

The official voice of the United Farmworkers

English

# EL MALCRIADO



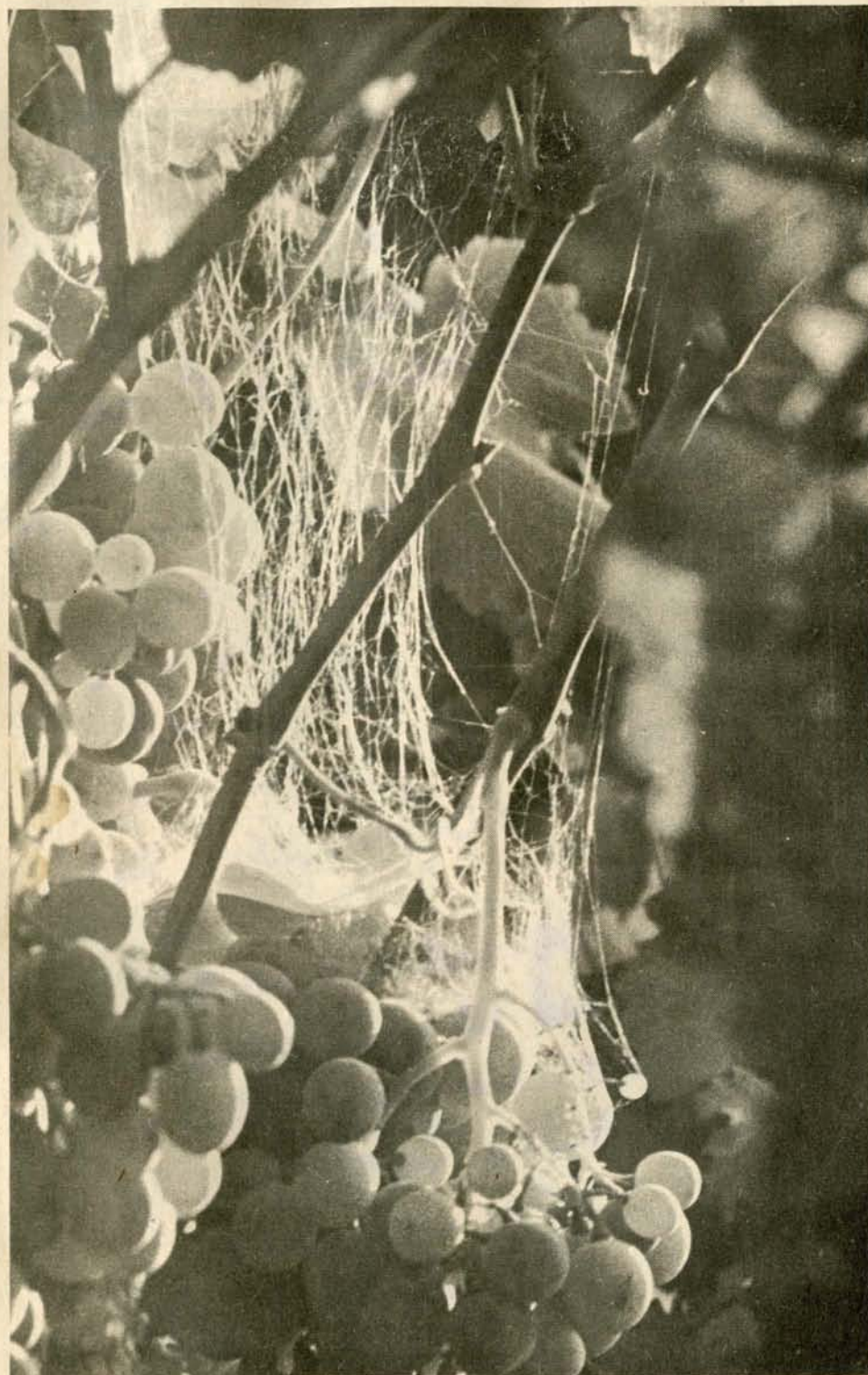
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Donation 10¢



July 27, 1973



## Boycott Grapes!



# Justice Dept. probes grower-Teamster kickbacks

San Francisco, Ca  
U.S. Attorney James L. Browning said July 13 that the Department of Justice has new evidence that a group of lettuce growers paid Teamsters Union officials for an alleged campaign to destroy the United Farm Workers Union.

Browning said a federal grand jury will hear the evidence in that city July 19.

In a related development, the Department of Justice in Washington said the FBI will investigate allegations that the Teamsters Union hired "guards" or "goons" to attack UFWU members in the Coachella Valley grape strike.

Chavez had charged that

an earlier grand jury probe of the alleged pay-offs by growers to Teamsters in the Salinas area was cut short by the government because of close political ties between the Nixon Administration and the Teamsters Union which backed Mr. Nixon's re-election in 1972.

The government has denied Chavez's charge.

In still another development, the Washington Post July 13 quoted Justice Department sources as saying that indictments against a Teamster associate may be handed down from a federal grand jury in Chicago.

The Chicago probe reportedly involves the now imprisoned Allen Dorfman,

friend and business associate of former Teamsters President James R. Hoffa.

Dorfman is said to be under further investigation for alleged illegal use of the

Teamsters and growers have strongly denied any grower pay-offs to the Teamsters Union, and the Teamsters insist they sent hired guards into Coachella Valley to protect workers from Chavez's union, not to attack UFWU members.

Browning said when the payoff matter was before the grand jury in 1970, there was not enough evidence to take any action.

"And I would like to stress that at this time, we still

do not have sufficient evidence for me to ask the grand jury for any indictments.

"Additional witnesses have been found, and they will be called before the grand jury next week. We are not seeking indictments now."

Teamster officials have not denied that money went from any grower to any Teamster leader, but they vigorously maintain that if such a payoff was made, it involved only one or two individuals, and in no way represented any action of the union.

UFWU attorney Jerry Cohen said the UFWU had been told of the pay-offs by

two former business agents of the Teamsters.

Cohen said the payoffs involved at least three monthly payments of \$5,000 each, given by growers to Teamster officials in August, September and October, 1970, during a Salinas lettuce strike called by UFWU.

Frank Carolla, one ex-Teamster business agent, was present at a motel where the alleged payoff took place, Cohen said.

He also alleged that money was taken to the motel by Bob Martin, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Growers Assn., and Al Hansen, another Salinas area grower. Both men have denied any payoffs.

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## Strike focus shifts to Lamont

LAMONT, California -- With the Coachella Grape Strike rapidly becoming history, the focus of strike activity has shifted to the southern San Joaquin Valley vineyards where picketlines already number 900 daily and the harvest is just beginning.

Seasoned strike organizers and strikers, veterans on the Coachella strike, have moved in to reinforce local Union organizers. The growers Teamsters, strikebreakers and Sheriff's deputies are also beefing up their ranks.

Friends of the United Farm Workers are reaffirming their support. Numerous groups including the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Roman Catholic National Conference of Major Superiors of Men, as well as the Longshoremen's Union have sent representatives into the area to observe strike progress and to offer assistance.

Since the June 28 incident in which 30 Teamster goons were jailed after attacking a picketline and causing four strikers to be hospitalized, activities have continued on a lower key.

A week after the attack, Teamster Agricultural Organizing boss William Grami announced he was "withdrawing his guards."

More and more workers are joining the strike. Picket captains report numerous walkouts from the fields. The Union has set up picketlines in front of labor camps and in the fields where strikebreakers are working.

Farm worker Jesus San-

doval led 36 workers out of a melon field near here. He said he worked for three days before he discovered he was a strikebreaker. When he saw the picketline he walked out with all but "four or five" of the workers in the field.

He said he had just arrived from Mexicali and had not been told he was being employed as a scab. "I'm as much a Chavista as anyone," he said, showing his Union card. He said he was a D'Arrigo striker who had gone to New York to join the boycott. He returned to California when he became ill.

Many Arab workers are also joining the strike. Muhammad Ahusim lead four workers out of a Roberts' Farms orchard and talked two others into walking out later, with a megaphone. As soon as the Arabs walked out of the fields, the foreman known only as "Augustine" followed them and demanded the keys to their rooms at the labor camp.

Ahusim said many of the other workers wanted to walk out of the field, but were afraid they would lose their clothes at the camp.

Early July 10, 56 picketers were arrested for "blocking the entrance" to the Sunset Labor Camp. Sheriff Charles Dodge reported a large number of pickets were massed outside the entrance where 87 families live.

They were blocking the entrance, making it impossible for residents of the camp to leave for work, the sheriff said.

He said the picketers ignored the order to disperse and his men arrested and

loaded them into a waiting paddy wagon.

After the entrance was cleared, however, only a few

workers chose to cross the picket line. Two days later, another pre-dawn picketline was drawn in front of the camp. This time no one crossed the lines; the camp was almost empty, the strikebreakers had bedded down in the fields for the night.

Those arrested were released the day after they were arrested. The sheriff's department officials needed a translator to help in the processing of the strikers, but none was available. So they hired Pancho Botello, one of the arrested strikers, and he was paid \$10 an hour for his services.

Also on July 10, the windows of the Lamont Field Office were smashed by a man with a pipe or a club. He ran into a waiting yellow Chevy or Pontiac and sped away, said Alando Treviño. No one has been arrested although the sheriff's department was given a description of the man and the car's license number.

The assailant also is believed to have cut badly as there was blood on the building and sidewalk.

Early the next morning the windows of the Teamsters office in Arvin were broken by a rock. Police have not yet found a suspect there either.

As tensions mount, Union organizers are emphasizing non-violent discipline. Discipline on the line is increasingly important as the strike enters a crucial period, they said.



Farm worker children at the Sunset Labor Camp in Lamont express their feelings about a UFW picketline that showed up in the morning of July 10.

On July 11, Maria Luisa Chairez, was stopped by a man who displayed a handgun and demanded to know "Where is the Union?" The incident took place across the street from the Lamont office.

Mrs. Chavez said she believes the man stopped her because she displayed a Huelga flag from her car window. She reported the assault to the sheriff's department, but no action has been reported.



# 'Gallo chickens out,' Cesar

MODESTO, California-- Union Director Cesar Chavez accused Robert J. Gallo July 10 of committing a "wicked, cowardly, and unprincipled act" for signing a pact with the Teamsters Union instead of re-negotiating a contract with the United Farm Workers.

Speaking to 800 farm workers, strikers and supporters, Chavez attacked the four-year Gallo-Teamster pact as an "unholy alliance" and said a boycott of Gallo wines was being considered. The crowd responded with a standing ovation.

As Chavez joined Gallo workers and their families on the picket lines earlier that day, word came that Gallo had signed with the Teamsters.

A company official said Gallo began negotiating with the Teamsters when their representatives "presented the company with petitions signed by a majority of employees," designating the Teamsters as the worker's bargaining agent.

Robert Gallo said the petitions were checked out with the company's employment records and that 138 of approximately 180 employee signatures were "verified."

He said negotiations were completed July 9 and that a ratification vote was held the next morning at Gallo's four ranch locations in Livingston, Snelling, Modesto and Fresno.

The vote was 150 to 1 in favor of the contract, according to Jim Smith, the San Joaquin Valley supervisor for Teamster agricultural contracts.

Several considerations bring into question both the validity of the petitions Gallo said the workers signed and the validity of the alleged vote: 120 Gallo workers are out on strike, and the peak harvest time when 400-500 workers are needed has not yet started.

Also, Union officials estimate Gallo "does not even

have 150 scabs in his vineyards," and asked how could there have been 150 workers who voted for the Teamster contract.

According to Cesar Chavez, negotiations between the UFW and Gallo broke off June 20 when Gallo presented an ultimatum:

- \*eliminate the hiring hall.
- \*establish a 30-day probationary period before workers need join the Union, which Cesar said would give the company the right to fire workers for any reason with recourse to grievance procedures during the period.

- \*restrict the Union's rules concerning "membership in good standing", which Gallo workers complain would give the company control over seniority lists.

Chavez said, "Gallo was able to negotiate a contract with the Teamsters in two days."

The Gallo farm workers struck June 26, and as the strike entered its third week, Gallo winery workers, who belong to the Winery Distillers and the Allied Workers Union, joined strikers on the picket line July 9 after work at 3:30 p.m.

They shook hands with the strikers, put on "Chavez

SI, Teamsters NO" buttons and wished the strikers well.

The next day the winery workers went to the mass and rally held at the Gallo farm labor camp, at which Cesar Chavez was present. They were warmly welcomed by the Gallo strikers and talked briefly with Chavez.

They told him they had several grievances against the company. They said they were particularly upset by the company's orders to park their cars inside a fenced parking lot because, they were told, the UFW people are violent and might wreck their cars.

In other picket line action, Jose Villasaez, a Gallo striker, was hit by the wheel-blade of a tractor and knocked to the ground, according to witnesses. Pickets Manuel Perez and Daniel Galleta, both of Livingston, and Dennis Broch, a Painters Union member, said they are willing to testify that the tractor driver hit Villasaez intentionally.

They said the whole incident took place on public property, the E&J Gallo security guards saw the incident and talked briefly to the driver, who then continued working.

## 150 picket Gallo mansion

MODESTO, California-- About 150 Gallo strikers and supporters picketed the mansion of R. J. Gallo, owner of E&J Gallo Winery, in Modesto July 7 to protest the company's refusal to re-negotiate a new Union contract and to repudiate the company's claim that the Teamsters Union represents the majority of the workers.

The picket line was sponsored by the Friends of the Farm Workers, a group of Union supporters headed by

Martin and Louise Zwick of Modesto.

The quiet but determined picketers covered two of the main entrances to the Gallo home carrying signs demanding secret ballot elections in which the workers could choose the Union by which they want to be represented.

Security guards covering the driveways to the Gallo mansion refused to comment on their presence and declined to discuss the strike against Gallo.



Gallo Ranch Committee now strike leaders

## Last minute bulletins

July 18 -- As we go to press we have just been informed over 200 strikers in the Lamont area have been arrested for violating injunctions at several farms including Nalbandian's and Kovacevich's.

The arrests came only one day after Cesar Chavez called on the U.S. Attorney General's office to investigate violations of strikers civil rights. In his statement, Chavez pointed out that felony charges have been dropped against at least 10 Teamster goons arrested after they attacked a Union picketline. The attack resulted in four strikers being hospitalized, one with a skull fracture.

Cesar is calling for an investigation of the offices of Kern County Sheriff Charlie Dodge and District Attorney Albert M. Leddy.

July 16 -- 300 melon workers struck the Tri Produce Melon Company. The walk-out was triggered by dis-

pute over method of pay. The company wanted to pay by the hour, but the workers wanted to work by piece rate. The new strikers immediately called the Livingston Field Office and two organizers to the company's camp. There Juan Perez, Union organizer, was arrested on a citizens complaint made by a company supervisor.

The company has already posted guards at camp entrances and any worker who walked out to talk to Union organizers were not permitted to return.

July 17-- 100 melon workers walked out of the Perez Company fields near Firebaugh. A busload of Selma strikers were on hand to help them on the picket lines.

In other developments, it is reported that a Gallo tractor driver was burned by pesticides but the company refused to send him to the hospital.

## Franzia follows leader

RIPON, California-- The Franzia Brothers Winery is following the footsteps of the Gallo Winery in signing contracts with the Teamsters Union. Negotiations with the United Farm Workers broke down and the Union called a strike July 14.

Of the 76 workers employed at the winery, 70 are on Union picketlines, Maria Elena, Union organizer said. The Teamsters are claiming to represent 60 percent of the workers.

July 16 a second group of Franzia workers walked out of the vineyards and now

no one is working, Union strikers said.

The problems with Franzia began July 8 when they fired 21 workers, most of which were women. The group fired included two-thirds of the Union ranch committee. Then on July 13, Franzia cancelled a scheduled negotiation session with the Union and announced they were recognizing the Teamsters as the representative of the workers.

On the picketline July 15 the company tried to bring in 14 workers. When the

workers saw the picketline they got "really pissed off" because Franzia hadn't told them they were being used to break a strike and they went looking for their supervisor, Lena said.

Franzia is the 8th largest winery in the United States and produces 9 million gallons a year. In comparison, Gallo produces 109 million gallons. The company has 1,100 acres of grapes and is planting 2,500 acres more and has announced it plans to use mechanical means to harvest it.



# Union asks NLRB to void Teamster contracts

LOS ANGELES, California -- Striking farm workers from eighteen different ranches in the Coachella Valley July 9 asked the National Labor Relations Board to declare the contracts between their former employers and the Teamsters invalid, and to return to the workers the dues money they say was illegally taken from them under those contracts.

The workers filed charges with the NLRB saying grow-

ers signed contracts even though a majority of their farm workers did not want Teamster representation.

The workers charged Teamsters with circulating in the fields with grower approval and threatening workers with discharge if they refuse to sign with the giant union. Despite this tactic, they said, the Teamsters were not able to obtain signatures from a majority of the employees.

The workers also charged that because of its policy of discriminating against Mexican-Americans, the Teamsters never intended to act as the collective bargaining representatives of farm workers in the manner required by law.

This charge rests in part on a statement by Einar Mohn, Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters, that it would be a couple of years before the Teamsters would start having membership meetings and using farm workers ideas in the Union.

Mohn said: "I'm not sure how effective a union can be when it is made up of Mexican-Americans and Mexican nationals with temporary visas. Maybe as agriculture becomes more sophisticated, more mechanized, with fewer transients, fewer green carders and as jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union that can have structure and that can negotiate from strength and have membership participation."

The attorney representing the workers, J. Anthony Gaenslen, charged that despite the Teamsters' stated objective of effectively representing all workers involved in food processing, a number of Coachella farm workers are already complaining the Teamsters won't back them up on their grievances.

"Teamsters have a terrible track record in the canneries," he said. "A study of the industry conducted by the California Fair Employment Practice Commission concluded 'unequivocally' that 'institutionalized' discrimination appears to have become deeply entrenched in the canneries studied."

Gaenslen said, "We know some canning companies have indicated an interest in improving the generally miserable picture in the industry, but the Teamsters have insisted on seniority clauses in their contracts that perpetuate existing discrimination by keeping Chicanos out of higher paying jobs."

"At the same time, the seniority clauses work against Chicanos in lower paying jobs, many of whom are seasonals returning to the same employer year after year."

The charges made by the Coachella strikers and Gaenslen's allegations corroborate a public statement by 100 Teamster members of the Cannery Workers Committee (CWC) and their supporters when they picketed a restaurant July 6 where Northern California Teamster officials and food processing industry representatives are currently negotiating a new contract.

The statement said: "The Cannery workers with long harsh experience as members of the Teamsters Union do not wish the same fate on their brothers and sisters who labor in the fields."

The CWC members oppose proposals by Teamster officials that would extend union jurisdiction to "include

workers engaged in cultivating and harvesting," and would commit Teamster cannery workers to "honor picket lines set up around canneries by Teamster-affiliated unions."

Ruben Reyes, CWC chairman, said the proposals would give the Teamsters the right to picket canneries handling produce picked by workers under United Farm Workers contracts.

Reyes charged the Teamster anti-UFW move would hurt both the "Chicanos in the fields and the Chicanos in the canneries. He said the CWC, founded in 1969, is critical of the 'sweet-heart relationship' between

Teamster officials and the cannery industry that has existed for the last 30 years."

Rudy Garcia, chairman of the Mexican-American Cannery Workers Educational Committee, the San Jose CWC chapter, charged Teamster officials refuse to make the proposed contract public to the membership.

Ruben Reyes attacked the what CWC members call "discrimination practiced by food processing companies in collusion with the Teamster officialdom, mostly white male in an industry that is 80 per cent Chicano and Mexican and largely composed of women."

The CWC challenged

Teamster officials to strengthen contract language which in the past has offered cannery workers little protection as well as no job security.

The CWC hit at the contract clauses permitting canneries to call for seven-day work weeks with no overtime pay and pay schedules in which wages at the top bar bracket are 66 per cent higher than the lowest classification.

It is estimated only 5 per cent of the workers are in the top bracket and at least 70 percent are in the lowest. Most of those at the bottom are Chicanos, women and other minorities.



Jerry Cohen, Union General Counsel, addresses demonstrators in Bakersfield. He is holding a photograph taken June 28 when 40 Teamster goons attacked a picketline near Lamont. "The Teamsters are turning the violence on and off like water," he said.

## Teamster 'guards withdrawn'

William Grami, Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters Agriculture Organizing Committee, announced July 5 he was withdrawing all Teamster guards from areas being picketed by the United Farm Workers in the Coachella, San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys.

The Teamster guards under the direction of Ralph Cotner, who heads Coachella Teamster operations, have been labeled "goon" by strikers. The goons have been charged with everything from disturbing the peace to attempted murder, kidnapping and assault with a deadly weapon. Grami claimed they were "protecting" their workers from UFW picketers.

The \$67-a-day goons have brought protests from re-

ligious, political, press and labor leaders following armed attacks against peaceful picketlines, burning and bombing of UFW supporters' vehicles, stabbing a foreman (who was mistaken for a UFW organizer) and assaulting a priest.

Disregarding the protests, Grami said the Teamster guards were removed because "the local sheriff's departments were now able to protect the workers."

The goons have not disappeared entirely. The more presentable ones have been cleaned up a bit and are acting as "organizers" in the Arvin-Lamont area. On July 13 about 20 of these huge "organizers" formed a barrier between picketers and scabs at Eugene Nalbandian's vineyards near Arvin.

## Union sues goons

Responding to "four months of organized terror", UFWU attorneys filed a \$45 million civil damage suit in the Riverside County Superior Court against Teamster officials and their hired goons on July 16, 1973.

Named in the suit are Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons, Western Conference of Teamsters officials Einar Mohn, William Grami, and Ralph Cotner, as well as more than four hundred "goons" hired to intimidate striking farm workers in the Coachella Valley.

UFWU attorney Sandy Nathan said the class action lawsuit was filed on behalf of all "UFWU members and supporters who suffered injuries and property losses at the hands of Teamster

thugs sent to Coachella by Grami, Mohn, and Fitzsimmons. Nathan said that Grami's arrival on the strike scene last month was "simultaneous with the escalation of Teamster violence" aimed at driving UFWU strikers from the picket lines.

According to Nathan, the suit alleges a conspiracy between Coachella growers and the Teamsters to establish a "reign of terror and climate of fear" in the Coachella Valley to scare farm workers out of exercising their Constitutional Rights of speech, assembly, and association. The suit goes on to allege more than two dozen serious attacks and assaults on farm workers in furtherance of this conspiracy.

The UFWU suit is backed up in large part by a former Teamster organizer, Ray Griego, who called the Teamster Indio chief Ralph Cotner "the man responsible for all the violence going on out there".

Accompanying the class action suit are fourteen individual personal injury suits filed by UFWU attorneys against various Teamster goons on behalf of strikers and UFWU supporters hospitalized during the strike because of Teamster-inflicted injuries. A fifteenth civil damages suit is to be filed in the Federal District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Father John Bank for injuries suffered in a May 30th attack by Teamster goon Mike Falco.



# Growers use illegals for scabs

"The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has a policy of strike-breaking," Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers, charged at a press conference in Lamont City Park on July 10.

"Many growers including John J. Kovacevich, Leo Gasgarian and Tenneco Farming Co. are using 'illegals' to break Union strikes right now. Tenneco is the super wet-back importer, he said. The 'illegals' are being brought in by the growers, and the immigration service is not responding," he said.

In Fresno and Indio Union pickets have marched in front of U.S. Border Patrol offices to protest their refusal to arrest strikebreaking illegals. Officials at the offices say they are doing all they can with their present manpower.

The Union charges that while the border patrolmen in the Union's strike zones are doing little or nothing about the illegals being used as scabs, the immigration officials in the cities are busy doing just about everything they can to round-up suspected illegals.

In one month alone their dragnet took in 10,000 people.

Many of those arrested turned out to be American citizens and now they are suing the government for \$10,000 each, charging

their constitutional rights of freedom from unreasonable search and seizure were violated. According to newspaper reports, many of the people were beaten; had their papers taken from them; and in some cases deported.

Many were nabbed at movie houses, apartment buildings and factories in Chicano barrios for "looking" like illegal immigrants.

"It is puzzling that in the city the government agents are able to dragnet entire neighborhoods but in Selma they can't arrest a whole field of illegals when we point them out," a Union organizer said.

The mass arrests have met with loud protests from representatives of the Chicano community who charge border patrolmen entered apartments without warrants; searched cars and raided work places of Mexican-Americans.

On July 22, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled the patrol could not search cars without "probable cause" except at regular check points. "Border patrolmen have no more right to stop every car in sight than did revenue agents trying to enforce prohibition in the 1920's," the court said.

Immigration officials see the decision as an attempt to tie their hands. Charles Gordon, general counsel for the department, acknowledged the decision was a

blow to the government. "It's a loss," he said. "We don't know yet if it's a disaster."

In an attempt to solve the problem of illegal immigration, the Rodini Bill was introduced by Rep. Rodini (D-N.J.) and passed the House of Representatives. It is now waiting to be introduced by Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts to the Senate.

The Union opposes the bill. "It does not deal with racial discrimination of the immigration laws," Cesar

said, "The bill is discriminatory towards Mexican peoples."

"We're not opposed to having our brothers and sisters come into this country from Mexico, but we are against their being used as strikebreakers," he said.

The bill is being pushed as a cure for the problem of illegals being used as scabs by imposing sanctions on employers of illegal aliens. But all employers need to do is have the workers sign a statement saying they are

citizens and the employer cannot be prosecuted.

Even if he does not have a signed statement, the employer has two years to correct the problem before he can be fined on the first conviction. For a second violation he would be fined a total of \$500 for each violation.

The grower can easily escape penalties under the bill, say Union organizers because illegal aliens are willing to sign anything guaranteeing a job.

According to a position paper prepared by Art Torres, Union lobbyist, "What we need is legislation to punish employers who hire strikebreakers. One with strong sanctions which discourage employers from attempting to destroy the rights of workers. There is also a need for legislation to regulate and restrict labor contractors. These people who specialize in providing immediate work forces for growers or industrial employers during a strike."

The Union favors increasing immigration quotas for Latin American immigrants. "We support a more equal distribution of these quotas to avoid blatant discrimination against our people," Torres said.



## Fresno strikers hit 18 farms



SELMA, California -- Cesar Chavez, Director of the United Farm Workers, has declared a general strike in this area, Jose Rubio reported. There are 1,300 strikers on the picketlines at 18 ranches.

"We have had a lot of problems with 'illegals' " Rubio said. "Last week we picketed the border patrol with about 1,200 people." He said the border patrol responded for a couple of days but then said they simply did not have enough people to take care of all the complaints.

"We've picketed fields where there are as many as 125 illegal aliens working as strikebreakers," Rubio said.

One of the Union organizers had a bus he used to drive workers to the fields.

They filled it with strikers and drove around to some of the picketlines. At Sung Ranch, the picketers pointed to the bus and told the "illegals", "Here comes the border patrol to arrest you and take you away."

"They all let their ladders down and ran off down the road," Rubio said.

Before going to the picketlines, strikers here have been picketing Parlier labor camp where about 500 workers are living. When the picketing began, Ray Haramoto, general manager of the camp said he was dispatching only 200 workers daily (300 is normal for this time of year).

Now no one is going to work from the camp, Rubio said. Many of them are going back to Mexico.



## 'They pedal the news'

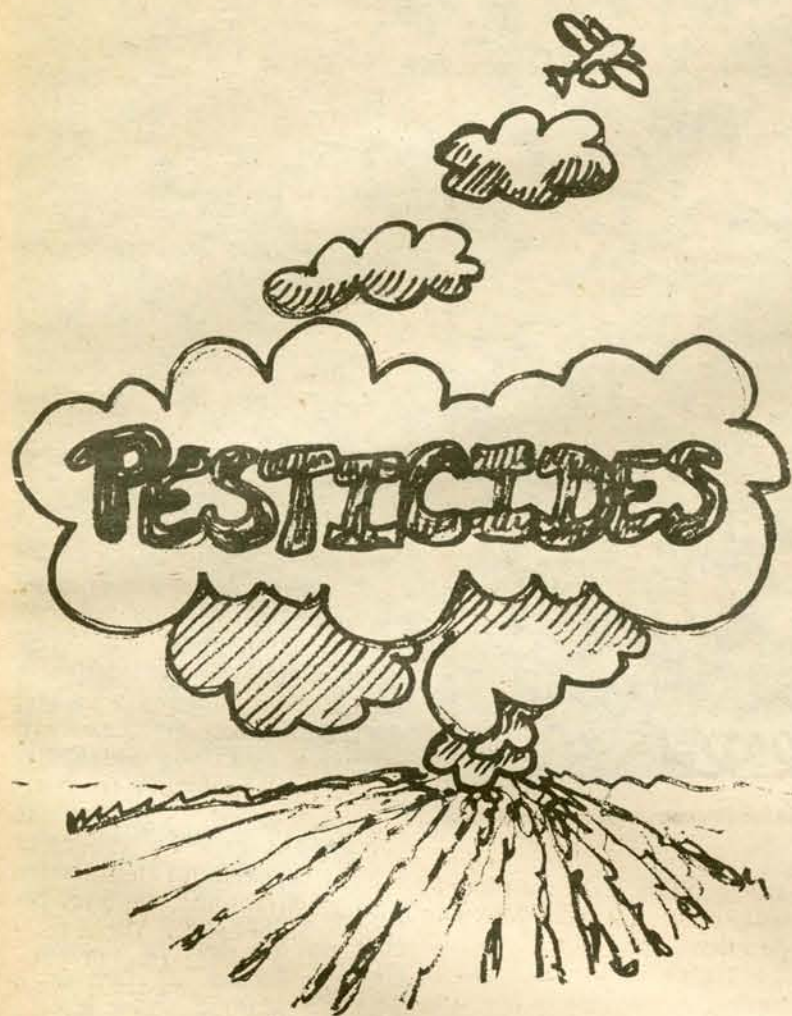
Miguel and Elpidia Flettes (photo right), who are members of the El Malcriado Committee in the Salinas Valley, organized a group of children who now distribute 1,200 Malcriados in two days every two weeks.

Mr. Flettes collects bike parts and puts together bikes which are then used by the youngster to distribute the paper.

In the above photo the Malcriado distribution brigade poses for a camera. They are: Front (left to right) -- Gilberto Garcia, Alfredo Huerta, Moises Martinez, Gerardo Montañas, Jesús Arnoldo Gonzales. Back -- Angie Flettes, group leader, Ricardo Martinez de Bravo, Miguel Flettes, Jr., Daniel Montenílos, Arberto Salinas Virginia Flettes, José Luis Flettes. Not in photo Alfredo Salinas.







## Poison controls diluted

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Emergency pesticide regulations designed to protect farm workers against the toxic effects of 21 organophosphates have been watered down under pressure from Congress and farmers.

The Labor Department regulations which have been in effect only two months were amended to control 12 pesticides and exclude the 9 which were previously restricted. The new policy went into effect July 13. The change also reduces the time before workers can re-enter certain areas after pesticides have been used.

All of the poisons affected by the action are used in the treatment of apple, orange, lemon, grape, peach and tobacco crops.

According to Labor Department information the re-entry time after use of parathion has been reduced to three days in wet areas and 14 days in dry areas. Parathion is considered a dangerous pesticide by health officials.

When it was first restricted in California in 1971, the re-entry time after spraying of parathion was 45 days.

The July 16, 1971 Wall Street Journal carried a sto-

ry about a 16 year-old boy who collapsed in a field where he was picking tobacco. He died three days later. "The medical report listed the probable cause of death as parathion poisoning," the report said. The pesticide had been sprayed on the field 12 days later.

Traditionally the Union has relied on negotiated agreements with growers to provide protection for workers. Under the direction of medical advisors, the Union has banned the use of parathion under its contract.

The Teamsters do not restrict the grower's use of pesticides.

## Pickets sprayed by suspected pesticide

LAMONT, California---A picketline was sprayed by suspected pesticide and 18 women and 2 men were sent to the Union's Delano Clinic suffering from symptoms of organo-phosphate poisoning, here on July 13.

Dr. Gary Okamoto said the victim's symptoms included "tearing, excessive salivation, vomiting and one had difficulty breathing. We made blood content tests for organo-phosphates and should have the result in a week," he said. All of the persons effected are recovering.

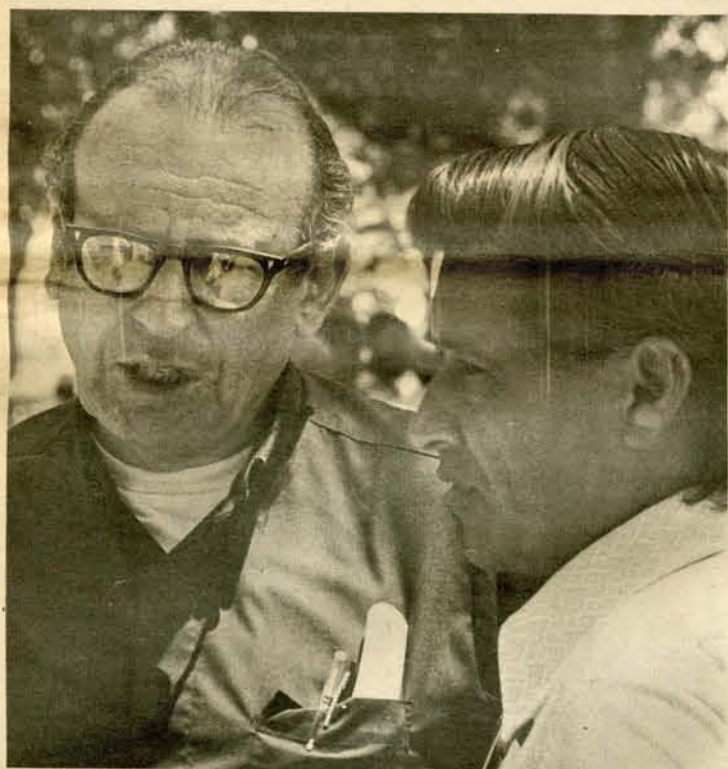
According to witnesses at the scene, the strikers were picketing a ranch owned by Melvin Sabovich, when one of his spraying rigs approached them. "The spray opened just before it reached the picketline and stopped after passing it," Fred Sayre, Union legal assistant said.

At the time of the incident, several priests and Bishop George Evans of Denver were on the picketline. "It was not an accident," Father Ed Penonzek of Los Angeles said.

A newsman told El Malcri-

ado he called the Sheriff's department and was told they believed the spray was harmless fertilizer. The department claimed one of the deputies on the line was sprayed too and suffered no ill effects.

Pablo Espinoza told El Malcriado that officials of both the Kern County Health Department and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's regional office were unwilling to assist him even after he told them he needed to know what the pickets had been sprayed with in order for the doctors to treat them.



## Somebody up there likes us

"You can sleep tonight, the United Farm Workers Air Force is awake."

A spy in the sky has come to the Union's aid in the form of Father Eugene Boyle, Director for Justice and Peace for the National Federation of Priests Councils. Boyle is a longtime friend of the Union, and has been flying since 1966.

Boyle and his crew counted 1,900 strikebreakers in the fields of struck growers. The growers had reported to the State Farm Labor office that they had between 3,500 to 4,000 workers in the field. "Giving them the benefit of the doubt and adding 100 to our tally, the numbers of grapepickers in the fields is still about half of what the growers are claiming," Boyle said.

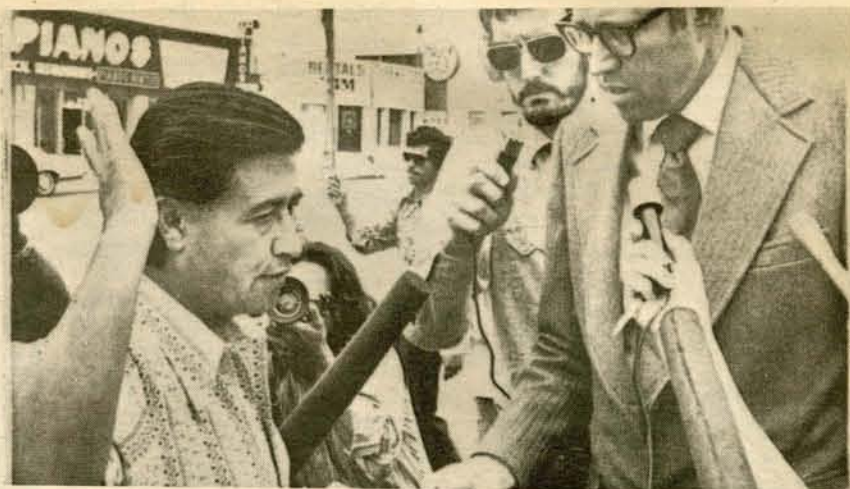
Marshal Ganz and Frank Ortiz, Union strike organizers, accompanied Boyle on the mission--it was Ortiz' first flight. "He was

very good, I guess the best thing to do with a new passenger is keep him busy," Boyle said.

The flight, which lasted three and a half hours, began at about 6:30 a.m. July 3. Boyle said he kept the plane just above the 500-foot minimum altitude and flew about 70 miles per hour. Toward the end of the flight, the heat began to affect the plane.

"In the extreme heat, the air just bounces off the ground and throws the plane around pretty much," Boyle said.

In the early days of the Union there was another flying priest. He was Keith Kenny, a priest from Sacramento, who flew a plane equipped with a loudspeaker. He and Cesar Chavez flew over the fields talking to the scabs. After their first mission, they were arrested for flying too low.



## Coachella strikers in L.A.

More than one thousand striking Coachella Valley farm workers boycotted over fifty Los Angeles area Safeway stores on July 7 as the United Farm Workers moved its picket lines from the fields to the cities. Because the grape boycott has cut the demand for grapes considerably, Coachella Valley grape growers are not picking on Saturdays and the workers voted to spend the day picketing Safeways in Los Angeles.

UFWU Director Cesar Chavez accompanied the strikers to Los Angeles and joined with them in picketing Safeway. Chavez stated that "This is the strategy used in the first table grape boycott where millions of Americans supported the farm workers by not eating

grapes. Once again we are calling on the conscience of the American people--in this case the people of Los Angeles."

At a rally after the day's picket activities, state Senator Mervyn M. Dymally and Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, a Democrat whose district includes the Lincoln Heights area of Los Angeles, both pledged their full support to the farm workers' Union and the grape and lettuce boycotts.

Joining the legislators and Chavez for the afternoon rally with the thousand-plus farm workers and supporters was Jim Dycus, a Teamster who is organizing Teamster rank and file against the Teamster's attempts to destroy the United

Farm Workers. Dycus called the "guards" hired by the Teamsters in Coachella "the vermin in society, the Hell's Angel type who do the grimy work of union busting."

Chavez called the day, and the grape boycott, successful. He explained that the depressed grape prices were the result of cool weather, a successful pre-harvest strike causing improper thinning of the vines, an effective harvest strike depriving growers of their experienced pickers and packers and the national UFWU consumer boycott of non-Union table grapes. Growers are reportedly losing from \$2 to \$3 per 22-pound lug of grapes sold on the market.



## Visitors pledge full support

LAMONT, California-- Strikers here were joined on the picketline by 45 Roman Catholic priests led by Bishop George Evans of Denver and representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the United People for Wounded Knee.

The national delegation of priests, largest yet to demonstrate on the picketlines, were here on July 13. They celebrated an evening mass and renewed their pledges of support of the Union and its boycotts.

"The majority of farm workers have their own language, customs and needs. They must, therefore, have their own leaders who will represent them.... We deplore the recent actions of the growers who have imposed an alien leadership upon the farm workers," the priests' statement read.

"We support the principles of non-violence so ardently advocated by Cesar Chavez and his union. We urge all involved in the dispute to put aside hatred and mistrust and to take to the path of meditation...."

Earlier in the week three members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from Los Angeles came to offer their support. Rev. Henning SCLC executive vice-president, Rev. Al Dortch, SCLC executive director and Rev. Raul M. Martin, political action chairman, were urging a merger of efforts by blacks and browns in the area to seek equality in employment and social justice.

"You are beautiful people. You have done something for our spirit for we are struggling too," Rev. Henning told the strikers. "This is just the beginning of our support--our support is as wide as our physical strength and strong as our ability to mobilize the citizens of Los Angeles to honor our boycotts," he said.

Laura Villegas of United People for Wounded Knee brought greetings from all of the Native Americans struggling for justice. She reported that her organization was presently soliciting funds for the legal defense of those who were arrested following the siege at Wounded Knee.

## Fitzsimmons raps clergy

Teamsters' President Frank Fitzsimmons July 13 sharply criticized clergymen for their strong support of Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Union.

Fitzsimmons said the nation's clergy has deluged his office with mail over the farm worker issue. He said the clergy and others who support "this 20th century mystic, Cesar Chavez" almost totally lack knowledge of the collective bargaining process.

The farm worker problem goes back to 1935, he said, when farm workers were not included in the NLRB act. He urged they be included now and "problems would be solved quickly... according to the wishes of farm workers."

The NLRB has the "expertise" to conduct farm worker elections fairly, he said, and it can investigate unfair labor practices of both unions and employers.

Fitzsimmons turned down secret ballot elections as a means of solving the violent dispute between the two unions, unless they were supervised by the NLRB.

"We are not interested in the expedience of make-shift

elections," he said, "and not interested in a compromise which makes farm workers ripe for further exploitation...."

The UFW has been calling for secret elections to determine who the farm workers want to represent them, but opposes coverage under the NLRB because, among other restrictions, it would prohibit the secondary boycott. The secondary boycott has been one of the most effective weapons employed by the UFW to force growers to negotiate and sign Union contracts.

Outside the Sacramento Inn, where Fitzsimmons gave his speech, about 35 men and women picketed, and greeted Fitzsimmons with signs and shouts of "Viva la Huelga" and "Viva Cesar Chavez". Fitzsimmons also encountered Dave Davisson, the president of the 5,500 member Teamster Local 150, who carried a sign accusing Fitzsimmons of unfairness.

"I decided to put a little pressure on, to see if it does any good," Davisson said. "I've tried everything else."

## Niebuhr Award goes to Union

LAMONT-- 1,200 farm workers, most of the strikers, 40 to 50 religious leaders and numerous other guests looked on as Cesar Chavez and the members of the United Farm Workers were presented the Reinhold Niebuhr Award for 1973 here July 13 at the city park.

Dr. John Bennett, retired president for Union Theological Seminary in New York, and James L. Loeb, president of the fund for the Reinhold Niebuhr Award and former U.S. ambassador to Peru presented the citation, which read:

United Farm Workers, brave fighters for social justice and representative of all those who within our American society have suffered great wrongs. Spokesmen for the oppressed, they have wielded power non-violently and responsively."

The award is presented to those whose contributions in the area of social justice, public life or world affairs, best exemplify the spirit of Reinhold Niebuhr.

Niebuhr, who died two years ago, was a renowned American philosopher and theologian.

The award included a \$5,000 grant.



Mgsr. George C. Higgins addresses strikers at Lamont Park other members of the clergy look on. Sitting on his left is Bishop George Evans of Denver. The 35 priests were from the Roman Catholic Conference of Major Superiors of men. They said they came in hopes their presence would deter Teamster violence which has plagued the grape strikes thus far.



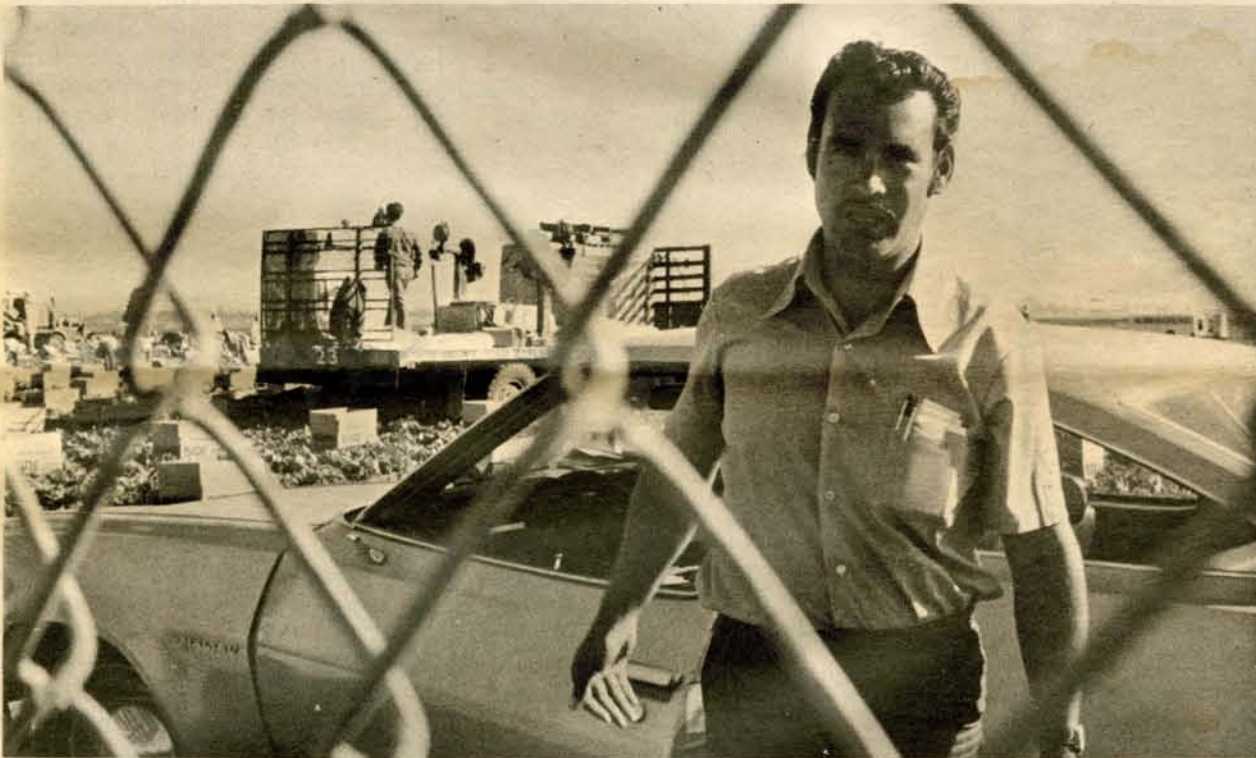




Father Richard McSorley, a visiting priest from Washington, D.C. helped Santa María farm workers celebrate mass at Preisker Park July 8.



A Teamster delegation from the Santa Barbara sanitation Dept. Workers Union marched into Preisker Park where Cesar Chavez and Santa María held a rally July 8, to show their support and solidarity.



FACE OF A SCAB. This is Jesus Ochoa, once a Union member, but now a company supervisor helping to break the strike against Mel Finerman. He said he is doing it "out of necessity."



Contractor Esequiel Vargas and son who supply most of the scab labor to Security Farms to break Union strike.



Strikebreakers working in Mel Finerman fields. The strike, which started June 15 has grown to include company operations in the Salinas Valley in California and the San Luis Valley in California.



# BOYCOTT SAFEWAY

# BOYCOTT A&P

# BOYCOTT LETTUCE

# BOYCOTT GRAPES

LAMONT, California -- "The international boycott of grapes is a great success; it is working much faster than we saw the first time," Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers, told supporters here.

"We called Los Angeles today and were told the price on number 2 label grapes is \$2 a box," he said. Growers have admitted it costs them between \$7.50 and 8.00 to produce a box of grapes.

Cesar said his sources had learned one grower in the area, Eugene Nalbandian, had picked 4,000 boxes of grapes, 1,000 of which were

loaded in a box car that nobody wants and 3,000 in cold storage. "Nalbandian's ice-box has a capacity of only 50,000 crates and this year

he is expecting a record crop," Cesar said.

In Phoenix, Union organizers reported the Arizona grape strikes were ended July 14. "We hurt them as bad as we could," they said.

Many of the grapes are going into cold storage there as growers are hoping the market will improve. Two growers, Sentinel Farms and Macchiaroli, are offering grapes on the vine for 10

cents a pound. "They won't get many people to drive 70 miles from Phoenix to pick their own grapes," a spokesman there said.

When the growers balked on renewing the Union contracts in the Coachella and

Salinas valleys, they were told the American public would not support another full-scale boycott.

The supporters on the picket lines in the strike zone and in the cities, the countless endorsements, letters of encouragement and pledges of support, and the

strong backing from Labor indicate the growers have misjudged the strength of justice.

Meanwhile, reports coming in from all over the country confirm the grape boycott has already won widespread support that continues to grow. Ohio boycotters said Cesar Chavez' recent tour of their area made a great impact.

Chavez drew large crowds and brought the boycott mes-

sage to thousands of people they said.

Union Vice-President Dolores Huerta, who heads the A&P boycott, told EL MAL-

CRIADO boycotters are scoring successes in city after city. New York is almost completely clean of non-Union grapes and lettuce from the West Coast.

She said Boston is now 90% clean, Philadelphia 50% and Chicago 20%. Also, boycotters Jean Collier and Gerard Vuffrey are starting boycott operations in Montreal Canada, she said while Lupe Gamboa is now in Toronto.

Boycotters are putting in long hours of work, said Huerta. In Chicago New York and Boston they visit produce terminals from 4:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day.

The following chart for the 18 largest grape markets in the country indicates which way grape prices per lug went from Monday, July 9 to Friday July 13. The data for the chart comes from the FRESH GRAPE REPORT published daily by the Federal-State Market News Service. Full-scale boycott efforts are taking place in these cities as well as in most other major cities throughout the U.S. and also in Canada and Europe.

City (ciudad)	Kind of grapes (Variedad de uva)	July 9, 1973	July 13, 1973
Baltimore	Perlettes	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
	Thompson Seedless	8.00-8.50	9.00
	Cardinals	8.00-8.50	7.00-7.50
Boston	Perlettes	7.50-8.00	4.00
	Thompson Seedless	9.00-9.50	7.50-8.00
	Cardinals	6.75-7.00	4.00-5.00
Chicago	Perlettes	8.00	6.00-7.00
	Thompson Seedless	9.50	9.00-9.50
	Cardinals	8.00-8.50	8.00
Cincinnati	Perlettes	7.25	7.50
	Thompson Seedless	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25
	Cardinals	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
Cleveland	Perlettes	9.00	7.50
	Thompson Seedless	8.25	8.00-8.25
	Cardinals	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.50
Dallas	Perlettes	7.50-8.25	7.50-8.25
	Thompson Seedless	7.50-8.50	6.25-6.50
	Cardinals	8.50	7.50-8.00
Denver	Perlettes	8.50-9.00	not available
	Thompson Seedless	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00
	Cardinals	not available	not available
Detroit	Perlettes	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50
	Thompson Seedless	8.50-9.00	6.50-7.00
	Cardinals	7.50-8.50	4.00-6.50
Los Angeles	Perlettes	4.50-6.50	6.00-6.50
	Thompson Seedless	3.00-6.50	2.00-6.00
	Cardinals	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00

City (ciudad)	Kind of grapes (Variedad de uva)	July 9, 1973	July 13, 1973
Kansas City	Perlettes	not available	not available
	Thompson Seedless	8.75-9.00	7.50-7.75
	Cardinals	7.00	7.00
Minneapolis	Perlettes	5.50	10.00
	Thompson Seedless	8.25-8.75	8.00-8.75
	Cardinals	11.25-11.75	8.00-8.75
New Orleans	Perlettes	6.50-8.00	6.00
	Thompson Seedless	not available	not available
	Cardinals	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00
New York	Perlettes	5.50-6.00	6.00
	Thompson Seedless	7.25-7.75	8.00
	Cardinals	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
Philadelphia	Perlettes	4.50-6.50	4.00
	Thompson Seedless	9.00	8.50-9.00
	Cardinals	5.00-6.00	3.00-7.50
Pittsburgh	Perlettes	7.50-8.00	3.00-7.00
	Thompson Seedless	9.50-10.00	5.00-8.00
	Cardinals	8.00-8.50	3.00-7.50
Portland	Perlettes	8.00-8.70	6.50-7.50
	Thompson Seedless	7.00-7.25	7.00-8.00
	Cardinals	9.00	9.25
San Francisco	Perlettes	5.50-6.00	6.75-7.00
	Thompson Seedless	7.25-7.75	6.75-7.25
	Cardinals	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
St. Louis	Perlettes	8.50	6.00
	Thompson Seedless	7.50	6.50-7.50
	Cardinals	7.00-7.50	7.50

From the fields to the cities our struggle continues...

**S.O.S. "COME NOW TO OUR AID"**

...in 1968 at the AFL-CIO Convention in Miami, Cesar Chavez said, "WE ARE WILLING...WE ARE WILLING TO SUFFER AND SACRIFICE TO HAVE A UNION."

Dear friends,

What you have read, heard, or seen on TV is not a nightmare. The Teamster's goons have beaten farm workers (Women and Men) and a priest...it is actually happening to us.

This is not new to us, for we have gone through hell the past eight years to be where we are today. I am very proud that you too, have shared with us, the same bitter conditions. However, the growers' Teamster's conspiracy to destroy our Union is the worst hell that we have ever faced with. After this hell, we will be sailing smoothly with only occasional disturbances along the path.

**The Teamster's goons just don't understand non-violence! So, the GODDESSES ARE ANGRY!**

(a) Goddess of Peace, because there is violence.  
(b) Goddess of Love, because between brothers and sisters, Love is destroyed by greed for material things.  
(c) Goddess of Harvest...it is extremely unusual to have rain, thunder, and lightning in June...it started fires in scores of mountains; it killed a young man and his horse; and the rain is damaging to the grapes...these, the watergate, and many more unusual events, have made the goddesses angry.

We are most grateful for your quick response to our "S.O.S." Our sources of income have run dry, with the exceptions of Freedom and K.K. Larson in Coachella Valley. At this point, my personal opinion is that all the growers from the south to the north, have conspired to switch to the Teamsters mainly to destroy a union lead by a minority and a brown man named Cesar E. Chavez. We are interlocked in a life and death struggle.

**"WE URGE YOU, BROTHERS AND SISTERS EVERYWHERE, TO REACH OUT WITH YOUR HELPING HANDS FROM ACROSS THE LAND AND THE SEA...COME NOW TO OUR AID."** Please keep those checks coming, payable to: UFW Defense Fund, P. O. Box 62, Keene, California 93531.

We are most grateful. We thank you very much friends. Your concern and loving thoughts inspire us to continue on the long hard trail. **"COME NOW TO OUR AID..." BOYCOTT LETTUCE "BOYCOTT GRAPES"**

Please **"COME NOW TO OUR AID."**

Peace and love from all of us,  
*Pete G. Velasco*  
Pete G. Velasco  
Defense Fund



# The Chicken declares war on the Eagle

by Jim Horgan

"For four historic decades, the house of E. & J. Gallo Winery has proudly carried on its family crest the picture of a chicken."

"Did you say a chicken?" I asked in disbelief.

"That's right," he said. "A chicken. It has something to do with the meaning of the word 'gallo' in Italian. SPANISH, TOO. Well, it seems that a couple of weeks ago, the chicken made a deal with the truckers to hand them over the 500 farm workers who work the chicken's ranches in Livingston, Snelling, Modesto, and Fresno."

"How can that be?" I said. "Has the chicken taken leave of his senses?"

"Maybe," he answered. "But it's more cold-blooded than that."

"I understand he's very big," I interrupted.

"That's certainly true. The chicken is by far the largest wine maker in the country," he continued.

"The United States consumed 337 million gallons of wine in 1972. The chicken produced 109 million gallons of that--that's 33%. And of U.S.-made wine, excluding imports, 290 million gallons were produced--the chicken had 37.6% of that."

"And of California-made wine, there were 237.9 million gallons--the chicken had 45.8 % of that. There are 462 wineries in this country. 258 of them in California. Here is one company with three wineries making more

than a third of all the wine produced in the country."

"That sounds like a monopoly," I suggested. "Aren't there laws against that?"

"Well, there was an article in Barron's last De-

cember that the Federal Trade Commission was conducting a study of his pricing practices. But that hasn't gotten anywhere yet."

"Maybe we should call in Ralph Nader. But tell me how he got to be so big," I asked.

"Times Magazine mentioned some things in a cover story last fall. His salesmen have a reputation for ruthlessness, tough-talking retailers into giving his stuff more shelf space. And offering irresistible deals like a month's free supply in return for a good display of the product."

"Look in the wine section of any supermarket--they succeeded. Besides this aggressive marketing, the chicken produces low-priced wines of more or less popular quality, which he's been trying to upgrade in recent years. He also has a knack for anticipating consumer trends, like pop wine, for example."

"It's a loose category of light, sweet wines, usually flavored with fruits other than grapes, generally carbonated and having 9% to 11% alcohol, whereas most table wine has around 14% and most dessert wine 20%. It's like soda pop. An very popular,

especially on the college campuses, among young people generally, and among women."

"And the chicken dominates this market even more than he controls the standard wine market. He produces the number one pop in the country -- Boone's Farm, which comes in Apple, Strawberry Hill, and Wild Mountain Grape, plus Tyrolia, Spanada, Thunderbird and Ripple, all the leading labels."

"This is a big market for him too. 67% of his case sales in Ohio in January of 1972, for example, were pop wines. In addition

to his heavy-handed direct sales tactics, he uses saturation TV advertising--\$7 million in 1971, three times as much as his closest competitor--and most of that went into Boone's Farm."

"His thinking there is to suck people into drinking wine and then as they get the habit, move them up to better quality, more expensive grape table wines. Recently he's been pushing Hearty Burgundy, Chablis Blanc, and Pink Chablis, again attempting to anticipate and stimulate the consumer trend."

"With all of this, he must have a pretty profitable operation," I said.

"Time Magazine's estimate put it at \$35 to \$40 million profit in 1971. It's probably close to \$45 million for 1972."

"The stockholders must be very happy," I said.

"They sure are. There's only a handful of them--all Gallo family members. It's a completely chicken-owned outfit."

"He can buy a lot of land with that kind of money," I offered.

"Yes. He owns about 9,500 acres right now. 5,500 in wine grapes and 1,500 in

apples, with the rest open land for later plantings. The apple plantings, by the way, indicate what a major part Boone's Farm Apple Wine has in company sales."

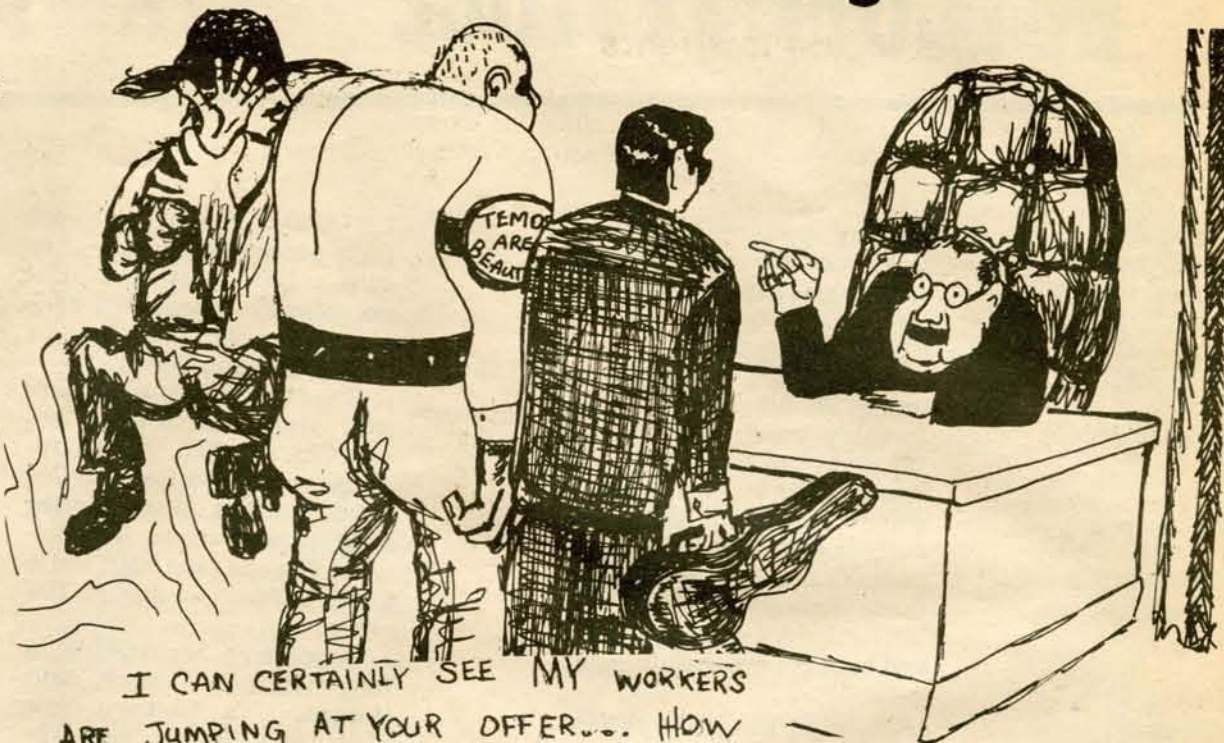
"He also makes a straight 20% alcohol apple wine called Triple Jack. Besides this, the chicken buys nearly one third of the California wine grape crop--about 70,000

acres worth--from growers with whom he generally has three-year contract agreements."

"For his own holdings, he employs 450-500 workers at peak harvest and he has about 150 working year-round. But now that the truckers are there, most of that will be mechanically harvested-- the apples for sure, and some of the grapes, too."

"Where does he sell this 109 million gallons of wine?" I asked.

"He doesn't make that known, of course, but it's not hard to discover," he responded. "Supermarkets sell most of it. And the chicken so dominates the US wine market, selling one out of every three bottles sold, that his geographic distribution is about the same as



I CAN CERTAINLY SEE MY WORKERS ARE JUMPING AT YOUR OFFER... HOW CAN I REFUSE? BY THE WAY, WHEN DO THE REST OF MY WORKERS ARRIVE FROM MEXICO?

the pattern for all US wine sales."

"According to the Wine Institute, California buys 21.7% of all wine sold in the US. Then comes New York with 13.1%, Illinois 5.4%, New Jersey 5.1%, Pennsylvania 4.0%, Florida 3.9%, Michigan 3.7%, Texas 3.4%, Ohio 3.3%, and Massachusetts 3.3%."

"Isn't it true that there are strong boycott committees in all those states?" I asked.

"That's right. And Gallo wine is the easiest thing to boycott. It's by far the best commodity the farm workers' union has to boycott. Much easier than grapes or lettuce. First of all, it's everywhere, and the Gallo name is well known and readily identifiable in the public mind. It's hard to boycott something no one ever heard of and can't find anyway."

"Secondly, and this is where it differs from table grapes and lettuce," he said, "there is plenty of comparable union wine around which you can ask people to switch to. Especially Italian Swiss Colony, made by Heublein. That's the chicken's chief competitor, and it makes the same kind of popularly priced table and dessert wines."

"Harlem Securities Corporation put out a study last month showing that the 18-to-34 age group buys one-third of the wine sold in the country, twice as much as any other group. Pop wine is a big factor, especially among the college kids, and Boone's Farm could really be stung in the event of a Gallo boycott."

"Also, more than 40% of the wine is sold in Eastern and Midwestern markets where the union has always had solid support, not forgetting Los Angeles and San Francisco, leading consumers in the large California market. Organized labor is very strong in those areas, as well."

"Add to this the support of the church groups. Gallo is a prominent Catholic family. Heavy church contributors. How do you think their unprincipled action in dealing with their workers

is going to sit with the union's church supporters, especially with Gallo claiming such religious connections?"

"You make a convincing case," I had to admit. "But if what you say is true, why would the chicken have done such a stupid thing, not to mention its callousness? He must have some intelligence to have grown so large and made all that money."

"Rich doesn't mean intelligent," he answered. "Rich is closer to arrogant. The chicken is gambling that the Union is too heavily involved with table grapes and lettuce to take him on successfully. He probably got together with the other growers last year to plan their campaign to kill the Union. The opening shot was chief trucker Frank Fitzsimmons' speech at the Farm Bureau convention last December."

"That did strike me a little odd," I said. "A union man speaking at a growers' convention."

"Not at all. Just part of the plot. And don't dignify him by calling him a 'union man'. That just confuses the issue. So the growers and the truckers made their alliance, with the col-

lusion of the Nixon Administration, who had promised support. The Teamsters' chumminess and back-room deals with the White House are well-known. And with Nixon's help, they felt they could pull off the greatest sell-out in the history of the labor movement."

"Haven't they been watching television lately?" I interjected.

"Even so, the growers and especially the chicken, hope for lots of help from Nixon-- union-busting legislation, soft Border Patrol enforcement against using

illegals as strikebreakers, influence in the courts, restrictive NLRB rulings on the

boycott, distortion in the Republican press, along with closing their eyes to the to the monopoly aspects and other corporate favors. It's quite a conspiracy."

"It certainly is," I said. "Could you give me those labels again?"

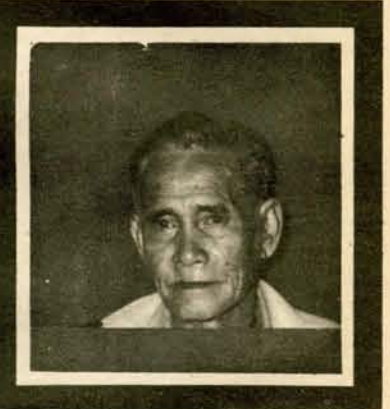
"The chicken makes table and dessert wines under

the names Gallo, Paisano, Thunderbird, Carlo Rossi, Eden Roc, and Red Mountain. The pop wines are Boone's Farm, Spanada, Tyrolia, Thunderbird and Ripple."

"Sparkling wine, champagne, and Cold Duck come out under the Gallo, Eden Roc, and Andre labels. His vermouth has the Gallo name, brandy is labeled Eden Roc, and that special apple wine is called Triple Jack. And look for the name 'Modesto, California' on any other label. If it's from Modesto, it's Gallo."

"Well, that's quite a story. How do you think it will turn out?"

"Did you ever hear of any chicken who won a fight with an eagle?"



CALEXICO, California--Nasario Tolentino, a strong Union member since 1966, passed away on June 18th at the age of 72. He came from the Philippines to the United States 35 years ago.

Mr. Tolentino worked under Union contract in Coachella, Delano and Salinas.

He leaves behind his wife, also a Union member, and his eight children.

The family is grateful for the help they will receive from the Robert F. Kennedy death benefit.



# Liberation news

## Watergate lowlights

The whole Watergate scandal, whether or not former attorney general John Mitchell approved it started and was carried through by the Committee to Re-elect the President. In his testimony before the Senate, Mitchell (former chairman of the Committee) said that still undisclosed "White House horror stories" would explain why he had concealed the scandal information from the President.

Mitchell insisted that he thought the re-election of Mr. Nixon last year was more important than bringing to justice the Nixon Administration officials responsible for the alleged crimes. Had he known of the scandal at the time, the President would have lowered the boom on the cul-

prits thus ruining his chances for re-election Mitchell contended.

Sam Ervin (D NC) and Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), members of the Senate investigation party both sought to find out from Mitchell how information could be ob-

tained from the President about his knowledge of the Watergate scheme. The problem is to circumvent the powers of executive privilege and breach the gap between the separation of powers.

In other Watergate related stories, the Committee to Re-elect the President returned a \$55,000 campaign contribution to American Airlines because it was illegal. Corporate sources are barred from financing political campaigns by law.

## Nixon homes eyed

Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox open preliminary inquiry into the purchase of and improvements to President Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes. One of the key questions to be answered is whether any Republican campaign funds or money provided by unions or corporations was used to help the Nixons purchase their home.

San Clemente was purchased in 1969 for \$1.5 million, \$625,000 of which was borrowed from a friend of the President. No mention of the loan was made in Mr. Nixon's pre-election financial statement of Sept. 1972 which was a list of assets and liabilities.

In 1970 Orange County assessor Andrew Hinshaw valued the California estate at \$1,087,600 despite the facts that Nixon had paid \$1.5 million for it and that improvements of more than \$700,000 had been made.

Hinshaw did not raise the value the next year and in 1972, the value was increased by only \$206,400. The California Board of Equalization

is investigating the property tax assessment of the estate.

The General Services Administration announced on June 21 that it had spent \$703,367 for improvements on the San Clemente property and \$579,907 on Key Biscayne. These figures do not include large sums spent by the Defense Department and the White House Communications Agency at the two residences. \$125,000 will be spent by the GSA for improvements to a home Agnew bought in Maryland.

Supposedly, these expenditures are primarily for the defense and security of the President and his family. Any expenses that are essentially for improvements that any home-owner might incur should not be paid out of the taxpayers funds.

Some of the items listed for the President's properties that have been illegally paid for by the taxpayer under the guise of security protection are: a beach cabana, swimming pool heater and septic tank repairs. Items for the Agnew home include air-conditioning and carpeting.

## Slave welfare charged

The California State Department of Social Welfare is charged by the National Caucus of Labor Committees and the National Unemployed and Welfare Rights Organization with initiating a slave labor welfare program that would be one of the most coercive and degrading in the U.S.

The program is aimed at that portion of the welfare population currently on Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Under the new wage reduction policy, AFDC would be eliminated and all AFDC recipients forced to take marginal, sub-minimum wage jobs on threat of having their children removed from home. "Employables" eligible for this program include women whose children are over 6 years of age.

A typical mother of two children is slated to

receive a mere \$20 above what she would receive on welfare and she will lose the benefits of food stamps, Medical/Medicaid (and other social services) and she will have to provide for child-care.

In other parts of the country similar "human recycling" programs exist. The principle is to force large numbers of workers out of their jobs through harassment and brutal speed-ups and funnel a rising pool of welfare and unemployed persons into jobs so "created".

The CSDSW proposes to compel recipients to take "marginal" jobs not covered by minimum wage standards.

In Connecticut, ex-heroin addicts undergoing methadone treatment were forced to scab at a striking factory. The union was broken with increased speed-up resulting.



"I KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR VIETNAM ... I HAVE MORE FACTS."



"I KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR THE ECONOMY ... I HAVE MORE FACTS."



"I KNOW WHAT IS BEST TO STOP INFLATION ... I HAVE MORE FACTS."



"I KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR CAMBODIA ... I HAVE MORE FACTS."



"I KNOW WHAT IS BEST FOR AMERICA ... I HAVE MORE FACTS."



"HOW COULD I HAVE KNOWN ABOUT WATERGATE? ... I'M JUST THE PRESIDENT."

## Canada

Eighty-eight years ago Louis Riel, a Metis Indian from Saskatchewan, Canada and his loyal 250 followers were militarily defeated by 1,000 troops and Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Batouche. This year an expected 20,000 Metis and other Native American supporters will gather at Batouche to remember the battle and to hold tribal elections and traditional Indian festivities. The gathering will last five days in July and will be the largest of its kind in North America.

Also there will be discussions on the oppression of Indians by the Mounted Police.

## Postal rates legislation

Labor Press Assoc. backs house postage rate bill p. 11

The International Labor Press Association announced its support of a House Post Office and Civil Service Committee it says would provide a more just and fair postal rate schedule for non-profit publications using second class mailing permits.

The bill will soften the economic impact of postal rate increases which before rate increases which threaten to put many labor periodicals out of existence. The ILPA is an organization of some 400 AFL-CIO newspapers with a circulation of more than 20 million.

"The House bill will help to encourage and facilitate the free flow of ideas, information, and opinion," said Raymond Pasnick, president of ILPA. Specific-

ly the bill would lower the second-class rate increases for publications of non-profit organizations.

Also it would require the Postal Rate Commission to issue reports before further increases and to consider "education, cultural, scientific and information values" as factors for future rate adjustments.

## Yablonsky

With the conviction of Albert Pass, former aide to ousted UMW President Tony at least one more arrest in conjunction with the murders of UMW reform leader Jock Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Yablonski and his family were shot to death in Clarks-ville, Pa. on Dec. 31, 1969 after he lost a campaign to unseat Boyle.

The state has charged Pass with setting up the killings and then funneling \$20,000 in union money to

the slayers. A new trial is sought by Pass.

## Nixon-Temps

President Nixon's commutation in December, 1971 of the prison sentence of former Teamster leader James Hoffa is under investigation by Archibald Cox, special prosecutor for the Watergate hearings.

Several former Nixon Administration figures prominent in the Watergate affair supported Hoffa's plea for executive clemency. They include: John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, John Dean, and Charles Colson. After his release, Hoffa supported

the President's re-election and later the two million member Teamsters Union endorsed the President.

Early this year, Colson left the White House to practice law in Washington and the Union promptly transferred its \$100,000-a-year legal business to Colson's firm.

Cox's office also is investigating contributions made to the President's Re-election campaign by persons in the Las Vegas area who received loans from various Teamster pension funds.

Some union officials allegedly pressured loan recipients into contributing to the campaign.

## Meany and blacks

AFL-CIO President George Meany affirmed labor's solidarity with the goals of the civil rights movement during the 64th annual NAACP convention in Indianapolis saying Nixon's economic policies pose "the most serious challenge in many years" to the cause of social justice for black Americans. Policies to hold down wages while prices and profits soar "put new obstacles on the road to equality."

Meany said.

He also told the convention that labor, like the NAACP, has been "appalled by the Administration's campaign to dismantle vital social programs in the fields of health care, housing, poverty, manpower training, public ser-

vice employment and community development. Meany noted that the working partnership between the two organizations on legislation is the key to future progress.



# International News

## Workers seize plant

FRANCE -- 1,300 factory workers acted to save their only means of livelihood in the small town of Bescanon, France, by seizing the plant and resuming production two months after shutdown with no bosses.

The trouble started in April when the plant was closed down for bankruptcy. The workers organized themselves and two months later went back to work--for themselves. The machines are rolling again, the watches are sold in public for a 40% discount, and the orders are overwhelming. The only problem is obtaining the necessary raw materials.

In response to the company's provisional administrators' accusations of the operation as theft, a work-

ers' committee said, "Nonsense, nothing we are doing is illegal. These watches are the fruits of our labor."

Police at the Lip factory gates have not yet interfered with the activity but there is a possibility Premier Pierre Messmer of France's Institute for Industrial Development may step in. Every worker from unskilled laborer to supervisor receives \$270.00 per month and those with families get a bonus. Everyone has volunteered to give up their summer vacation.

And the idea of workers' selfhelp has spread in France. In Brittany, laid-off workers occupied a closed clothing factory and used the stocks to make goods to pay their own severance pay.



## Briefs

### Spain

EL MALCRIADO has just received a report from the "Exterior Delegation of Workers' Commissions" dated June 20 with information concerning a general strike at the Spanish city of Pamplona.

The following are excerpts from the report, which despite its belatedness is still interest to all working class people (translated from the Spanish):

"Since May 9, 200 workers have been on strike against 'Motor Iberica.' The origin of the strike lies in the unwillingness of the company to raise wages in accordance with a decree by the city's minister of labor issued in late April...." On June 14 the majority of the workers in the industrial section of the city struck in solidarity with the struggles of the Motor Iberica workers, who had shut themselves in a church the day before....The general strike was effective at almost all plants....Much progress was made in one day in the raising of political consciousness among the workers.

"Fear is quickly disappearing even though 400 were arrested by police and the beatings at their hands were brutal....No one is today defending facism....Our conquests are irreversible."

Strikes are forbidden in Spain under the dictatorial regime of Generalissimo Franco, who has been in power for over three decades.

### N. Ireland

BELFAST (LNS) -- For the past year members of the Republican movement here have charged the British army is operating a special plainclothes unit there. This unit, they say, is made up largely of members of the Special Air Services (SAS), the elite British counter-insurgency strike force that made its reputation fighting communist insurgency in Malaya

in the late 1950's. The SAS later played a major role in the training of the first U.S. Special Forces advisors to go into Vietnam.

Until this month, the British Army refused to discuss the activities of its plainclothes unit, the "Military Reconnaissance Force" (MRF). Several incidents have occurred in both Catholic and Protestant communities in which MRF soldiers shot and wounded or killed civilians.

A member of the official Irish Republican Movement said: "So long as the Irish working class is divided by sectarian fears, British imperialism can and will continue to rule. It's with the ending of this division that they see their final defeat. So they assassinate a few Paddies to keep the kettle boiling. Why not? The British never were renowned for the value they place on Irish

### Chile

SANTIAGO DE CHILE (TNS) -- The parties and movements making up the left-wing Popular Unity government of Chile began a public campaign to avoid civil war which now hangs like a spectre over this country of 10 million people in the wake of an unsuccessful armed attempt by right-wing forces to topple the government.

"The right-wing parties want the Popular Unity government to break with legality," charged Chilean President Allende, "and that is why they are engaged in provocative activities, launching a wave of violence and bringing charges against ministers and government officials."

The most recent terrorist actions include the killing of Milton de Silva, a student militant of the Left Revolutionary Movement (MLR) and the explosion of bombs outside the offices of the Socialist Party in Santiago, a government office and tele-

vision station.

During the attempted coup June 29 workers seized all factories and later hundreds of thousands of Chileans converged on the plaza in front of the presidential palace to demonstrate their solidarity with Allende and the government.

At the same time, community councils set up in working class neighborhoods during the mass upsurge last October called on all residents to "maintain vigilance."

### Brazil

According to the Brazilian Information Bulletin published each month by the American Friends of Brazil, the U.S.-backed military dictatorship in Brazil is pitting more than 10,000 troops against a farm worker resistance movement in the Araguaia region, located in the southern part of the northern state of Paraguay.

The movement, which began in April 1972, is showing its capacity not only to resist but to extend its influence in the area. In a document issued in June 1972 the "Command of the Partisan Forces of the Araguaia" stated: "Numerous troops have been mobilized in order to crush us. Airplanes and helicopters, in great numbers, are taking part in the offensive. Motor boats and amphibious vehicles cross the rivers and channels in the forest. In many parts, napalm bombs have been used...."

"...In spite of inequality of forces, we caused them some reversals. The troops of the government did not succeed in liquidating us or dampening our morale."

The tight censorship maintained on all military operations prevents the Brazilian and international press from covering the armed movement, the bulletin said. But information coming out of Brazil, it said indicates the guerrillas are receiving increasing material support.

## Massacre protested

LONDON -- The visit here next week of Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano touched off a major row in the wake of a report that Portuguese soldiers have massacred 400 villagers in Mozambique.

The report, which appeared on the front page of the Times of London, was written a minister and asserts that Portuguese soldiers and security police shot, burned, beat and mutilated more than 400 men, women and children Dec. 16 at Wiriyamu, a village in western Mozambique.

The account lists the names of 133 victims, many of them infants, and says they were slaughtered because they helped Frelimo, the guerrilla army of the Mozambique Liberation Front. Portuguese troops have been struggling for a dozen years to suppress nationalist guerrillas in Portugal's three African colonies.

According to Father Hastings, the soldiers shot a group of villagers one at a time, including babies at the breast and on the backs of their mothers. Others were allegedly forced into

huts and burned or gassed to death.

Young children were said to have been seized by the ankles and dashed to the ground until their skulls cracked. A 9-month old baby was reportedly kicked to death when it cried and its body used as a human football. The womb of a pregnant mother was allegedly knifed open, the fetus pulled out and both bodies then burned.

Meanwhile, the recurring news of such atrocities is triggering protests by Black GI's in the U.S. Army who oppose U.S. support for Portugal's colonial wars in Africa.

Despite a recent UN resolution recognizing the legitimacy of the liberation struggles, the U.S. announced it will allocate \$436 million to Portugal over the next five years.

The Nixon Administration has already funneled \$400 million in aid to Portugal as well as napalm, defoliants, fighter planes, bombers and troop transports. Portuguese naval officers are trained at the U.S. Naval Post-Grad School in Monterey, California.

## UC in South Africa

UC investments in South Africa

Farm workers know well the University of California has been, throughout its history, an ally of the growers and an enemy of the farm workers' movement. Researchers at the University for example, have developed and continue to develop machines and technology with which to replace farm workers in the fields.

But the alliance of the University with the rich also exists at the international level. For example, the University has considerable investments in South Africa. Among its many investments are those in International Business Machines, one of the largest American businesses in South Africa.

South Africa is well-known for its racist and oppressive system of "apartheid" in which a white minority do-

minates the black majority. More concretely, less than 4 million whites own 87 percent of the land while 17 million Africans and Asians are forced to live in reserved zones which contain no more than 13 percent of the country.

The African majority suffers constant humiliations and mistreatment. Africans cannot even vote in elections and their living conditions are known to be as bad as those of black slaves in the plantations of the South in the United States during the last century.

This year a wave of strikes, marches and demonstrations by Africans is shaking the country despite U.S. money and support amounting to more than \$1 billion, in investments and millions more in arms.

## Uruguay in strike

The general strike which began in Uruguay three weeks ago now includes more than 500,000 workers and continues to grow. The strike, the longest and most complete in Uruguayan history, is a protest against the dissolution of parliament and the establishment of a military dictatorship by President Juan Maria Bordaberry June 27.

Bordaberry's excuse for the action was the Senate's refusal to suspend the immunity of Senator Enrico Erro, alleging he had connections with Tupamaro guerrillas, whose activities have declined in recent months.

However, observers say

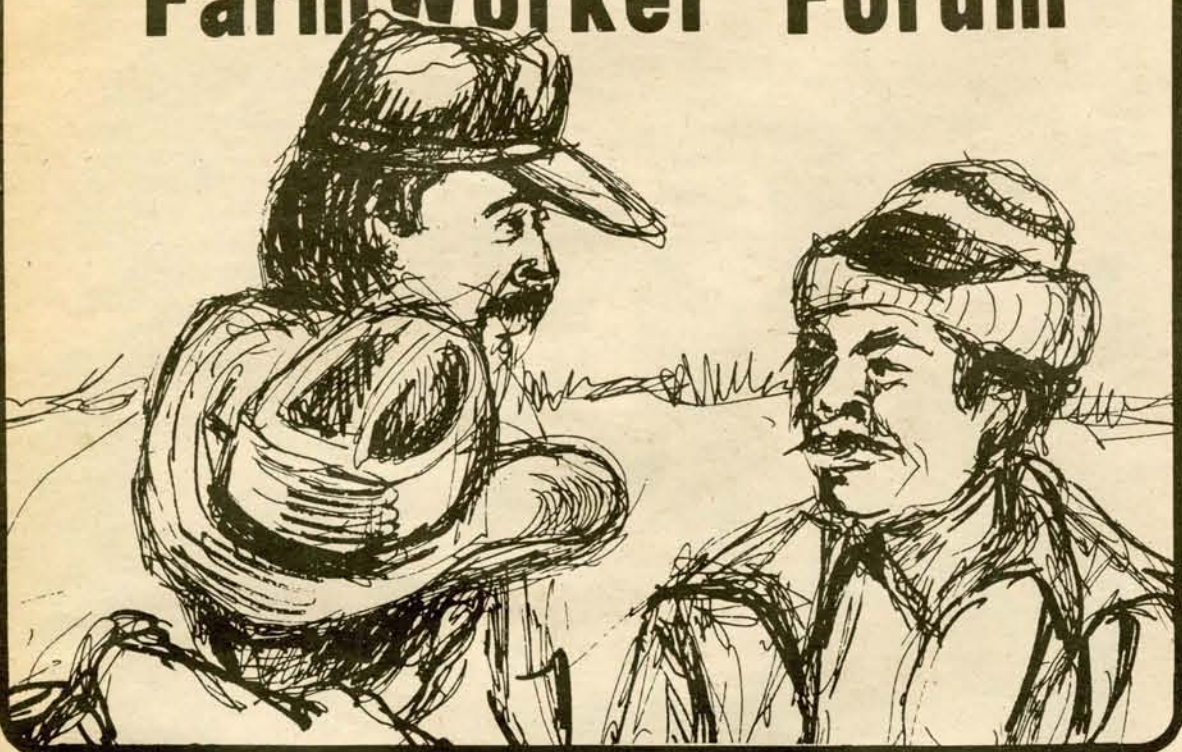
the real reason for the move was growing working class militancy in response to the misery caused by soaring inflation, massive unemployment and a rapidly devaluing currency.

The militancy spurred the growth of a mass movement for a new Uruguay and found electoral expression with the "Broad Front" in the 1971 elections.

Bordaberry beat the Front in the elections by only the barest plurality. One of his first moves after the military takeover was to outlaw the opposition parties, as well as the National Convention of Labor, which is now leading the massive strike against his regime.



# Farm Worker Forum



## Cowpies from John Kovacevich

EL MALCRIADO,

For your information and enjoyment. If you want, please put in your "Cowpies from the Growers" column. Ruth Shriman is a good supporter of ours.

Viva,

Arizona Chickgo SI, SE PUEDE Brigade.

(The following are two letters written by grower John J. Kovacevich to Ruth Shriman. Kovacevich with fields in the Arvin-Lamont area is being struck by the United Farm Workers for refusing negotiate a new Union contract and for signing with the Teamsters.-- EL MALCRIADO)

Ruth,

Ruth,

Where were you three years ago when I wanted elections--Chavez said no--too late--I signed the contract then, and forced my workers to go along.

The working conditions and fringe benefits and wages for Teamster workers under then

the new contract is as good or better than the UFW contract. You better learn more about this.

How about Illinois farm workers? Get them something better.

Lots of Luck.

John J. Kovacevich  
Arvin, California

P.S. From your address you can't know too much about

farm workers-- I know Chicago.

(It was not until the grape growers were hurting badly as a result of the International Grape Boycott that they started screaming for secret ballot elections. The Union had asked the growers for elections before the boycott started and the growers had refused. And it looks as if history is going to repeat itself. -- EL MALCRIADO)

Dear Mrs. Shriman:

In reply to your letter of June 1, I apologize for calling you by your first name--just an oversight.

When you say I don't know people, you don't know me. I have been a farm worker myself -- I had to quit high school and go to work. As to sitting in my office, I arise at 4:30 a.m. and spend over half of my time in the fields with people working for me.

Yes, I have a good home and good children. One is teaching children in Ireland, one is teaching children in Northern California, one is still in school and one is in the fields all day long with the workers.

As to my character you can check with the UFW officials as well as Senator Humphrey and ex-Governor Pat Brown of California. You can also check with some 400 people on my payroll and ask them as to my treatment of them. Then you can check with the local priests and rabbis in this county. After all this, if you find out that I am so bad, you can continue your writing.

Enclosed is a statement I made at a hearing in 1968. See what I think about farm workers.

John J. Kovacevich

P.S. I am not prone to start arguments. I am not a real large farmer, but enjoy my work. I have been here since 1928. Somebody must like me.

## Lettuceless salads

compiled by June Reno, Connecticut

The Cesar Chavez Salinas victory salad

1 cup raw cabbage sliced very fine  
1 tomato, chopped  
1/2 cucumber, chopped  
1/4 onion, diced  
1/8 teaspoon dried dill

Season to taste with salt and peper and toss with your favorite salad dressing. You may wish to serve this on a bed of raw spinach leaves; spinach thoroughlywashed to remove sand. This salad doesn't wilt; it keeps well and is better the next day like a good stew. Raw cabbage is high-potency vitamin C.

HALF-WAY THERE SALAD

Italian plum or egg tomatoes, drained from the can  
Celery, chopped  
Red onions, sliced very thin  
Water cress  
Oil and vinegar dressing, spiced as you please

Jordan River Salad

Ripe avocado pear  
Large grapefruit, peeled and sectioned  
Water cress or young dandelion leaves, cut up.  
Green seedless "BLACK EAGLE" label grapes (if not available, you may substitute any other canned fruit.)  
Toss with thinned mayonnaise  
Pecans or walnuts may be added until we get back on the nut pickers' strike.  
Chopped apples.

Sandwich fillings

Thin sliced cucumber.  
Watercress.  
Parsley branches.  
Raw spinach leaves.  
Belgian endive.

Refuse lettuce salad in restaurants. Tell the manager why or scribble it on you check. Don't eat scab-picked lettuce.

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## Letter from Ann Arbor

Hello Brothers & Sisters:  
How's the boycott in California? Here in Michigan it's small but we're pushing it.

I wrote this verse on my free time and it goes to the tune of "The River is Wide". Here it comes:

The journey is long  
and the labor's hard,  
and the grapes of wrath  
still weed our path,  
But with justice near,  
we have no fear,  
when our triumph rings

then brotherhood sings.

We're hitting the A&Ps on weekends and we're trying to expand it.

The "Psalm of Nixon" you printed in El Malcriado (June issue page 14) is really great. We've typed up copies and given them to our friends. In turn, they give them to theirs and it's really getting around.

Much Love to all--  
Laura Saurie, Boycotter  
Ann Arbor, Mich.



Dear Editor:

I have lost direct contact with field workers in my latter years but can well remember living in nearby farm labor camps. Each time a farm labor union started organization procedure it was quelled pronto by ranch owners eviction of the farm employees involved and a meaningful threat of eviction to all others. Who had the money to pay rent and feed a family on ranch labor wages? ...The Teamsters' Union was of no concern... until Chavez' philosophy became so popular to the farm laborers and dangerous to farm owners monopoly of the ranch hands.

There is more to Chavez' followers than militant Chicanos and militant blacks; there are militant Oakies, militant Arkies and many other types of people fighting in nonviolent warfare by word of mouth marching peacefully to warn against false hopes, false promises, and false propaganda.... Chavez is fighting for the American farm laborers' rights, as an American citizen; not for Mexican farm laborers' rights in Mexico. Perhaps when his mission is accomplished here and he has had a deserved rest he can go to Mexico to help the people of his own beloved race--the Spanish....

Earline M. Young

Dear Editor:

If you are like me, you have often thought, "the recycling bit is nice, but it's not for me, I don't have the time."

Here are suggestions that take little time and can help:

1. Save your newspapers: find out what ecology, Braille, or other groups in your area are collecting them. When you have a 6 ft. pile, call them.
2. Buy some more terry cloth towels, dish cloths, etc. When you figure your time buying paper towels, carting them home, carting them out to the trash, and paying for trash pickup, you see that paper towels are an energy waster rather than saver.
3. If your letter is not personal, and written only on one side, staple, stamp and address it on the blank side, rather than use envelopes.
4. Save and re-use your manila envelopes.
5. Save your shopping bags. When you have 2 or 3 boxes filled, donate them to

a local food co-op or see if a grocery store near you will re-use them.

6. Get your beer and pop in bottles rather than cans. Strip mining for metal rips away millions, billions of trees.

7. Use less toilet paper. Most of us use too much.
8. Get a plastic wastebasket, so that you have 2 in the kitchen. Put orange, apple, potato, and other garbage peels in one and paper, cans, etc in the other. Use the food garbage to start a compost heap behind your garage. There is no noticeable odor, and America has only 1/8 the topsoil we had 50 years ago. All our natural topsoil is at the bottom of the oceans.
9. Use less soap for showers, dishes, etc. We tend to use too much.

You'll help make a cleaner, cooler, more beautiful world.

Pete Zemlansky  
Akron, Ohio



Octaviana Champion is probably the world's oldest picketer at 102 years old. Here she joins her 7 granddaughters and 7 grandsons who are striking at Roberts' Farms near Delano. She lives with her family at at the Woodville camp.

El Malcriado:

I strongly support the strike and I've also written a letter to Senator Harrison Williams.

I've just seen a newscast and I've just heard these anglos say we should be thankful for what this country has given us (Chicanos). Yet I hear them saying louder words; such words as dirty bums, commies, ungrateful Mexicans. It makes me sad at this time to hear these anglos.... These

anglos have come to criticize what they do not understand.

So that I can let my support of the strike be known, I have a sticker on the bumper of my car saying "No on Safeway." A gas station attendant asked me what the strike was all about.

Of course, I was more than glad to sit and tell him for more than half an hour what was happening with the strike. He then let me know he had worked in a Safeway store but had quit about a month ago because he said the Safeway store was mistreating some Chicano employees. He then told me that other Chicanos had also quit. I told him that now he should get the employees together and make their voices heard; make other people aware of Safeway's unjust prejudice.

As I drove away in my car my mind flashed back to World War II, when the Japanese living in America were put in camps because the U.S. was at war with Japan. Now all Chicano employees are being mis-

treated because of the strike.

And these anglos shout that we should be grateful for what this country has done for us....

Santa Lambaren

**EL MALCRIADO**

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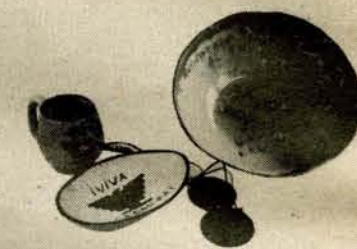
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John Gregory Dunne's "Delano" was one of the first books to appear on the history of the United Farm Workers Union and its long, drawn out struggle for recognition.

I read Dunne's book when it first appeared in 1967, but I had almost forgotten--until I came across a copy of the second edition just a few weeks ago-- that the Teamsters, who are now trying to destroy the UFW in the Coachella Valley, have been giving Cesar Chavez' organization trouble almost from the beginning. Their first major encounter with the UFW took place in '68 in the DiGiorgio election, which the Farm Workers finally won, the second time around, by a comfortable margin.

Dunne's report on that encounter suggests-- in the light of recent events in Coachella-- that the Teamsters, who were brash enough to start with, have become even more reckless and are even less concerned about public opinion than they were in '68. In '68, as Dunne tells the story, William Grami of the Western Conference of Teamsters, who was then and still is in charge of the Teamsters operation in the field of agricultural labor, was willing to wink at a certain amount of petty violence but at least had enough sense of public relations to warn his hefty staffers against punching clergymen in the nose.

Dunne says he "asked Grami about reports that Teamster organizers had roughed up several NFWA (now UFW) members a few days before. He (Grami) smiled slowly. 'We've been right here at the Stardust,' he said. 'No one's brought any charges against us. This is a tough town, things happen here. And not one of those so-called beatings was serious, you'll notice. A belt in the nose here, a punch in the eye there.'"

As Grami and Dunne continued to talk, a Teamster organizer came into Grami's office. "Bill, did you hear about that priest at the vigil this morning?" he asked. "Did you hear what he said about us? Why, I'd like to...."

"No, you wouldn't," Grami said soothingly. "The last thing we need is for somebody to take a poke at a priest."

Would that Mr. Grami had been present in Coachella on May 30 of this year to give the same PR advice to Mike Falco, a 24-year old, 6' 4", 300 lb. Teamsters "security guard" who, without the slightest provocation, beat the living daylight out of Father John Bank in a Coachella restaurant and then waved playfully to his fellow Teamster goons, some ten in number, as he was being led from the restaurant by the local police. Father Bank--a Youngstown diocesan priest who has been helping the UFW for several years-- did some boxing in his younger days and is still in good physical condition, but, even at that, it's a wonder that man-mountain Falco didn't kill him.

The Teamsters should

have disciplined Falco and should have apologized to Father Bank. Their failure to do so suggests, to this writer at least, that they don't give a tinker's dam about public opinion. Or maybe they do, at that. Shortly after Falco's assault on Father Bank, and because of a number of similar incidents, the Teamsters International dispatched a public relations man, Murray Westgate, to Coachella. Presumably he was to try to improve the Teamsters image in the Valley, but, alas, he himself was also beaten up by one of the Teamster bully boys and was warned by one of Grami's top lieutenants to "get the hell out of Coachella" if he didn't want to be killed.

A second representative of the International, Dave Bradley, was also threatened with physical violence and was likewise warned to get out of town immediately if

he knew what was good for him.

What's the explanation for all this reckless violence on the part of Grami's goons? Mr. Bradley's answer to this question makes sense to me. "It almost seems," he told a reporter for the Riverside Enterprise, "that someone is trying to sabotage a settlement before it can be reached." He was referring to a meeting which Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons was having at president George Meany in an apparent attempt to lay the foundations, at the national level, for a settlement of the Teamster-Farm Workers struggle in Coachella.

Bradley's point is well taken, but when I made the same point at a press conference in Coachella--before the Bradley-Westgate incidents had taken place--Grami's office immediately issued a denial and charged that I was trying to create

division where none existed. Be that as it may, Grami and his minions had better not try to scuttle the Fitzsimmons-Meany negotiations, for these negotiations, in my opinion, provide the Teamsters with their only hope of getting out of Coachella with some slight semblance of dignity and honor.

P.S. A story which appeared in the Washington Post after this column had been filed would seem to suggest, between the lines, that the Teamsters may, in fact, be more sensitive to public opinion than I thought they were. The story in the Post reports that the Teamsters, as of July 4, have pulled their "security guards" out of the Coachella Valley. A spokesman for Einar Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, is quoted as saying: "We have been given assurances that there are

now enough law enforcement agents in the Coachella Valley to protect our members from the UFWU, and since that is the only reason we sent people there in the first place, we will remove the men if those assurances are kept."

Taken at face value (with a generous dose of salt for flavoring), that's the most encouraging news I have heard since the Teamsters moved into Coachella in April of this year in an obvious attempt to destroy the UFW. It may or may not indicate that the Teamsters are preparing to settle their dispute with the Farm Workers but, at the very least, it would seem to suggest that they are looking for a way to improve their public image-- and, from where I sit, that represents an encouraging step in the right direction.

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## Emiliano ZAPATA

GUION: RENE G. D. MONTEMAR  
DIBUJOS: ROBERTO ALFONSO

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EMILIANO WAS BORN AND REARED IN SAN GABRIEL ANENECUILCO. THE LANDS WERE VITAL FOR LIVING, BUT THE BEST LANDS WERE IN THE HANDS OF THE BIG LAND-OWNERS WHO USURPED THEM. EMILIANO'S SPIRIT BEGAN TO AGAINST THE INJUSTICES. THROUGHOUT THE LONG DAYS OF HARD WORK HIS CHARACTER WHICH WOULD MAKE HIM THE PIONEER OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN MEXICO AND AMERICA BEGAN TO DEVELOP.



AND AT SCHOOL...



TIME PASSES... EMILIANO LEARNS THE BACK BREAKING WORK OF THE FIELDS.



INSIDE, DOÑA CLEOFAS SALAZAR LOOKED INTO THE EYES OF HER SON FOR THE LAST TIME...



11 MONTHS LATER, GABRIEL ZAPATA GAVE EMILIANO HIS LAST WORDS...



CONTINUED



**Let the United Farm Workers open the door  
to a better future for you and your family**



**If you are not already a member, fill out this card  
and return it to the nearest United Farm Worker office**



**UNITED FARM WORKERS  
NATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_ Soc. Sec. \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby of my own free will, authorize the UFWNU, AFL-CIO, its agents or representatives, to act for me as a collective bargaining agency in all matters pertaining to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment.

Employed By \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_

Job \_\_\_\_\_ How long  
employed \_\_\_\_\_

Present Address \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Witness \_\_\_\_\_

I signed a Teamster Authorization card under threat of losing my job, and I hereby revoke that Teamster card.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Witness \_\_\_\_\_