

The Voice of the Farm Worker

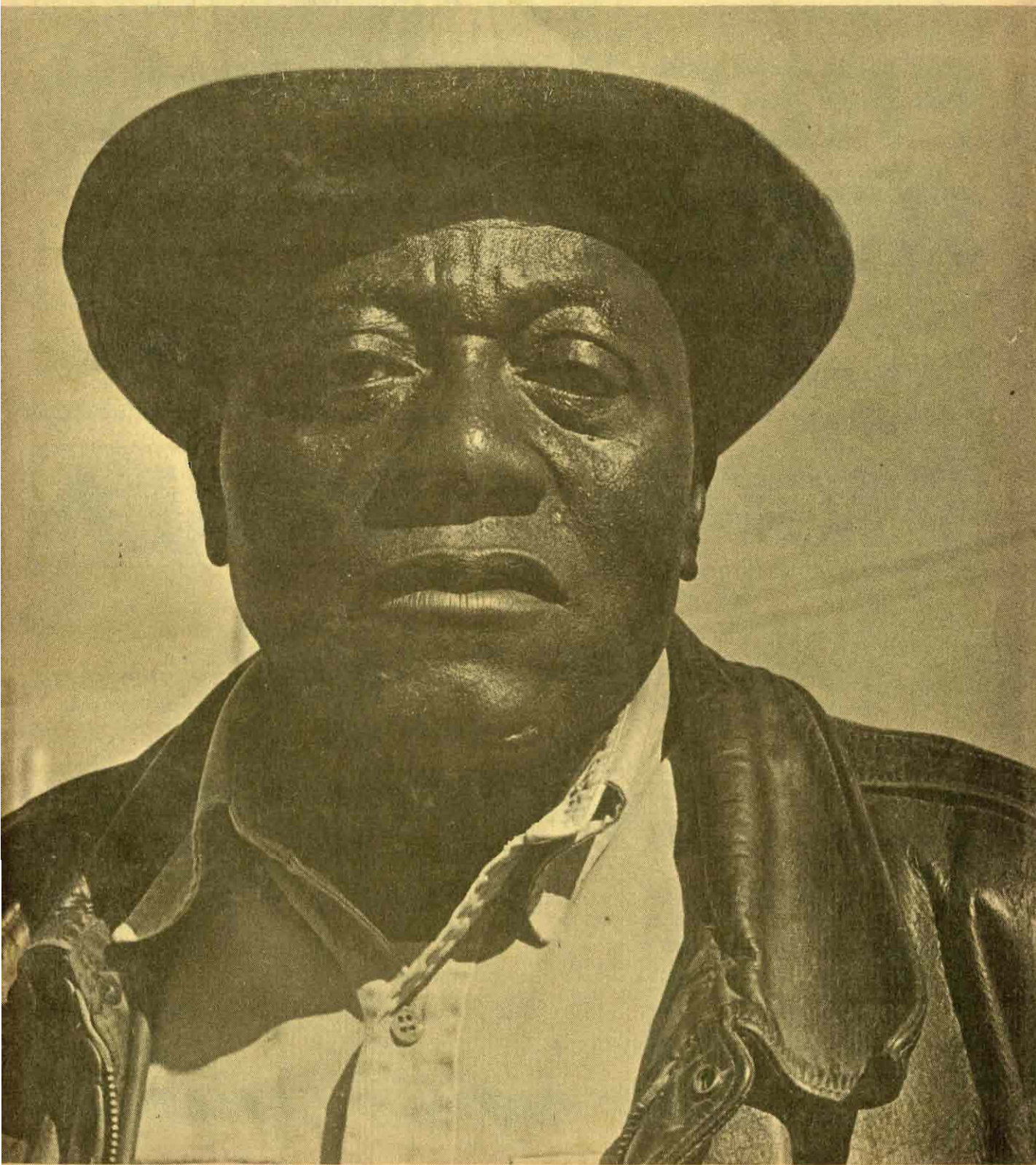
El Malcriado

In English



DELANO, CALIF.

APRIL 12, 1967

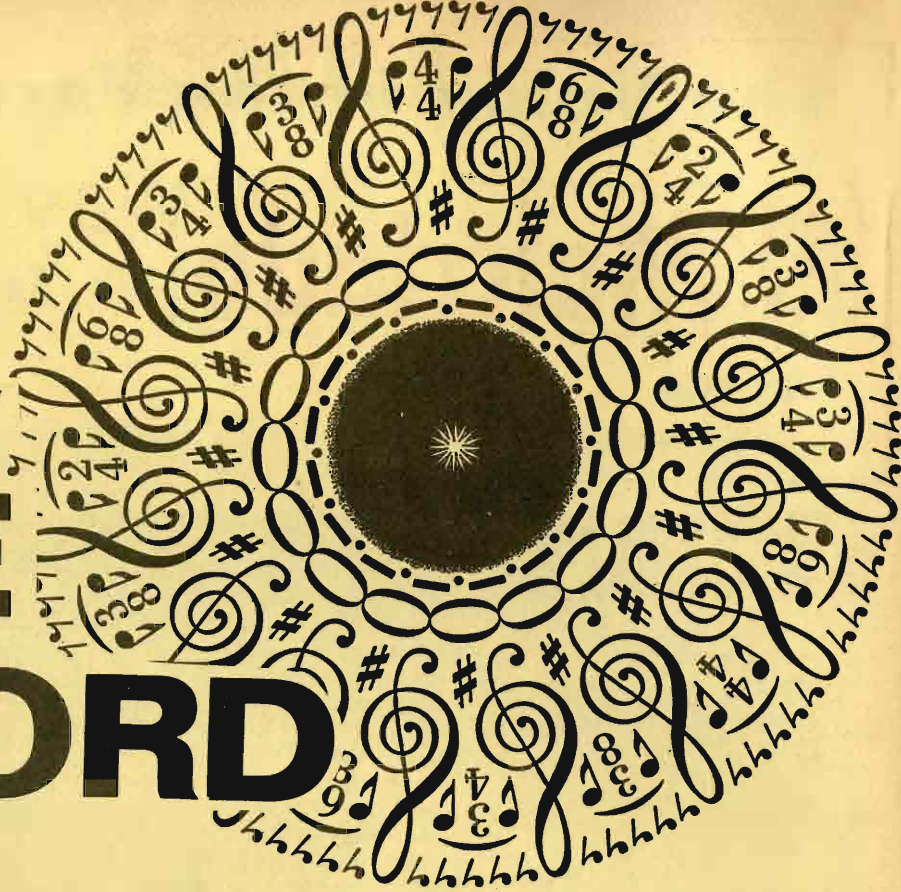


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The Way

Farm workers from Michigan, Ohio, New Mexico and Oregon are writing to Delano, asking people who can help them organize their own whole nation there is now a great hunger for Delano and Texas have shown the way. It is not works.

The way is clear. It involves organizing of breakable units: the shock troops which will turn to places of richness and dignity. The way is simple what the word "organizing" means. It means getting with people and working with them.

The ranchers will use every trick that money can buy to break the unity of the working people. If they fail that unity, the people will go from one success to another. This is what happened in the Huelga of Delano. This is what is beginning in Texas. And it is what can happen everywhere else.

Many farm workers who are not ready for strikes are impatient for them. Until all farm workers of an area have worked together on half a dozen projects, they do not have the internal strength needed to win a strike. Because farm strikes are not won with money, or with violence, or with hope. They are won with unity and only with unity. Until we have leaders who have the strength and ability to lead, and followers who can willingly follow orders, who can submerge their own selfish interests and think only of the good of the group, we cannot win a strike.

Delano cannot send organizers all over the country, because one of the lessons of the last two years has been that unless the local people do it themselves, it doesn't work. And they have to do it in their own way.

There are many ways in which the time of organizing can be usefully spent. A county hospital run by tyrants, a corrupt local political machine, a brutal police force, a cheating labor contractor -- all these are things which can be dealt with immediately by people who are strong together. In California it was no coincidence that the rent strike at Linnell Labor Camp, the McFarland rose strike, and the expanded service program of the old Farm Workers Association came in the same hot summer that El Malcriado said, "This is the year in which the people who care will find themselves fighting." Three months later came the Delano Grape Strike. The events preceding it were essential, because without this vital training ground in which farm workers could learn their own power and their own limitations, the strike in the grapes would certainly have failed.



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The cover photo was taken by John Kouns on the march to Sacramento last year. The man is William King, 64, who marched the entire 300 miles. Mr. King has done farm work in California since 1934.

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Union: A Plea for Aid

THE PEOPLE'S PAGE

Union to Challenge Agribusiness Power

Dear Editor:

I am a resident of Detroit, Mich., just as the right-wing "ex-colleague" who was complaining in issue #55 of El Malcriado of his problems with those who organize "ignorant laborers" and the "Niggers," meaning the black people living in this city.

I can't apologize for this person's views as he expressed them because there are people like this all over the country, and we are fighting these ideas here in Michigan just like you are in Delano. But I would like you to know that there are people here in Detroit who follow the strike and the UFWOC in El Malcriado with interest and hope. This country would be a much happier one if there were more black people and working people organized to overcome the inequities in this system. The struggle of the farm worker in Delano is a very significant one. This is a fight that should have been won years ago, and I'm glad that the UFWOC is finally building a union strong enough to challenge the power of the agri-business growers who have beaten down all other attempts of farm workers to win their rights. VIVA LA

CAUSA!

I would like to commend also the role of El Malcriado. I'm speaking not only of the job of bringing us the truth about the farm workers' strike but also be-

cause El Malcriado is speaking for the cause of all Mexican-Americans in every great city across the nation, and they are kept down and discriminated against much as black people are. But because they are spread out and not organized together, they are powerless. It is encouraging that El Malcriado recognizes this problem and wants to do something about it.

It is my hope that the message of El Malcriado can grow and spread. Have you ever considered setting up correspondents in cities and farm areas in other parts of the country to send news and tell others about El Malcriado? It seems to me that this would help to spread El Malcriado and make it the voice of Mexican-Americans in their own communities and give them the feeling of unity with all other Mexican-Americans in the country.

A Friend,
Detroit, Michigan

— A WOBBIY SAYS: KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK —

Estimados Companeros:

I was particularly interested in your brief but more or less accurate coverage in your labor history series of my organization, the Industrial Workers of the World. The purposeful misconstruing of history is legion

with the reactionary press.

Keep up the good work in organizing the workers of our race as well as all the workers you come in contact with.

Yours for a Workers' World,
CARLOS CORTEZ U.
Chicago

THE \$1.60 WAGE: IS IT FOR REAL?

Dear Sir:

I hear on the radio where Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz says of April 1, 1967, all growers that want foreign labor imported from Samoa, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Japan, Panama, etc. or any imported labor will have to offer their employees \$1.60 an hour before they get foreign labor and then they must pay them \$1.60 an hour. Where I work there's over a dozen employees. Will we get \$1.60 an hour?

I'm a member of your union. I don't know if this is the question and answer department or not. Anything you could fill me in on this I'd appreciate.

R. L. Rusk,
Shafter, California

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: A story on the \$1.60 fraud appears at the top of page nine.

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...nd nephews in English?
...se let me know if you can
...it for me--but please don't
...end me a dictionary.

An ex-farm worker,
Defiance, Ohio
EL MALCRIADO SAYS: We
are taking care of it.

How About a Little News for a Change?

Dear Editor:

I have been reading your paper since just a little after it began, so humbly, two years ago, and I have found it interesting. But it seems to me you are writing more and more about less and less and that you are not always the "Voice of the Farm Worker" that you pretend to be.

For instance, whoever writes your comic strip obviously doesn't know anything about picking lettuce. And stories about Negroes in Atlanta and soldiers in Vietnam have nothing to do with Mexican and Filipino farm workers here in California and down in Texas.

What you need to do is send your reporters out into the fields where there are so many people with so much to say. All the other papers are the "Voice of the Ranchers" or the "Voice

of the Police" or the "Voice of the Merchants." It doesn't seem too much to ask you to be the real "Voice of the Farm Worker" since that is what you say you are.

"CHAVISTA"
Fresno, Calif.

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: There has never been a farm worker newspaper before, and we have

to learn everything the hard way, by doing it wrong, and then going back and doing it right. The best thing you, the reader, can do is to tell us when we do it wrong, because we try to correct our mistakes. About the reporters, we are a very poor newspaper, and we need reporters who will work for nothing, and who will tell us exactly what their brothers in the fields think and feel about every thing concerning them. Every one who criticizes us on this matter has an obligation to help us in the huge job of gathering the news from the fields and orchards of the whole Southwest.

THE PEOPLE'S PAGE

How to Win Free Record

El Malcriado wants to hear what you think! If you're working in the fields or sheds anywhere in the United States, write us a letter on any phase of farm work or the poor people's struggle. El Malcriado will select the best letter of those we publish and its author will receive a free copy of the latest Thunderbird Records release, HUELGA EN GENERAL, by El Teatro Campesino. Only farm workers are eligible for this offer.

PICTURE CREDITS



GEORGE BALLIS: P. 15, top and middle, 16, top and bottom.
 JON LEWIS: 10. ERNEST LOWE: 7.
 BILL ESHER: 13, 14, middle, 15 bottom, 16, 17, 31. EMMA CLARKE: 12. UAW: 18-19.
 GERHARDT: 20

A Paper Attuned to Workers' Needs

(Copy to El Malcriado)
 Dear Mr. Dominguez:
 I want to thank you for having sent us a copy of El Malcriado. After reading it through quite thoroughly, I have come to the conclusion that it is a newspaper that is very attuned to the problems of the farm workers. If you belong to the Farm Workers Union (UFWOC) and are a subscriber to El Malcriado, I congratulate you. I myself have

been fighting for 15 years in the Revolutionary Confederation of Labor and Farmwork (CRIOC), and if there is anything I can do to help you or the newspaper, please do not hesitate to let me know. I am a photographer and would be very glad to help in this way, or with news from Jalisco or whatever the newspaper may need.

JUAN HERNANDEZ SERNA
 Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico

FELIPE AND TEOFILO GARCIA TOGETHER

WITH A FRIEND



Felipe Garcia and Teofilo Garcia are two farm workers that were fired from the DiGiorgio ranches for carrying on Union activities. While they wait for the DiGiorgio contract to be signed so that they can go back to their work, they are doing farm work in the sugar beets.

We decided to interview them on the field. They were working on a small ranch close to Arvin. We arrived at their lunch hour, and found them, together with three

"BEETS ARE THE HARDEST"

other workers, resting under the shade of their truck.

Teofilo Garcia had come from Guanajuato, Mexico, about ten years ago: "I first did construction work in Los Angeles; repaired tubes, pipes, and made cement. But I was laid off and older people with more seniority were put in my place. I had no alternative but to look for work in the fields."

Mr. Garcia's example is not unique. When there is a boom in the national economy, everyone has work. When there is a slump, the companies fire many of the workers, and (if there is a union) give the working opportunity to those people with more seniority. Those that lost their jobs are ready to accept anything they can find, at this point salaries make no difference. These are the times when the city workers move to the fields, and when the sugar beet is almost the only crop to work in. These are also the times when the growers get away with their less than human salaries.

"You first plant the sugar beet and then you weed it," Teofilo continues. "That is what we're doing now. The rows are high because the beets need a lot of water. It's very hard work, we get \$1.40 an hour. But we have no crew pushers screaming on our backs all day, thank god. After weeding, we thin the plants leaving plenty of space so that they will grow without touching each other. This is usually done with a short-

"PEOPLE STILL WORK IN THE BEET FIELDS FOR

Two years ago El Malcriado was small and weak, but we were still the Voice of the Farm Worker. In March of 1965 El Malcriado published facts exposing a conspiracy among sugar beet ranchers, contractors, and government agencies. We named names. Among the names was Jim Hronis, a man who is still operating as a labor contractor in Delano. Hronis, infuriated at being caught cheating, demanded an apology. He went to his lawyer and threatened to sue us. When we tried to take his picture, he threatened to smash our camera.

The union--which was then called the Farm Workers Association--dragged Hronis into the courts under the labor laws. He was tried and found guilty in a series of hearings that lasted for months. All of the workers whom Hronis had cheated had to appear at all of the hearings. The case

against the contractor was led by Gilbert Padilla.

Hronis was found guilty and ordered to pay the workers the money plus penalties. He refused.

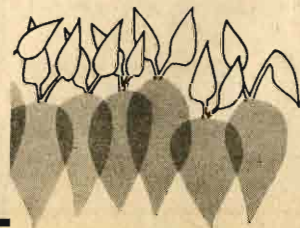
Today, two years later, he has not yet been brought to justice. The government still has a minimum wage in the beets which nobody pays any attention to. People still work in the beet fields in the early spring for pennies and nickles, because there is no other work.

The sugarbeets is just one of a dozen crops in a dozen areas that have been passed over by the huelga. People say, "but I thought that the huelga was won."

The strike will not be won until people like Jim Hronis have been put out of business. It will not be won until the ranchers who grow beets--or any other crop--have been forced to treat their workers as human beings.

California has labor laws which are supposed to apply to beet workers, to women, to children, to labor contractors, to ranchers. The labor laws and the so-called minimum wages don't work at all. There is only one thing that works: union contracts. These can be won only after a long, hard fight. Is it worth it? The only people who know are the farm workers who will have to work--and see their children work--for miserable non-union wages.

It is time for every farm worker to ask: How much will I help the union when it comes to the place where I work?



handled hoe, then comes the time to pick them which in this ranch is done by machine. Then they are put on a truck and taken to the train. From there they go to the sugar refinery."

Last year there was more sugar beet in Delano, but this year they are growing alfalfa on that land, to let it rest, and to supply it with the oxygen it needs.

Felipe Garcia continued with the conversation: "I came from Jalisco, Mexico, almost 11 years ago. I have worked in New Mexico and then came to California."

Sugar beets begin in the southernmost part of the U.S., in Indio, California, and the workers follow the crops northwards towards Washington, where the land is softer and the work can be done faster than in California. But the workers are harder to get so far north, and therefore they are paid better wages.

"But of all the work I've done," Felipe Garcia continues, "the sugar beet has been the hardest. Though the potato and the melon can be just as hard. But, god, your back really hurts at the end of the day!"

Driving away from the fields below Arvin, at the very bottom of the San Joaquin Valley, we thought of the endless beet fields stretching across the length of a dozen states, all over the country. The price of the sugar in your coffee is known only to the man who has used the short-handled hoe.

PENNIES AND NICKELS"



ABOVE: SUGARBEET WORKER TAKES A BREAK TO TALK ABOUT HIS WORK

THE P-M FIRINGS

TO FIRE A MAN WHO HAS WORKED FOR 34 YEARS BY PUTTING A NOTE IN HIS PAY ENVELOPE, IS MONSTROUS.

Five workers at the Perelli-Minetti Winery were fired last month. All of them had been employees for at least ten years, and one had worked in Minetti's wine cellar for thirty-four years.

The five workers, all from Delano, were Tommy Hernandez, Terry Basio, Tony Banuelos, Joe Solorio, and Benjamin Alvarez. Alvarez is the worker who has worked for Minetti since 1933. The five employees were informed of the dismissal by printed pink slips of paper placed inside their pay envelopes, stating: YOU ARE HEREBY TERMINATED EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

The workers, none of whom had received any advance notice of the firing, are all highly competent specialized employees in the winery. None of them has had any close connection with the strike which covers only field workers.

Under pressure the Winery Workers Union, the United Farm Workers, and the National Labor Relations Board, Minetti agreed to an election in the winery. The workers won the election and under the law, Minetti is now required to negotiate a contract with them. The same procedure would apply in the fields, except that field workers are not covered by the federal law which protects winery workers.

Fred Perelli-Minetti, contacted by "El Malcriado," said, "It was just a standard lay-off. There was nothing unusual about it. We were cutting down on our work force." Minetti is trying to prevent action against him by the National Labor Relations Board.

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: This action by Minetti is a union-busting tool. It is like the Nazis shooting every tenth man when there is trouble. It is nothing more than a tactic of terror. If the people recognize it for what it is, it cannot succeed.

[REDACTED] Detached Before Cashing

NAME		SOC. SEC.							
HOURS		PERIOD ENDING	GROSS FOR PERIOD	DEDUCTIONS					NET PAY
REG.	O. TIME			WITH TAX	F.I.C.A.	S.D.I.	BOARD	MISC.	
43		MAR 08 67	55.90		2.46-	.62-	23.66-		29.16*

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PANDOL & SONS
ROUTE 2, BOX 388 DELANO, CALIFORNIA

No [REDACTED]

PAPER PATENTED BY NCA MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC. LA

Would Pandol Work for This Pay?

If anyone wants to know the value of a union contract, just let him ask the slaves who work at Jack Pandol's scab ranch near Delano.

The photo above is that of a paycheck stub from Patron Pandol's ranch. The name of the worker who gave the stub to El Malcriado has been blocked out to protect him from Pandol's vengeance.

Take a closer look at that stub. It shows that the man worked 43 hours. For that, he got \$55.90 gross. But Pandol took out \$23.66 for what the rancher calls "board." The other, usual deduc-

tions brought this worker's take-home pay down to \$29.16. That's not much for 43 hours in the fields.

This works out to a hefty \$1.07--before all deductions, including the big one for "board."

Now compare this to the table below. It shows union wages won by UFWOC at Schenley. The lowest hourly wage there is \$1.75, and it goes up to \$2 an hour.

How about that, Patron Pandol?

NOW HERE'S WHAT WE UNION MEMBERS GET!

CREW LEADER-	-----	-\$1.95 per hour
TRUCK DRIVER-	-----	- 1.85
TRACTOR DRIVER-	-----	- 1.85
TRACTOR DRIVER-GONDOLA LOADER-	-----	- 1.95
SHOP MECHANIC'S HELPER-	-----	- 2.00
FIELD EQUIPMENT SERVICEMAN-	-----	- 1.95
CAMP REPAIRMAN-	-----	- 1.85
PIPELINE REPAIRMAN-	-----	- 1.85
IRRIGATOR-	-----	- 1.80
GENERAL LABORER-	-----	- 1.75
JUICE GRAPE FIELD CHECKER-	-----	- 1.75

Piece rates are \$1.65 plus either \$1 or \$1.50 a row, depending on class of work. Those who pick juice grapes for house pack earn \$1.60 an hour plus five cents a box. Straight piece work is \$1.82 a vine for vine tiers and \$2.75 a box for juice grape swampers. The rate per ton for grape varieties ranges from \$6 to \$12, depending on variety. Any way you add it up, it's a hell of a lot more than Pandol's \$1.07 an hour.

THE PRICE OF FRAUD

Now that he has torn down the university, public employees and the rest of the state, Gov. Ronald Reagan finally is turning his twisted gaze on the farm worker.

Reagan and his sidekick, Lt. Gov. Robert Finch, came to the aid of the starving growers when they blasted Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz for ordering growers who want to import braceros to pay domestic workers \$1.60 an hour after April 1st.

But what Reagan and Finch, as well as Wirtz and the growers, know is that the \$1.60 an hour order is an out-and-out fraud.

The \$1.60 standard applies to crops in which the harvest begins after April 1. On crops in which the harvest begins before April 1 and extends beyond that date, the old rate of \$1.40 will apply for the entire harvest.

Immediately affected by this unannounced and unwritten move are the Stockton asparagus workers, where the harvest has begun and will continue into July. For these workers, the old rate of \$1.40 will apply for the entire harvest.

This hidden "delayed action" guarantees that any grower-controlled Farm Placement Service can "prove" any "labor shortage" it wants to.

If growers and their pals can "prove" a labor shortage, they will be allowed to import low-wage braceros.

Reagan and Finch, knowing this full well, still claimed that paying \$1.60 an hour "will not only re-

sult in inflationary food prices, but also will discriminate against farmers in this state" because Wirtz is "ordering California farmers to pay unwarranted minimum wages..."

In other words, it's okay for California farm workers to starve at \$1.40, but it's wrong for the growers to let the workers starve in "style" at \$1.60.

But the \$1.60 isn't real at all--it's just a smoke-screen to keep the old \$1.40 rate in effect.

Even if the \$1.60 were rigidly enforced, it would hardly be enough for the farm worker family to live on.

The Mexican-American Political Organization (MAPA) figures that a "farm worker's family living on the fringe of the San Francisco Bay Area--Salinas and Stockton--must make at least \$5432 a year to enjoy a standard of living reasonable and acceptable both to the individual and the community."

With this in mind, the \$1.60 an hour wage hardly adds up to that, especially since migrant farm workers only get about 179 days of work a year.

Reagan, the governor from Death Valley, knew all this. Farm workers can expect more and worse from Sacramento later. Already, the governor has appointed a new deputy director of the farm labor agency who just happens to be a Ventura County citrus grower.

Plots like these are what make the farm worker union--UFWOC--all the more important.

Christian Brothers Victory is Pressed

NAPA, CALIF. --Following up its first victory at Christian Brothers here, the United Farm Workers will press for union representation at the company's Reeley and Alta Vista Farms, probably this summer.

Dolores Huerta, UFWOC vice-president, said that enough workers will be at Reedley and Alta Vista then to make an election possible.

The union won at Napa when it gained 83% in a card-check election, Mrs. Huerta said.

Negotiations will begin April 7 for a Napa contract and the union's membership negotiating committee is being set up now.

An agreement between UFWOC and Christian Brothers provides that there will be one contract and when the union wins at Reedley and Alta Vista, the contract will be amended to cover those ranches, too.

Also, any wage increase or other benefits we win in Napa will be granted to Reedley-Alta Vista workers.

Cesar to Speak in New York

NEW YORK--Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, will speak at an Economics of Equality conference here April 8, sponsored by the Poor People's Corp., which runs co-ops in Mississippi.

Also on the program will be Jesse Morris, corporation director, authors Oscar Lewis and Paul Goodman, and Abbie Hoffman, manager of Liberty House, the corporation's outlet.

PPC co-ops make handcrafts, leather goods, quilts and other items deep in the Mississippi Delta, where Negroes have been fired from their jobs for civil rights activities.

Although PPC-Liberty House sell mostly by mail, they are opening their first retail outlet at 343 Bleeker Street here.

Proceeds from the conference's \$2 per person contribution will be split between UFWOC and PPC.



The Big Blitz Against Minetti

DELANO--Mayfair Markets, a giant grocery chain that sells everything from squash to scab wine, is in a new business this week--buying trouble from militant farm union boycott workers.

The farm workers aren't arguing about the squash--it's the scab wine from A. Perelli-Minetti & Sons that has sparked a statewide boycott against Mayfair, the biggest retail outlet for Perelli-Minetti's booze.

Boycotters from all California report *Mayfair business* has dropped sharply since the boycott was stepped up early this month.

Perelli-Minetti and the Teamsters Union imported scabs at the company's winery-ranch near here, which was struck by UFWOC. One day later, the Teamsters and the company announced a sweetheart contract deal.

In Monterey Park, a Los Angeles suburb, the Mayfair man-

ager walked out of his store to be confronted by 100 pickets--including Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, and Fred Ross, boycott director. The manager told Chavez and Ross he wants to remove P-M products from his store, but is afraid of Teamster picketing if he does. That's how close the relationship is between P-M and the Teamsters.

In Los Angeles generally, the boycott committee has mounted a major drive, forcing Mayfair to conduct almost daily sales in a faltering effort to keep its customers in the face of competition from other food chains. Sales usually are conducted only on one weekday and weekends.

Elsewhere:

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND --One store in each city has been chosen as a target and in Oakland Mayfair's business has been cut by 80%. In San Francisco, the Fillmore District Mayfair also has suffered an 80%

diver in business. Mexican-Americans and Negroes are lining up solidly behind the boycott, and in San Francisco residents of a large Longshoreman's Union housing development sent a petition to Mayfair saying they won't shop there until P-M products are removed.

BAKERSFIELD--Most business has fallen off at the target store here, which is in a Negro neighborhood. The John Birch Society distributed leaflets at the store calling the boycotters Communists. This produced nothing for the store except a big laugh from people who won't buy there anyway/

VENTURA-OXNARD--Labor solidarity was as strong as a cement wall here as municipal employees refused to pick up Mayfair's garbage for two straight days because they wouldn't cross the UFWOC picket line. The store is losing trade and has reduced its clerks' hours.

INDIO--Growers' wives staged a "buying campaign" to counter our picket line, but 75% of the business was slashed at the Old Mayfair store, which is in a chicano area. The Packinghouse Workers Union helped, although Anglo sympathizers have been forced by grower pressure from doing anything active. Pickets, led by Pablo Carrizales, successfully battled a grotesque attempt by the city to keep them from picketing when we proved the city ordinance allows picketing.

SAN DIEGO--It was all bark and no bite from the Mayfair manager here, who told two picket leaders, "I'll shoot you if you picket." Then he regained what sense he had and said, "I'll take that back." While the manager was "taking that back," we were taking away 40% of his business, a remarkable achievement in one of California's most conservative towns.

A sidelight showing how complicated and extensive P-M's operations are was uncovered by the boycott headquarters here last week. It was learned that Mogen David, a huge New York wine company, gets some of its

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

CLASSIC COMICS

This comic strip, a classic in farm labor organizing material, was done by Luis Valdez for the DiGiorgio vote at Arvin. It is reprinted as an example of grass-roots caricature of a DiGiorgio camp boss. The union has changed all this.

THIS IS A STORY ABOUT OLD BRUSH HEAD... OUR STORY BEGINS A FEW YEARS AGO, WHEN BRUSH HEAD WAS A KID, & HE GOT LOST IN ONE OF DIGIORGIO'S VINEYARDS. HIS MOMMA AND POPPA HAD BEEN JUICING AND LITTLE BRUSH HEAD FELL ASLEEP UNDER THE LEAVES.



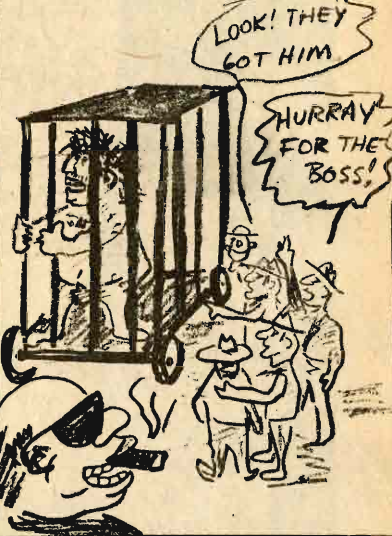
THE YEARS PASSED, AND BRUSH HEAD GREW UP WILD, LIVING IN THE VINES WITH THE BIRDS & SNAKES. FROM TIME TO TIME HE WOULD SCARE THE WORKERS.



THE WORKERS TOLD DIGIORGIO ABOUT THE BEAST IN THE GRAPES...



AND DIGIORGIO HAD THE ANIMAL CAPTURED...



DIGIORGIO, NOTICING HOW AFRAID THE WORKERS WERE OF THE BEAST, BEGAN TO THINK...

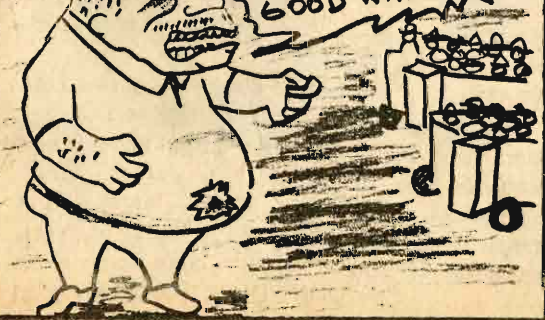


AND THEN DIGIORGIO MADE HIM THE CAMP MANAGER.

THEN BY DIGIORGIO'S ORDERS...



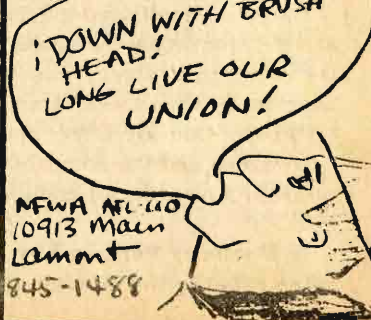
TO WORK! 30¢/HR. IS A GOOD WAGE!



BRUSH HEAD LAUGHS AT US FARMWORKERS

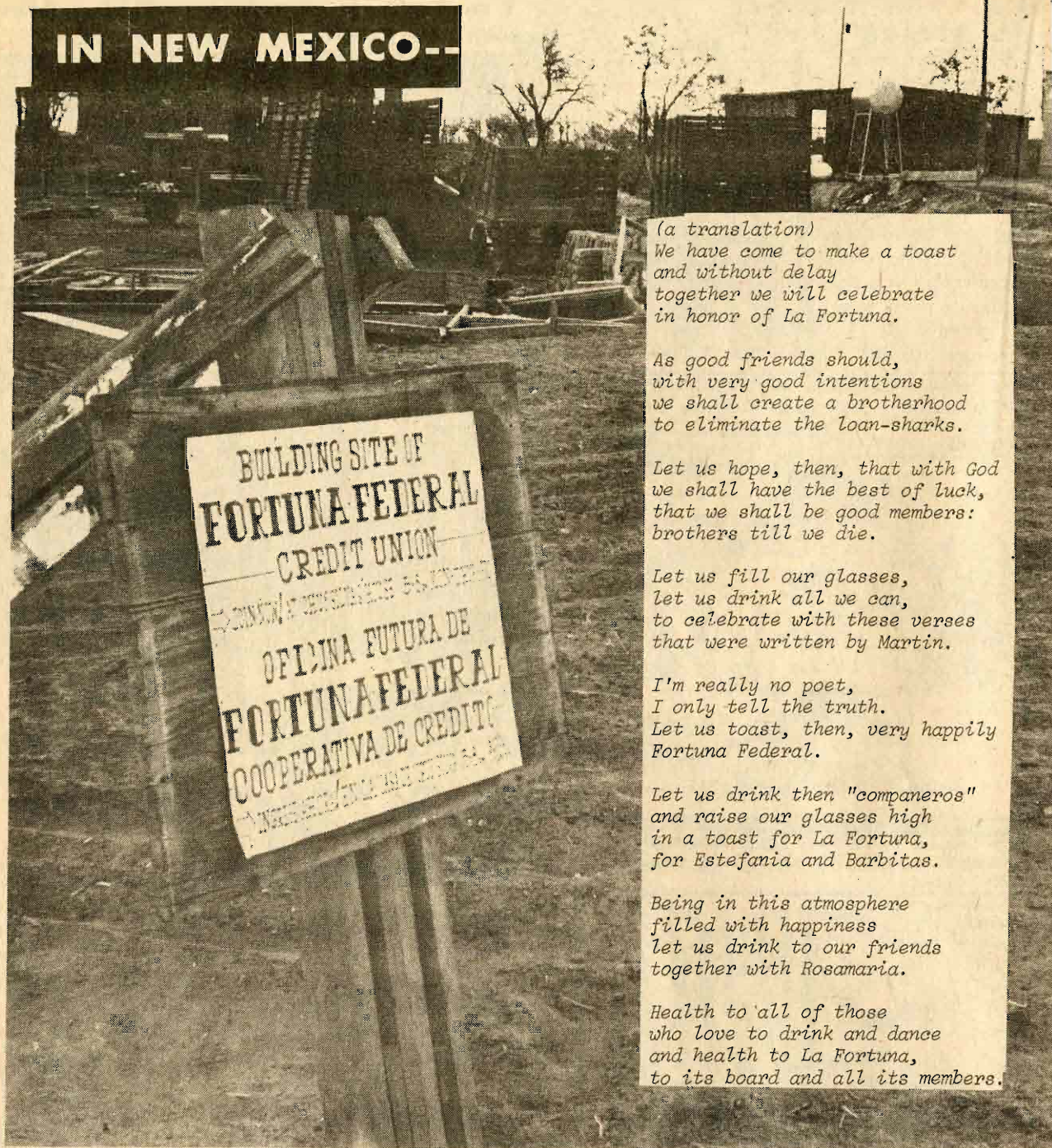


BUT HE DOESN'T SCARE ANYBODY ANYMORE.



NFWA AFL 110
10913 Main
Lamont
845-1488

IN NEW MEXICO--



(a translation)

*We have come to make a toast
and without delay
together we will celebrate
in honor of La Fortuna.*

*As good friends should,
with very good intentions
we shall create a brotherhood
to eliminate the loan-sharks.*

*Let us hope, then, that with God
we shall have the best of luck,
that we shall be good members:
brothers till we die.*

*Let us fill our glasses,
let us drink all we can,
to celebrate with these verses
that were written by Martin.*

*I'm really no poet,
I only tell the truth.
Let us toast, then, very happily
Fortuna Federal.*

*Let us drink then "companeros"
and raise our glasses high
in a toast for La Fortuna,
for Estefania and Barbitas.*

*Being in this atmosphere
filled with happiness
let us drink to our friends
together with Rosamaria.*

*Health to all of those
who love to drink and dance
and health to La Fortuna,
to its board and all its members.*

TODAY: A SMALL ADOBE BUILDING IN NEW MEXICO

TOMORROW: JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR ALL FARM WORKERS

About thirty miles from El Paso, in San Miguel, New Mexico, there is a small piece of land behind the Catholic Church. Here, the members of the Fortuna Federal Credit Union--all farm workers from the area south of Las Cruces--are building a small adobe office. It is not just another building, it is an idea, an idea more powerful than any building. One member writes us "After two months of existence we have 67 members and over \$550 in assets. Are we proud!" A member of Fortuna's credit committee, Martin Lerma, wrote a corrido about it (see above). Now, Fortuna Federal is the only credit union in the world with its own corrido. Farm workers in New Mexico who want to save their money in Fortuna Federal Credit Union should see or write CHUY SILVA, treasurer, SAN MIGUEL, NEW MEXICO.

IN DELANO—

Our Credit Union — Vigorous, Growing

The Farm Workers Credit Union, more than three years after its beginning in 1963, is a vigorous, well-staffed credit union run by the people themselves. Symbolic of the joining of the AWO and the NFWA last year, the Mexicans and Filipinos together operate the credit union. Of the 15 elected officials, five are Filipinos and ten are Mexicans. The board is large so that no one man will have too much power.

Another function in the credit union is that of the supervisory committee which acts as a "watchdog" over the officers as they perform their duties. Another committee is the credit committee which passes on loans. It is their task to find out who are the "coyotes" who have no intention of paying back the money the credit union lends them.

The members of the credit committee have been burned a little by the "professional borrower" but it is now a much wiser committee that knows all the tricks of the cheaters. The committee does a very thorough job of finding out "who the person is" who seeks a loan. Careful investigations are made. The credit committee must find out how badly the money is needed, and how the people will be able to pay it back. The credit committee also makes emergency loans to the members of the credit union.

The people who work full-time, every day in the credit union are Helen Chavez, the assistant treasurer; Julio Hernandez, the president; and Roberto Barron, assistant to the president. Mrs. Chavez keeps the record of all money coming in as savings, and

money going out in loans. She helps the treasurer in preparing his reports to the Directors. Mr. Hernandez is the man that represents the credit union. He is the connecting line of communication between the people who run it and the people who use it: the shareholders. He makes sure the different committees work in harmony. Mr. Barron assists him in this work.

The credit union works in many ways like a bank. The big difference is that it is operated by and for the people themselves. The money is used FOR THE PEOPLE; in a bank the money is often used AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

In Delano, the credit union is one of the strongest links in the chain which has made the Huelga possible. It's 725 members are putting their money together, and together they are finding trust, unity and strength.

It is the same people who have joined together in the credit union, who have also joined together in the strike which broke the tyranny of millionaires Schenley, Di-Giorgio and Goldberg, and brought a new era of dignity to farm work.

NOT LONG AGO THE POWERFUL DELANO CREDIT UNION HAD LESS THAN FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN ITS TREASURY.

Below: Helen Chavez, Delano credit union employee, counts out money to Mrs. Margaret Osorno, one of the 725 shareholders.



IN BOTH NEW MEXICO AND DELANO, CALIFORNIA, PEOPLE WHO WORK TOGETHER ARE BUILDING STRENGTH FOR THE FUTURE.

If We Stick Together We Can Win



OUR



On Easter weekend the Union celebrated the first anniversary of the march to Sacramento. The commemoration started with a food caravan from Northern and Southern California to fill up the strike store. Then, in Filipino Hall, Larry Itliong and LeRoy Chatfield greeted the visitors. Some of the strikers' children gave a beautiful recorder recital and the Farm Workers Theatre performed two short acts: "Chuy the Finger," and their newest one, "The Conquest of Perelli-Minetti." Lunch was then served for the 750 guests with the food line stretching to the front doors of Filipino Hall. At three o'clock 1000 persons gathered at the hall to march to the land which is to be the future site of the union's Service Center, the Clinic, the co-operative gas station and the union offices. The people marched two by two, carrying hundreds of Huelga flags.

When the march arrived at the site where the cornerstone will be laid, the priest of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Delano blessed the forty acres of land. Cesar Chavez, wearing a festive Filipino shirt as a symbol of solidarity, announced that a monument would be built there in honor of all farm workers. This monument will be paid for by donations from the farm workers themselves.

Other people who spoke to the marchers were



ANNIVERSARY



the Reverend Chris Hartmeyer, director of the Migrant Ministry, and Sigmund Ariwitz, head of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, who presented a check for \$450 to the Union, saying that this money was collected from all of the unions affiliated with the Council and promising more money in the near future. Paul Schrade, regional director of the UAW, promised \$8,000 to build the co-op gas station. And Cesar Chavez ended the meeting with these words: "The road has been very long. The light of truth is the most powerful weapon--and we have it."

In the evening there were folk dances from Israel, the Philippines, Mexico, and many other countries. Then Jon Lewis showed some slides that he took on the march to Sacramento and a movie, "The Birth of a Union," was shown. Following that was a dance with Mariachis and a rock-'n'-roll band.



WORKING WE

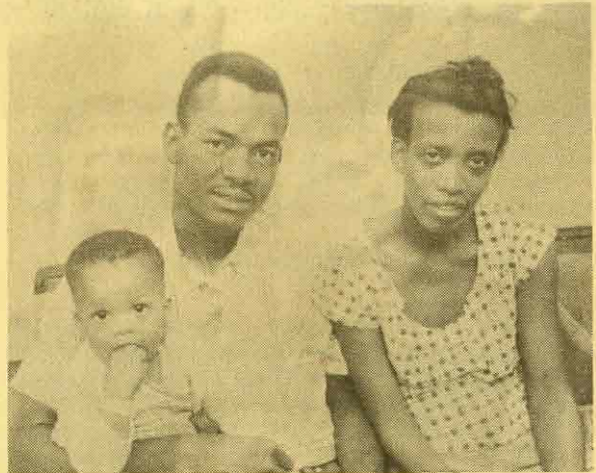


Last week we paid a visit to the office of the Union in Lamont, California, with the purpose of interviewing the four members of the DiGiorgio Ranch Committee. In the office we ran into two kids who were trying to set a fair price for cleaning and waxing the floor of the office. They finally agreed on the price of \$1.00.

Mack Lyons

"What is there to be afraid of, man?"

MACK LYONS, 26, CAME TO CALIFORNIA FROM NEVADA AND TEXAS WHERE HE HAD LIVED AND WORKED. HE SETTLED IN BAKERSFIELD WHERE HIS WIFE'S FAMILY LIVED, AND BECAME A MEMBER OF THE DIGIORGIO RANCH COMMITTEE AFTER THE UNION WON THE ELECTIONS AT THE ARVIN RANCH.



Mack Lyons, Mrs. Lyons, and Mack, Jr.

"The work is hard in the grapes, about as hard as picking cotton. I picked cotton when I was a kid. I used to play hooky from school and go out to the fields to make money picking cotton. That was in Texas. When I came over here I picked grapes, and it was hard work. The union doesn't make the work any easier. But it sure makes the sleeping easier, and the eating a lot easier."

"I was scabbing up in Delano last year. I see the guys stand-

ing on the side of the road with their signs. I didn't know what it meant and I got curious. The strikers gave me the address of 102 Albany, but I never did go by because I had no transportation. I had never belonged to a union before, except for a credit union at a factory in Dallas, Texas.

"Am I for the union? Well, I'm for me, and the way I see it, the union is for me. The company, they're for somebody else, but the union is for me. I used to ex-

pect that my children would be doing farm work like I do, but I don't any more. When we start getting good contracts, like we got now, I'll be able to afford to send them to school.

"Some guys I seen, they act like they're afraid of the company. But what they got to be afraid of, I don't know. The people in the company are just people like us. Maybe they got a lot more money, but they're just people. What is there to be afraid of, man?"

TOGETHER WILL ALWAYS WIN!

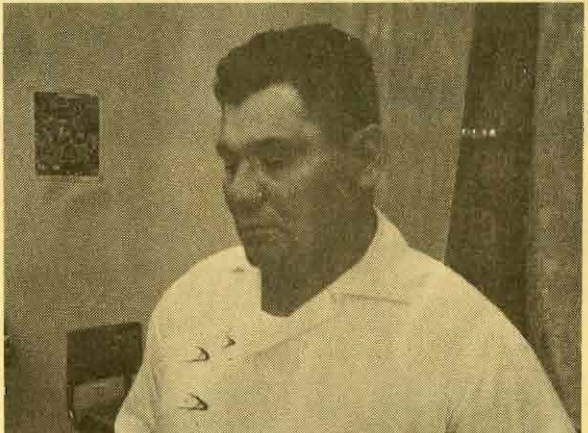
We met with only two of the members of the Ranch Committee, whose job is to guard the contract and the workers from the powerful and sometimes tricky hand of the company. The other two members, Sr. Lupe Castro and Mr. Herb Hatridge, will be interviewed in the next issue of "El Malcriado".

The other two persons in the photo are Sra. Marcelina Garcia and Patti Heinrich, director of the Union's Lamont Service Center. Before the interviews, Sra. Adelina Gurrola, an asparagus shed-worker and member of the Union's Arvin negotiating team, gave us a delicious supper of asparagus tacos.

Eduviges Lugo

'I See Something Much Better'

EDUVIGES LUGO CAME TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1959 FROM PUERTO RICO WHERE HE WORKED IN THE SUGARCANE. HE WAS ALWAYS A MEMBER OF THE UNION IN HIS COUNTRY. SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN CALIFORNIA HE HAS WORKED FOR A YEAR FOR THE GUIMARRA RANCH AND THE REST OF THE TIME ON DIGIORGIO'S RANCHES. LUGO IS A MEMBER OF THE ARVIN RANCH COMMITTEE.



"In 1959 many Puerto Ricans came to the United States. We came by airplane, and since Puerto Rico is a possession of the US, we didn't have any problem with papers and immigration like the Mexicans have.

"That year they were paying us 29¢ an hour picking grapes. In these months I was working in the asparagus where they pay \$1.40 an hour, and up to \$1.80 on a piece rate.

"Our Puerto Rican people have always struggled for the unions. In Puerto Rico we worked under a union since 1949. When the activities of this union started in Delano, I was one of the first to come out and to convince the Puerto Ricans to accept and help the union. At the beginning it was much easier to convince the Puerto Ricans than the Mexicans, but as soon as the Mexicans saw the ill-treat-

ment that the ranchers gave to the strikers, they joined with great enthusiasm and gave their full support in the strike vote, and the struggle began.

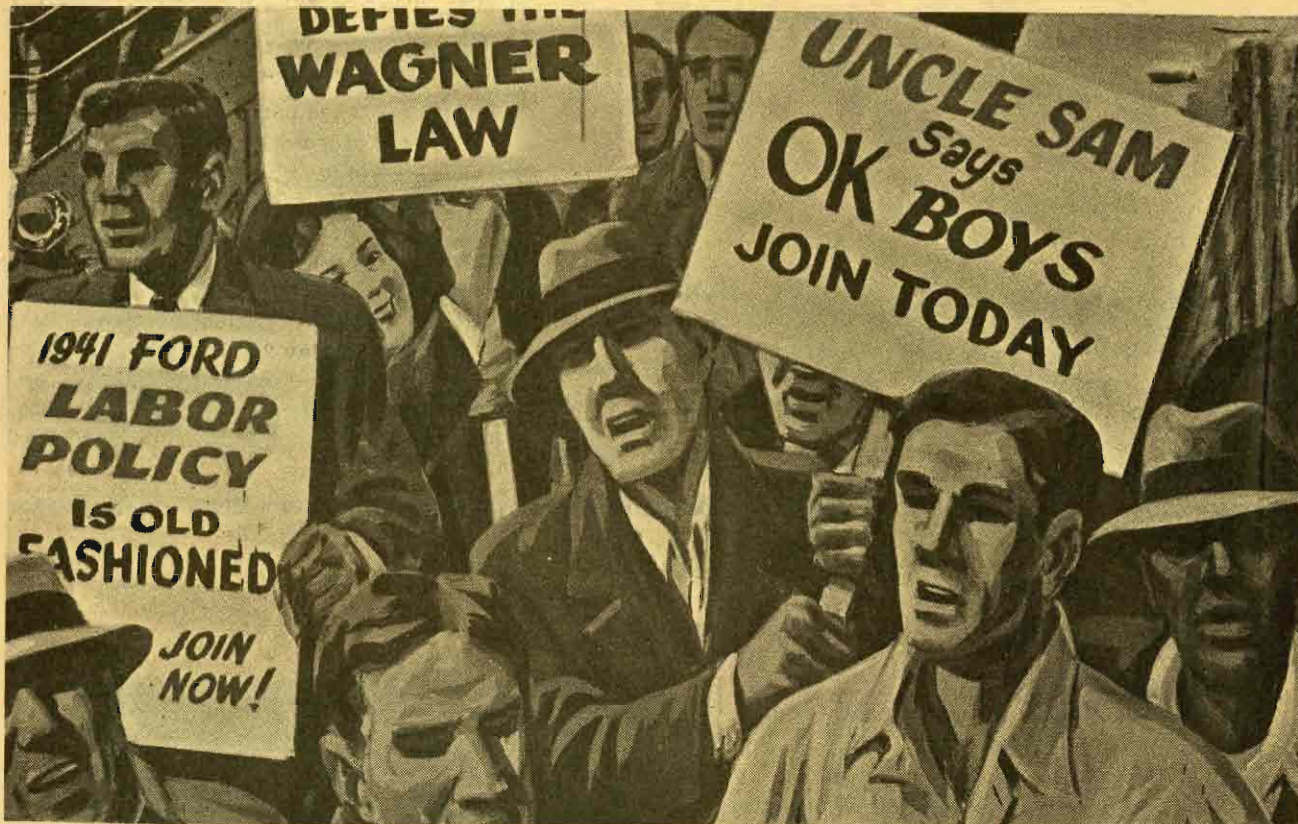
"In 1962 I was paying dues in AWOC but as far as organizing was concerned, nothing happened. When UFWOC started to organize in Lamont, I helped at the first talks among 17 of the members. Later I went with a special committee to Los Angeles, to the Department of Employment, to speak with Governor Brown. We brought him a list of complaints and 350 signatures. And I also went to San Francisco with the negotiating team to talk with Robert DiGiorgio. And now I am on the Arvin Ranch Committee.

"I was asked what the Ranch Committee does. Well, it's our job to watch out that all the points of the Contract are followed. Rig-

ht now we are trying to solve two problems: The first is that, before, a worker who was sick for a week or less, and who went back to his work, would lose all this seniority and would have to start all over. Now we are in the process of changing all that. Family problems or short illnesses should not be a reason for losing seniority.

"And the second problem deals with five or six persons who, during the election campaign, were treating the workers badly, and breaking the picket line. They were very violent. We're trying to get them kicked out.

"When I think of my future, I see something much better than I saw ten years ago. I will go on working in the fields, and my children will too, but under the union there will be no suffering like before. I think I will work and help the union in everything that it does."



LABOR HISTORY

Victory in Detroit

The United Auto Workers is one of America's most progressive and socially conscious unions, as its continued aid to the farm worker cause shows. It's no wonder the UAW is among the vanguard of labor, for it learned the lessons of industrial democracy the hard way--in the great auto factories of Detroit.

Unrest had been growing in the auto industry since the beginning of the National Recovery Act and the failure of scattered strikes in 1934. Not only were the companies practicing ever-increasing speedups, but they also had a spy system so effective that union activity was blocked even before it started.

The UAW had been established through a merger of several at-large AFL locals, but AFL support to the UAW was meager. So the union joined the CIO and a major drive was started. Membership

grew rapidly.

Late in 1936, the union, now more than 30,000 strong, demanded recognition from General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, but the companies, defying the law, refused.

Workers answered by calling a GM strike, which began at the Fisher Body plants in Flint, Mich., and in January 1937 gradually spread to Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and elsewhere. GM shut down as 112,000 of its 150,000 were idled.

This strike was run in a unique way--by use of the sitdown. Although the tactic had been tried earlier, mostly by Toledo rubber workers, the 1937 auto strike marked its first major use. Workers refused to leave the plant--they just sat at their workbenches and refused to let scabs or company men inside. The plan was effective because it was non-violent. The only way the workers could be

'ZERO HOUR ARRIVED AND PASSED'

evicted from the plant was by violence, and the company was not yet ready to risk that.

GM, however, tried something else: it turned off all heat in the plants, even though it was in the middle of winter. The cops rushed to Fisher Body Plant No. 2, but were met by a shower of coffee mugs, pop bottles, iron bolts and heavy car door hinges. When the police returned to attack with tear gas, strikers turned the plant water hoses on them and the cops retreated in what the workers called the "Battle of the Running Bulls (Cops)."

As the strike dragged into week after week, families and sympathizers brought food in through the picket lines. Inside the plants, discipline was rigid. The strikers even protected company property. As one organizer recalled, "Brilliantly lighted, this vast plant was heavily guarded inside and outside--to keep strikebreakers and other interlopers from entering and to protect the building and its contents. Especially did these strikers guard the company's dies. No liquor was permitted on the premises and smoking was prohibited on all production floors. Forty-five men were assigned to police patrol duty inside. Their word was law."

The company and the Flint Alliance, a GM-sponsored association of "loyal" employees, demanded state militia be mobilized to clear the plants, since the local police had failed. But Gov. Murphy of Michigan refused. He was sympathetic to the strikers and feared bloodshed if the troops were unleashed.

But GM obtained a court order setting 3 p. m., Feb. 3, 1937 as deadline for clearing the plants under penalty of fine and prison. The strikers, holding firm, wired Murphy that "We the workers . . . have carried on a stay-in strike over a month to make General Motors Corp. obey the law and engage in collective bargaining. . . Unarmed as we are, the introduction of the militia, sheriffs or police with murderous weapons will mean a bloodbath of unarmed workers. . . We have decided to stay in the plant."

Murphy, realizing the strikers meant what they said, called a peace meeting. John L. Lewis, CIO president, rushed to Detroit and started talks with William S. Knudsen, GM vice president. But the morning of Feb. 3 arrived with no settlement. Strikers barricaded the plant and armed themselves with iron bolts and door hinges. Cheesecloth masks were donned to protect them from expected tear gas.

Zero hour arrived and passed. Murphy refused to order out the troops, despite the court order. The following day, President Roosevelt added his request to continuation of negotiations and the talks resumed. This continued for a week--talks in one part of town, strikers holding the fort at the plant. Finally, GM agreed to recognize the UAW as bargaining agent for its members, drop court actions,

not discriminate against union members and take up such grievances as speedups.

Although not a complete victory, at least the UAW had caused the fall of another industrial giant after 44 days on strike.

Soon the sitdown strikes spread and the union won recognition and a contract at Chrysler.

Only Ford, bitterest anti-union bastion of them all, held out. On May 26, 1937, 50 union men, headed by Walter Reuther, tried to distribute leaflets to Ford workers at an overpass outside the River Rouge plant near Dearborn, Mich. Suddenly and savagely, they were attacked by armed company cops. When the smoke had cleared at the "Battle of the Overpass," one worker had suffered a broken back, another had a skull fracture and nearly all had bloody noses. Nonetheless, Ford was organized, but it took four more years.

The UAW started a trend with the sitdown strike. Between September 1936 and June 1937, almost 500,000 workers were involved in sitdown strikes in rubber, glass, textiles, five-and-ten stores, dress factories and apartment houses. The longest such strike was that of 1800 electrical workers in Philadelphia, where two bridegrooms sat out their honeymoons and the wives of six other strikers greeted their returning husbands with babies.

But the courts eventually outlawed sitdown strikes as "trespassing".

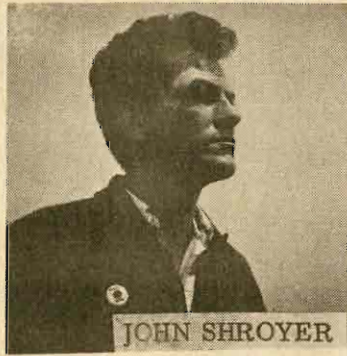
NEXT: The coal miners.



VIOLENCE

SAN FRANCISCO—On St. Patrick's Day the Teamster goons who beat up a UFWOC organizer were tried and convicted. They are William Dykstra, Ruben Minchaca, and Earl Nardico. The first two were among those "organizers" that the Western Conference of Teamsters sent to Delano during the campaign at the Di-Giorgio Sierra Vista Ranch. In sentencing the, judge, Joseph Kennedy, said: "...while the labor movement is definitely indispensable to this country, these labor people did not act in a civilized manner, and we cannot condone this uncivilized violence."

The threat of physical violence to the strikers has always existed,



JOHN SHROYER

JOHN SHROYER

but became a reality when another of the union's organizers, Eliseo Medina, was attacked by one of the same "organizers" during the

Sierra Vista campaign.

John Shroyer, the organizer for the United Farm Workers who was attacked by these goons, fortunately is all right now, but the threat to the strikers still exists. It will continue to exist because, even though the farm workers have many friends among the rank and file Teamsters, there is a faction in that union which insists on this absurd situation of two unions fighting each other instead of working together to benefit all of the workers.

Instead of directing all of their energies toward winning the strike, the strikers must now spend time on taking precautions in the face of this threat.

Election at Texas Shed

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS-- Moving quickly, the Texas strikers have slammed the Rio Grande Valley bosses on another front, this time with an upcoming election at the Starr Produce Co. packing shed here.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the packing shed to submit to a government-run election to see if its 35 employees want to be represented by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

UFWOC also is on strike against La Casita Farms, a major

lettuce producer which uses Starr Produce shed to ship its crop. Field workers at La Casita are not covered by the federal laws that the NLRB used to make the packing shed agree to an election.

Eugene Nelson, UFWOC organizer, said that up to 70% of the shed workers have joined the union.

The election will be held April 13, the NLRB ruled.

The shed last February refused to recognize UFWOC, claim-

ing it wasn't a real union. But the NLRB decided that the boss was wrong and that the workers have a genuine labor organization.

Meanwhile, Bill Chandler, another UFWOC organizer, said the striking workers are continuing to picket La Casita and that the union boycott is gaining so much strength the farm has been "changing labels like crazy."

Gil Padilla, UFWOC vice-president, returned to Texas last week to step up the boycott even more.



... waiting in the fields for their parents to finish work.

CHILD KILLED

DINUBA, CALIF. -- California's greatest shame -- children working and dying in the fields -- was dramatically pointed out near this San Joaquin Valley farm town last week when a ten-year old boy was killed under the discs of an orchard limb shredder.

Jerald Jones, the boy's stepfather, said Gary Everett Little was riding behind him and asked for a drink of water. When Jones reached the end of the row, he stopped, but Gary was no longer on the machine.

How many children must die to waken the conscience of California?

Warning!

Danger!

The government will FINE you

if you do not have your

income tax return in by

APRIL 15

THAT IS THE LAST DAY FOR MAILING YOUR FINISHED
INCOME TAX RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT. YOU WILL
BE FORCED TO PAY A FINE IF YOU MISS THIS DATE.

COME TO SEE US NOW FOR HELP ON YOUR INCOME TAX!

FARM WORKER SERVICE CENTER

105 Asti St., Delano, Calif.

To a Bright Future



For the 30,000 Filipinos working in California's green agricultural valleys, the road to union organization has been long and difficult.

But time and trouble are no strangers to the generous, tough Filipinos, many of whom came to this country when they were in their teens. They have suffered the lash of predatory growers and the sting of bigoted laws. Now they are determined to win the rights that are theirs as men and women.

Like the legendary Dr. Jose Rizal, who fought for Philippine Independence, the Filipino labor organizer has travelled the length of the West, working and striking in all crops in all places. Larry Itliong, UFWOC assistant director, remembers his first strike:

It was at Monroe, Wash., in 1930, when field and shed workers

struck in the row crops. Larry wasn't even working in the fields then--he was in the office as an assistant timekeeper "because the Anglo timekeeper couldn't spell Filipino names." But he worked in the strike anyway, only to see the shed workers win and then leave the field workers holding the bag.

Moving from town to town, working a short time here and there, Itliong has managed to meet a great many Filipino workers and this has come in handy in his organizing career. He joined AWOOC in 1960 and became assistant director of the merged AWOOC-NFWA, now the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Like most Filipinos, Itliong comes from the islands. These men came mostly from the provinces and, although many settled in the cities, at least half

--about 30,000--went into the fields.

Restrictive laws prevented the immigration of Filipino women, so most of the workers were denied the opportunity to marry and raise families.

Because many of them could not marry, the Filipinos developed strong clubs and groups, which made them appreciate the union message. Today, they are among the best-organized union members.

Although discriminatory laws were repealed later, it was too late for the older generation of Filipinos.

Other obstacles included the language barrier and the strange customs of a strange land.

The Filipinos always have been in the forefront of labor organizing. Not only did they start the great Delano grape strike, but the growers have feared them for many years. In 1923, California growers began importing Filipinos by the thousands, but soon found the strong men from the islands would not stand for the growers' inhuman treatment.

The Filipinos, said one grower, "proved to be more disturbing and more dangerous than any other Asiatic group that has ever been brought into this state."

The fear was well-founded, for Filipinos were in the vanguard of the 1934 asparagus strike, the 1947 DiGiorgio walkout and AWOOC, which was founded in 1959.

And our Filipino brethren continue to work for social and economic justice for all men, regardless of place of birth.

NOTE: This article was printed in Tagalog and Spanish in the last issue of El Malcriado. It is being reprinted here in English.

A FRIEND AT LAST



DELANO -- The poor finally have a friend on the Kern County Community Action Program (CAP).

Rudy Ahumada, who lives on Delano's west side, was elected to the CAP representing this city. He defeated seven other candidates.

Rudy, 23, comes to CAP with a long background of knowing the problems of the poor. Although he was born in Delano and graduated from high school here, Rudy lived with the other four members of his family in a one-room shack in Corcoran before moving back here.

Even before he started grammar school in Corcoran, Rudy was picking cotton for three

cents a pound. His parents and one brother are farm workers. Rudy works in the post office here.

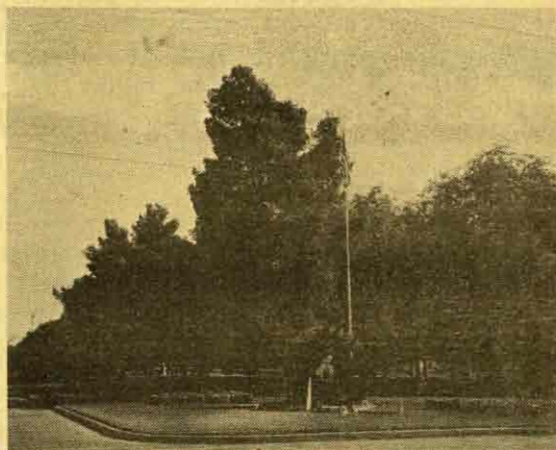
"The Delano CAP must be controlled by westside people" instead of rich growers from the eastside, Rudy said, "If the Delano CAP is reorganized and if poor people are on it, I'm going to try to set up day care centers, citizenship classes and get the schools to have free lunches for the kids," he added.

The Delano city government and its captive newspaper, the Delano Record, strongly opposed the CAP election and the Record said fraud was "feared" by the grower government.

Ahumada, given a few moments by a Record "reporter," told the growers in their own paper that their city government should produce solid evidence of fraud or shut up.

"I saw nothing wrong with the election," Rudy said. "I think only someone who has lived among the farm workers and poor can represent them and know their problems. I hope that the City Council stops ignoring the wishes of the minority groups who are trying to help themselves such as when they (the city council) criticized this election. The people have shown that they want me to represent them and that's what I intend to do."

What's the Name of This Town?



First Answer Wins \$5.00

SEND YOUR ANSWER AND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO:

GAME OF THE TOWNS
BCX 1060
DELANO, CALIF. 93215

The winner will be announced in the next issue of El Malcriado.

Clinic Building Plans Readied

DELANO--A permanent farm workers' clinic soon will rise on the union's land west of Delano.

The clinic's 2000-square foot building will be the next structure built after the gas station-garage is completed. Tentative target date is September or October.

Peggy McGivern, the clinic's nurse, also pointed out that the doctor is here from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. every Tuesday and Thursday and the dentist is at the clinic Saturdays and Sundays by appointment. The clinic is at the old strike camp on Mettler Road.

Mexican-Americans and the

DRAFT

If you're

a chicano,

the draft deck

is stacked

against you

With one exception, Southwestern states have disgraceful records when it comes to Mexican-Americans and the draft, a government memorandum shows.

The memorandum, obtained by El Malcriado, reports that only New Mexico achieves equality between the percentage of Mexican-American population and the percentage of this group on local draft boards.

California, Arizona, Colorado and Texas flunk miserably.

This is the showing of shame:

CALIFORNIA--9.1% Mexican-American population, but only 4.4% Mexican-American draft board members; ARIZONA--14.9% and 4.8%; COLORADO--9% and 2%; TEXAS--14.8% and 5.3%; NEW MEXICO--28.3% and 31.4%--the only state to actually show a higher percentage of chicanos on draft boards than there are in the general population.

The same goes in all states for Indians and Orientals, not to mention Negroes.

What happens to a "minority group" member when he is drafted is just as shocking, the memorandum points out.

For one thing, 30.2% of qualified Negroes are drafted, but only 18.8% of the qualified whites. And in the military, more minority groups members wind up in low-grade jobs than do Anglos. What's worse, Mexican-Americans and other oppressed people land more often in the infantry and in Vietnam combat units than do Anglos.

This is especially apparent in casualty figures. Overall, Spanish-surname soldiers accounted for 5.2% of all Vietnam deaths in 1965. That's a much higher percentage than that of the Mexican-Americans in the general population.

For 1966, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez of San Antonio, Tex. analyzed that city's figures--a city where 41% of the people are Mexican-Americans. He found that Mexican-Americans made up 62.5% of the Vietnam casualties for all soldiers sent to the war from San Antonio. And he found that most of these men had been--you guessed it--drafted.

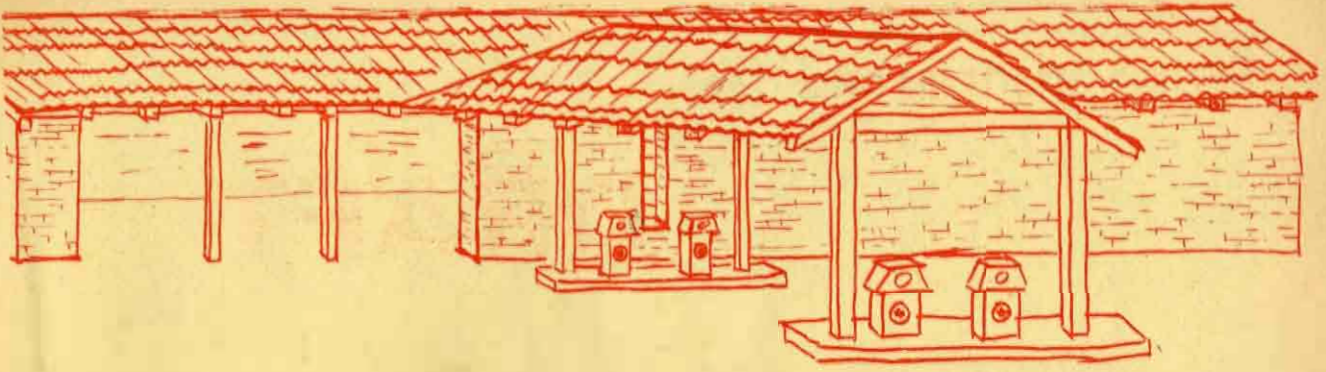
President Johnson, in his recent action to gradually change the draft setup, "asked," according to the government memo, the Selective Service director to "insure that local boards are more representative of the communities they service and to submit. . . reports of. . . progress . . ."

Johnson also received a report from a special commission which urged that "nationwide policies regarding deferments, classifications, etc. be formulated by the national headquarters," rather than leaving them to local bigots.

The government memo has made official for the first time something that every chicano and Negro has known

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31





UNION ON THE MARCH--This is part of plans for union's new co-op gas station and garage, to be constructed on property west of Delano. The land also will be site for new national UFWCC offices. Property was dedicated Easter weekend. The co-op gas station now is at Cecil and Madison in Delano. A complete complex of union buildings will rise on the land, near the current camp location.

Michigan Campesinos March

LANSING, Mich. --On Easter Sunday organized farm workers showed their strength by marching, not only in Delano, but also in Michigan.

The farm workers here, whose problems are the same as ours in California, have many supporters in their fight. Two groups of them, the Greater Lansing Council on Religion and Race and the Concerned Citizens for Migrant Workers, helped organize the march.

The people walked from Saginaw, Mich., to the state capital at Lansing to see Governor Romney and to present him with a list of grievances. Everyone was invited to join the march "to demonstrate to Governor Romney the interest and concern that the people of Michigan have for those who must work under

migrant conditions."

There will soon be 100,000 migrant farm workers in Michigan and the work of organizing them into unions has already begun. They will have much help, for there are many people here who are concerned with the farm workers' problems, as shown by the large number who joined the march in Lansing. As one group of supporters said: "Migrant workers are individual human beings, mothers and fathers, boys and girls, children and the elderly. They are required to live in less than human conditions. They are our brothers and sisters. They need help."

The farm workers of Michigan are not alone. Besides Delano and the rest of California, farm workers are organizing in Texas and many other states, and one day they will all be united under the emblem of the Thunderbird into one of the biggest, strongest unions in the country, the United Farm Workers.

OHIO COLLEGE STUDENTS BACK STRIKE IN DELANO

OBERLIN, OHIO--Enthusiasm for the strike runs high at this liberal-arts college, two El Malcriado staffers reported after attending a conference there.

Mary Murphy and Robert Dudnick were guests of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which sponsored a poverty conference. The meetings also were attended by representatives from Negro organizations, welfare rights groups and community organizers in the West Virginia mountains.

Although student election campaigns were in full progress, the conference was well-attended nonetheless, the Malcriado staffers said.

Dan's Market

**COMIDAS
VINOS Y CERVEZAS**

ABIERTO HASTA LA MEDIA NOCHE
PROVICIONES DE CALIDAD

701 Ellington, Delano, Calif.



"LA DOLCE VITA"

IN THE NORTH



WORKING WITH A CONTRACTOR WHO DEALS IN WETBACKS, OUR FRIENDS DISCOVER THAT FARM LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT THE WORKERS' PARADISE THEY HAD ALWAYS HEARD ABOUT BACK HOME IN MEXICO. MISERABLE LIVING CONDITIONS, BRUTAL STOOP LABOR, AND STARVATION WAGES ARE AMONG THE FIRST HARSH REALITIES THEY ENCOUNTER. STILL HOPEFUL, THEY ARE UNAWARE OF OTHER "REALITIES" TO COME.

Andrés Zermeno-Daniel de los Reyes

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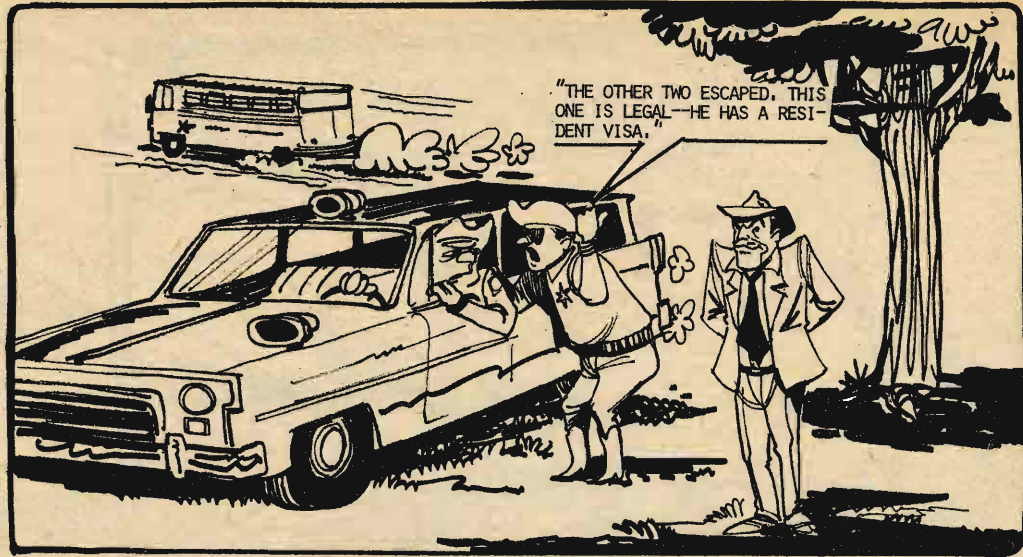
"AS SOON AS WE GET PAID, I'M GOING TO BUY SOME BEER AND GO ON A BIG DRUNK. IT'S BEEN WEEKS SINCE WE LEFT JUAREZ, AND I HAVEN'T TASTED A GOOD COLD BEER IN ALL THAT TIME."

"LET'S SEE NOW, I SHOULD MAKE ENOUGH TO PAY THE RANCHER HIS \$40, PAY FOR MY ROOM & BOARD, AND STILL HAVE ABOUT \$200 TO SEND TO MY WIFE."

"I'M GETTING A FUNNY FEELING. WE'VE BEEN WAITING IN LINE FOR ALMOST THREE HOURS NOW AND IT'S GETTING DARK AND THEY STILL HAVEN'T STARTED PAYING US."



"RUN, RUN— HERE COMES THE 'IMMIGRATION'!"

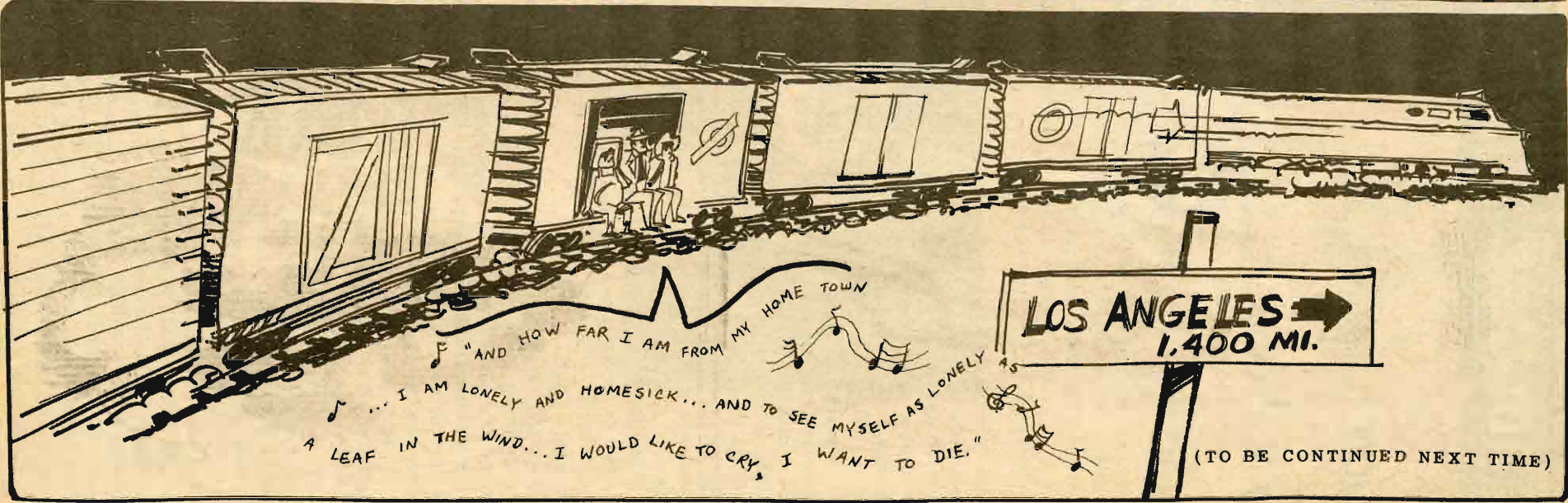
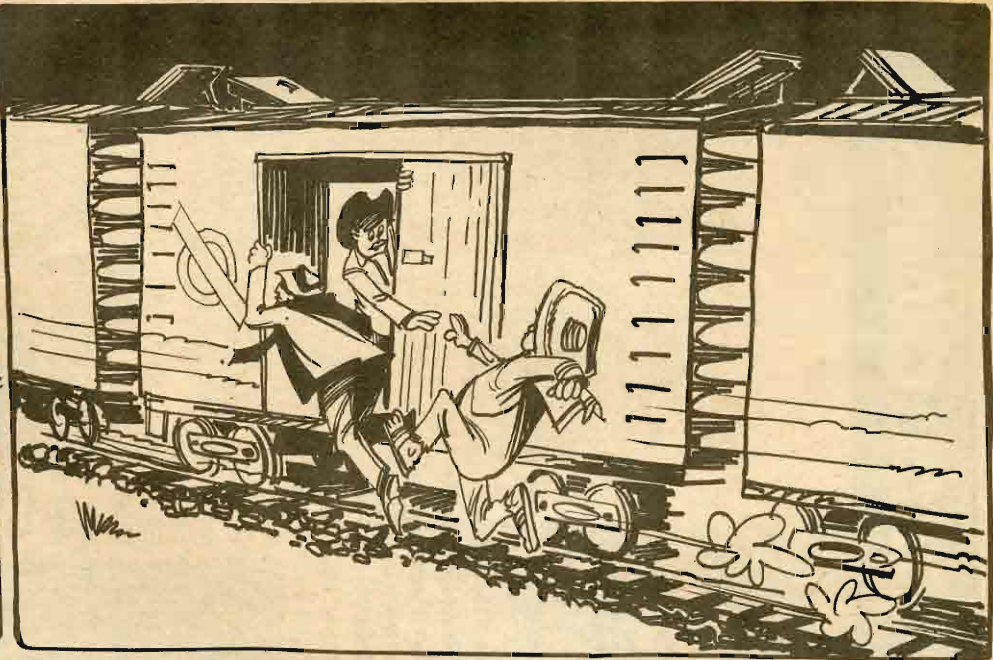




"AND NOW WHAT'RE WE GOING TO DO?"

"DAMN GRINGO, HE ONLY PAID ME THREE DOLLARS A DAY FOR TEN DAYS WORK—\$30—AND THEN HE TOOK OUT MORE FOR ROOM AND BOARD—SO ALTOGETHER HE ONLY GAVE ME \$15, LUCKY THING I BROUGHT YOUR GUITAR, TELESFORO,

"HEY, IT LOOKS LIKE A TRAIN IS COMING. WE COULD TRY TO JUMP IT. BUT IT MIGHT TAKE US TO A PLACE WORSE THAN HERE."



"AND HOW FAR I AM FROM MY HOME TOWN
... I AM LONELY AND HOMESICK... AND TO SEE MYSELF AS LONELY
A LEAF IN THE WIND... I WOULD LIKE TO CRY, I WANT TO DIE."

LOS ANGELES →
1,400 MI.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT TIME)

BEWARE THE CONTRACT CROOKS!

Union Families Say They Were Taken by Company

Three union families say they have been cheated by the Century Home Products Corporation which operates out of Lynwood, California. This company sells pots and pans at extremely high prices. Door-to-door salesmen come to the houses of prospective customers. Usually these salesmen are Mexican-American if the family is Spanish speaking. That way they can give their pitch in Spanish and pretend to tell the people what is in the contract which they try to make them sign. Of course they do not tell what is really in the contract so unsuspecting customers sign it and then pay the consequences.

The three families have come to the Service Center (two to Delano, one to Lamont Service Center) for help. Here is the summary of the three cases:

1.) Remigio Rubacalva, Wasco Labor Camp, was visited by a salesman from this company. Mr. Rubacalva agreed to purchase the pots and pans. He made a down payment of \$35.46, but instead of receiving his merchandise he received a letter stating that his credit had not been accepted. Mr. Rubacalva requested that his down payment be returned but he has never received the money.

2.) Mr. and Mrs. Juan J. Cruz, Labor Camp #3, Wasco, took pots and pans on what they believed to be a 40-day trial period. They do not read English but signed the contract because they believed what the Spanish speaking salesman told them. By the time they received the pots and pans, they had decided that they did not want to spend the money so they sent them back, thinking that they had the right to do this because of the 40-day trial period. The company is still trying to claim \$367.55 from the Cruz' and they have turned the account over to two different collection agencies.

Domingo Gonzalez, Lamont, was ill when the salesman came to his home. Mr. Gonzalez told him that because he was ill and unable to work he could not buy anything. The salesman told Mr. Gonzalez that even though he was ill at the time of purchase, insurance provided by the company would cover the payments until Mr. Gonzalez could return to work. When the pots and pans arrived, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez tried to return them. The salesman came to their house three times to encourage Mr. and Mrs. Gonzalez to use the merchandise. He also told them that the company would provide Mr. Gonzalez with a special diet which would make him well. The Gonzalez' did not use the pots and pans, but are being held responsible for payment.

The Service Center has written letters to the company in each case. Of course, it has never received any reply except more threats that they will take these people to court. We have also filed complaints with the Better Business Bureau in Bakersfield. We do not know how effective this group is but they seemed anxious for us to file the complaints and said that they are anxious to rid Kern County of this type of "business". Also the attorney general's office, department of commercial fraud has been informed of these cases. We are waiting for a reply from them and hope they, too, will want to get rid of such companies. The California Rural Legal Assistance, too, has had similar cases with the same and like companies.

The Service Center wants Union members to be aware of these types of "businesses" and salesmen. Our advice is that they shouldn't be allowed into your home. If you think it is too impolite, and let them in, **DON'T SIGN ANY CONTRACT WHICH YOU DO NOT FULLY UNDERSTAND.** If you think you want to buy the product, insist on bringing the contract to the Service Center before you sign it. Perhaps we can help you and let you know what you are getting into. Now that work will be starting again and people will have money these salesmen will invade the area. They think you are dumb and that they can make suckers out of you and make money off you.

Mr. Rubalcaba told us that if we get his \$35.46 down payment back for him, he will donate it to the Huelga. All he wants is that an article about this company appear in the Malcriado so that other people won't be fooled.

Fair Wage in Texas

AUSTIN, TEXAS-- Well, here we go again. Texas, second-biggest state in the country, also has the nation's smallest heart. Not when it comes to wealthy oil drillers, cattlemen and growers, but always when it comes to poverty-ridden farm workers.

The issue this time is a proposed fair wage law. Farm workers may well find themselves the only group in the state not covered by the law.

Leaving out the farm workers from the proposed law is the leading compromise being sought by a strong faction of rural legislators at the state capitol here.

House Speaker Ben Barnes said the biggest objection to the bill these predatory wolves of wealth have is the inclusion of farms which are not now covered by federal minimum wage laws.

As grower pressure mounted to the screaming stage, even so-called friends of labor began to cave in. Rep. Lauro Cruz of Houston, one of the co-sponsors of the wage bill, said, "We must recognize that we are still rural-dominated. There are certain amendments we could live with." He apparently meant that one thing he can live with is farm worker poverty.

The bill would set the Texas minimum wage at \$1.25 an hour, but even that may get cut down before the bill is passed--if it is passed at all. But farm workers will still be making only 30 to 70 cents an hour in Texas--until so many of them join the union that "una huelga en general" changes all of Texas.

The Draft...

From Page 24

for a long time, especially if he lives in a small, rural town: that the draft deck is stacked against him.

But whether Johnson will go along with the commission's recommendation--or even whether he really will enforce his own orders to the Selective Service director--is something no one knows, but something that everyone is watching.

BASTA! Book Banned



Robert Senini

Delano Postmaster, Robert Senini, banned the book BASTA! from fourth-class mailing privileges this week, on the grounds that it is "advertising material,

and not a book." He referred to the historical note on page 73 of the already famous book as one example of offensive material, and the phrase "Don't mourn, organize," which appears on a picket sign in the back cover photo, as another.

"Don't get the idea that I'm against the union," said Senini, who is also a city councilman, "I'm just doing my job the way I see it."

Farm Worker Press, Inc., publishers of the book, announced that they would fight the ruling through the postal administration and the civil courts.



"Good Lord, they published that?"

PATRON FRED PERELLI-MINETTI, SITTING IN HIS KITCHEN, READS HIS FAVORITE NEWSPAPER -- EL MALCRIADO -- AS IT PRINTS AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH HIS FAVORITE PERSON, PATRON FRED PERELLI-MINETTI. (THE FIGURE IN THE PICTURE IS REALLY DANNY VALDEZ OF EL TEATRO CAMPESINO, MADE UP FOR HIS ROLE AS "PERRO-MINETTI.")

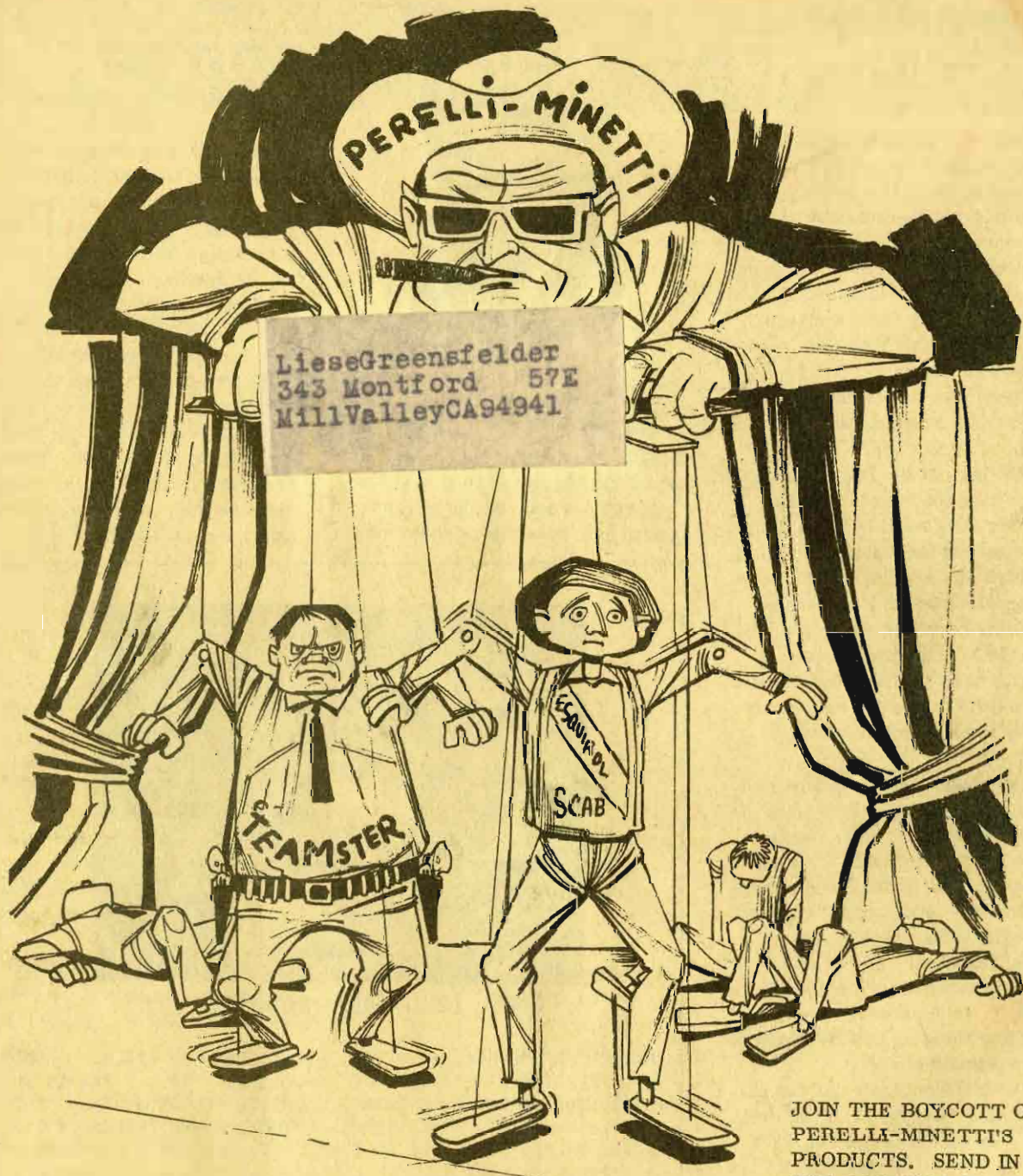


Boycott---

FROM PAGE 10

bulk wine from P-M--but the wine first is sent to Hiram Walker, which selects and bottles it for Mogen David This, added to the fact that P-M is actually 26 corporations, reminds you of a giant octopus, its tentacles linked together around the farm workers' necks.

But Mayfair is learning that the farm workers are chopping off the tentacles--one by one until they're all dead and gone.



JOIN THE BOYCOTT OF PERELLI-MINETTI'S PRODUCTS. SEND IN THE COUPON TO:

ANTONIO PERELLI-MINETTI
 POND ROAD and HWY 99
 MCFARLAND, CALIFORNIA 93250

Sirs:

We are participating in a consumer boycott of all your products until you enter into collective bargaining with the chosen representative of your striking farm workers.

Don't hurt yourself by delay.—Negotiate a legitimate contract with United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

Signed.....

Address.....

City..... State..... Zip.....

Organization (if any).....



Farm Worker Press
 Box 1060
 Delano, Calif. 93215
 (Return Form 3579)