing mistrust of American activities in this country and many Mexicans equate U.S. economic domination with political intervention.

Lamont Farm Workers Protest Firings

Bakersfield, Calif.—Chants of "Down with the Migra" and "Si Se Puede" rang out here July 26 as nearly 150 farm workers protested the recent firings of 120 workers in Lamont, 10 miles south of here.

The demonstrators, members of the United Farm Workers (UFW), demanded the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), located at the Federal Building here, intervene in the firing of the workers and their replacement by "illegal" immigrants.

INS officials refused to meet with the UFW contingent and said they would only discuss the situation with Pablo Espinoza, director of the Lamont UFW office.

However, Espinoza would not meet with the officials without the delegation. Since then, there

has been no further contact with the INS.

The workers were fired by A. Neufolt Fields in nearby Lamont and did not receive pay for four working hours from the labor contractor, Jesus Niera.

In an attempt to increase profits, the grower and the contractor brought in "illegals" instead. The UFW claims the INS has been derelict in its enforcement of the laws concerning firings and hirings of undocumented workers.

INS officials peered out of the Building twice while the demonstration was in process, but beat a hasty retreat behind locked doors when the picketers shouted at them. At one point the union's black eagle flag was raised up the flagpole of the Federal Building.

"Caught With Pants Down"

Police Bust Up Cock Fight

Delano, Calif. — Grower Steve Caric was caught with his pants down last May when Delano police officers and Kern County sheriffs deputies raided his ranch to bust up an illegal cock fight.

Police and sheriffs arrived at the Caric ranch, some eight miles east of Delano, with paddy wagons to arrest sponsors of the fight and with cages to haul in the roosters as evidence.

When the gendarmes arrived, however, all the expectant spectators, most of them Filipinos, hopped over a fence and scattered like the four winds.

A much-embarrassed Caric then recovered his composure enough to convince the law officers that there was no rooster fight in progress but simply an innocent picnic.

Inside sources within the law enforcement agencies, however, reported that a cock fight WAS very much in progress and that commanding officers conveniently overlooked the roosters who were tied up and spurred ready for a free-for-all.

The fight, which cost \$5 a head for admission, was sponsored by Larry Itliong in order to raise monies for a farm worker service center that Tenneco helped him start several years ago. When the police and sheriffs left, the spectators returned and demanded a refund from the flustered Itliong.

No dice. Itliong refused to give any refunds and an irate group of spectators almost ran the cockfight promoter out of town on a rail.

Caric and Itliong thus made out like bandits; Caric escaped

arrest and Itliong kept all the loot.

It is no surprise, however, that Caric, part owner of the ranch, was left without the blemish of being arrested or having police raid a cock fight on his property. Steve Caric also happens to be a member of the Kern County Grand Jury which probably explains why the higher echelons of the law agencies refused to arrest him or Itliong for a clear violation of the law.

Said one UFW official, "If they had caught any campesinos watching or sponsoring a cockfight, they would have filled the jails with as many of them as the police could have caught. But they let Caric go without arrest since he is a rancher and a member of the grand jury."

Asian-Americans Commemorate A-Bombings

San Francisco, Calif. — Asian-Americans here commemorated the 29th anniversary of the terrifying Hiroshima - Nagasaki bombings of 1945, in remembrance of over 115,000 people who died in the holocausts.

The Hiroshima blast on Aug. 6 killed 80,000 to 90,000 while 35,000 died in Nagasaki two days later.

The horrors of the bombs are still on the minds of Japanese all over the world, who hope the tragedies will never happen again, to any peoples.

AFL-CIO STANDS BEHIND FARM WORKERS

San Diego, Calif. — Over 1,200 delegates denounced all attempts to deny secret elections and legitimate union activity to the United Farm Workers (UFW) at the 10th biennial convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, held here, Aug. 19-22.

The delegates, representing more than 1.7 million union members in this state, declared, "We join the national AFL-CIO Executive Council in deploring and resisting the collusive 'sweetheart' agreements between growers and an unrepresentative labor organization (the Teamsters)."

In addition to its vocal support, the Convention unanimously endorsed Executive Secretary-Treasurer Jack Henning's resolution to donate \$5,000 to the UFW, and also sent hundreds of telegrams to State Senators proclaiming their endorsement of AB3370.

UFW Reps

Address Convention

Jerry Cohen, UFW chief legal consul, addressed the Convention on August 20 where he explained

the importance of AB3370 (the farm labor bill) and thanked the AFL-CIO for its help in getting the bill through the Assembly and onto the Senate floor.

Following Cohen's speech, Jim Drake, coordinator of the Los Angeles boycott, spoke on the status of the boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine, saying:

"In certain areas of the State, we are seeing the build-up of what happened in the last table-grape boycott. . . as the boycott begins to grasp the market and close it down."

The Rev. Drake went on to praise the support given the Union by organized labor when he said, "In every instance in which we have asked for help, not only have we gotten what we asked for, but in many cases we got double and triple help."

Drake pointed out that the sales of scab products have sharply dropped since the onslaught of the boycott; for example, incoming grape shipments to Los Angeles are down 25% since 1969.

"We are going to win," Drake concluded. "We are going to win

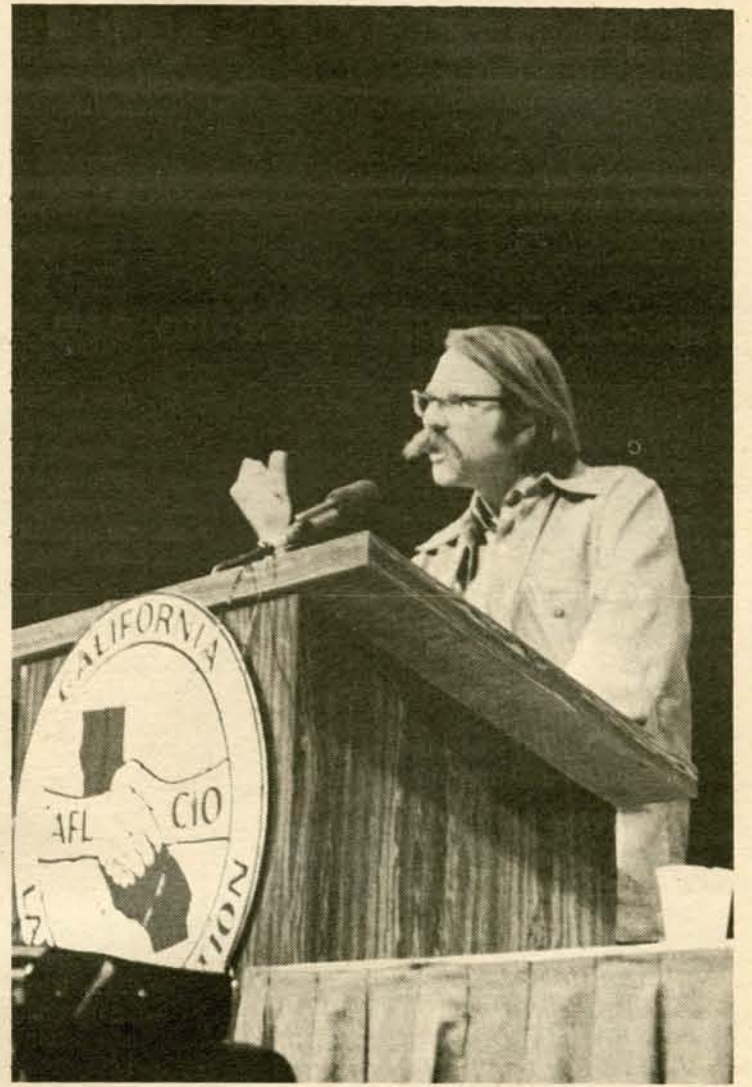
because we know we can get the percentage we need to get the growers to the bargaining table. That percentage is whatever the profit margin is."

The boycott leader also warned people against the new labels that Gallo is now putting out, such as Madria Madria Sangria and Joseph Steuben, in order to sidestep the boycott.

COPE Endorsements

Delegates to the California Labor Council on Political Education (COPE), in their meeting following the general convention, voted down the recommendation of the State's Executive Committee to endorse Ken Maddy of District 32, Fresno, for the State Assembly, in another pro-UFW action.

Maddy was an active lobbyist for the Teamster-grower attempt to amend and defeat AB3370. The delegates followed Henning's recommendation to leave the District 32 endorsement open in the only rejection of the Executive Committee's findings.



WE WILL WIN! Jim Drake, of the Los Angeles UFW boycott, announces recent successes of the boycott of grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine at the California Labor Federation Convention. Drake also expressed thanks for the boycott support by the AFL-CIO.

Davis Rally

Chavez Lashes Out at UFW Critics

Davis, Calif. — Over 3,000 enthusiastic farm workers cheered Cesar Chavez, during an Aug. 10 rally, as he aimed his punches at tomato growers and critics of the UFW.

Expecting to hear strike strategy, tomato grower representatives went home disappointed, when he told the tomato workers that UFW organizers would be coming to their homes to speak to them.

The campesinos complained to Chavez that growers were putting wear and tear on them, demanding they work 12 hours a day, and having no regard for their health and welfare.

Next in line, in Cesar's terms were the 'pseudo-revolutionaries' who "were trying to determine for the farmworkers which course of action to take."

One ultra-leftist newspaper called for Stockton UFW members to defend themselves by taking arms against the security guards on the picket line.

As to opinion makers in the "cities," Chavez also said, "we're getting criticized, because we're saying the farm-

workers' big problem are the illegals and we want them out of the fields."

In a staccato voice, Cesar emphasized, "We don't want them breaking the strike, and we'll be damned if we'll let them break a strike."

"While regardless what some people in the cities say; they don't know because they don't have to deal with reality."

"They don't have to deal with the responsibility of unions being broken."

"The growers, the Immigration Service, and with the help of Richard Nixon, up until three days ago, have been bringing the flood of illegals to break the union."

"They are using them as an instrument to break the strike."

He pointed out another fearful problem, the research department at the University of California at Davis (UCD) has created a "monster".

From millions and millions of dollars given to the school by the growers, a new electronic tomato harvester machine will be run by only one man.

Chavez responding, "They (UCD) are not going to do a damn thing about taking care of the people displaced nor find an alternative for them being kicked out. . ."

"They have the moral obligation and responsibility; they must have, because they are using our money to make the machines that are displacing our workers."

Chavez urged the students there to start picketing UCD and "let them assume the responsibility of the people being displaced by these monsters!!"

On a more optimistic report, Cesar remarked to the farmworkers that "thousands upon millions of workers, students and unions are having tremendous success so far with the grape and lettuce boycott" in the New England States, where he spent two weeks.

More than 65% of the stores in that area, are no longer selling grapes, lettuce or Gallo wine and California ranchers are having a difficult time in selling the produce.

With more momentum, Cesar recalled last year how the Team-

sters, the growers and the Nixon Administration collaborated and figured the union would fall once there weren't any contracts.

"But," he said, "this gave the people more determination and more energy to form a united campaign aimed directly against these oppressors."

Marcelo Baca, of the Communications Workers of America (CWA), Local 9421 in Sacramento and Julian Padilla from the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks; and a member from the Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees,

Lodge 911 in Roseville, were welcomed and thanked for their consistent moral and financial support.

Tom Kinney from the Sacramento Central Labor Council, plus members from the Woodland Concilio, the Sacramento Boycott Committee, the Centro Artistas Chicanos of Sacramento, the Davis Campesino Center, Jim Burchill from the Davis Community Center, Elena Rojas and the women who prepared the food were all recognized and thanked for their help in arranging the rally.

California AFL-CIO Vows Vigilance Over Ford

San Diego, Calif. — The State Convention of the California Labor Federation (AFL - CIO) agreed to "Give Ford a Chance".

At the same time, however, the delegates professed no illusions as to the likelihood that President Ford will markedly waiver from his (and the Nixon administration's) policies of economic and social conservatism.

"The resignation of President Nixon should not be allowed to be a coverup for the economic chaos his administration and its self-serving special interests foisted upon this nation," declared the delegates here on August 20.

All of the speakers felt that Ford should have an opportunity to change from his conservative ways, but they also pointed out that the labor movement cannot passively wait for such a reversal.

Evelyn Dubrow, executive vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared, "I think his record of conservative voting means that I do not have to accept the fact that overnight he is going to become a champion of all the things we believe in."

The Convention also questioned Nelson Rockefeller's candidacy

as the country's vice president. Jack Henning, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, pointed out that Rockefeller's financial interests are spread all over the world.

economic imperialism

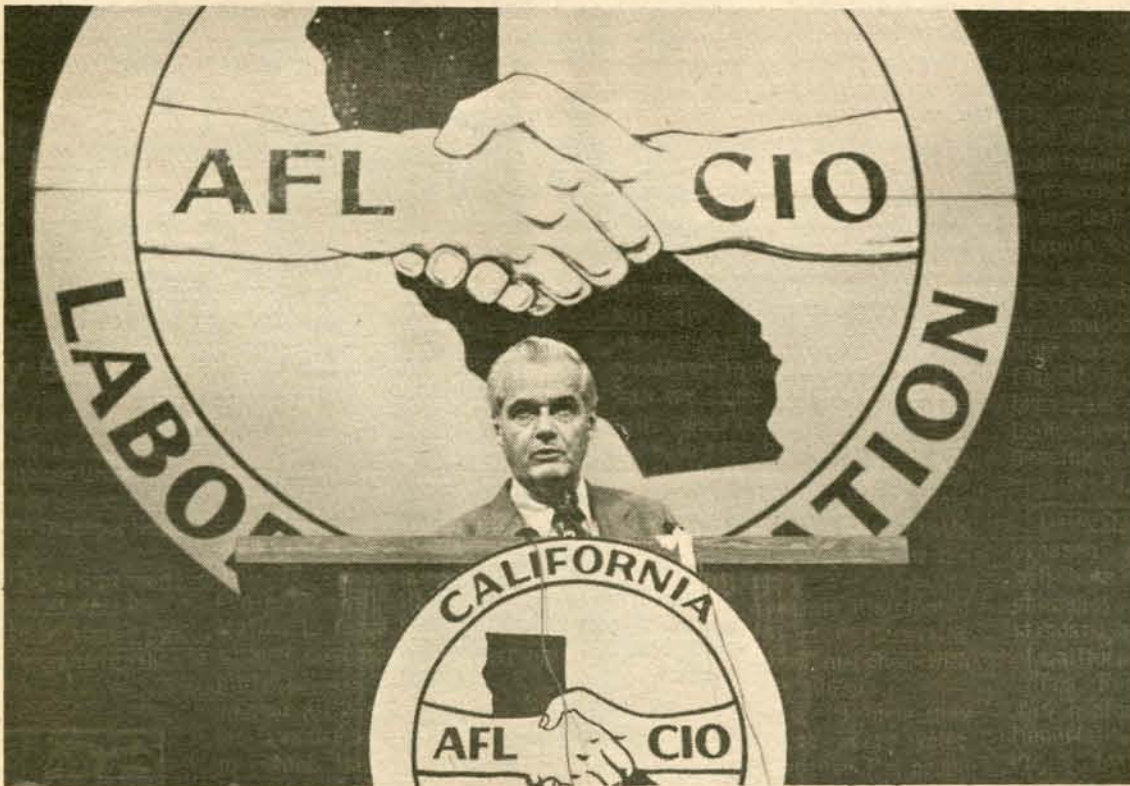
Although Rockefeller has pledged to put his economic interests in trust, Henning declared:

"That isn't enough! He has to be prepared to come out and defy the family economic interests, he has to be ready to deny any association with Chase Manhattan Bank (only one of the family's many holdings). The Chase Manhattan Bank has been one of the great contributing forces to the inflationary spiral in this nation. . ."

"There is another great crisis connected with Chase Manhattan."

"All through Latin America it is a symbol of economic imperialism. It has been charged with influencing the fall of governments in Chile and it has been charged with influencing the direction of other governments in Latin America."

"This country cannot afford to have a Vice President who, in any manner, is associated



WE CANNOT WAIT for Ford to change his policies, declares Jack Henning to the 1,200 delegates at the 10th Convention of the California Labor Federation in San Diego. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, said Ford should be given a chance to liberalize, but the fight for a veto-proof Congress will continue.

SECOND BATTLE OF STOCKTON...



A small portion of the 500 Stockton tomato strikers exhort scab workers to leave fields during current agricultural labor struggle in California...



...meanwhile a San Joaquin deputy sheriff complacently smirks at strikers. He has reason; deputies and the growers' guards have met little resistance in their campaign of physical intimidation and abuse of huelgistas.

(continued from page 1)

and call. Whenever the growers want a person arrested they accuse him of throwing rocks and the deputies promptly arrest the person without even investigating the alleged incident.

Furthermore, court judges are releasing arrested strikers only after they promise not to return to the picket line and promise to stop all strike activities.

In addition, Presiding Superior Court Judge William Biddick Jr. issued an injunction Aug. 5 limiting the number of pickets to one every 30 feet, which UFW officials say is nothing more than another effort to break the strike.

The strikers, however, have not remained idle and on two occasions picketed the San Joaquin County Courthouse. On July 31 and on Aug. 1 more than 250 strikers invaded the courthouse and staged a sit-in demonstration in the main lobby, protesting the Sheriff's department refusal to arrest Brown.

The strike, now in its sixth week, is a result of a walk-out by tomato pickers on July 22 when they found that they were going to get paid by the hour rather than by piece work.

This is the second year that tomato pickers in San Joaquin County have gone out on strike over a wage dispute. Last year the struggle centered on getting the piece rate on tomatoes raised from 20 to 30 cents a bucket.

The workers were successful in raising the piece rate then, but this year the growers responded by refusing to pay by piece work. This means that a picker being paid by the hour would only make about \$17 a day whereas he can earn as much as \$30 a day by being paid on a piece work basis.

Immediately after the walk-out, the tomato workers asked the United Farm Worker's Union to act as their bargaining agent. The UFW responded by sending union officials to Stockton to sign up union members and to add cohesion to what started as a disjointed protest.

Manuel Chavez, director of organizing for the UFW, said in a speech July 24, that the real issue was not only money or the way people were being paid but the feeling in workers that they want to be treated as workers and not as slaves.

He added that the conditions responsible for the situation in Stockton today have been building up for a long time.

Chavez then called for a general strike against all area growers and emphasized that work would not resume until all grow-

ers signed contracts with the UFW.

The effects of the strike are beginning to be felt by the growers. Market tomatoes (green tomatoes), which can only be picked by hand, are three and a half weeks behind schedule.

Most of these tomatoes are shipped to the east coast but since they're late being harvested they are beginning to ripen and eastern buyers are not purchasing them. Instead, the buyers are waiting for the eastern harvest to start and consequently California tomatoes have dropped in price.

Many of the area growers have decided to stop picking green tomatoes and instead will wait for them to ripen and then pick them by machine for the canneries.

Knowing that the strike will extend to the picking machine crews the growers are preparing themselves by firing workers who work the machines and replacing them with "illegals", thus building their strikebreaking force.

UFW officials say that "illegals" are playing a major role as a strikebreaking instrument of the growers in the San Joaquin fields and estimate that over 50% of the workers in the fields today are "aliens".

Chicanos Protest Brutality

Stockton, Calif. - Local Chicanos joined with members of the United Farm Workers at the office of the San Joaquin District Attorney today to protest the brutal treatment of three farm workers by grower-employed security guards Sunday night, August 11.

The three farm workers: Gilberto, Juan and Andres Cardona were all severely beaten. Gilberto Cardona was admitted to San Joaquin County Hospital in critical condition, where he spent the night under intensive care. The hospital today lists his condition as poor.

According to Al Rojas, Farm Worker union representative, the men had stopped in front of a restaurant after a UFW rally where they were accosted and beaten by out-of-uniform guards.

"We can only guess their motives," he said, "we can only deplore this senseless violence."

The farm worker leader continued "It is our intent to win justice for our people by peaceful means. This has always been our tactic."

Also speaking was Maurillo Urias, a local leader of Community for Action and Justice

The UFW has consistently lodged complaints to the Department of Immigration and Naturalization (INS) about the problem but the INS has consciously done nothing about it.

Over 2,000 people held a massive demonstration in front of the federal courthouse in Sacramento Aug. 7 storming the lobby and demanding that the INS get the "illegals" out of the fields.

This show of force seemed to have had an effect, for on the next day, when strikers were picketing a tomato field in the Stockton area, the INS did show up. As the official cars drove up, close to 75% of the workers in the fields ran into a corn field adjacent to the tomato field, to hide from the officers proving the UFW's allegations about "illegals".

This whole action of the INS was meaningless, however, because they were later seen releasing the "illegals" they had picked up after talking to a grower.

The strike has been significant for the UFW since it is now obvious which union the workers want to represent them.

The workers have proven that they want the UFW and there is very little doubt, according to inside sources here, that the growers will come out second best in the "Second Battle of Stockton".

who said, "We can not understand the actions of police in this case. According to witnesses, when the police arrived in the confusion they arrested the farm workers, rather than their assailants."

Urias continued, "The sad part is that even when the police arrived none of the men received medical attention. Gilberto lay injured on the floor almost five hours before being taken to the hospital. We are all praying he will live."

Urias and Rojas concluded by calling upon the District Attorney to thoroughly investigate the incident and arrest those responsible.

Rojas stated, "We are going to court today to ask the Security Guards be enjoined from staying in the fields, since they are in large part responsible for the violence there."

The farm worker leader concluded by saying, "How can we hope to settle this dispute peacefully if each side does not agree to keep the peace? We are asking the D.A. and the Courts to enforce our rights as fully as those of the growers."

Lemon Workers Strike in California

Santa Paula, Calif. - More than 150 lemon workers walked out of the orchards, Aug. 20, in protest against work conditions and the growers' breaking of agreements which were made last February.

The strike has been successful thus far, as on its fourth day, company trucks were seen arriving and leaving empty to transport workers to and from the orchards.

The strikers are demanding the growers rehire a crew that was fired, to honor the present agreement, increase the picking rate by 20% across the board, and remove a field boss.

"We fully intend to live up to the February agreement, says Lee Chancy, grower spokesman for the Ventura County Citrus Association.

Strikers charge their employers, the Santa Paula Growers Association (SPGA), has repeatedly violated the agreement, especially the clause related to picking.

New stipulations have been added, such as the growers' so called "Quality Control" requirement, enabling them to eliminate workers one by one.

For example, if a grower finds that a worker has picked three bad lemons within 30 days, that worker is out.

The growers have often failed to post the pay rate at each or-

chard which is unfair because the rate depends on the size of the lemon, which varies. In effect, workers often don't know what they are getting paid.

Workers have to pay four cents an hour for clippers, sacks, and work apparel.

Growers, under the agreement, had to invest \$3,000 to teach their present supervisors how to speak Spanish - now the supervisors refuse to use it when they're with workers.

As growers "sit tight" to see what workers do, strikers urged 15 pruners to leave and persuaded some "illegals" to temporarily work elsewhere.

Most of the "illegals" come from the California Institute of Technology owned Sespe Ranch, where Angel Vasquez, a big labor contractor, harbors a work force 70% "illegal."

Santa Paula community organizations along with the UFW strikers from Oxnard will give local support to the 150 lemon pickers with food and clothing.

Juan Gonzales, one of the strike leaders, expects mass student participation from nearby Ventura College.

The same workers had a victory last January and are confident they can win this time too.

"We can hold out for a long time," said strike leader Jose Rodriguez.

Police Arrest 17 in VFW Sit-In

Long Island, New York - Police arrested 17 people, including five children, on "trespassing" charges during an Aug. 17 memorial demonstration at a Hills Supermarket here.

Over 125 people gathered in memorium to Nagi Daifullah and Juan de la Cruz, two farm workers killed during last summer's UFW strikes.

The 17 were arrested when the demonstrators went inside and staged a sit-in by the store's grapes display to protest Hill's refusal to remove scab products.

Hills' management, rather than negotiating with the boycotters, summoned the police. Some of those picked up by the cops were Ray Martin, Jose Gonzalez, Arturo Martinez, Danny and Gloria Sanchez, Pablo Lopez, and Lucia Gonzalez.



'A Todo Tomate'

STOCKTON: THE TOMATO KING EMPIRE

Stockton, Calif. — Amidst the fertile Sacramento Delta, the UFW has decided to launch a spearhead attack into the heart of the world's largest tomato growing region, a 50 mile radius around Stockton, in central San Joaquin County.

Truly the epicenter of tomato industry activity, Stockton has more than 30 canneries, employing over 50,000 workers, that represent such companies as Del Monte, Hunt Foods, H.J. Heinz, Libby Foods, and Campbell's Soup.

In acreage, California grew last year approximately 220,000 acres of cannery tomatoes, making up 77% of the U.S. total while 31,000 acres were for fresh market tomatoes.

Tomato Country

San Joaquin County alone supplies one-fourth of the state's tomato produce while neighboring Yolo County raises over 57,000 acres annually of cannery tomatoes.

Florida, the second largest tomato shipping state and Mexico, are both large suppliers of fresh market tomatoes during late winter and spring.

From last year's figures, the growers' fresh tomatoes will value more than \$100 million while cannery tomatoes will exceed over \$200 million.

The price of cannery tomatoes jumped from last year's \$30.00 per ton to \$60.00 this year; the grower getting 22.3 tons off of every acre.

This billion dollar industry, along with growers and shippers processes other fruits and vegetables such as: cucumbers, peaches, almonds, sugar beets, and asparagus.

Stockton, a port city, sits in the center of an intricate web of railway and truck lines that stretch all over the state. Cotton from Bakersfield, wines, olive oil, and wool from Northern California can be shipped from Stockton by ship, rail, or truck.

Like any other industry, the aim is to control everything and here it's to own the tomato from harvest to canning.

Del Monte Foods, a prime example, is the overseer of almost every vegetable from start to finish.

Growers Incorporate

Growers often incorporate, to save money in production costs, trim off their income tax returns, and market their produce together.

Triple E Produce, a large grower corporation, involves a pact of 11 different growers.

The California Tomato Growers Association (CTGA), a non-profit organization, provides marketing information, acreage planning, finds buyers, and can give legal assistance to more than 1,000 growers throughout the state, in return for \$8.00 off of every ton they harvest.

The University of California at Davis (UCD) receives numerous grants-in-aid from the CTGA in return for studies on their tomato crops, research of the market, measuring supply and demand, and finding improvements in harvest machinery, insecticides and fertilizers.

The first tomato harvest machines were designed from grower contributions to the university, which consistently finds ways of meeting the growers' so-called "labor shortage".

G.C. Hanna, professor at Davis, known to the growers as "Mr. Tomato", bred a plant that bears tomatoes at a uniform elongated size, better suited for the harvester, that ripen at the same time and easily come off the vine.

Team Aids Growers

The growers, food industries and universities team up ultimately to eliminate farm labor and consequently farm labor organizing.

This season more than 3,500 unorganized farmworkers in San Joaquin County are under tense pressure, to rapidly sort the tomatoes and then stand for long hours, catching, coughing, and spitting dust all day as the harvester machines roll over endless tracts of tomato furrows day and night.

Workers Strike

Already since July 22, more than 500 tomato workers answered to the call for a strike by the tumultuous line of UFW picketers in Stockton.

More workers leave the fields each day, slowing local industry to the pace of a slug and, as the Federal-State Market News Service reported, shipping movements have been light in San Joaquin County due to "farm labor problems".

Evidently the workers are fed up with working conditions; to struggle each day and earn just barely enough to eat and feed the family.

In actuality, the farmworkers feed not only their families but feed the country as well and the UFW reminds all opposition forces, including the press, that they are not machines nor will they be exploited or eliminated from the fields.



One of the shotgun wielding Anderson security guards at George Legorio's farm, which are used to suppress UFW organizing in Stockton.



A striker is administered oxygen by fireman after being caught in the middle of a ruckus when San Joaquin Sheriff's deputies arrested her son in an attempt to break the tomato strike.



Mounted Hardig security guards are used at farm of Hatanaka and Ota in Stockton where underaged children and undocumented aliens are employed.



Things are looking up . . . the children of Long Island, New York tell Cesar Chavez they also support the boycott—while an old enemy of the worker, Richard Nixon, leaves for his retirement home in California after his last futile fight.

BAY AREA BOYCOTT TOPPLES SCAB PRODUCTS

Lucky's Next Target

San Francisco, Calif. — Boycott activities in this Golden Gate city surged ahead last month as food and liquor stores began to tumble from the onslaught of the United Farm Workers (UFW) pickets.

In addition to picketing, organizers here recently launched a media blitz with radio stations playing four one-minute spots throughout the day that encourage consumers to support the boycott.

San Franciscans, also see the UFW message each day as over 100 buses travel up and down this city's hilly streets carrying bright boycott signs. The "Boycott Grapes, Lettuce and Gallo wine" advertisements later will be carried along both sides of the bay.

Gallo Boycott Grows

Efforts to clean liquor stores across the bay in Berkeley of Gallo wine began showing fruitful results when, August 2, over ten stores agreed to empty their shelves of the scab stock. (Earlier in the year, Berkeley stores did not carry Gallo, but many owners tried to restock it.)

Nearly 50 people, organized by the Berkeley students boycott committee, picketed a succession of liquor stores the night of the 2nd with an enthusiasm reminiscent of the heyday of the Berkeley movement.

Within ten minutes, one store owner agreed to remove Gallo from his shelves and others hurried to the picket line to prevent their stores from being inundated with boycotters.

Several liquor store owners commented when approached by boycotters, "It (Gallo) wasn't selling very well lately, anyway."

In San Jose, at the southern tip of the large bay, organizers won an agreement with Dick's markets, a local chain. Dick's now stocks UFW lettuce, displays Poycott Gallo signs over that wine, and no longer carries scab grapes.

The Bay Area UFW also recently toppled Fry's Supermarket, one of the area's larger chains, when in August the owners finally agreed to carry UFW lettuce and to remove scab grapes. UFW Boycott Gallo signs are also placed every ten feet on the Gallo display.

Lucky's Supermarket, another large chain, is the next target for this liberal area's revived boycott committees, since that store has consistently refused to cooperate with the UFW.

For example, on August 10, several hundred boycott supporters staged picket lines at five Lucky's in the Oakland vicinity. The UFW is demanding basically the same agreement with Lucky's as it reached with Dick's and Fry's.

In addition to the Bay Area-wide organizing, each community has plans for its own area. For instance, the boycott organizers in Marin County have agreements with 12 stores and intend to expand into Sonoma County, spreading the boycott over the north bay.

Organizers in Hayward/south Alameda County also joined the Lucky's campaign in addition to their local work.

AFL-CIO Contributes

The UFW boycott hopes to make agreements with most of the major chains and smaller stores here within the next few months. Organized labor, particularly the AFL-CIO, has contributed various kinds of support to keep the boycott growing.

In addition, there are boycott committees at each of the major campuses with UFW planning to mobilize the students to keep the picket lines large and strong.

The Bay Area, long a bastion of liberal thought and labor sympathy, is sure to rain heavy losses on the producers of scab grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine.

FRONT LINE



"Strikes and the boycott are the Union's front line of defense."

— Cesar Chavez, June, 1974

Canadian Church Supports

Farm Workers

Ontario, Canada — Canadian growers found little support last June when they attempted to convince the United Church of Toronto to back away from its endorsement of the United Farm Workers (UFW).

United Church Representatives, pointing out that they must concern themselves with social issues, strongly defended their support of the boycott of non-UFW grapes and lettuce.

The growers, who met the religious representatives in early June, sought to encourage the church to "Stick to preaching the Gospels" (the growers' version).

Keith Matthie, manager of the Ontario Grape Growers Marketing Board, fears the support of the UFW by the church and the struggle in the U.S. might influence farm workers in the fields of Canada.

"Why get mixed up in an inter-union battle?" asked Matthie but his characterization of the farm workers' struggle was denounced by the church leaders as they reiterated their support of the UFW.

Wisconsin AFSCME

Council Gives

Financial Support

Eagle River, Wisconsin — The UFW boycott in the Madison area received an added boost when Council 24 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, donated \$1,000 to the farm workers union.

Council 24 unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by rank and file Gary Hausen, approving the contribution during its recent state wide convention here.

AFSCME Council 24 represents over 15,000 employees in Wisconsin. Delegates from throughout the state participated in the convention which was dedicated to problems of public employee unionism.

Tom King, executive director of Council 24, reaffirmed the organization's support for the UFW. King has also aided the union in Arizona and Colorado before coming to Wisconsin.

N.J. Unions

Pledge Support to Chavez

Top New Jersey labor leaders have committed the state's trade union movement to "unstinting support for the United Farm Workers (UFW) in their struggle . . . to end the exploitation in the grape and lettuce fields."

This commitment was given to UFW President Cesar Chavez by three state union chiefs at a luncheon for Chavez sponsored by the New Jersey Trade Union Committee to Support the United Farm Workers.

The pledges were made by Charles Marchiante, president of the New Jersey State AFL-CIO, Maurice M. Veneri, president of

the New Jersey Industrial Union Council AFL-CIO, and Martin Gerber, regional director of the United Automobile Workers of America.

Marchiante, Veneri, and Gerber said that this support should include financial contributions from the locals and federated bodies, plant gate collections from rank and file unionists and massive support for the grape and lettuce boycott.

The New Jersey labor leaders said that there is no more important organizational task confronting the union movement than the completion of the unionization of the grape and lettuce industries.

"We can no longer allow," they said, "American workers to be exploited with starvation wages, primitive working conditions and the lack of basic rights to bona fide representation now enjoyed by millions of American workers."

A picket line at a Pathmark store in Hopelawn, N.J., followed the luncheon.

Supervisors Endorse Boycott, 8-3

San Francisco, Calif. — Mayor Alioto vetoed the Board of Supervisors endorsement of the United Farm Workers (UFW) boycott in another move to aid the Teamsters union.

The Board has decided to reconsider its position, rather than override Alioto's veto. Alioto is indebted to the Teamsters for many large campaign contributions and other forms of support.

San Francisco, Calif. — The United Farm Workers (UFW) won a new victory in its boycott drive when the San Francisco board of supervisors endorsed the union's boycott of grapes and lettuce, July 22.

The supervisors, in an 8-3 vote, declared their support of the boycott "until such time as free secret ballot elections are held to determine whether or not affected workers want union representations, and which unions they want to represent them."

The resolution, sponsored by Supervisor Robert Mendelsohn, encourages the consumer boycott of all grapes and lettuce not harvested by the UFW.

Supervisors Quentin Kopp, John Fargabata and Peter Tamaras attempted to forestall support of the union saying the Board should not be involved in a so-called "jurisdictional" dispute between two unions and the Board did not have enough information to make a decision.

However, the pro-grower and pro-Teamster pronouncements went unheeded as the eight other members voted to support the farm workers.

Farm Worker Fiesta Held in Pittsburg

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania — Over 600 people attended the first Farm Worker Fiesta held here last month in an enthusiastic show of support for the United Farm Workers (UFW) boycott against grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines.

The Pittsburgh Friends of the Farm Workers, a coalition of

individuals and organizations, sponsored the six-hour fundraiser in a successful gathering of donations and support for the UFW.

The day's activities, held at the Friend's Society meeting house, included a film festival and performances by local artists, such as music composer Robert Schmertz.

The films presented included: "Harvest of Shame," "Migrant: an NBC White Paper" and "Why We Boycott," a new UFW film. In addition, food was served throughout the day.

In a surprise move, two television stations covered the Fiesta and aired interviews with local boycott directors Frank Ortiz and Barbara Macri.

Rabbis Label Scab Products Un-Kosher

Boston, Massachusetts — The 120 member Board of Rabbis in this state recently labelled non - United Farm Workers grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine as non-kosher.

Oppression of laborers is forbidden by the Torah (Jewish law), therefore, food that is grown through oppression is unfit for people to eat, according to the rabbis.

Jewish leaders in the New York area also recommended that scab products be designated as non-kosher.

OHIO BOYCOTT SUPPORT

Columbus, Ohio — Organized labor is rallying to the support of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO in increasing numbers in this highly industrialized midwestern state.

The Columbus-Franklin County AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers of America (UAW) Region 2 joined in a mass picketing of stores July 18 in a show of solidarity with the UFW.

These two labor organizations have also formed a Labor Committee which will build support for the UFW boycott against table grapes and lettuce.

According to a press release read by Ralph Hockman, Executive Secretary/Treasurer of the local AFL-CIO, the committee is waging an "all-out effort and support of the UFW in the boycotting of table grapes and lettuce NOT carrying the UFW label."

The press release continued: "We are urging church groups, civic organizations, citizens who care, as well as our fellow trade unionists in or out of the AFL-CIO, to join us in this boycott in order to obtain elementary justice and human dignity for the too long exploited workers who labor in the nation's fields and vineyards. The plight of the farm workers is of vital importance to the entire labor movement."

Other unions supporting the farm worker include the International Union of Electricians, the Retail Clerks, Bakery Workers, and Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

CHAVEZ CALLS LONG ISLAND SUPERMARKET CHAIN 'SINNERS'



SOLIDARITY FOREVER! Members of Long Island labor unions, clergy and boycott supporters picket Hills Supermarket, asking that scab grapes and lettuce be removed from the shelves. Richard Chavez, seated, inspired the picketers with his 11-day fast.

Albertson, New York—Richard Chavez, the UFW leader's older brother, recently ended an 11-day fast designed to draw attention to the plight of farm workers and to protest Hills Supermarkets refusal to remove scab products from their shelves.

Chavez, a member of the UFW Executive Board and coordinator of the New York boycott, began his fast last July 23 in front of the Hills Supermarket in Huntington, Long Island and declared: "The reason I am fasting is to amplify the seriousness of our struggle in bringing justice and dignity, which has been long over-due, to the men, women and children who harvest the food we eat daily."

"I will fast in front of Hills to bring it to the attention of management that they too have a moral and corporate responsibility to these men, women and children, because directly, or indirectly, they are involved in the exploitation of these people and this they should realize."

Hill's Relies on Police

Hills, a major chain in this Empire State, has consistently refused to even meet with the UFW and, at one point, called the police when several mem-

bers of an Inter-faith committee sought to talk with management.

Over 100 people attended an ecumenical service which began the fast and then picketed throughout the day with such clergy members participating as Reverend Jack Alford, Rabbi Daniel Fogel, Rev. Herbert Chamberlin, Rev. Robert Kennedy, Rev. Edward Molloy and Rev. Malcolm Bertram.

The Reverend Bertram, in his sermon, said, "They (farmworkers) suffer while we eat, are exploited while profits are made; they live in a spirit of love and peace while their opponents live on hate, fear and frustration. We call the Hills Supermarket corporation to faithfulness in the pursuit of justice, to join us in this noble journey to tear down the wall of oppression and injustice."

Susan Sachen, coordinator of the Long Island boycott, emphasized that, "The vigil, fast and

picket lines are only a part of the work being done throughout the New York area to inform consumers that Hills will not support the right of workers to secret ballot elections and to a union of their choice."

"Consumers, clergy and labor who are supporters of farm workers," Sachen continued, "have a continuing commitment to direct pressure at Hills, and all other stores, until they drop their purchase of non-UFW grapes and lettuce."

Chavez broke his fast on August 2 during a mass held at St. Bernard's Church. To cries of "Viva la Huelga" and "Solidarity Forever", Chavez commented he was strong in spirit though feeling weak.

Long Island Eighth

Long Island is eighth in the United States in food consumption while New York City is first in grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine consumption.

Labor Leaders Picket 'Hills'

New York, N.Y. — 350 people attended a July 27 mass rally here, sponsored by the Long Island Federation of Labor, to show and build support for the UFW boycott.

Speakers included Edward Kay of Hospital Workers Local 1199; Richard Dooley and Pat Duffy of Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Local 8-149; and Walter Dunn of the Long Island United Federation of Teachers.

Cesar Chavez, who also attended the rally said, "The men

at Hills (a large supermarket chain selling scab products) are profiteering from unbelievable working conditions and the crucifying work of stoop labor. This is not only unjust, but sinful. Hills is sinning against human beings."

The rally concluded with a spirited march through a large shopping center to a Hills store one-half mile away. Boycotters also picketed two liquor stores found to be carrying Gallo wine.

MISSISSIPPIANS WIN STINGING VICTORY

Jackson, Mississippi—Boycott organizers won a stinging victory last June when 150 Sunflower stores in four states agreed to stop selling non-United Farm Workers (UFW) grapes. Sunflower Stores, owned by Lewis Grocer Company also agreed to sell UFW lettuce along with Teamster (scab) lettuce.

This victory represents a turning point in the work of boycott organizers in the South. Previously, the South received a disproportionate amount of grapes in an effort to make the South a profitable dumping area for the western land barons. Now, the victory in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi marks the beginning of the end to such strike breaking practices.

Southern boycotters fought long and hard for their success, beginning in December, 1973. Rick Abraham, Mississippi boycott coordinator, travelled all over the state speaking to various labor and community organizations. In addition, organizers mass leafleted large industrial plants.

Mass publicity was a major way in which boycott support was

built. The Catholic newspaper Mississippi Today supported the boycott in its pages, while a TV program was shown in Mississippi in April and May.

The Jackson boycott committee and the Community Coalition for Better Broadcasting produced the television show, called Boycott '74: The Farm Workers Struggle Comes to Mississippi.

In addition, the organizers built wide spread community support for the boycott. For example, Rudy Shields, a black leader in northern Mississippi, organized a boycott of Sunflower stores in Yazoo City which was 90% effective. Shields was also instrumental in organizing support in Belzoni and Lexington.

Everyone Supports

Workers in the predominately white Gulf Coast area also rallied around the boycott drive while large numbers of black poultry workers from Forest joined the picket lines in Jackson.

Lewis Grocery Co. and Sunflower Stores fought the boycott in many desperate ways. Sunflower brought in the police and held supersales on days and hours

when picketers were present. These tactics only served to keep customers away.

Although the union is now waging a primary boycott (a boycott of the product and not the store), southern shoppers refused to shop in a store which used deceit and threats of violence to win its struggle.

Sunflower Stores finally negotiated with the union after all its tactics failed.

Cesar Chavez, leader of the UFW, said, in thanking the union's southern supporters, "The unity of poor and working people you have achieved, your solidarity with the farm workers, and your determination to continue the fight in the face of the most severe hardships are an inspiration to everyone involved in the struggle for justice in America and around the world. The members of our Union and I are very, very pleased with the agreement made by Sunflower Stores not to sell scab grapes."

The struggle against the selling of scab grapes is not over "We fought like hell to get this agreement and we'll have to fight to keep it."

Garden State Boycott Receives AFL-CIO Support

Orange, New Jersey — Boycott successes here advanced rapidly last month when the United Farm Workers (UFW) won yet another victory in its boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine.

Joseph Saker, president of Foodarama Shop Rite Stores, agreed to remove all non-UFW grapes from his stores and pledged not to reorder California and Arizona table grapes until the UFW strike against western growers ends.

The recent four-day picketing of Shop Rite Stores came in the wake of Saker's violation of his earlier promise to honor the farm worker boycott.

The Shop Rite victory was due in large part to support by local organizations including

the New Jersey Council of Churches, the N.J. State AFL-CIO and the United Auto Workers.

According to Charles March, state UFW director, "At least 50 church and labor leaders called Mr. Saker to voice support of our boycott."

Pathmark

Picketing Continues

The New Jersey UFW continued its struggle with Pathmark Stores last month, too, as AFL-CIO leaders met with Supermarket General officials in an effort to win a settlement similar to that with Shop Rite and others.

UFW leader March said he felt the Pathmark executives were more responsive in a July 24 meeting than they

were in the past. March attributed this to the presence of other AFL-CIO leaders and the intensive picketing of 20 Pathmark stores in the New Jersey area.

Organizers and volunteers have picketed Pathmark for the past three months.

Boycott organizers in the "Garden State" plan to concentrate on negotiations with A&P Stores following the Pathmark negotiations. (A&P recently agreed to honor the boycott in the New England states.)

Richard Lynch, N.J. AFL-CIO executive vice-president, pointed out that in order for the UFW to fight the large agricultural conglomerates, it must gain victories in the boycott area.

Farm Worker Children March in Florida

Avon Park, Florida — Nearly 100 people, including 75 children, staged a spirited demonstration here in support of the United Farm Workers (UFW), last August 8.

The demonstrators, from the Farm Workers' Summer Camp, picketed the local Winn Dixie, which sells non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine.

The march then continued to city hall in support of South Side residents' efforts to get street lights and markers, fire hydrants, playgrounds and traffic lights.

Most of the area's farm workers live on the South side.

The children and summer camp staff members chanted, "I am Somebody! I may be poor and Black, but I am Somebody!" and sang "Which Side Are You On?" during the march, ending at the UFW Union Hall.

The summer camp, the first of its kind, was jointly sponsored by the UFW and the Florida Christian Migrant Min-

istry, with facilities and some staff provided by the United Church of Christ's Lake Byrd Lodge Conference Center.

According to Diana Lyons of the UFW Avon Park office, the camp was designed to give the children (ages 8 to 12) an insight into what happens to the fruits of their labor and the importance of farm workers union.

The four-day session included simulations of strike and boycott activities, along with swimming, arts and crafts, and games.

Children of UFW members in the Winter Haven, Apopka, Ft. Pierce and Avon Park areas attended the camp as did children of California grape striking families living in Miami while organizing the consumer boycott of scab products.

The Florida UFW members work under contract with the Auburndale-based Coca Cola Company, owner of Minute Maid Orange Juice, and the first Florida company to sign with the Chavez union.

INTERNATIONAL

GRAPE AND LETTUCE

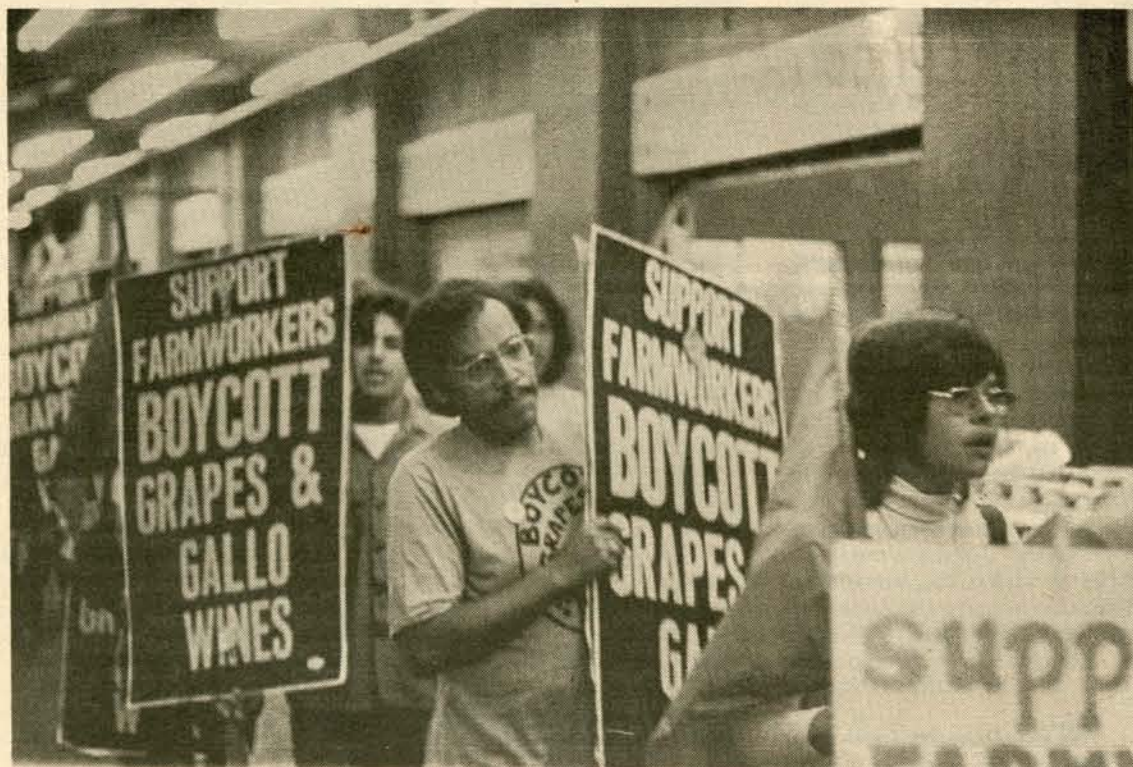
BOYCOTT DAYS

SEPTEMBER 14 AND 15

Join the United Farm Workers and
build the boycott of non-UFW grapes
and lettuce.

(call your local boycott office)

Los Angeles: The Long Boycott Road



The hundred UFW sympathizers stopped trading activity at the Los Angeles wholesale produce market, as they demonstrated and marched in the very early morning hours of July 24.

Los Angeles, Calif. — This "freeway city," attractive to seven million people and disagreeable to just as many, is one of the major focal points of the consumer boycott being waged by the United Farm Workers (UFW).

The City of the Angels is one of the hearts of America's industrial labor force and from every view, there are factories of all kinds. From Venice to East L.A., from Van Nuys to Long Beach and everywhere in between, factories and the working class are abundant.

However, the geographical nature of this sprawling metropolis counters belief what seemingly is an easy area to organize. As a general rule, commuters must allow at least 45 minutes to an hour to go anywhere and during the rush hour the minutes often stretch into hours.

The UFW boycott committee, led by Jim Drake, is rapidly overcoming the obstacles of Los Angeles and has made a heavy dent into the consumption of non UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines. In addition, the committee has reached into many communities of L.A. to build a large volunteer force.

UFW organizing here reached a peak in late spring when three local chain supermarkets agreed to remove scab grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine from their shelves.

The largest, Jonson's, is located in East Los Angeles where the boycott receives steady support from the largely Chicano and Mexican population.

This metropolis is one of the most important areas in the United States to rally behind the UFW since its proximity to the agricultural valleys in Southern California make it a prime area for growers to dump their produce.

However, because of the large working class and minority population, it is becoming increasingly difficult for scab products to be marketed. Organized labor, led by the UFW, is joining picket lines and encouraging its members to boycott products discredited by the farm workers.

For example, in August, a major distributor here returned nearly all of a grape shipment from the Arvin - Lamont area (near Bakersfield), saying that he could no longer easily sell the boycotted product.

The UFW initiated a renewed drive to clean Los Angeles of grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine nearly a year ago. Jim Drake, who formerly organized for the UFW in Arizona and was active in the Recall Governor Jack Williams campaign there, took over the coordination of the L.A. boycott and, along with over 100 other full time volunteers, gave a new spark to the boycott drive.

The committee here hits a different chain store every two to three weeks where they inform customers of the boycott and deal a heavy blow to scab product profits. The price of grapes is down over 10 cents from last year, as is the case with lettuce.

Gallo Sales Decline

In addition, the boycott of Gallo wine is now well known. In South Gate, southeast of L.A., for instance, one liquor store owner cancelled his contract with Gallo even before UFW organizers approached him.

The owner said that so few people purchased the wine that it wasn't worth his trouble to carry it.

UFW organizers rely heavily on "house meetings" to gain new volunteers. In the past two and a half months, close to all of the 65 areas here have formed boycott committees.

According to Vivian Drake of the UFW boycott committee, they expect to have weekly community meetings in each area within one month.

Although the boycott has made significant breakthroughs here, local organizers are continuing their vigilance over scab products.

When the contracts are won in the fields, it will partly be due to the continuous efforts of the boycott committees such as the one in Los Angeles.

Philadelphia Community Pushes Boycott Campaign

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania — Over 200 supporters of the United Farm Workers (UFW) staged a spirited demonstration in this city's Food Distribution Center last July 30.

Representatives from local unions, churches and community organizations attended the "STOP THE GRAPES" demonstration from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. to build support for the UFW's boycott of grapes, lettuce, and Gallo wine.

Demonstrators formed a picket line within the Food Center's terminal while buyers and sellers of scab grapes received leaflets explaining the UFW boycott.

The Federation of Teachers advertised the demonstration through a large ad in a local newspaper, and announced, "Next

Tuesday You can do Something for Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers." The teachers' union also prepared for the picket in a postcard mailing to all its members.

In addition, members of the Coalition of Labor Union Wo-

men (CLUW) joined the rally and publicized the day's events through a mailing and telephone campaign.

Boycott organizers here plan to continue the boycott campaign to clean the Delaware Valley of scab grapes and lettuce.

UAW Escalates Boycott Campaign

Detroit, Michigan — "This is the beginning of an escalating campaign to boycott grapes and lettuce," declared United Auto Workers (UAW) Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey, Aug. 3.

Before television cameras, 100 UAW members and more than 580 Detroit unionists hammered down their support and solidarity with the UFW, as they picketed

before one of the 55 Great Scott food chain stores.

Representatives from 12 AFL-CIO unions, including the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA), and the newly formed Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) also showed their support.

Probe on INS Corruption Halted by Subcommittee

Washington, D.C. — A House of Representatives subcommittee has abandoned "Operation Cleansweep," an investigation of corruption involving the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), amid speculation of a cover-up attempt to protect high Washington government officials.

The legal and monetary affairs subcommittee, a division of the Government Operations Committee, is turning over evidence from "Cleansweep" to the Department of Justice.

But, observers fear that the Justice Department will not do anything with the information, since the department has been charged in the past of failing to attack corruption within the INS.

Subcommittee chairman William Randall (D-Mo.) reportedly said the probe reached a state where a full scale criminal investigation, beyond the scope and resources of the subcommittee, was required.

One well placed government source, according to the New York Times, said that Representative Chet Holifield (D-Cal.), chairman of the Government Operations Committee, made it clear to Randall that the inquiry is not to proceed to the point of embarrassing members of Congress.

The extent of corruption among high INS and related officials

is difficult to investigate because of their ability to protect themselves, as evidenced by Richard Nixon's long cover-up to save his administration.

The subcommittee reportedly has in its possession evidence about a number of high government officials, including Representative Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Judicial Committee, which ironically conducted the inquiry on whether Nixon should have been impeached.

An INS officer, Norman D. Summers, told subcommittee investigators that in 1974 he helped arrange entertainment in Mexico, designed to win favor with Rodino, while he visited the United States-Mexico border.

Summers, in a tape recording, reportedly stated that it was a common practice for INS officials to try to compromise government officials who were in a position to assist them.

Operation Clean Sweep was ordered in May 1972, by then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, and was disbanded 16 months later with all but nine of 321 cases closed without charges being filed.

Justice Department allegations against INS personnel included: — "Fraudulent sale of entry documents."

— "The illegal entry into the United States by female aliens in exchange for the granting of sexual favors."

— "The possible conflict of interest by INS officials in their business associations with representatives of the Mexican government."

— "The misuse of government equipment."

Federal agents have reported that members of the Border Patrol, the enforcement arm of the INS, operate their own bracer programs, supplying "illegal" Mexican labor to big ranchers in return for favors. (See EL MALCRIADO, July 31, 1974.)

Biggies Get Away

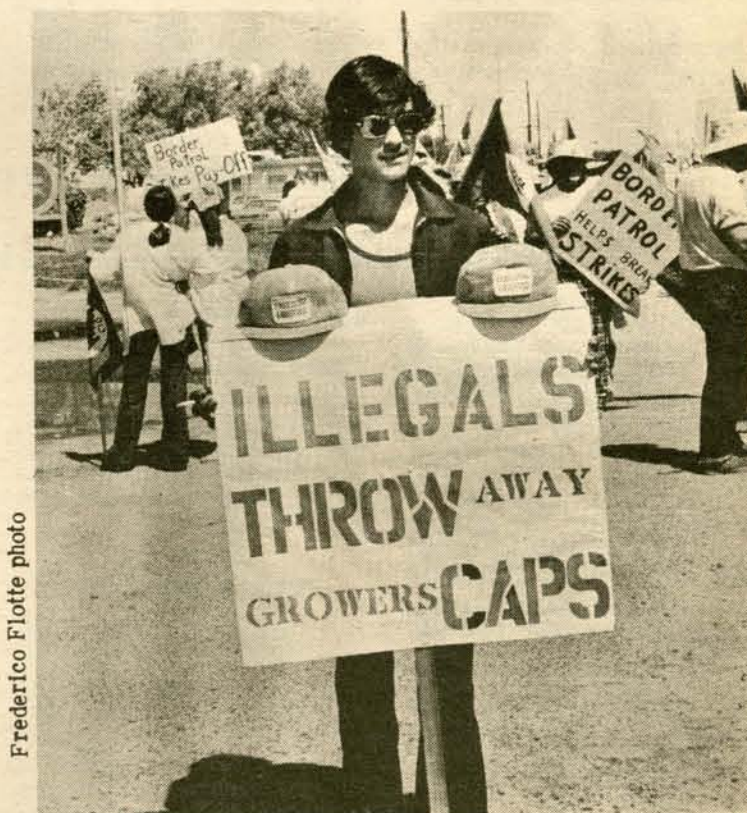
Congressional officials who have followed the investigation are concerned not only with large numbers of cases closed without any action but also by the extent to which high-ranking officials seemed to have avoided prosecution.

One congressional source says he knows of instances where the Justice Department had "high-level INS guys nailed on felonies, but impossible things happened when the evidence was passed along."

The source said, "Where the Justice Department took their cases to the grand jury, the

presentation was so clumsy and badly handled you'd think they were trying to ruin their own

case. In other cases, they almost invited the local U.S. attorneys not to prosecute."



Frederico Flotte photo

Campesinos from California's San Joaquin Valley demonstrate in front of Border Patrol office and ask large number of undocumented workers to stop strikebreaking and throw away caps given by growers. A portion of the wage paid to "illegals," is not money, but in the form of a cap reading "Freedom, Libertad."

Teamster Apple Contract

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT

Watsonville, Calif. — A California grower association, known for its long history of union busting and red baiting, has recently signed a three year contract with the Teamsters union covering apple workers.

The contract covers 3,000 workers in the Santa Cruz County area, 80 miles south of San Francisco, which produced \$15 million worth of apples in 1972 alone.

The Associated Farmers of California, acting as the "Apple Area's Negotiation Committee" instigated, negotiated and finally signed a collusive agreement July 11 with nearby Salinas-based Teamster Local 1973.

A prominent local grower told EL MALCRIADO that the Associated Farmers, apple growers and Teamster officials had discussed a contract for more than a year without the knowledge or consent of the workers.

Another source, in a management position for a grower, personally saw Teamsters and growers browbeat and intimidate apple workers into signing petitions which called for IBT representation.

Apple pickers, who were never approached by the Teamsters, are being forced to join that union — or told to look for work outside the state, as the harvest begins in late August.

Under the tutelage of the Associated Farmers, the apple growers are confident the migratory workers (mostly "illegal") will be too docile to reject the contract.

But other reports from Watsonville indicate that there is wide farm worker discontent over what they see as a repeat sweetheart contract performance of Salinas in 1970, Coachella in 1973, and the K.K. Larson Ranch this year.

Contract for Whom?

Was this contract made to benefit the farm worker or was it a public relations gimmick to counter the overwhelming desire among apple workers for UFW representation?

The contract (which farm workers never see and which is jealously guarded by Teamsters and growers) is a slick package which offers benefits for the permanent workers (primarily Anglo), but gives the seasonal Mexican field workers nothing but empty promises.

— It provides a \$2.57 field labor hourly wage that goes up to \$2.95 in two years, but obscures the fact that field workers rarely work by the hour. Pruning, thinning and harvesting are paid by piece rate.

— Piece rates show no increase over what the growers have paid workers the last five years.

The contract pays an average \$5.60 a bin for the first year, going up pennies after that, in spite of the growers' profits, which have more than doubled from 1972 to 1973.

— The growers excuse the poor piece-rates by maintaining that field workers will receive many new benefits under the contract: vacation pay, jury duty pay, retirement, etc. But the contract explicitly says seasonal workers are ineligible for many of these benefits.

— The Teamster contract promises seniority for all workers; yet it offers no hiring hall, which is the only possible way to enforce seniority.

Growers, instead, will continue to use labor contractors and

hire only the young strong workers.

The contract also fails to give job security protection against mechanization, nor does it ban the use of poisonous pesticides where work is going on.

Growers Conspire

"It was brought up in one of our growers' meetings over a year ago that we will soon be facing Chavez coming in," said Watsonville grower J.J. Crosetti Jr. in explaining why he signed with the Teamsters.

He said it was a result of these meetings that he "saw the writing on the wall and planned to sign."

Teamster officials reportedly sent out letters to the 10 largest

apple growers in 1973 claiming they represented the workers and demanding a contract.

J.J. Crosetti Sr. said negotiations began at this point with Teamster official who had never organized apple workers.

The apple growers then, reportedly called for a meeting with a "field man" from the Associated Farmers office in San Francisco.

Small grower George Ivacovich, who was at that meeting, told EL MALCRIADO that the agent told the growers unionization was unavoidable, and advised them, "You've either got to choose between the Teamsters or the UFW."

"There was a tendency for the growers to choose which

union they wanted," Ivacovich said about the pro-Teamster vote. "There was a discussion beforehand in which Chavez was called a Communist and a radical...they were so scared."

Although the third generation Yugoslavian farmer was not in favor of either the UFW or the Teamsters, he disagreed with the anti-workers, pro-Teamsters vote.

"You've got a radical on one side and a perverter of basic human rights on the other," Ivacovich said.

"Everyone thinks Chavez will come in and take over your orchards, but the image of the Teamsters is that they come in and organize your workers with a black jack."

Growers and observers alike agree that the force behind the grower-Teamster meetings was Kenneth Peterson, general manager and part owner of Watsonville's largest apple operation, Mann Apple Co.

He is described by other growers as "having the interest of the industry at heart," and as head of the negotiations committee and sole spokesman for the growers, is most responsible for the Teamster contract.

Peterson, in an interview, admitted most apple workers would rather be in the UFW, but denied the union's charge that he had engineered a sweetheart agreement.

(continued on page 13)

Salinas Worker Says:

"I'LL NEVER GO BACK TO THE TEAMSTERS AGAIN..."

Salinas, Calif. — "I went to the Teamster office two times, but they paid no attention to me. If I go to them they take sides with the patrón (boss). I know because I heard them tell my boss to fire me. That's why I'll never go back to the Teamsters again."

These are the words of tractor driver Santos Diaz, who never did go back to the Teamster Local 1973 in Salinas, but like many others came instead to the UFW's hiring hall to get help in fighting for some \$800 in underpaid wages guaranteed him under the Teamster contract.

UFW legal worker Marco Lopez took the case with Diaz before the Salinas Labor Commissioner and in July won nearly a full settlement, based on the contract that neither grower or

the Teamster officials had respected.

The problem was born in early December of 1973 when the Western Ranch Co. of Castroville began paying Diaz \$2.41 an hour instead of the \$3.10 an hour as stipulated in the Teamster contract for his job category.

Western Ranch's owner Luis Delfino refused to act upon Diaz' repeated requests for the lost wages, so on May 2 of this year Diaz went to the Teamster Local 1973 to get help.

But instead of protecting his rights and enforcing their contract, Diaz reports that the Teamsters told the Western Ranch bookkeeper by phone to fire him, and then told him in person "we can't do anything for you."

On June 8 Diaz was laid off by the foreman of the large artichoke ranch, who told the tractor driver "there's no more work."

But when he went to the local HRD office to apply for unemployment insurance Diaz was told in writing that he was ineligible for the insurance.

The agency said he hadn't been laid off, but rather fired because he "did not perform his work properly" and further charged him with "willfully following a course of action that injured, or tended to injure" his "employer's interest."

Still not giving up his fight, Santos Diaz came with a friend to the UFW office in Salinas on June 10 and talked with volunteer Marco Lopez about his case.

For the first time Diaz had a chance to see a copy of the Teamster contract which backed up his claim to unpaid wages.

"I had never seen a contract before," said Diaz. "They don't show you anything, not anything. They just say 'sign here for the union' and that's it."

Based on the contract, he filed a claim against Western Ranch Co. at the Salinas Labor Commissioner's office, demanding close to \$800 in underpaid wages and vacation pay.

Western Ranches responded by mail immediately, sending a check for \$218.40 but refusing to pay the remaining amount.

In a letter received June 17 by the labor commissioner, the company bookkeeper said, "Mr.

(continued on page 13)

Teamsters Refuse Burial Rites for Workers

Salinas, Calif. — When 25 year old lettuce worker Luis Hernandez died of a heart attack on Aug. 9, his body lay in a morgue for four days awaiting burial because the Teamsters union he belonged to refused to pay death benefits to his widow.

And when his employer, Garin Co., made no move to help either, the Salinas morgue threatened to have his body cremated by the county.

This would have happened if it hadn't been for hundreds of farm workers in the Salinas valley who, along with the UFW Campesino Center here, made a collection of nearly \$1,000 to pay for funeral and burial costs of the young workers.

While the Teamsters' social services office, manned by \$200 a week employees, sat idle, groups of five and ten workers spread out across the valley to ask donations from the other lettuce, broccoli, celery and cauliflower workers.

Luis Hernandez was a lettuce cutter — a lechuguero — who in spite of a weak heart drove himself to keep up with the lightning pace of the cutting crews.

Though better paid than most farm workers, few persons can endure more than six to eight years of the stoop labor before back problems, arthritis and nerves stop them from working altogether.

Hernandez had promised his wife, Maria, that after the season was over he was going to look



Family and friends mourn for Luis Hernandez, a 25 year old lettuce worker, whose burial expenses were paid for by other farm workers living in the Salinas area.

for a more steady job in the factories.

But days later, the young widow and 65 farm workers gathered on a hilltop cemetery outside Salinas to bid a solemn farewell to Hernandez.

UFW's office director Roberto Garcia, following the simple ceremony, handed the widow \$160 that remained after burial costs from the \$960 collected in the past days.

Maria Dolores de Hernandez looked through her tears at her husband's friends and others from the union, and managed a quiet, "Thank you for bringing my husband here. I couldn't have done it alone."

GROWER-TEAMSTER DUET KILLS ELECTION BILL

California growers and the Teamsters union (IBT) combined their Machiavellian efforts to help kill a farm worker bill which would have permitted union representation elections for the state's nearly half a million farm workers.

The bill, Assembly Bill 3370, sponsored by Richard Alatorre (D.-East Los Angeles) and John Burton (D.-San Francisco), called for secret ballot elections at peak season; prohibited discrimination; legalized decertification strikes; and eliminated craft units.

The bill passed the Assembly but died a premature death when the senate refused on August 19th to waive a rule which requires a four-day waiting period before any legislation goes to committee. Senator George Moscone (D.-San Francisco) proposed the waiver so that AB 3370 could clear committees and go to the floor before the end of the legislative session.

Normal protocol has been to honor any senator's request to waive the time rule; this senate session, for example, waived the time rule on more than 50 bills and waived the rule on some 20 bills the same day it rejected AB 3370.

The Senate, however, voted 19-16 against waiving the time rule thus effectively killing the bill since the legislative session would end before it could even reach the Senate floor.

Fifteen Democrats and one Republican voted for the bill and 15 Republicans and four Democrats voted against it.

The bill, however, did not die simply because the Senate did not waive the time rule, but because a combination of the Teamsters union, the Western Growers Association and the Farm Bureau lobbied intensely, especially against the election provision.

Thus, the Teamsters and the growers demonstrated in clear view of everyone, that they are firmly opposed to farm workers democratically electing the union of their choice and that, therefore, they are opposed to self-determination for agricultural workers.

One attorney, for example, stated that the growers and Teamsters were caucusing together with conservative Senators in order to plot strategy against the bill. Said the attorney, "The Teamsters were so freaked out at the secret elections clause that they fought like hell to kill the bill. They started lobbying in the Senate even before the bill passed the Assembly."

The upshot is that the Teamsters and the Growers were and still are opposed to free elections because they know the IBT would lose and that "sweetheart" contracts would go down the drain.

The Teamsters have never won an election against the United Farm Workers of America,

AFL-CIO, whenever there was an impartial third party to supervise it.

And now there is very little doubt that they would lose an election especially after a year of having intimidated and terrorized farm workers.

The Teamsters union, furthermore, has not generally been disposed towards democratic practices as shown by its repeated history of union-busting and "sweetheart" contracts. In addition, the Teamsters have had a history of corruption, extortion, bribery and even murder at the highest echelons.

Recently, for example, Readers Digest and other national magazines have published articles proving that the Mafia has its tentacles in the Teamsters and showing how the under world has, in many instances, actually taken over many of the IBT operations.

It does not come to us as a surprise, therefore, that the IBT would be opposed to a bill such as AB 3370, which provides for democratic representation elections.

"The Teamsters," as farm worker leader Cesar Chavez has stated, "may have the contracts, but we have the people." And with that in mind there is very little doubt that the Teamsters will come out second best in a showdown with the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.



About 500 UFW supporters applaud passage of union backed legislation by the Labor Relations Committee of the California state Assembly. See editorial on why bill was defeated when it reached the upper house.

Letters to the Editor:

Boron Striker Assails Big Business

Dear Sir:

I am an employee of the U.S. Borax Company, currently on strike (International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, Local #30). On page 20 of your 7-31-74 issue of EL MALCRIADO, you failed to list U.S. Borax on your DON'T BUY list. I personally think it should be on there.

You people have Local 30 behind you. You have taken more than half of the force of the police, which is a great help to us here in Boron.

This scabby outfit we work for has a lot of money and, needless to say, they have bought a lot of politicians off. Dig this, our own governor at one time worked for this same scabby outfit.

One incident we had with our politicians went like this:

One of our members was run off the road between Boron and Barstow by two of the scabs from the Borax plant. Our members followed them to the San Bernardino Sheriff's Office where, in front of God and everybody, Bill Miller tried to place the scabs under citizens' arrest.

Frank Cossello, a scab, then fired a .22 magnum pistol, barely missing a union member's head (a warning shot). The second shot hit Miller in the left leg and he went to the ground. Ray Kemper, the other scab, then yelled, "Shoot him again."

Larry Townsen, another union member, then carried Miller to his car because Cossello would have emptied his gun into Miller, but fortunately it jammed. Cossello told the police that he fired in self defense. Miller is known for miles around as a real tough guy.

There were six of our Brothers as eye witnesses to this incident and all were placed under arrest and questioned separately.

The police attempted to get our members to change their story, but they all told the same story - the truth. The police did this because they knew Cossello was a foreman at Borax.

The thing is, if it had been one of our union brothers that shot a scab, the charges would have been attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, possession of a fire arm and anything else they could think of. But with Cossello it's a lot different.

The State Attorney General of California Evelle J. Younger called Barstow and had Cossello released on his own recognizance within two hours!

Most likely you people have been through incidents like this during your many strikes. If you have enough money, you can buy anyone or anything you want. There have been other incidents, such as a Chicano brother being maced (a chemical) by Kern County Sheriff's Deputies and one member being falsely arrested for possession of a fire bomb.

Two black brothers and a white brother were falsely arrested for conspiracy. One of them had just pulled up to the picket line when he was arrested for something that supposedly happened on the line.

There has been violence here, but we (the union) do not condone it. The first few days of the strike, there were people here that we had never seen before.

Our president is an active civic member and others of our union are on organizations such as the school board. We are not causing the violence.

Boron at one time was a strictly company town and, in my mind, that's the way they want it again. They are trying to break the

union so these people will have to find a job somewhere else, but there is no way that this will happen. There are too many people with roots in our town.

We would greatly appreciate any help your union could give us and/or any legal advice. Also, don't hesitate to call on us if we can help you in any way.

Let's face the facts: the working people are the ones that are the backbone of this nation. We are going to have to unite and get all the crooks and big-business-controlled politicians that are running this country out of this government that the working people have molded all of these years by hand!

Keep the Faith,
Dennis W. Duncan
ILWU Local #30 member

P.S. VIVA UNITED FARM WORKERS

The Yardstick

CATHOLIC LEADER EXPOSES HUMPHRYS INCONSISTENCIES

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

Should the clergy get involved, on one side or the other, in the California farm labor dispute?

Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons says no. "Let the clergy worry about the Ten Commandments," he told a Riverside, Calif., reporter several months ago, "and we'll take care of the labor unions."

Father Richard Humphrys, Pastor of Our Lady of Soledad Parish in Coachella, Calif., has expressed a similar point of view. In a mimeographed report on the farm labor problem, Humphrys says that "to come out in favor of either union is a tremendous mistake." His position is that "we (the clergy) should be fair to both unions."

So far, so good. Unfortunately, however, father Humphrys has consistently disregarded his own advice.

His report on the California farm labor dispute is heavily slanted against the United Farm Workers Union and in favor of the Teamsters; which explains why copies of the report have been mailed by anti-UFW forces to all of the Catholic bishops in the U.S. and to a good percentage of the clergy.

It also explains why a summary was published, under anti-UFW sponsorship, as a full-page advertisement in the July 28 issue of the New York Daily News, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the U.S.

This very costly advertisement was paid for by the Free Marketing Council of Newport Beach, Calif., which speaks for a number of influential growers who have consistently opposed the UFW.

It is fair to assume that Father Humphrys authorized this financial arrangement and that he approved the text of the advertisement. This being the case, he can hardly expect to be taken seriously when he says

that he is a neutral observer of the California farm labor dispute and is being "fair to both unions."

The advertisement is blatantly prejudiced against the UFW and, worse than that, includes a number of statements which are either misleading or completely contrary to fact.

Father Humphrys says, for example, that two of California's leading bishops "oppose continued support of the boycott." Spokesmen for both bishops have denied that this is so.

Humphrys also says that "priests closest to the scene oppose the boycott." I have no doubt that some priests who fit this description are opposed to the boycott, but I happen to have personal knowledge that many others - including some of Humphrys' confreres in the diocese of San Diego - are not.

These two examples are enough to suggest why anti-UFW forces in the agricultural industry are using Father Humphrys as their stalking horse. They are obviously trying to sow confusion in the ranks by creating the impression that, because some priests are opposed to the boycott, the U.S. bishops' resolution on this matter is not to be taken seriously. From where I sit, I think that that's a complete waste of time and money on their part and will get them absolutely nowhere.

I am not impressed by his implied claim that because his parish "is in the heart of one of California's agriculture areas," he is an expert on the farm labor problem. Father Humphrys is on public record as having admitted under cross examination in a recent court case in the Coachella Valley that his knowledge of the farm labor controversy is extremely limited.

By the time he had left the witness stand, his alleged neutrality as between the Teamsters and the UFW had been blown to smithereens. He admitted that he knew practically nothing about UFW's contracts and that he had never talked to Cesar Chavez or any other UFW official to get their side of the story.

He came through as a man who, despite the fact that his parish is located in the heart of one of California's leading agricultural areas, is poorly informed about the farm labor problem and has made little or no effort to contact all the parties with a view to getting a rounded picture of what the problem is all about.

The transcript of Father Humphrys' testimony is readily available to those growers who paid for his anti-UFW advertisement in the New York Daily News. I challenge them to reprint it as a follow-up advertisement, but I really don't expect them to do anything of the kind.

For obvious reasons, which have nothing to do with money, they can't afford to do so. Neither can they afford to publicize the fact that the judge's ruling in the court case referred to above was a victory for the UFW.

I am not surprised that anti-Chavez forces in the industry are unwilling to publicize this fact. But I am surprised and somewhat disappointed that Father Humphrys didn't even refer to the judge's ruling in the text of the advertisement which he imprudently authorized for publication under the sponsorship and at the expense of an organization which is known far and wide as being completely opposed to the UFW.

His silence merely confirms my own impression - and the long-standing conviction of the UFW - that his alleged neutrality in the farm labor dispute is completely unconvincing.

THE CHICANO MORATORIUM AND THE DEATH OF RUBEN SALAZAR

This August 29th marks the fourth anniversary of the "East Los Angeles riots," as the Chicano Moratorium has come to be called, which exploded with unprecedented fury and thus has become one of the important events of the struggle of the Chicano people for self-determination.

For on that fateful day, more than 25,000 Chicanos and their supporters marched through the hot streets of the teeming barrio that is the "Eastside" in protest against the Vietnam War.

What started out as a peaceful protest, however, soon erupted into full-fledged street warfare when sheriff's deputies attacked demonstrators with tear gas, billy clubs and, finally, shotguns and pistol fire. And when the smoke of battle had lifted, three Chicanos lay dead, one of them L.A. Times columnist Ruben Salazar.

The sheriffs inflicted frightful casualties, indiscriminately beating and tear gassing men, women and children, youths and old men.

In all, several hundred were injured, more than 3,000 were arrested and the rest of the 25,000 people staggered away half-blinded by CS gas and choking on the illusion of what had never been, for Chicanos, the right of peaceable assembly and redress of grievances.

Later, the L.A. Times was to report that sheriff's deputies went through the jail cells, crowded with stunned demonstrators, and sprayed mace onto the helpless prisoners.

The "riots" continued well into the night and it seemed that the injustices of an entire century had finally given way as Whittier Blvd., the main thoroughfare through East L.A., went up in flames.

More than \$1 million in damage was done to banks, finance companies and merchants on the "boulevard," some 28 sheriff's cars were either damaged or destroyed and over 40 sheriff's deputies were injured.

The debris was barely cleared, furthermore, when the L.A. Times discovered that Ruben Salazar, a hero to many Chicanos for his exposures on the Vietnam War, had been killed by a sheriff's deputy who had fired a tear gas grenade, hitting the reporter in the head and breaking his skull. *

The tear gas grenade, designed to penetrate six-inch walls, was fired directly into an open door of the Silver Dollar Cafe as Salazar was calling in his story to the Times.

The moratorium, therefore, was not only a bitter experience for many activists but it was more than that. It was also a logical response to a war that had taken a heavy toll of young Chicanos and to a system that had caused that war in the first place.

The moratorium protested the very fact that Chicanos were suffering 27% of the combat casualties in an unjust war while the same Chicanos barely constituted 5% of the nation's population.

Furthermore, it protested the racism and repression suffered by Chicanos and protested

that Chicanos were averaging only 8.3 years of schooling as compared to 9.1 for Blacks and 12.0 for Whites.

The moratorium, furthermore, was as clear a message as Chicanos could articulate in saying "PASTA YA! We have had enough!" and also showed what happens when an oppressed people, with legitimate grievances, gather to protest an injustice and are met with billy clubs, tear gas and guns.

*Ruben Salazar was the first reporter to cover the farm worker organizing drive of Cesar Chavez. Salazar visited Delano in 1962 where he interviewed Chavez and later reported on the "social club" being organized there (since the UFW leader did not want publicity at that time). The L.A. Times reporter later gave sympathetic and extensive coverage as the movement developed into a full-fledged union drive.

CHAVEZ STATEMENT ON 'ILLEGALS'

Statement by Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, on the union's position on the question of "illegal immigrants."

"The illegal aliens are doubly exploited, first because they are farm workers, second because they are powerless to organize to defend their own interests. We recognize the illegals as our brothers and sisters, and the union's position is that they should be allowed to enter the United States with their families as legal residents. But they should not be used as strike-breakers."

label products and to boycott non-union label products.

For, without honoring the union label the boycott of scab grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines by the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, would be meaningless.

The last issue of EL MALCRIADO, however, was printed by a union shop but the normal communication between the newspaper staff and the printer broke down resulting in a "bugless" publication.

We offer apologies to the Allied Printing Trades Council and any other affiliated trade unions for this impropriety and, furthermore, pledge to prevent such mistakes.

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Voice of the Farm Worker

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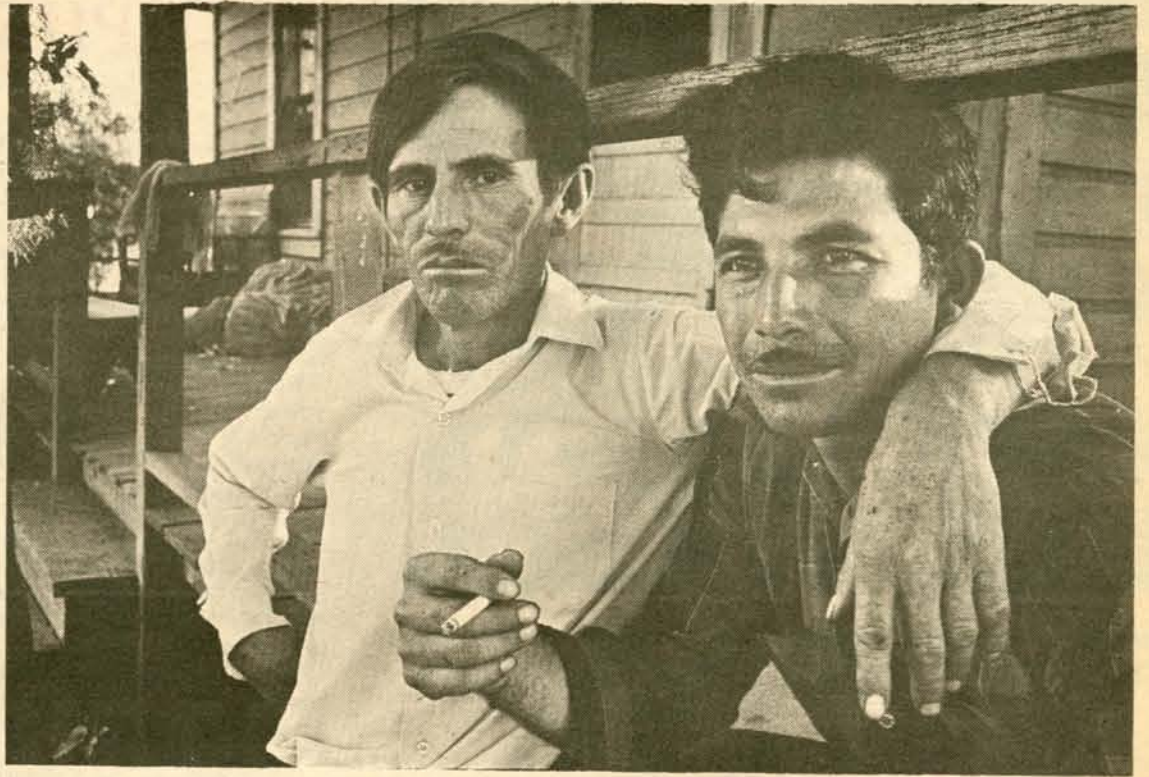
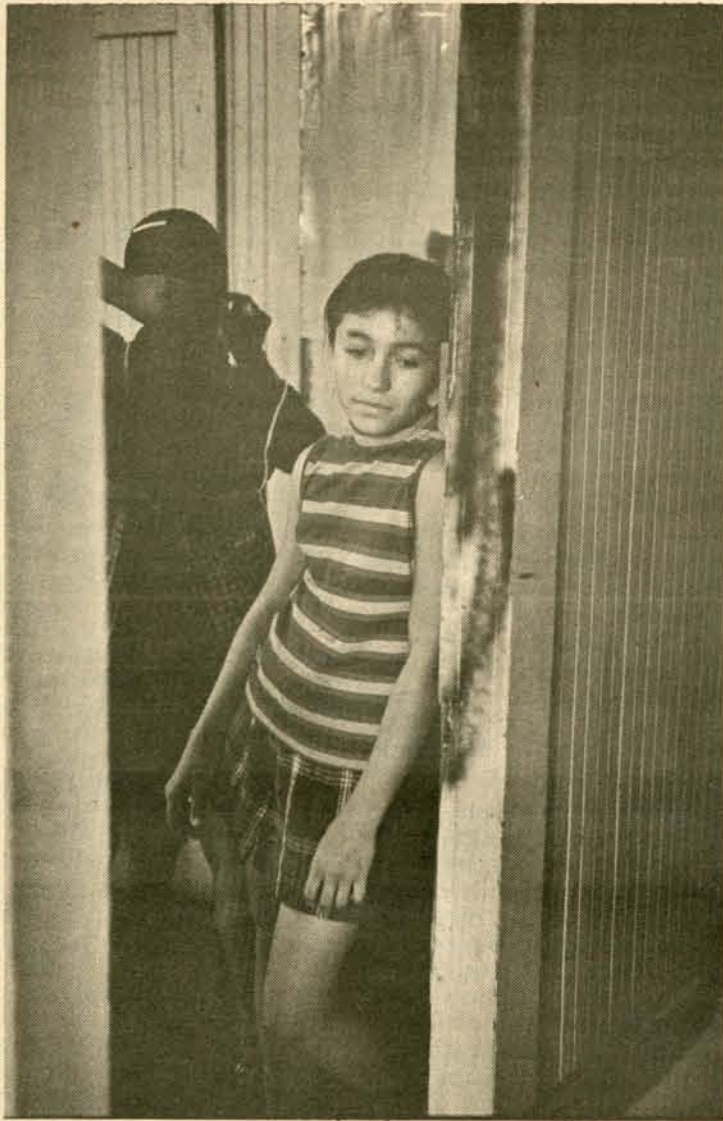
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The Faces of the Campesinos



*My knees are caked with mud.
My hands calloused from the hoe.
I have made the Anglo rich,
yet
equality is but a word—*

I SHALL ENDURE!

I WILL ENDURE!



From the Epic Poem *I Am Joaquín*
by Rudolfo Gonzales



Racism Under Gallo-Teamsters Pact

"The Whites Always Get the Easiest Jobs With the Best Pay..."

Snelling, Calif.—A Gallo worker, fired for trying to organize his fellow campesinos, has revealed a long list of abuses stretching back to the earliest days of Gallo's Teamster contract.

Ismael Gonzalez began work at Gallo's ranch in Snelling, a small farming community 120 miles southeast of San Francisco, in August 1973. He worked on the ranch's apple fields; apples used in the production of Boone's Farm wine.

He was fired by Gallo, with the approval of his Teamster "representatives," in April 1974, after many months of struggling against inhuman working conditions and lack of benefits promised by the Teamsters.

Ismael told EL MALCRIADO he was fired because he talked to the other workers about United Farm Workers (UFW) union. UFW attorneys will file a suit on Gonzalez' behalf charging Gallo with conspiring to fire him for lawful union activities.

Ismael joined the Teamsters union after working at Gallo for one month — a month for which he was charged seven dollars union dues, although he was not yet a member.

Phony Benefits

It soon became clear to him that the benefits in the Teamsters contracts existed on paper only.

He said, "The contract they have has many benefits for us with which they do not comply. For instance, they promise that after working for 1,500 hours, you earn one week's paid vacation — but when they fired me they didn't give me any check although I had worked more than 1,500 hours."

The contract also promised that the union would pay \$300 in maternity benefits for Ismael's wife, Estela, who was pregnant at the time he was hired. In addition, they promised to pay a percentage of all medical expenses for him and his family.

They were never given any forms to sign, after the baby was born in November 1973, in spite of repeated requests to their Teamster union representatives at the ranch. They have never been able to collect the money.

Estela recalls, "We took the baby to get X-rays because the public health nurse said maybe one leg was longer than the other. I told the hospital to send the bill to Gallo; and I guess they tried, but we still keep getting the bill."

(A source has informed EL MALCRIADO that the workers in Gallo's Livingston ranch were also having problems getting their maternity and medical benefits. They got their benefits, but only after a lot of hassling.)

Seniority Under Teamsters

Ismael said, "The Teamsters say they go by seniority but they don't go by it at all. A friend of Larry Burdett, (company supervisor) who came from Lodi when we began suckering, became foreman after only three days — and those of us who had seniority, who had months of work, were not given preference." (Suckering is to cut off small branches from trees.)

White workers are also favored, Ismael reported, "When they come the Whites always get

the easiest jobs with the best pay."

After their baby was born, the Gonzalez family, burdened with medical expenses which the Teamsters refused to pay, began looking for less expensive housing.

Teamster representatives helped convince them to move into Gallo's company housing on the Snelling ranch, saying they would pay no rent there.

They were later told they would be charged a little for rent and utilities. Ismael received a shock when he received his next paycheck.

His net pay was only \$1.10! All the rest was deducted for deposit on the house, rent, gas, and light. This included over \$25 for gas consumption for three days, and \$3 for electricity. The UFW possesses the check stub.

"With \$1.10 I couldn't even afford to feed my family; at that time, my baby was sick from not having enough to eat." The Gonzalez family moved out after two weeks.

Treated Us Very Bad

Gallo supervisors showed the same disregard for workers on the field as had the Teamsters. "They treated us very bad. They made us work very fast, and were always trying to make us go faster."

"One time I was working ahead of the others and stopped to ask the man behind me for a match. The foreman who was there got real mad and swore at me. I couldn't answer because I knew if I did, I'd get fired."

"Now, they even take the time when you go to the bathroom. If you take too much time, they give you an AVO." (An AVO, Avoid Verbal Orders, is a written notice the company gives as disciplinary action against an employee.)

They didn't see Salazar for two months during one period. "Every time we saw them, we'd complain," said Ismael, "but they just said they'd talk to the company about it, and nothing was ever set right."

Workers Organize

Ismael and the others were not told that the UFW was striking the Gallo ranches when they began work for the company. Apple workers were kept carefully isolated from UFW activity, in August 1973, while strikers picketed Gallo's grapes in nearby Livingston.

The company, in April, ordered the workers to begin work 15 minutes early and leave 15 minutes after quitting time. "They were robbing us of 30 minutes daily, and we all got together and said that this is robbery which they are doing — and the union tells us they can't do anything."

Ismael, during a meeting on the evening of April 21, helped convince workers to refuse to enter the bus until the correct time. Teamster representative Bill Powers assured the angry workers that the union would back them up in this action.

The next morning all but two of the workers sat outside the labor bus in a show of strength which must have alarmed company officials and Teamster leaders alike. A man started to board the bus, but changed his mind and decided to join his comrades outside.

Company foreman Gene Koehn, who understands no Spanish, immediately gave Gonzalez an AVO, accusing him of having used foul language to pull the worker out of the bus. Ismael was fired later that day and given another AVO — signed by the foreman, supervisor, and Teamster representative Salazar!

More Promises

The Teamsters made more promises. They promised to get him back his job, but this time he was not surprised when no-

thing happened. "They told me that they would fight for me to get my job back; they didn't."

A man who identified himself as Jimmy Tucker of the Teamsters Union Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee visited Gonzalez, at his home, July 9.

Claiming to be working directly with Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, Tucker promised Ismael employment, back pay, and all the benefits which he had been unable to collect under the Gallo-Teamsters contract — if

he would sign a statement saying the Teamsters union was not to blame for any of his grievances.

Ismael invited Tucker to make this promise with a lawyer present but Tucker never did follow up on the invitation.

"We all have the same problems," says Ismael of the campesinos at Gallo. "The Teamsters didn't help me, they never helped anyone."

"I want to proceed against Gallo and the Teamsters union for all the injustices which they have done us, not just myself but for all the people."



Victory signs, guitars, flags, songs, and lots of caring people give impetus to UFW boycott of Gallo wines.

Salinas Worker Says:

(continued from page 9)

Diaz was fired from his job June 8, 1974 because of unsatisfactory work and causing general unrest among the rest of the crew."

Diaz was not satisfied with the compromise offer and laughed at the charge of his causing general unrest among the other workers.

"All I did was ask for my rightful pay," he said, "The company fired me because they are scared that the rest of the workers will read the contract too and do the same."

A hearing with Deputy Labor Commissioner John Ramon was held on July 31 with grower Delfino, his bookkeeper, Santos Diaz and Marco Lopez from the UFW. No one from the Teamsters was present.

The commissioner read the contract clause in question ("Teamster Supplemental Agreement", Addendum A) and quickly instructed Delfino to pay Diaz \$140 in unpaid vacation pay and more than \$400 in underpaid wages in addition to the money already sent in the mail.

No Enforcement, No Contract

"With the Teamsters you have no contract really," said UFW service center worker Roberto Ybarra when asked about the case, "because there is no one to enforce it."

The Teamsters are only there to make sure the workers do not cost the grower any more money and time than is absolutely necessary to maintain the facade of the collective bargaining agreement."

Ybarra sits behind an old wooden desk at the UFW service center 12 hours a day, six and seven days a week dealing with the crucial problems of the 2,000 farm workers under UFW contract in the Salinas area.

He estimates that while the Teamsters have contracts which

cover three times as many workers, their \$1000 a month employees do not handle one-tenth the number of farm worker cases as the UFW.

He has helped many workers like Santos Diaz from Teamster controlled ranches who were underpaid, injured, fired or denied benefits and then given the run-around by the Teamster officials.

He speaks about their dilemma with determination and anger:

"The Teamsters cannot tolerate any organization of the workers, which is the reason why they never have meetings, why they don't have a grievance committee, why they elect no officers or shop stewards...and that's why they can't get their members any benefits either."

Teamster Apple Contract

(continued from page 9)

He maintained that the only way to avoid a strike in his sheds, canneries, and trucking operations was to go along with the Teamsters.

Several Mann employees, including an ex-foreman, told EL MALCRIADO that both Peterson and owner Buddy Mann had urged the workers to sign the Teamster's authorization cards.

Foreman Santos Rivera remembered one day "when all of the permanent workers met with the Teamsters at the Mann packing shed on Freedom Blvd. There were three Teamsters, about 10 workers, and Kenny Peterson and his first cousin, Buddy Mann."

"After the Teamsters spoke Kenny said to us, 'We're going to have unions one way or the other, so we might as well have this one since they're already here.'" (The Teamsters already held a contract with the Mann packing shed.)

All the workers who met in the shed later signed the Team-

"The Teamsters are not in any position to fight or advocate for anything," he continued. "Our motto in the Union is 'Si Se Puede' ('Yes, it can be done') but with the Teamsters it's 'No Se Puede'."

"In order to fight for our people's rights under the contract or with public agencies we demand from the courts, we demand from Welfare, we demand from the schools, and above all we demand from the growers."

"But the Teamsters cannot afford to demand anything because they are sold out, they can't even afford to tell the truth to the farm workers."

"Maybe that's the main reason why they will fail," concluded Ybarra, "All those lies they tell farm workers will come back against them sooner or later."

Workers Unhappy

"The most important thing is that the workers are unhappy with this Teamster contract," Watsonville UFW organizer Jose Perez told EL MALCRIADO. "No one asked them, they didn't vote."

"How did they find out about the contracts? They read it in the newspapers, just like the lettuce workers in 1970 read about those phony contracts."

Perez, a strawberry worker and volunteer organizer, did not venture to guess what would be the reaction of the apple pickers when they arrive and see what has happened.

He did say, "I don't think the apple workers are going to remain with their arms crossed. The growers are forcing them to defend themselves, to do something."

A WOUNDED GALLO LASHES OUT AT UFW

What's Behind The Issues

E & J Gallo Winery has launched an expensive and massive propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting the United Farm Workers of America (UFW), AFL-CIO, and giving credibility to the Teamsters union.

Gallo, reeling from a UFW sponsored boycott of its wines, has hired two public relations firms to stem the tide of mounting pro-Chavez and farm worker support.

The two firms, Erwin and Wasey Inc. and Young & Rubicam, are now trying to make it appear that Gallo, the largest winery in the world, is the innocent victim of a "jurisdictional dispute" between two rival unions who somehow cannot get along.

The real issues, however, have not been fogged by the propaganda smokescreen. For, at the heart of the matter lies the question of free representational elections, wages and fringe benefits, a union hiring hall, and general union protection and job security.

The most crucial issue behind UFW's fight against Gallo and the Teamsters is the question of who determines which union, workers should belong to.

The UFW firmly believes only the workers have that right and that Gallo and the Teamsters are preventing them from exercising the right of self-determination.

Gallo claims that the Teamsters union is the legitimate representative for its workers, but continues to deny the UFW's



E & J Gallo Winery is reeling from a UFW boycott of its wines, and across the country, groups of union supporters are showing the public that they are fed up with the company's abuse of campesinos.

request for a fairly-conducted secret ballot election.

The winery claims its agricultural workers "belong to the union of their choice," but last year workers were striking three Gallo vineyards and demanding renewal of their UFW contract as the Teamster-Gallo pact was being negotiated and then signed.

Wages, Fringe Benefits

Gallo states that its Teamster contract made Gallo's wages the best farm labor wage rates in the continental United States in an attempt to make pay and fringe benefits seem the central issue in the dispute.

Gallo, the producer of a third of all the wine made in the U.S., actually pays lower wages than three substantially smaller and

less profitable wineries under UFW contract.

The winery claims it pays a starting wage of \$2.89 per hour, rising to \$3.75, plus piece-rate incentives which bring the pay rates up to an average of \$5.79 an hour.

Some workers, Gallo says, receive as much as \$9 an hour during harvest. UFW contracts inside Gallo, however, say that the winery's actual wages are \$2.48 per hour.

Gallo can undoubtedly produce a few check stubs showing wages of \$9 an hour but only because it is the practice to issue a single check, made out to one person, to pay for the work of an entire family.

This practice, by the way, facilitates the concealment of child labor on the payroll records.

Gallo also contends its "permanent farm workers averaged, last year, \$7,785 annually. Seasonal workers averaged \$278 per week."

The UFW challenges Gallo to show how these averages were computed. A Gallo check stub now in the possession of the UFW shows that a Gallo field worker took home only \$1.10 for 27 hours of work. (See page 13 for related article.)

Almaden, a winery just over one tenth the size of Gallo, pays UFW contract wages ranging from a guaranteed minimum of \$2.95 to \$3.85 hourly.

The UFW's contract with Christian Brothers, a winery roughly a twentieth the size of Gallo's, provides wages between \$2.90 and \$4.70 an hour.

Novitate, the smallest winery with a UFW contract is about one seven-hundredth the size of Gallo but pays wages running from \$2.90 to \$3.20 an hour.

None of the wages cited include harvest bonuses which, under UFW contracts, increase the wages dramatically.

Farm workers under UFW contracts also enjoy protection against dangerous pesticides, against child labor, and against being fired without cause.

They receive premium-paid over time, reporting and standby pay, job security, paid holidays and vacations, and a paid leave-of-absence for jury duty and funerals.

In addition, they have the services of a hiring hall; a paid pension plan; an educational fund

financed by the employer; clean toilets and drinking water in the field; and worker participation in contract negotiations and the grievance procedure.

UFW contracts also provide for a health-and-safety committee, protective garments provided by the employee, a day-care-center, clinics, a legal assistance program, and a service center program designed to help farm workers deal with the day-to-day problems of the rural poor.

Most of these benefits are non-existent or much weaker in Gallo-Teamster contract.

The Gallo-Teamster contract provides state unemployment insurance and some UFW contracts do not, but all UFW contracts are negotiated by the workers themselves.

Many of the workers believe that because only a handful of agricultural employers are covered by unemployment insurance, very few farm workers, especially migrants, would ever add up the necessary amount to qualify and would thereby forfeit their deductions.

At any rate, unemployment insurance coverage is expected to be extended to California farm workers next year.

Time's Article

Gallo uses a section taken out of context from an article in the April 22, 1974 edition of Time magazine to attack the UFW and defend its switch to the Teamsters.

The company, understandably, leaves out material damaging to its propaganda.

The sentence immediately following the section Gallo uses says "Even so, the workers are reluctant to join the Teamsters, whose four year organizing drive has been conducted partly by ax-handle-wielding goon squads."

Time's article, while certainly not pro-UFW, says, "Indeed, many California growers have rushed into contracts with the Teamsters. Their pacts are more attractive to the growers because they do not require the establishment of union-administered hiring halls."

Criticism of the hiring hall apparently was Gallo's main purpose in using the Time excerpt in its propaganda campaign; but the giant winery replaced the hiring hall with the labor contractor system, the very system Time describes as "unscrupulous."

Time notes a single instance of a worker who alleged she had difficulty receiving her maternity benefit from UFW's Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan.

Merle R. Arlen of Western Benefit Plan Consultants, Inc., in referring to the charge, said, "As actuarial consultant to the Plan since its inception, I can categorically state that such an action would be totally inconsistent with what I know to be the facts concerning the overall plan administration."

UFW's Membership

Gallo contends that last year the UFW's membership shrank from about 55,000 members to less than 10,000 because the workers joined the Teamster's union.

The UFW's membership dropped to about 12,000 because in 1973 Gallo and nearly every grape grower in California and Arizona signed over their workers, against their consent, to the Western Conference of Teamsters.

The workers were never given a choice. Thousands of campesinos went out on strike rather than join the Teamsters.

Others, forced by sheer economic necessity to work under Teamster contracts, are making their hatred for the Teamsters and their desire to win back their UFW contracts known, by staging work stoppages, slow downs, and other protests.

It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the farm workers, who are supposedly Teamster members, are refusing to pay dues to the trucker's union.

After the contracts were signed some workers were forced to sign Teamster authorizations or lose their jobs. Some, unable to read English, signed Teamster authorizations thinking they were attendance records.

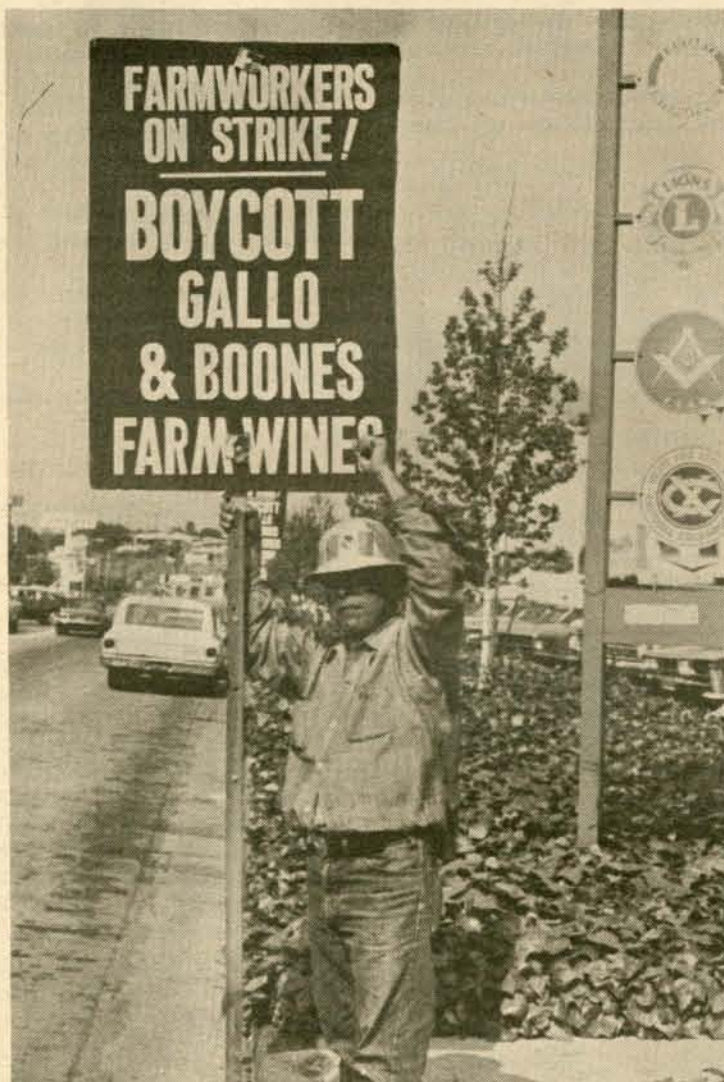
Gallo and its public relations firms will almost certainly continue their attempts to break the boycott. Gallo workers, meanwhile, hope that millions of people across the country will see the obvious contradiction in Gallo's propaganda.

Gallo will not permit an election because the workers, both strikers and UFW sympathizers, will undoubtedly vote for Cesar Chavez' union.

Gallo, however, is seriously wounded and may be forced to capitulate in what has unfortunately become the "war of the vineyards."

The Wall Street Journal commented, for example, that wine sales were off as much as 9% in the first quarter of 1974 and other observers have noted that Gallo sales were dropping off drastically in key areas of the country.

The giant wine maker, therefore, may have distilled a cheaper wine with the Teamsters only to find that it has a bitter taste.



The UFW took to the boycott against Gallo in 1973 when the company refused to hold representational elections and agreed to a sweetheart contract with the Teamsters.

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

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

GALLO'S LOVE AFFAIR WITH TEAMSTERS

Keene, Calif. — E.&J. Gallo Wineries began an ominous honeymoon affair with the Teamsters union (IBT) when the couple signed a "sweetheart" agreement last July, 1973, thus wiping out six years of meaningful reforms made by the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

Gallo, who has accumulated a huge empire through various land-grabbing schemes, has been playing footsies with a union not chosen by his workers and with a union well known for its corruption.

A recent chronological report of the events leading to the Gallo-Teamster contract describes a scenario of double-dealing maneuvers by Gallo negotiators that even a Tammany Hall politician might admire.

According to the report, the UFW gives first official notice on Feb. 1973 that the contract is due to expire on April 18, 1973 and requests that renegotiation meetings start soon.

First Meeting

It isn't until March 15, however, that David Burciaga, chief UFW negotiator, and Gallo Industrial Relations Manager Robert H. Deatrick agree to a pre-negotiation meeting on March 22.

Burciaga asks Deatrick at the pre-negotiating meeting to verbally extend the present contract, as is customary, in case negotiations run past the expiration date.

On April 18, Burciaga again asks Deatrick to extend the contract, which is due to expire at midnight. Deatrick refuses and only agrees to April 25 as the first negotiating meeting.

Meanwhile, reports reach the UFW that Teamsters are entering Gallo fields in an attempt to organize the workers. Two Teamsters go into Gallo's Livingston fields on April 24 but are run off by the workers.

Teamsters in Fields

The April 25 meeting between Burciaga and Deatrick is interrupted by Juan Perez of the UFW who informs union negotiators that the Teamsters ARE in the fields.

Burciaga brings up the issue with Deatrick who responds that he has reports to that extent and that the company has issued a letter to all supervisors saying that no outsiders are to be allowed on Gallo property.

Burciaga also brings up the question of a verbal extension of the contract. Deatrick again refuses saying it is the company's philosophy not to grant an extension because "(It will make us both) very flexible in our bargaining position...We're both interested in getting an agreement."

The next day, the company refuses to let UFW people in the fields in a break with past tradition.

The company presents its proposal during the third session of negotiation on May 8, calling for sweeping and restrictive changes in virtually every section of the contract.

Gallo Wants Changes

The company wants changes in the areas of recognition, management rights, union security, no interruption of work, the hiring hall, health and safety, grievance and arbitration procedure, discharge, seniority, leaves of absence, right of access to company property, records and pay periods, and over bulletin boards.

The Teamsters, meanwhile, continue to make their appearances in the fields. The Gallo

farms in Snelling and Livingston welcome the Teamsters on May 10, despite the fact that the company has supposedly given the order that no union personnel are to be allowed on company property.

At the Snelling Ranch, Teamsters organizers make contact in person or by phone with the 20 or so mostly Anglo workers there. They have precise information on workers' names, location of houses, phone numbers, and how many in each family work for Gallo. In the evening, Teamsters are seen in front of Livingston Ranch Superintendent William Heuer's house.

At the fifth session of negotiations, on May 11, Burciaga again recites the Teamster incident of the previous day and suggests that the company is actively assisting the Teamsters. Says Burciaga, "The workers are worried, and so am I, whether we're wasting our time negotiating or are we going into a fight."

Deatrick responds, "It would be somewhat ridiculous, if we were involved, to even come here to negotiate. Why go through the time and difficulty?"

At 7 p.m. the same day, eight Teamsters hold a meeting at The Gallo Snelling Ranch. Around 125 workers surround their car and shout, "Chavez, Si! Teamsters, No!" and pound on the Teamster cars. The Teamsters are forced to depart.

Sixth Session

Burciaga brings up these incidents at the sixth session on May 14, but Deatrick replies that UFW representatives should carry out an investigation in order to establish the facts. Burciaga then attempts to find out the company's position and Deatrick answers, "If there were any doubts, on that, we never would have met with you."

Burciaga also gives Deatrick a letter from Cesar Chavez, UFW President, reviewing the Teamster incidents and asking for a one-year recognition agreement or, if the company doubts that the UFW represents the Gallo workers, an immediate election supervised by an acceptable third party.

Gallo responds to Chavez' letter on May 18, saying that he has conducted an investigation of all the Teamster incidents and has found only one instance where "a supervisor was at fault...on May 10 in Fresno" and this has been satisfactorily explained.

Gallo Letter

Gallo also includes a letter the company has distributed to all its employees, stating, "You are in the middle of a contest between two unions...You have been told the company is close to reaching an agreement on a new contract. The company is not close to an agreement with any union."

That same day, Burciaga, acting under the directions of Chavez, makes a public statement demanding that a workers' election be held by Gallo.

Gallo, on May 21, telegrams Chavez and says the UFW president has misunderstood his previous statement and that the Teamsters do not represent Gallo workers.

On the twelfth day of negotiations, June 20, the company announces that unless the Union agrees to Gallo's position on union security (30-day probationary period and not allowing the union to determine the good standing of its members), hiring hall (using it only as an alternative source of workers),

and seniority (with the company controlling the list), the company is not ready to proceed with negotiations.

Three days later, on June 23, 32 Teamsters enter Gallo's Livingston fields demanding that the workers sign Teamster authorization cards.

The company then sends out a letter on June 26 to its employees saying "The Teamsters have sent us notice that they represent the majority of our workers. We are scheduling a meeting with them immediately."

Chavez then asks the workers to strike the following day, and the workers ratify the strike at a meeting that night.

The next day, June 27, all workers walk out from the Fresno ranch and more than 120 walk out of the Livingston ranch.

Gallo then makes the statement that he hopes an agreement can be reached with the UFW but says he must honor the Teamsters' claim of representation.

Teamster official, James W. Smith, then announces on May 28, "We are not going to go to any Mickey Mouse elections of any nature." Aggie Rose, director of the Livingston UFW field office, responds, "Obviously they aren't going to any vote, because they know all our workers are out on strike (and the Teamsters would lose)."

On July 3, a delegation of six priests and nuns from Modesto and Stockton meet with R.J. Gallo, urging him to hold an election. Gallo refuses, claiming that a formal election would

be too complicated, but agrees to a count of workers' authorization cards.

Later that day, Gallo General Ranch Manager Paul Osteraas sends a telegram to all striking workers firing them for not showing up for work.

Three days later, Sister Joyce Higgins, who had earlier visited Gallo, receives 173 UFW authorization cards out of 222 Gallo workers on the payroll as of April 18 when the contract expired.

Sister Higgins then telegrams R.J. Gallo asking him to examine the proof that the UFW represents the Gallo workers and again pleads for an election. Gallo refuses to receive her phone calls and never acknowledges the telegram, in spite of his earlier agreement to a card-check election.

Smith announces on July 7 that Gallo has recognized the Teamsters as the bargaining agent for its workers, regardless of the fact that all but 30 of them are out on strike demanding UFW recognition.

U.S. Foots Bill for Vietnam Fighting

The Vietnam war still rages as the United States government continues to provide over 80% of the Thieu dictatorship's war budget.

Over 1,000,000 Vietnamese have been killed, wounded or maimed since the signing of the ceasefire agreement. In addition, more Vietnamese have been

Gallo and the Teamsters hold a single negotiating session on July 9, and the next day Smith announces that the Teamsters have signed a four-year contract with Gallo.

The contract is far more favorable to Gallo than to the workers:

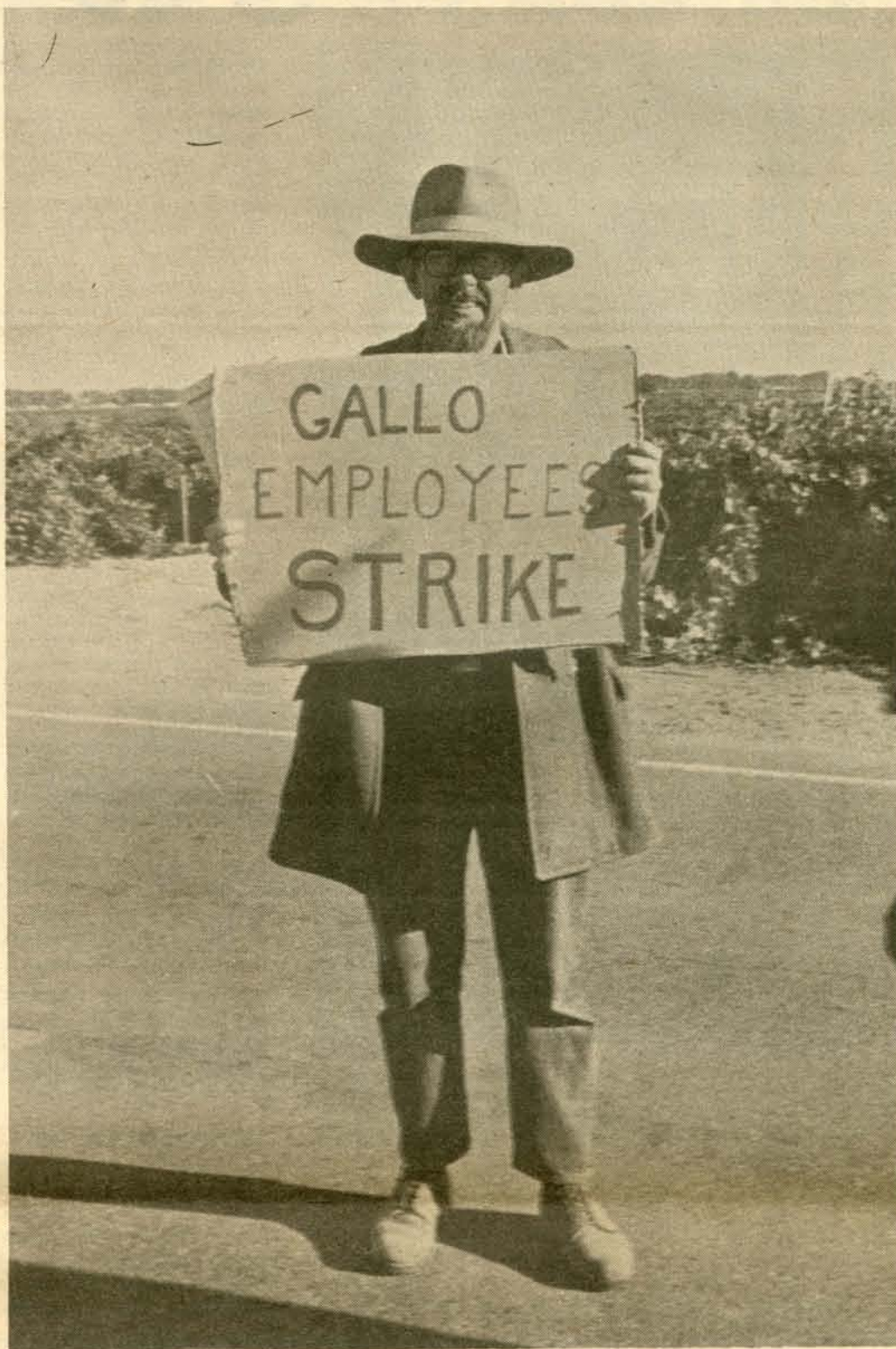
- It provides a wage level lower than those established by the UFW;

- It eliminates the hiring hall; and;

- It removes all crucial health and safety protections, particularly those against deadly pesticides.

Chavez then denounces Gallo's "wicked, dastardly, cowardly and unprincipled action" and on Sept. 1, Gallo workers meet at UFW headquarters to lay out plans for a national boycott of all Gallo products.

The boycott continues to be the UFW's most effective weapon and Gallo is slowly but surely finding out that his love affair with the Teamsters may turn him into a capon.



Gallo employees are still on strike as UFW intensifies boycott to win back contract taken away by Teamsters union, described as "America's Number One Company Union."

MINERS CALL COAL SHUTDOWN



Seven women joined their husbands, striking miners, in the Harlan Co. jail last October. Judge F. Byrd Hogg, himself a former mine owner, slapped them with jail sentences for breaking his injunction that limited pickets to three at each mine entrance.

Photo by Earl Dotter, UMWA Journal

Harlan, Kentucky — More than 125,000 members of United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) walked off the job Aug. 19-23 ostensibly to commemorate the more than 100,000 miners who have died in the past 74 years in mining accidents. The walk-out has left 70% of the nation's mines idle.

But observers say that the major reason for the nationwide walk-out was to show solidarity with the 150 workers who have been striking Brookside mine in Harlan County, Kentucky for 13 months.

The UMWA maintains that the walk out will come under a provision in their contracts which allow workers 10 "memorial days" off.

Escalating Violence

Governor Wendell Ford has ordered the removal of state police at the Brookside mine and the nearby Highsplit mine, both owned by Eastover Mining Co., a subsidiary of Duke Power Co. after Miller personally asked the withdrawal of police from the area.

The police had been charged with increasing their use of violence in breaking strikes, and escorting scabs (some armed), across picket lines.

Minard Turner, a 60 year old pensioned miner was shot twice and critically wounded by a company security guard while walking the picket line, June 9.

Sweetheart Contracts

Eastover, like many mine companies, signed "sweetheart contracts" with the Southern Labor Union (SLU) to keep the UMWA from organizing the mines. The SLU, well-known by miners as a "company union," recently offered a \$5,000 bribe to strike leaders Carl Noe and Ron Curtis if they would lead the striking miners back to work.

The meeting at which the SLU representatives offered the bribe to Noe and Curtis was documented with tape recorders concealed in the strike leader's clothing and by a hidden UMWA photographer.

The UMWA has brought this evidence before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) with charges of unfair labor practices against the company but the NLRB has yet to make a decision.

The Brookside miners voted 113-55 for the UMWA to replace the SLU, the previous Brookside union, in June 1973 and a month later, the miners walked out when Duke refused to recognize the UMWA.

"We worked for three years against our will under the SLU with no safety protection, miserable medical care, and union officials you couldn't tell apart from the bosses," said Curtis. "If they think any amount of money could get the Brookside miners to go back under the SLU, they're crazy."

Under SLU contract, miners earn only \$30 for an eight hour day's work in the mines, despite hazards which make mining one of the nation's most dangerous occupations. Workers covered by UMWA contract, on the other hand, earn \$42 per eight hour day.

Susan Noe, wife of strike leader Chris Noe, said, "I have seen my husband come home from work, and he wouldn't have a dry thread on him. He had to work in the water, and all the air ways were full of water, the escape ways and all. And if anything happened in the mines, the men would have

no way of getting out because all the passage ways are filled with water, and mud slides . . ."

Wives Join Pickets

The strikers' wives formed the Brookside Women's Club last September to help picket the mine entrances, and to raise money, food and medical supplies. Seven of the 16 people arrested last October for violating an injunction were women.

Duke, the nation's third largest coal consumer and one of the largest utilities in the U.S., uses mainly non-union coal. The UMWA recently launched a "Dump Duke" campaign, in which they are asking sympathizers to sell their Duke stocks resulting in 52 national unions and four major church denominations dumping their shares in that company.

The Subcommittee on Labor of the Health, Education, and Labor Committee of Congress opened hearings July 25 on the Brookside strike hearing testimony on police brutality, evictions of strikers, polluted water in company housing, and safety violations. (Federal inspectors found 72 safety violations at Brookside last November.)

Parallels UFW Struggle

The UMWA's struggle to gain contracts in eastern Kentucky mines parallels the United Farm Workers (UFW) current battle against the California grape growers. Both the miners and grape workers are seeking company recognition of the union that the workers have elected. The mine owners and the growers have both signed "sweetheart contracts" with unions of their choice, and without representational elections.

In addition, both unions have once held almost all the contracts in the areas which they are striking.

Spotlight On IBEW Local 11

L.A. Electricians Union Aids UFW Efforts

Los Angeles, Calif.—AFL-CIO union support for the United Farm Workers (UFW) has been one of the most vital breakthroughs in the campesino's struggle for a better way of life.

Los Angeles County's Local 11 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), for example, has consistently donated its time and services in helping the UFW.

Local 11, formed when several locals merged in 1942, has 7,800 members who work primarily in electrical construction.

Its members did the complete wiring for the UFW administration building in Delano in the summer of 1968. Thirty-five members spent two hot, uncomfortable weekends battling the sun and pests as they spliced, drilled, stripped wires, and connected and tested circuits.

Flies in the Beer

Al Chick, a former member of Local 11's executive board of directors, recalled, "It was hot that day. Oh god, it was hot. We got beer — you'd open a can and had to drink it fast before a fly went running in."

Local 11 members assisted with the construction of Agbayani Village for retired farm workers in Delano. The local, in addition, has done fund raising for the UFW and encourages members to participate in farm worker picket lines.

One of Local 11's features which has drawn the attention of

Cesar Chavez and the UFW is the hiring hall.

The hall is run on a first-come-first-serve basis. A worker whose job ends is registered with it.

When a job order for 20 positions comes in, the earliest names on the list are notified until 20 men accept the offer.

A worker may refuse a job offer twice but on the third time his name is removed from the list until he re-registers.

Sometimes very few names are on the books but at other times as many as 400 appear. The fluctuation is due in large part to the status of other workers.

Unions Inter-related

Construction unions follow the same cycles. If construction workers in one craft are idle or on strike, it generally means electrical workers in other crafts are also without work.

Local 11 Business Manager Earl Higgins told EL MAL-CRIADO that construction workers are hurt by an unhealthy state of the economy, poor governmental economic policies, and high interest rates on loans charged to builders.

The local operates an apprenticeship program which serves between 500 and 600 people enrolled in a four year program. One hundred twenty-five people usually begin the program each year.

Applicants must be less than 31 years old, be physically able to do the work, have a high school

diploma, and pass a first year's course in algebra.

Local 11 members can choose from two full coverage health plans and participate in a pension plan which began in 1965. One thousand eighty-five people were

receiving pension benefits as of March 31; \$216,000 paid monthly.

Higgins sees a "fantastic future" for 1,000,000 IBEW members in the U.S., its territories, and Canada and believes the task for the brotherhood should be to

organize the unorganized in the electrical field.

Higgins said that campesinos should have their own union and that the UFW, and not the Teamsters, should represent the nation's farm workers.



Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 11 in Los Angeles greet UFW President Cesar Chavez during his recent trip to southern California.

Anatomy of a Boycott

WHY THE FARAH STRIKE WON

El Paso, Texas — Chicano workers won one of the most important labor battles of the Southwest last February when they gained union recognition at the Farah Manufacturing Co. after a 22-month strike and boycott had brought the company to a standstill.

Willie Farah, the largest manufacturer of boys' and mens' slacks in the U.S., was forced to recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA), AFL-CIO, after a nationwide boycott had cost him more than \$8.3 million and had forced the closing of four of his nine plants.

The strike began May 2, 1972 when news spread of the firing of six workers for union activities at the San Antonio plant. Within days, workers began a

mass exodus at the remaining plants in El Paso and Victoria, Texas and Las Cruces and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The strikers quickly ran into severe repression as Willie Farah called in security guards with German shepard police dogs and then obtained a court injunction limiting the number of pickets.

When the strikers ignored the injunction, Farah then obtained 500 "John Doe" warrants which the El Paso police then used to drag workers out of bed in a mid-night raid and arrest them for contempt of court.

The strike, however, gathered rapid momentum receiving endorsements from local El Paso Catholic Bishop Sydney Metzgar and Senator Ted Kennedy.

The Farah workers then turned to the boycott, just as the United Farm Workers (UFW) had done in winning contracts during their battle against the grape growers in the late 1960's.

A nationwide boycott was thus launched in May, 1972 at a convention of the ACWA and a full-time staff of the ACWA's Union Label Department left early to establish operations in the field.

The boycott quickly gathered a full head of steam and the National Organization of Women recessed its 1972 convention to demonstrate at a Houston department store chanting, "Down with Farah pants!"

In addition, the National Student Association passed a resolution of support for the Farah workers and even professional athletes, such as the Minnesota Vikings football team endorsed the boycott.

The boycott committees later published photos showing Viking defensive star Bobby Bryant on

the picket line at a local department store in the Minnesota area.

The boycott paid off as the Farah strikers and their supporters aroused the American consumer, who simply quit buying Farah pants.

Within a year after the boycott was launched, the public stock in Farah had plummeted from \$40 a share to less than \$8 and the company lost \$8.3 million in fiscal 1972 and reported a measly net profit of \$43,000 during fiscal 1973.

The situation for Farah became so critical that El Paso Mayor Fred Hervey was forced to intervene when the company was forced to close four of its plants and had laid off 600 of its supervisory personnel in El Paso alone.

A sweeping decision by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in February of this year hit Farah hard, ordering the company to rehire striking work-

ers and to permit union organizing.

The decision cited Farah's lawless ways and the "trampling on the rights of its employees as if there were no act (NLRA), no board and no Ten Commandments."

No doubt the boycott and the NLRB decision was key in forcing Farah to grant union recognition to his 8,000 employees, but an ACWA spokesman succinctly pointed the key to victory when asked what was the turning point in the strike:

"The turning point in the strike really wasn't the NLRB decision or anything else. The turning point happened when the workers themselves went out on strike.

"From then on, there was no place else this struggle could lead, except to victory. It was the workers going out on strike who made the decisive point a long time ago."

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Washington, D.C. — Senator Alan Cranston (D. - Calif.) recently called on the Congress to balance the federal budget and slash U.S. aid to dictatorships and authoritarian regimes.

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Cranston declared that, "...there are now 57 authoritarian governments that will receive military and economic aid if the Nixon Administration has its way."

Cranston continued and said that the \$5.1 billion for these countries, earmarked by Nixon advisors, "will underwrite repression and militarism abroad while contributing to budget deficits and inflation here at home."

California's senior senator also pointed out that most of the economic aid is actually disbursed for military or diplomatic

reasons, which puts the money in the hands of the wealthy rather than the poor.

The well-known liberal further charged that "Many of those 57 repressive governments are already using American money and American-supplied weapons to terrorize and subjugate their own people."

Cranston concluded his speech on the administration's foreign aid bill, S.3394, and declared, "The first step in fighting inflation and unbalanced budgets at home is for us to stop financing dictatorships abroad."

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LEGAL BRIEFS

Defeat in Sacramento

AB 3370 Stonewalled by Teamsters-Growers

Sacramento, Calif. — Farm labor bill AB 3370 met an untimely death, Aug. 21, when the state senate refused to grant it a waiver of a time rule which requires a waiting period of four days before a bill goes to its appropriate committees.

The bill, which was authored by Richard Alatorre (D.-Los Angeles) and John Burton (D.-San Francisco) cleared the assembly Aug. 19, and was on its way to the Senate Industrial Relations Committee when the time waiver was defeated by a 19-16 vote.

Senator George Moscone (D.-San Francisco) proposed the waiver so that the bill could clear the committee and go to the floor before the end of the legislative session.

AB 3370, which was ardently supported by the United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO), provided for the formation of a three member State Agricultural Committee, to oversee farm workers elections. It also provided:

—That elections be held only during peak employment. A petition was to be filed with the committee only when more than 50% of a ranch's workers were present.

—That the State Agricultural Labor Committee must hold an election within seven days after a petition was filed.

—That a union must file an affidavit affirming a policy of non-discrimination to the committee.

—That workers could have the right to hold recognizable strikes and it did not prohibit boycotts.

—Made it illegal for a grower and a union to sign a contract without holding an election.

The refusal of the senate came as a surprise to many observers since it is customary for the senate to honor a senator's request that the time rule be waived. On the day of the senate's refusal, for example, 20 bills had the time rule waived.

It did not come as a surprise to Assemblyman Alatorre, however, who was saying as early as Aug. 16 that the Teamsters and the growers were "working hand in hand" trying to defeat the bill in the halls of the Capitol building.

The Teamsters, whose secret elections bill AB 3816 was defeated in the assembly, were strongly opposed to AB 3370 because it did not prohibit boy-

cotts and recognition strikes, the two main organizing weapons of the UFW.

The Teamsters also opposed the bill because it did not call for the workers to be divided into "craft units" something the UFW is completely against because it could lead to discrimination among the workers.

The UFW says that the system of "craft units" would divide the White workers, who run most of the machinery from the Chicano workers who do most of the stoop labor.

Jerry Cohen, chief consul of the UFW, claims that the only reason the time rule was not waived was because "the Teamsters were so freaked out...that they fought like hell to kill the bill. They started lobbying in the senate even before the bill passed the assembly."

Alatorre expressed himself more strongly when he said that it was disgusting that one of the most powerful unions in the country was working to defeat the bill, he continued by saying, "The Teamsters have demonstrated the fact that their farm worker position is morally worthless."

Teamsters-Growers Sued

UFW Takes on Teamsters-Growers' Alliance

Keene, Calif. — The United Farm Workers AFL-CIO filed lawsuits against 55 Arvin-Lamont growers last month in its latest flurry of legal actions resulting from last year's strike activities.

Three lawsuits of \$50 million each were filed in Kern County Superior Court charging coercion of UFW members by grape growers and the Western Conference of Teamsters.

The suits ask the courts to nullify Teamster-grower con-

tracts and to put an end to the "blackballing campaign" which has resulted in the firing of many loyal UFW supporters.

The UFW claims in its lawsuits that the Teamster-grower contracts and the firings are illegal because their sole purpose has been to destroy the UFW union.

The lawsuits describe certain stages in which it is alleged that the Teamsters and growers conspired to destroy the UFW.

They are:

— Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons announces on Dec. 1972 that the Teamsters are going to concentrate on destroying the UFW.

— The Teamsters and growers apply strong-arm tactics when they employ goons to beat up UFW strikers during the 1973 Coachella and San Joaquin Valley strikes.

— Growers fired the strongest UFW supporters, sabotaged negotiations for renewal of UFW contracts and then signed with the Teamsters.

— The Teamsters made backroom deals with the growers and emerged with "sweetheart" contracts.

— Growers continue to fire workers who indicate favorable attitudes toward the UFW.

— The Teamster-grower alliance has introduced "illegal" aliens to the fields to act as strikebreakers.

— The Teamster-grower contracts have subjected workers to pre-UFW condition.

Deborah Vollmer, UFW attorney, added that the lawsuits contend that the Teamster-grower contracts were imposed upon the workers without benefit of an election.

She continues by saying that this is in violation of the California Labor Code, section 920-923, which states that workers have a right to self-organization to form their own union without coercion from their employers.

Other UFW sources said that the lawsuits are only one method by which the UFW is trying to regain its contracts and that picketing activities are still being carried out demanding that elections be held in which the workers can choose their own union.

Kern County Sheriff

Dodge Boys Sued by UFW

Fresno, Calif. — The United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO) filed a \$500 million law suit, July 23, in U.S. District Court here, naming as its two main defendants, Kern County Sheriff Charles Dodge and District Attorney Albert Leddy.

Sheriff Dodge plus 35 deputy sheriffs, are charged in the law suit with failure to provide proper protection to UFW members and supporters during the 1973 strike, and with being engaged in a systematic pattern of violence and harassment directed toward farm workers.

The law suit lists 16 incidents in which deputy sheriffs were responsible for using excessive and deadly force against the strikers and making false arrests.

It also alleges that the deputy sheriffs refused to arrest Teamster organizers when they clubbed or injured UFW strikers.

The suit says that the violence unleashed upon UFW members, last year, culminated in the death of two UFW members:

— Juan De La Cruz, 60, was shot to death by strikebreaker Bayani Bautista Advincula on Aug. 16, 1973, while picketing a Giumarra field.

— Deputy Sheriff Clarence G. Cooper clubbed to death, Nagi Daifullah with a flashlight on the night of Aug. 14, 1973 in Lamont, Calif.

After the two deaths, Cesar Chavez, UFW president, was forced to call off the strike in order to avoid more killings.

District Attorney Leddy, the suit states, illegally placed the power and resources of his office in the hands of the area growers by transferring the responsibility for prosecuting farm workers charged with violating civil injunctions from the growers to the district attorney's office.

He did this, the suit alleges, by dismissing civil charges of breaking the injunction and then refiled them as criminal charges.

Leddy is also accused with refusing to investigate charges that growers, their agents and Teamster organizers were committing criminal acts and with discouraging the sheriffs deputies from arresting persons accused by the UFW of breaking the law.

The suit continues by saying that Leddy encouraged judges and district attorneys from other counties to use form injunctions, with restrictions already specified, and form affidavits naming the UFW as defendant and thus presuming guilt.

This, the UFW claims, is unconstitutional because civil injunctions are not law and must be argued and composed individually.

UFW attorneys say that the law suit seeks \$25 million in general damages and \$25 million in punitive damages for each of 10 causes of action. It also asks \$10,000 punitive damages and \$10,000 personal damages for each of 18 individuals.

In addition, the suit seeks an injunction which would enjoin the defendants from continuing their practices of last year.

Chavez, in a speech in San Francisco on July 24 said, "They broke our strike very successfully last year, and it is very difficult to mount a strike this year, because the workers are convinced there will be some more lives lost."

The law suit is a result of the violence perpetuated against farm workers last year, Chavez continued, and he hopes that it will put a stop to the "climate of fear and repression" which caused the union to call off last year's strike.

California AFL-CIO Vows

(continued from page 3)

with an international banking power that would dare to influence the course of other states and other nations. Rockefeller has to get out of the Chase Manhattan Bank."

Brown for Governor

At a state-wide level, the delegates to the California Labor Council on Political Education, AFL-CIO (COPE) endorsed the candidacy of Edmund G. Brown, Jr. in his hard-fought race for governor.

Following COPE's endorsement, Brown addressed the Convention and thanked the delegates for their support.

Brown promised to "wrest the government back from eight years of ineptness, indifference, and unconcern about the working people of this state."

Brown also said, in response to statements by Houston Flournoy, also running for governor and supported by Reagan, "I want you to know every worker has the right to strike. In certain areas of public safety, we'll have to have binding arbitration, but let's look at what they're talking about. King Kanut himself can't turn the tide. That's your right; to withhold your labor."

Flournoy recently distributed a brochure to growers saying that Jerry Brown marched with Cesar Chavez in 1969.

Brown replied, "I hope they send that out to every voter in California because I'm proud I marched with him. When I'm governor, we'll have an election bill that will give every worker a chance to pick the union of their choice (referring to AB 3370)."

In addition to resolutions calling for a veto-proof Congress and the endorsement of State politicians, the Convention also dealt with a multitude of other issues, including women's rights.

The resolutions demanded equal pay for equal work, an end to discrimination in promotions, and pregnancy leave.

Dubrow raised the problem of day care. "President Nixon made a speech when he vetoed a good day care bill. He practically suggested it would cost too much."

"We want the children of working men and women to have the kind of comprehensive day care that would make the mothers and fathers know their kids are being taken care of. To me, Nixon's action is a disgrace."

Jobs for All

A major note of the Convention was the demand for jobs for all who can work. The building trades, for example, have been hard hit by the lack of housing construction the last several years.

Delegates pointed out that increased construction projects will both provide work for the unemployed and provide a higher standard of living for the people of California.

The Federation's Convention was hosted by the San Diego Imperial Counties Labor Council, led by R.R. Richardson, secretary-treasurer, and President Albin J. Gruhn chaired the proceedings. The Federation of Labor holds its Conventions every two years in preparation for the state's elections.

Teamster Suit Killed

Los Angeles, Calif. — A Los Angeles Superior Court Commissioner, Aug. 7, killed off a portion of a class action suit sought by two Teamster-rank-and-filers against their union.

The complaint by Teamster members Mauricio Terrazas and James Dycus was the final part of a larger suit, dismissed in May, charging the union acted in violation of its own constitution and the state labor code when it signed sweetheart contracts last summer.

The latest court action, decided by Commissioner Arnold Levin,

dismissed the contention Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons and his clique illegally paid 180 goons \$67 a day to attack UFW strikers in California last summer.

Terrazas and Dycus said their leaders' rush to sign contracts with growers was a "disgrace to the reputation of the Teamsters union in the community and the labor movement."

Safety Bill

Sacramento, Calif. — The California Senate passed a bill, Aug. 23, strengthening inspection procedures and safety requirements for vehicles used in transporting farm workers.

The bill, AB 2975, has passed both houses of the California legislature and has to be signed by Governor Ronald Reagan to go into effect.

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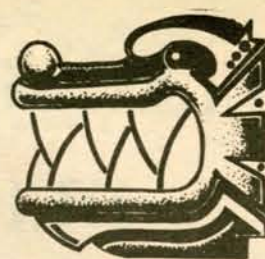
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What is Medi-Cal?

Medi-Cal is a federal-state program of medical, dental and hospital care for low-income persons and families which was

enacted into law in 1965 as "Medicaid", Title XIX of the Social Security Act. It is also called "Medi-Cal" in California.

Who Is Eligible?

Four groups of low-income people can qualify for Medi-Cal such as:

1) All persons receiving welfare or those persons eligible to receive welfare but who (for one reason or another) don't.

2) Medically needy persons who would qualify for welfare except that their income and resources (property) are slightly higher than the eligibility level for welfare.

In California this means those persons whose income is no more

than 1/3 higher than the AFDC level.

Persons with higher incomes may "spend down" to become eligible. This means deducting certain expenses from their income.

3) Persons between 21 and 64 who can't qualify for welfare but who don't have enough income for medical expenses. Persons in this group may also become eligible by "spending down".

4) Needy children living with their parents.

Income and property limits vary in the above groups. The home you own and live in, however, your car, your household goods and your personal belongings do not count as property.

To determine your eligibility go to the welfare office and complete an application form. Someone from your Campesino Center will go with you if you like.

How Long Does It Take?

Regulations require Medi-Cal eligibility decisions to be made

within 30 days of application (60 days if permanent disability is involved) with eligibility beginning on the first day of the month in which you apply.

Under emergency circumstances your first day of coverage can go back to 60 days.

What are Medi-Cal Cards?

Each month you will receive from Sacramento a card with several labels. These you show to the doctor, druggist, hospital or whoever treats you, who then bills the Medi-Cal program for your treatment.

What Benefits Are Available?

The basic schedule of benefits covers health care services which are reasonable and necessary for diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury.

The basic schedule provides two visits per month as an outpatient; dental services; 65 days per year hospital care; nursing home care; renal dialysis; outpatient lab and X-Ray services and some medical transportation.

In addition, Medi-Cal also provides home health care, eyeglasses, hearing aids, other medical equipment and supplies, physical and occupational therapy, and blood.

Also available is Medi-Screen, a comprehensive health screening program for children under 21. This is both a preventive and a treatment service for children.

Under Medi-Screen children are entitled to treatment ser-

vices not normally included under Medi-Cal. This includes dental care adequate to maintain dental health, eyeglasses and hearing aids.

All families should be encouraged to utilize this program, which has not been adequately publicized or encouraged by the state.

Improper denial of authorization can be challenged through a hearing process by your doctor or by you. In fact, if you disagree with any Medi-Cal decision you have the right to a fair hearing of your case.

Are Strikers Eligible?

Yes, striking workers are eligible for Medi-Cal. In fact, Medi-Cal will pay for most health care services for most low-income people.

Because it is a welfare program, where eligibility is tied into the federal welfare "categories" and application process, many persons who are eligible do not apply.

This contrasts sharply with the Medicare program of Social Security which provides coverage as a right, and where almost everyone eligible for the program has signed up. But Medicare is only for the elderly and the disabled.

Medi-Cal is a program for needy people of all ages.

It is possible to use Medi-Cal to pay those medical bills which your private insurance doesn't cover. If you are covered by a private or group insurance plan, State Disability Insurance or even Medicare, and still have an unpaid balance which your insurance doesn't pay, then, if you are eligible for Medi-Cal it can pay for you what your insurance does not.

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ILLEGAL CANNER-IBT PACT DEFIES 1945 VOTE

AN HISTORICAL LOOK AT THE IBT (PART TWO)

Editor's Note — The following article is the second of a series describing the Teamsters union takeover of cannery industry workers in northern California.

The first story covered the initial efforts at cannery organizing before World War I through 1937, the year canners began interesting the Teamsters in representing their workers.

The canners entered into collusion with the Teamsters with the hope of destroying the true rank-and-file organizing efforts.

This section shows how the Teamsters lost a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) election in 1945 but still got the canners to sign with them.

By Don Watson

The Western Conference of Teamsters, under Dave Beck, decided to take over California canneries in 1945 — taking them four years, with full support from the canners, to carry this out.

The 11-state Western Conference, organized by Beck in 1937, was the fastest growing section of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) in 1945. They expanded from trucking to dairies, warehouses and other industries.

The Teamster move was resisted by California cannery workers, who from 1937 to 1945, were represented by American Federation of Labor (AFL) federal charter locals.

Federal charters went to newly organized workers who would later become either a new international union or be absorbed by a union.

The Teamsters gained the backing for total jurisdiction from the AFL through the work of IBT President Dan Tobin.

Dave Beck, in an interview in 1960, claimed, "He (Tobin) had absolute control over the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on any point of real dispute within their internal affairs."

No Voice

Albert Bilger, Sacramento cannery leader, testified to the NLRB in 1946 that Beck told cannery workers representatives he was "taking over the (cannery) warehousemen whether we liked it or not and as far as the members of the union were concerned they would have no voice in the matter."

Bilger said Beck initially wanted only men, not women workers. J. Paul St. Sure, spokesman for the California Processors and Growers (P&G), has stated the canners asked the Teamsters to take over total jurisdiction.

Cannery labor leaders didn't want any part of the Teamsters and favored tying in with another union. San Joaquin Valley Teamster locals had a record of ignoring the problems of cannery workers, Teamster leader Einar Mohn later admitted.

Cannery workers voted against IBT representation at Oroville, Butte County, Stockton, San Joaquin County, Selma, Visalia and Modesto. The favored union at that time was the Seafarers International Union (SIU) which had jurisdiction over fish canneries.

Sacramento with 3,400 workers at 14 canneries (7,000 at peak season) was a stronghold of the opposition and the Teamsters

sent International organizer Joe Casey to Sacramento to break them on May 26, 1945.

The officers were suspended and the bank account with assets of over \$100,000 was frozen.

At a June 5 mass meeting, Albert Bilger, suspended business agent, asked 1,000 cannery workers, "What will you do if the operators refuse to recognize us?" A woman shouted, "Refuse to work." Applause followed. Then he asked, "Do you wish to affiliate with the Teamsters?" Not a worker rose.

The next day Judge Peter J. Shields refused to admit into evidence stacks of cards favoring SIU instead of the Teamsters in the canneries and later ruled the IBT takeover of the Sacramento local was legal.

Strikes began in Sacramento on June 13 as workers at Cal-Pak refused to return from lunch. 400 workers at Libby, McNeil, and Libby walked out followed the next day by 600 at Bercut-Richards.

Stockton-Modesto

Canners diverted 3,000 cases of "hot" asparagus to Stockton but the daily newspaper, Stockton Record, reported on June 26 the workers at Mor-Pak, Richmond Chase and Frank M. Wilson turned them back.

The next day Judge Marion G. Woodward, at Teamster request, froze the assets of the Stockton local.

The Modesto workers struck on July 9 and leader R.M. Tomson said, "Our workers are off the job because management is trying to force them into the Cannery Workers Union Local 22382, which is controlled by the Teamsters Union. Our workers are very sorry they were forced out, because it wasn't their wish."

Teamster attorney Matt Tobriner in an interview admitted the Teamsters barely got the required seven eligible workers to a hotel in Modesto to receive a new charter replacing the protesting local.

As Teamster pressure in the AFL induced SIU to withdraw, the rebels turned to another union, the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America (FTAA) CIO. FTAA had 25,000 cannery workers organized in other parts of the country plus between 7-10,000 packing shed workers in California and Arizona.

Canners met with FTAA and told them they were going to resist them as rebel locals affiliated with FTAA.

FTAA, beginning in August, signed up 10,128 men and women in the canneries for election.

Vote Called

The NLRB called elections for the October tomato season, the last remaining period when a fairly large work force would be in the canneries during 1945.

Beck and a Teamster delegation called upon NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog in Washington, D.C. to cancel the elections. The canners put on pressure.

When the NLRB refused to call them off, the Teamsters went on the ballot as "State Council of Cannery Unions" (The body set up in 1937) instead of "Teamsters". Thus, they campaigned as the incumbent union.



Some of the 600 workers outside of Libby, McNeil and Libby cannery after company locked them out in 1946 for protesting Teamster dues. Teamsters later attacked workers and needed help from the Sacramento police to re-open the plant with scab labor.

—Sacramento Bee

The vote results were FTAA-CIO 6,067, Teamsters 4,701, independent 110 and no union 90. 1,201 ballots were challenged and never counted.

It was a clear victory because FTAA only needed 63 of the challenged ballots for an absolute majority of all ballots cast. If every challenged ballot was in favor of the Teamsters they could not have had a majority.

Canners Violate Law

The canners refused to accept the results and told the NLRB, according to St. Sure, they would deal with IBT even if in violation of the law. G.W. Hume Company of Turlock fired 28 workers for refusing to join IBT immediately after the election.

The cannery publicity firm headed by Eric Cullenward campaigned to discredit the NLRB as arbitrary, bureaucratic and unreasonable to newspapers, civic groups and California congressmen.

The IBT filed 21 objections to the conduct of the election with the NLRB charging that the NLRB was partial to the CIO; that there was improper electioneering and that the eligibility lists were improperly drawn up. The legal hassle took 3-1/2 months from California to Washington, D.C.

Teamster leader Einar Mohn said later in an interview how he sat in on strategy sessions called by the California Processors and Growers.

The Teamsters opened negotiations with the canners for the 1946 season, while the legal case was pending, over FTAA protestations to the NLRB.

They also resorted to breaking into the office of FTAA Local 85, taking a safe, papers due stamps valued at \$5,000, and \$300 in cash.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes cannery - Teamster pressure reached a climax in February 1946.

NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog received intense heat from pro-Teamster congressmen. Attorneys for both sides said Herzog entered the NLRB hearing room, white faced, telling them he had just undergone the worst grilling in his life and was willing to disqualify himself.

The offer wasn't accepted by FTAA attorneys; a decision they later regretted.

NLRB voted 2-1 to nullify the FTAA victory because of alleged

improper eligibility lists and electioneering at the polls.

John Houston, the dissenter, said, "Both (sides) came to the polls with equal advantages and equal handicaps." He noted the board refused to count the challenged ballots even though FTAA needed only a few more votes for an absolute majority.

Bertram Edises, FTAA attorney, says this decision of NLRB broke the back of the cannery movement. They were never able to recover.

The NLRB called for new elections but said, "The employers may not, pending a new election give preferential treatment to any of the labor organizations involved." This meant the canners could not sign exclusive contracts with IBT or FTAA until the workers voted.

The canners and Teamsters quickly ignored the NLRB warning. Lincoln Packing Company of Sacramento, an independent, signed with the Teamsters for the 1946 season on Feb. 27 and Fruitvale in Oakland, Flotill and Aaron in Stockton, Calfruit in Manteca, and Capolino at Atwater followed.

The big canners represented by California Processors and Growers signed Teamster contracts on March 30. CP&G bought full page ads in major California newspapers declaring they would ignore the NLRB order. They cited a Teamster threat to blockade the canneries but the FTAA charged the blockade threat was a ploy.

Under the agreement all cannery workers had to join the Teamsters within 10 days or would be fired within 36 hours. The contract gave Teamsters full access to all canneries and barred FTAA organizers.

FTAA president Donald Henderson said Teamster officials did not intend to have an election until, "They can put a loaded gun at the head of every worker."

Demonstrations and work stoppages took place at Sacramento, Sunnyvale, Stockton, Oakdale and Hayward the day of the signing.

Chaos

St. Sure described the 1946 season as chaos with strikes in individual plants, reopening of plants under Teamster direction and crashing of FTAA picket lines.

In April, 600-700 Libby workers in Sacramento staged a sit-in as Teamsters tried to collect dues. Libby locked them out.

The workers then set up picket lines which were attacked by Teamsters using blackjacks and brass knuckles. The Teamsters needed the aid of the Sacramento police department to open the plant with scabs on May 27.

NLRB, by July 11, had already issued orders to Heinz, Lincoln, Flotill, Hume, Fruitvale, Calfruit, and Capolino to stop intimidating FTAA supporters. Other cases involved virtually the entire industry.

The California State Employment appeals board refused unemployment insurance to locked out workers, many of whom were evicted from their cabins.

Unfair Election

For the first time in its history, the NLRB conducted an election (October 1946) while unfair labor practice charges were pending.

As St. Sure put it, the NLRB was saying, in effect, they would hold an election whether it followed their own rules or not.

The Teamsters won the election by a close vote, validating the previously signed illegal cannery-IBT pact, but unfair labor practice charges continued for years.

Every case was ruled in favor of FTAA.

NLRB filed charges in 1947 on behalf of 1,340 cannery workers who were either fired or locked out during the 1946 season at 58 canneries. They asked for \$600,000 in back wages but the canners resisted until September 1949 when they made an out-of-court settlement.

They agreed to rehire all but 24 workers, whose companies they had worked for went out of business, and pay \$205,000. This was one-third of what was asked and the workers were faced with the prospect of several more years of court battles.

It is interesting to note that while the growers and Teamsters both advocated inclusion of field workers under NLRB in 1974, the canners and Teamsters totally ignored NLRB rulings when it suited their purpose in 1946.

(End of Part Two)
Part Three of the history of the Teamsters takeover will appear in the next issue.