



El Malcriado

THE VOICE OF THE FARM WORKER

10¢

in English

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DELANO, CALIFORNIA

JULY 1-15, 1969



GENERALS GORGE ON GRAPES

THE ARMY AS STRIKEBREAKER:

SEE PAGE 4

Still No Contracts;

BOYCOTT, BABY, BOYCOTT!

CAMP-OUTS, MUU-MUU PICKETING AND ROTTING GRAPES

Delano, July 1--"Grape boycott committees across the continent are stepping up their activities, and falling grape sales and shipments and prices are testifying to the effectiveness of the grape boycott," stated Elaine Elinson of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee Grape Boycott in a special report to EL MALCRIADO today.

One prominent grower publically indicated that it costs between \$5.50 and \$6.00 a lug (22-lb. box) to produce a box of Perlette grapes in Coachella this season. Growers are receiving between \$5.00 and \$5.50 for the grapes when they can find buyers.

"The loss has become even more pronounced since the Thompson seedless grapes have come on the market," says Miss Elinson. "These grapes usually sell for \$7 to \$8 at the opening of the season. This year, the first price on June 26 was only \$6.50. One week later the price had dropped \$2.00 a lug, to \$4.50 a box.

"According to the Market News Report, 4/5 of the Thompson crop is still to be harvested. This means that the growers, by delaying in signing a contract, are losing about one-third of the price, and have already forfeited about \$2.4 million on the Thompson grape crop.

"The boycott has also driven shipments of grapes down as major chains respond to their customers and refuse to buy California grapes. Growers and farm workers agree that this year's crop may be 25% greater than last year's. Last week, however, shipments were down 15% from last year. And last Saturday, June 28, workers picked slightly over 100,000 lugs of grapes in the Coachella Valley, but growers could sell only 52,000. Almost half the crop is piling up in cold storage. On Monday, June 30, growers called a "picking holiday" in an attempt to sell off some of the grapes piling up in cold storage. Some growers are simply dumping grapes. Two huge piles of rotting grapes were reported piling up outside of H&M Vineyards warehouse in Coachella last week."



Here are some of the highlights of recent activity in the grape boycott:

LEAFLETING, June 28: Thousands of UFWOC supporters came out en masse all over the country and Canada last weekend to participate in the nationwide leafleting. Safeway Stores in every major city in the West, and all over the state of California were manned with leafletters at every entrance during prime shopping time on June 27 and June 28. In the Eastern U.S., leaflets were distributed at Grand Union, A&P, Krogers, and other independent chains. Some consumers took their leaflets directly into the stores and directly confronted the store managers and customers with the reasons for the grape boycott.

The leaflets stressed the reasons for the boycott, the refusal of 97% of the grape growers to negotiate with the Union or hold secret-ballot elections, and the dangers to workers and consumers of the unrestrained use of pesticides. The Union has warned that in spite of warnings from doctors and scientists all over the nation, grape growers sprayed approximately 100 tons of DDT on grapes this year, in addition to parathion and other deadly chemicals.

CAMP-OUT in New York City: For more than a month, a round-the-clock vigil has been held at the Greenwich Village branch of Grand Union Supermarket. The purpose of this vigil, which is a picket line by day and a camp-out by night, is to dramatize the fact that Grand Union is the only major chain

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PROGRESS, BUT NO CONTRACTS YET...

Negotiations Move Slowly

DELANO, July 3--"There is still no contracts with table grape growers," said Gilbert Padilla, Vice-President of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in Delano this week. "The boycott is still going 100%. With negotiations now underway, it is more important than ever to increase the boycott and strike efforts to pressure all grape growers to join in the negotiations and sign good contracts."

"Increase the boycott pressure" is also the advice from the negotiators for the UFWOC, in this, the second week of negotiations between UFWOC and ten major grape growers.

Negotiators for the Union have complimented the ten grape growers for offering to begin negotiations, and Union spokesmen say that they feel that the growers are negotiating in "good faith". But three weeks after the ten grape growers, led by Lionel Steinberg of Coachella and John Kovacevich of Bakersfield offered to begin talks with the Union, there are still no contracts. And the 97% of the grape growers who are still refusing to negotiate with the Union are still calling for an all-out war of destruction against the Union.

Neither the Union nor the growers would make any official comments on the progress of the talks. But newspapers report that the talks, which went on continuously through most of last week, into the early morning hours of Monday, June 30, and were expected to resume on July 3, said that the talks were bogged down in disagreements over a hiring hall, a successor

clause, and safety and sanitary practices. And growers were reported to be reluctant to abandon the labor contractor system. Neither spokesmen for the Union nor for the growers confirmed these reports.

There were also unconfirmed reports in the press that several other growers were ready to begin negotiations with UFWOC. But Union officials say they have had no direct "peace feelers" from other growers in addition to the ten growers now negotiating. Press reports identified the additional growers as being from Arizona and California.

While the ten growers and the Union are making sincere efforts to find a solution to the strike, politicians and extremist growers are trying desperately to sabotage the talks and kill the negotiations.

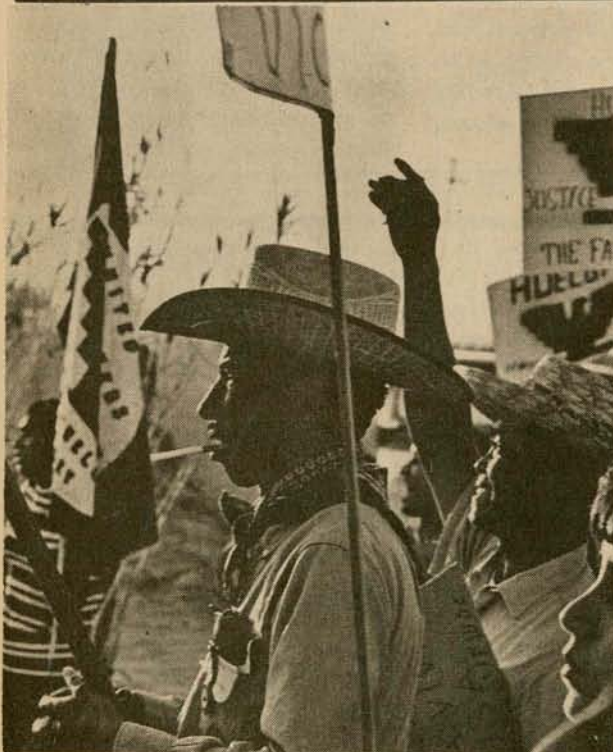
The leading Coachella grower, Lionel Steinberg, went so far as to resign from the Grape and Tree Fruit League, after being a member for many years, because of the League's vicious campaign of lies and attempts to undermine the negotiations.

It is difficult to comment on negotiations while they are in progress, and hopefully the next issue of EL MALCRIADO will be able to give some final results of the negotiations. But the Union stresses in all statements that the grape boycott is still on, and more important than ever before. And if the negotiations do result in contracts, the boycott will be lifted only against those growers who sign decent contracts.

STRIKERS STILL SQUEEZING COACHELLA

COACHELLA, July 1--While hopes remain high that a significant number of Coachella growers would soon be signing contracts with the Union, striking members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee continued to roam the vineyards of the Coachella Valley calling on workers to come out or remain on strike until the contracts were signed. Pete Velasco, strike chairman for the Coachella campaign, said, "Spirits are higher than ever, but we are not letting up on the strike until every one of these grape growers has sat down with the Union and signed a good contract."

Large crews of workers continued to come out of the fields, in response to the appeals of the strikers. And Velasco reported that hundreds of workers have been coming into the strike office in Coachella to sign authorization cards and join the Union. The camp sit-ins have been temporarily suspended, a-



Continued on page 5

EDITORIAL

THE ARMY BUYS UP GRAPES.... TO DEFEND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE?

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 30-- The end of the government's fiscal year, 1969, on June 30 closed the books on the Federal government's most blatant attempt in recorded history to break a labor Union through massive purchases of scab products.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has repeatedly charged over the last two years that the Federal government, and especially the U.S. Defense Department, have sought to bust the Union's boycott of table grapes by huge purchases of the grapes for distribution to the armed forces.

On June 6, 1969, the Department of Defense released information to the Los Angeles Times and other newspapers which tragically confirm the worst of the Union's accusations.

*** The Department of Defense says it is now shipping eight times more grapes to U.S. Troops in Vietnam than in any previous year. "There is no record of any grapes shipped to Vietnam prior to fiscal year 1967," the Department of Defense admits. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, U.S. taxpayers paid for 468,000 pounds of grapes shipped to Vietnam. The following year (which was the first of the all-out grape boycott effort)

purchases of scab grapes jumped to 555,000. For the first half of this year, purchases topped 2,000,000 pounds. Defense Department officials admitted that purchases of the scab grapes were expected to top 4,000,000 pounds for the year, when all figures were in and recorded for the fiscal year ending June 30.

*** The Department of Defense admits that overall purchases of grapes, for armed forces in this country, Vietnam, Europe, and elsewhere, were expected to top 16 million pounds this year, compared to 7.5 million pounds in 1967.

*** Civilian purchases of grapes in Vietnam jumped from 350,000 two years ago to 2,800,000 last year. Most of these purchases are by the Government (Departments of State, Agriculture, etc.) for consumption by their "advisors" in that war-torn country.

The Defense Department says that the increases are due to increased "Troop acceptance". The Department also states in a "fact sheet" which it distributes, "The Department of Defense does not purchase grapes merely because they have been made more available and less expensive due to the effects of the boycott...In the interests of objective and systematic management,

menu planners...should not be required to consider whether a labor dispute exists when making these decisions."

Spokesmen for the UFWOC charge that, on the contrary, the tremendous increase in grape purchases can only be explained by the fact that purchasers for the Department of Defense and other Federal Agencies knew about the boycott and WERE UNDER ORDERS TO HELP THE GRAPE GROWERS DEFEAT THE UNION. "The military has been buying up dumped California grapes as a market of last resort for the struck grape growers," charged UFWOC research director Jerry Brown. "Giumarra and Bozich and the other 93% of the grape growers who have refused to negotiate with the Union are counting on the Federal Government's spending tax-payers' money to bail them out from the effects of the international boycott of table grapes."

The Union has called on members and friends of the Union to write to their Congressmen and Senators protesting this flagrant Union-busting with tax payers' money. And it is more important than ever to continue and to expand the grape boycott in the U.S. and Canada to counter the military's insidious strike-breaking plot.

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COACHELLA STRIKE...

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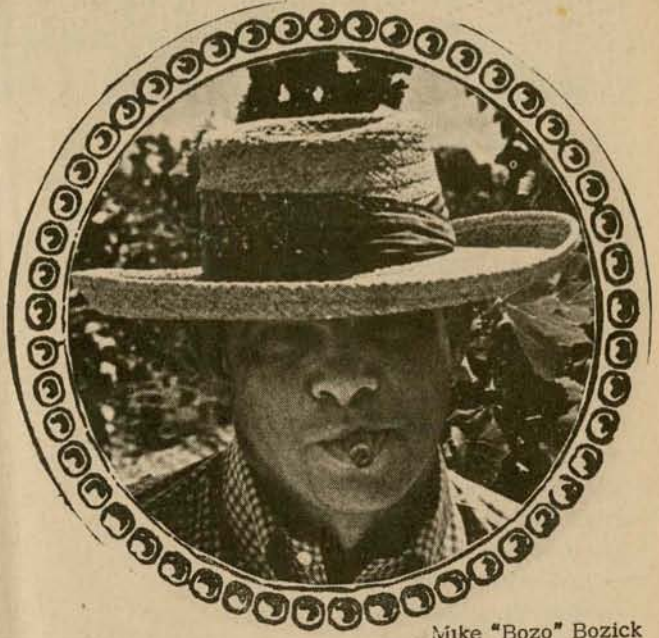
waiting the results of trials of the three workers from Bagdasarian Camp #2

And Mike Bozick, president of Bagdasarian Grape Company ("Mr. Grape" as his billboards proclaim) and also President of the Desert Grape Growers League, is attempting to get a court injunction curtailing the right of strikers and union organizers to talk to workers in the fields.

The strikers describe Bozick as a desperate man, frantically trying to hold together his little empire, furious at his fellow growers from Coachella (Steinberg, Bianco, Karahadian, and Heggehlade-Marguleas) who have already agreed to negotiate with the Union, but also watching the ticker tapes and brokerage quotations from the Eastern grape auctions as the prices for grapes go down, down, down.

At the ranches whose growers have agreed to negotiate, the strike is still officially on, but the workers there decided to stay on the job and thus be able to take a more active part in the actual negotiations. Workers at the negotiating ranches elected ranch committees and two representatives from each ranch attended the negotiations with the growers and Union representatives in Los Angeles.

The successful conclusion of negotiations, and the end of the picking season are both at hand, but the



Mike "Bozo" Bozick

Coachella strikers plan to continue the struggle to the very end. And the boycott of table grapes has thrown such chaos into the grape market that growers are now prolonging the season, even calling a "picking holiday" on June 30, in an attempt to unload some of the grapes that are piling up, unsold, in cold storage and in produce terminals throughout the nation.

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BLOW-UP IN ARIZONA

TOLLESON, ARIZONA, June 25-- The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of Arizona took the grape strike into the state capitol at Phoenix today, as 95 farm workers protested the widespread use of wetbacks and children to harvest Arizona's grape crop.

The workers were also protesting the violation of many state laws by the struck growers, including the refusal of the growers to pay the workers within 24 hours after the workers quit, go on strike, or are fired. "They are even breaking their own 'Right-to-work' laws," said one Union organizer. "They are firing people they suspect of being Union members or sympathizing with the Union. This is black-listing and refusal of the 'right-to-work' of the most vicious kind."

In spite of these problems, the strikers' spirits are high. There are only about 3000 acres of grapes in Arizona and the harvest is just getting underway, and already the Union has over 800 authorization cards signed by grape workers designating the Union as their bargaining agent.

One of the main grape ranches in Arizona, El Dorado Farms, is owned by Heggblade and Marguleas, one of the ten growers at present negotiating with the Union. Since a majority of the workers at El Dorado have signed authorization cards, UFWOC representatives are demanding that any contract with H & M cover the Arizona workers too. El Dorado Farms employs up to 600 workers at the peak of the harvest in July.

Another of the biggest grape ranches is owned by J.G. Boswell Company, the agribusiness giant which owns much of Kings County, California, and collects over \$4,000,000 a year in cotton subsidies. Boswell, who sits on the Board of Directors of Safeway, has about 500 workers at his Arizona

grape ranch at present. "I'd say over 300 are kids," stated one striker. Some kids are no more than 12 years old. "High school coaches are acting as recruiters and crew pushers to find kids to break the strike," charged the striker.

The worst ranches, according to the strikers, are Tal Wi Wi Ranch and Arrowhead Ranch. The Border Patrol has already pulled out many wetbacks from these ranches, but according to Union spokesmen there are still many wetbacks and children working illegally. And of course Arizona growers, like Coachella growers, are making a desperate attempt to get green carders to break the strike. Truck loads of workers have been brought in from El Paso and Juarez to break the strike, and are not informed of the strike when they are recruited.

Arrowhead Ranch is reportedly

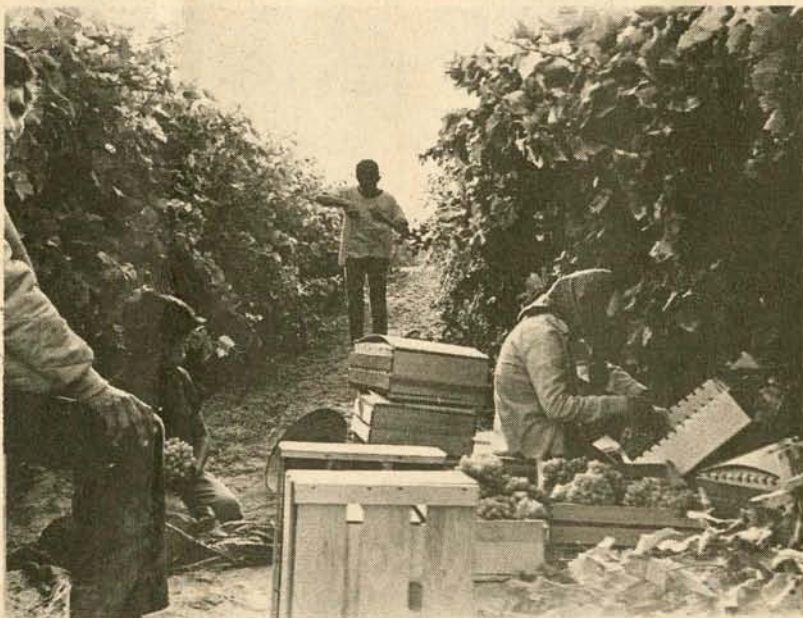
owned by the Matori Brothers, who have close business dealings with Senator Barry Goldwater. The ranch has been paying \$1.35 an hour. Because of the strike, most other growers are paying \$1.65.

In both Phoenix and Tucson, friends of the farm workers have organized support groups to collect food and money for the strikers and to increase the pressure of the grape boycott in those cities.

Arizona is a "Right-to-work" and anti-Union state, and victorious strikes here are a rarity. Victorious farm worker strikes are unheard-of. Already, the UFWOC organizing drive and grape strike have had an historic impact on Arizona agriculture. But Arizona workers, like those in California, are still dependant on the grape boycott to give them that final victory for which they have sacrificed so much.

CHILDREN HARVESTING GRAPES

Malcriadophoto by, Thurber



THE FIGHT IS NOT OVER YET.
HELP US BOYCOTT ON TO VICTORY!

DATA ON DDT AND PARATHION

Dear Brothers:

I am writing to you both as a long-time pro-farm worker unionist, and as one who has a special interest in stopping careless and callous use of pesticides on the California Valley farmlands as well as in people's backyards.

I am enclosing information which I hope will be useful to you in determining what kinds of sprays are most detrimental to the farm worker as a worker. In general, I would say that the interests of the farm worker on the job are best served immediately by calling a halt to the use of the most strongly poisonous pesticides, rather than worrying too much about the residual sprays which have a much lighter human poisoning effect on the job. Naturally, a farm worker should be as concerned as any consumer about DDT or DDD or other chlorinated hydrocarbons in his food. But his bodily risk of being sprayed with, say, parathion in the field is much more acute than with DDT.

What immediately gave me the idea to write was your publication of a letter from a reader, Mrs. Beatrice T., of Portland, Ore., titled "Parathion is a Deadly Killer" in the April 15-30 El Malcriado Letters section.

1.) Parathion is indeed a deadly killer, and by my thinking should be outlawed faster than DDT, based on the human fatality rate to date, both in this country and elsewhere. However, it is not the most poisonous, even of its class, on the market. We see the class of parathion to be (OP) short for Organic Phosphates. It is in this same range of hazardousness as the other nerve poisons, schradan, TEPP, and all the other Organic Phosphates listed in the "MOST

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Fertilizer Poisons 40 Million Fish

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, June 25--A highly toxic chemical fertilizer which is extensively used in California was blamed for the pollution of the Rhine River in Germany and the Netherlands this week.

An estimated 40 million fish were poisoned and killed, and their rotting bodies contaminated the water supplies. A state of emergency was called in German and Dutch towns along the famous river. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, cities of over 1,000,000 population, both switched to reserve water supplies and Rotterdam officials admitted that they had only about 6 days' supply of safe water available.

Dutch scientists said that the insecticide endosulfan, a "nerve gas" poison, was the killer. Endosulfan has been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in the United States and is sold under the trade name "Thiodan". It is used extensively in Kern and Tulare Counties in California.

The German chemical company Farbwerke Hoechst, which manufactures endosulfan, said that as little as two drums (of approximately 13 gallons each) could have caused

the death of the 40 million fish and the pollution of 200 miles of the river. Officials guess that the drums fell off a barge into the water. The manufacturers claimed that the poison was "almost harmless" to humans and warm-blooded animals.

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: Until ten years ago, most chemical pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides were little known and rarely used. DDT was the major widely used pesticide. Today, dozens of highly toxic chemicals are used in agriculture, with little or no supervision or regulation. County Agriculture Commissioners, in charge of regulating chemical applications, have proved to be the allies of the chemical and spraying companies, completely irresponsible about the public's health or the dangers to the environment.

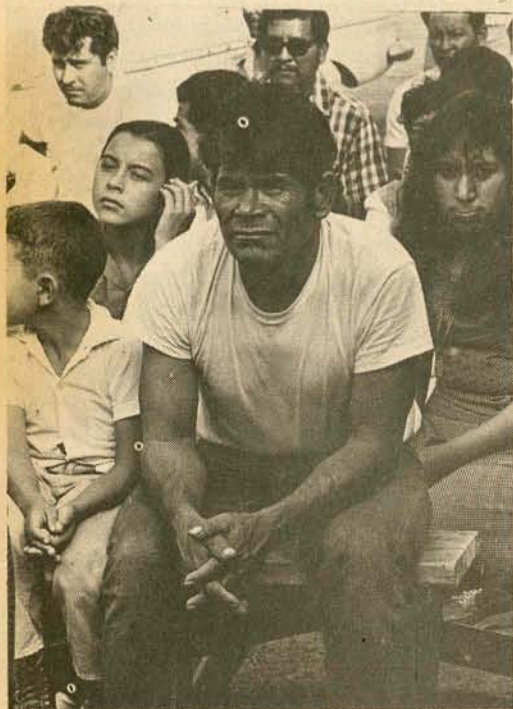
While the insect world has, over the years, developed resistance to many of these chemicals, many varieties of fish, crabs, and birds have been poisoned by the polluted rivers and streams in agricultural areas and face total extinction. The human race too will soon be paying the price for its wanton destruction of the balance of nature.



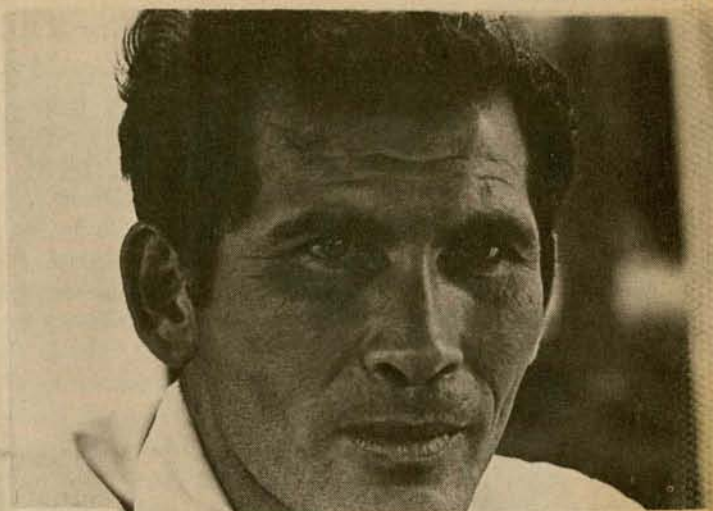
Insecticide has polluted the Rhine River in Europe.



Forty million fish were poisoned--Is man next?



THE STRIKERS OF COACHELLA



photos by Bob Thurber

\$10,150,000 SUIT COUNTERS PHONEY UNION**GROWERS RUNNING FROM THE LAW**

It is a strange sight to see the usually pompous and self-assured Martin Zaninovich, President of the South Central Farmers Association, hiding in his house and peeking out from behind his curtains at the young Mexican-American girl with an envelope of papers in her hand who had come to ring his doorbell. But Zaninovich and two dozen other growers, labor contractors, foremen, and other assorted characters are in hiding this week because of a \$10,150,000 law suit being filed against them by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Growers are refusing to answer the door bell, using the back doors, avoiding their usual clubs and cocktail lounges, even skipping their ritual attendances at Church to avoid being served summonses on the law suit.

The suit arises out of a conspiracy by a group of growers and labor contractors to create a dummy "union", the Agricultural Workers Freedom to Work Association. AFWFA was to enlist the aid of growers and their foremen in enrolling workers into the AFWFA with the idea that the AFWFA would represent them in connection with grievances over working conditions. But while AFWFA was trying to pass itself off to the workers as a "union," its main purpose was to engage in anti-union activities aimed at discrediting UFWOC.

AWFWA, according to the law suit, was to try to get as much time as possible in the news media with propaganda against UFWOC and its leaders. AFWFA was ordered to counter - picket stores

selling New York products, in retaliation for New York's support of the grape boycott. AFWFA also picketed advertisers of the Central California Register, Catholic newspaper for the San Joaquin Valley, because of the Register's neutral stand on the boycott. AFWFA was also ordered to hold picnics giving free food, beer, and music to attract workers, who would then be bombarded with speeches and propaganda against Cesar Chavez and UFWOC. **The suit alleges:**

Controlling AFWFA was a group of growers led by the Giumarras and Jack Pandol. The Giumarras (Joe, John Sr., and Johnny Jr.) furnished office space, office equipment, phones, and free gas for the AFWFA at Giumarra's headquarters in Edison, outside of Bakersfield. Jack Pandol gave a 1968 pickup and Arvin grape grower Robert Sabovitch donated a 1958 station wagon. Zaninovich chipped in at least \$300 in cash and a dozen growers chipped in \$200 or more apiece to finance the operation. AFWFA hired Jose Mendoza and Gilbert Rubio, at \$120 a week, to organize anti-UFWOC activities. Meetings of AFWFA and its grower-bosses were held at fancy restaurants in Bakersfield or at the home of Wanda Hillary, Bakersfield agent of the John Birch Society, which also seems to have had a voice in AFWFA's affairs.

Section #1122 of the California Labor Code states, "Any person who organized an employee group which is financed in whole or in part, interfered with, or dominated or controlled by the employer or any employer association, as well as such employer or employer association, shall be liable to suit by any person who is injured thereby. Said injured party shall recover the damages sustained by him and the cost of the suit."

The Federal Labor Department has ordered Mendoza, the nominal

"leader" of AFWFA, to produce his financial records for the Association. But in a stormy meeting in Bakersfield on June 18, Mendoza refused to release any information to the government. This is a clear violation of the Labor-Management Reports and Disclosures Act. Another former officer of the Association, Gilbert Rubio, had already released extensive information to the Department of Labor revealing the growers' control and financing of the operation.

Some of the participants in the AFWFA circus included the "Mexican - American Democrats for Republican Action," a front through which growers channeled money to AFWFA; the Californians for the Right to Work; the Public Research Institute, allegedly a Birch Society subsidiary; the South Central Farmers Committee; and growers Giumarra, Zaninovich, Pandol, Sabovitch, Dalton Richardson, Anthony Musinich, Leo Gagasian, Haley Barling, Mazzie Farms, Kern Valley Farms, and dozens of other agribusiness corporations.

The Union claims that because of the extensive travel and publicity undertaken by Mendoza and AFWFA, the sponsors of AFWFA should pay \$150,000 in actual damages, \$10 million in punitive damages, plus costs of the case and future damages as yet to be determined.



Johnny Giumarra Jr...
Naughty, Naughty, Naughty

POISONS

continued from page 7

DANGEROUS" category. It is surpassed by the poison listed at the top, "Temik", and also by a relatively new (OP) Class spray (not shown here) marketed by the Shell Oil Company (one more reason to boycott them), called AZODRIN, which, when tested on female mice only required about half the dose of parathion to kill them. Incidentally, one more Shell product to avoid for home use is the strong organic phosphate VAPONA, advertised as a fly killer to hang down from your ceiling, but which my local CO-OP advises against using, especially in the kitchen of your home.

2.) Also enclosed is some information about the general harmfulness of chlorinated hydrocarbons, of which DDT and DDD, though most well-known of this class, can be seen from the Spraymen Hazards Table to be quite a lot less hazardous than aldrin, dieldrin and endrin, and also less than BHC (Benzene Hexachloride); Chlordane; Thiodan; heptachlor; lindane and texaphene.

3.) All the pesticides listed in the Hazards Table are judged primarily on skin poisoning and secondarily by mouth, but, of course, sprayers on the average are better dressed for both kinds of danger than pickers.

4.) Mrs. Beatrice T. mentions "stuff...made up of flower petal dust", and undoubtedly she is referring to pyrethrins or "pyrethrum flowers" derived from oils of certain Chrysanthemums. These are not non-poisonous to people,

but would certainly fall into the least dangerous category in the table, and combined with piperonyl butoxide which is practically non-toxic, is fine for household use. But, these are not used generally for commercial crops, since they are so short-lived, insect-killing potency disappearing in a matter of hours, or one day at the outside. Malathion, on the other hand, (which is the chief ingredient of some pet flea sprays) comes as close as most synthetic pesticides can to being safe, with care for people, while being effective for a number of insects (remember the whole city of Dallas was sprayed with this to eliminate mosquitos carrying a fatal disease). It is residual enough without being too much so, lasting from a few days to a couple of weeks at the outside.

5.) What distinguishes an "ideal" pesticide from the run-of-the-mill is its specificity for the pest to be eliminated, or at least its preferential poisonousness to cold-blooded animals as against birds and mammals. Growers, of course, want something fast, cheap, and long-lasting, and, in third or fourth place, not too harmful to humans. The organic phosphates of the "less dangerous" category could fill their bill with proper care in use, that is, substantial protection to spraymen and keeping crop farm workers out of the area when spraying is going on, since in their work it is not practical to wear the proper protective equipment and the availability of hospitalization in case of accidental contact with residual poison when they work after spraying. But, as I doubtless don't

need to tell you, these are things which require an active and representative union working both on the local union level and the state and national political level.

Yours for success to La Huelga
We MUST win,

Stanley Gow

Berkeley, California

EL MALCRIADO SAYS: Our thanks to Mr. Gow for his well-researched letter. In answer to one of his points, our concern over DDT is because the build-up over the years, of DDT in the bodies and tissue of farm workers is bringing us, as a class of Americans, dangerously close to poisoning. Several years ago, Rachel Carson estimated that farm workers had 3 times the amount of DDT in their systems as other Americans. Since many farm worker mothers breast feed their babies, the danger of poisoning the babies, or giving them cancer or some unknown disease, is even greater. Time may be running out for us and our children. We have also stressed parathion and DDT because of their widespread use on grapes, our main concern of the moment.

But you are right in pinpointing other poisons as more immediate dangers. The Union has extensive consultation with University of California experts and others on this problem, and should come up with model clauses on pesticides for all future contracts. Again, as you pointed out, only a strong Union local can enforce on-the-scene safety precautions, and a strong national Union is the best vehicle for getting good state and national laws and making sure that they are enforced.

ESTIMATED RELATIVE ACUTE TOXIC HAZARDS OF PESTICIDES TO SPRAYMEN*

Most Dangerous	Dangerous	
carbanolate, Temik (M)†	aldrin (CH)	EPN (OP)
demeton, Systox® (OP)	Bidrin® (OP)	ethion, Nialate® (OP)
disulfoton, Di-Syston® (OP)	carbophenothion, Trithion® (OP)	methyl parathion (OP)
mevinphos, Phosdrin® (OP)	DDVP, dichlorvos (OP)	nicotine (M)
parathion (OP)	dieldrin (CH)	pentachlorophenol (M)
phorate, Thimet® (OP)	dioxathion, Delnav® (OP)	phosphamidon, Dimecron® (OP)
schradan, OMPA (OP)	DNOC (N)	sodium arsenite (M)
tepp (OP)	DNOSBP (N)	Zeetran® (C)
thionazin, Zinophos® (OP)	endrin (CH)	

"THE FACT-FINDING MISSION"

BY A. ZERMEÑO

WHAT DID YOU TELL
THAT MAN JUST NOW?

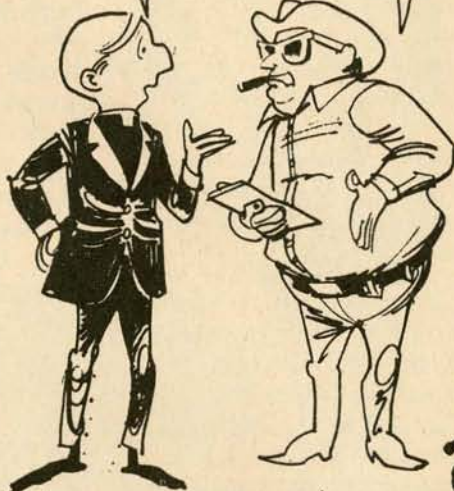
I TOLD HIM TO
WORK FASTER.



1

HOW MUCH
DO YOU
PAY HIM?

FIFTEEN
DOLLARS
A DAY.



2

HOW MANY GRAPES
DOES HE PICK IN
ONE DAY?

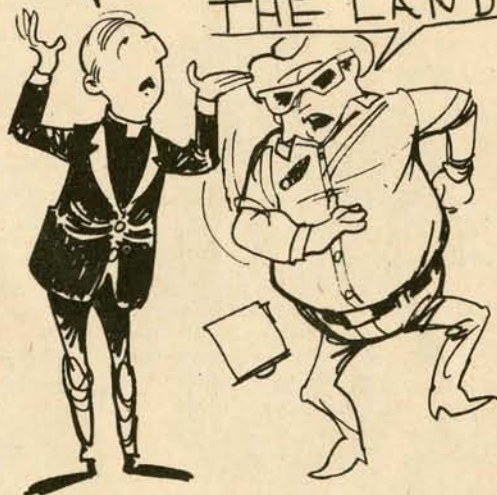
'HUNDRED DOLLARS
WORTH.



5

THEN, INSTEAD OF YOU
PAYING HIM, HE PAYS
YOU EIGHTY-FIVE DOLLARS
A DAY TO TELL HIM
TO WORK FASTER!

WELL...I OWN
THE LAND



6

WHERE DO
YOU GET THE
MONEY TO
PAY HIM?

I SELL
GRAPES!



3

WHO HARVESTS
THE GRAPES?

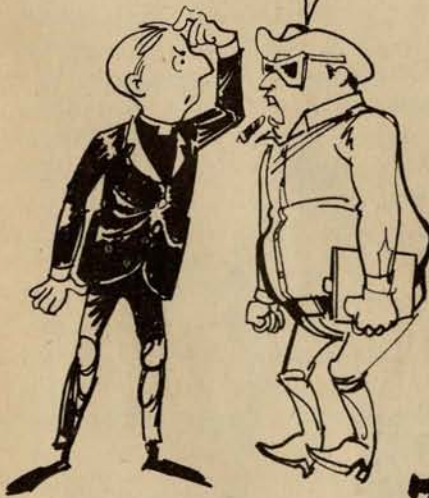
HE DOES!



4

HOW DID YOU
GET THE LAND?

I SOLD
GRAPES
AND
BOUGHT IT!



7

AND WHO PICKED
THOSE GRAPES?



8

MINI-WAGE FOR TEXAS

The state of Texas has passed a new minimum wage law which once again earns for that proud state its honored place as one of the most enlightened and progressive states in the nation. The law decrees a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage for the Texas working man in 1970 and will go up to a lavish \$1.40 an hour in 1971. (\$1.40 an hour for a 40-hour week, 52 weeks a year, adds up to \$2,912 a year. WOW)

"This is just another move in that socialistic trend we should avoid," argued Rep. Bill Clayton of Springlake, Texas, in calling for defeat of the wage bill. But the radicals in the Texas legislature prevailed and the law will go into effect on January 1, 1970.

But before all you poor people go running off to get rich off those high Texas wages, we should mention that there are a few exceptions to the law. Farm workers, for instance, will get only \$1.10 an hour as a minimum wage. Legislators and public officials always seem to feel that farm workers are some kind of sub-humans and need less money on which to support their families.

Farm workers living on the ranch of the boss, in camps or shacks furnished by the boss, will receive only \$30 a week under the law. Small farmers who do not use more than 300 man-days of agricultural labor during any calendar quarter are completely exempted from the wage law.

Rep. Jim Nugent of Kerrville tried to remove agricultural workers from coverage of any minimum

wage law, claiming that even a \$1.10 minimum wage was too high for "those people." "We are disrupting a whole way of life," he said.

But Texas legislators consider some people even lower than farm workers. Any worker younger than 18 years who is not a high school graduate is exempted. In South Texas, almost a majority of the Mexican-American youth fail to graduate, and many marry and have families to support by the time they are 16 or 17. Many work in farm labor and presumably would not even be protected by the \$1.10 minimum wage.

Any person who performs domestic services in or about a private home is also exempt. Of course that is another category of work for the most part reserved for the "Nigras" and "Meskies" who the Texas legislatures feel can exist on less than minimum wages. And you won't get rich in Texas unless you work hard, brother, because Texas has cut its welfare checks three times in recent months and most Texas counties do not even give out the free food which the federal government buys up to subsidize farmer's.

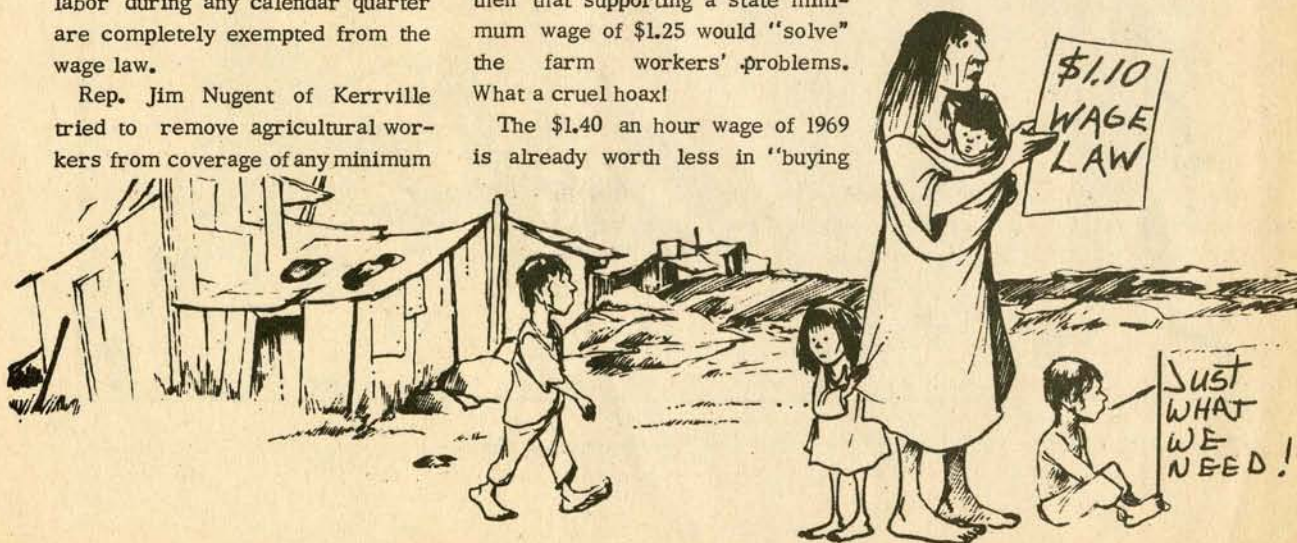
EL MALCRIADO SAYS: Rio Grande Valley farm workers marched halfway across Texas in 1966 calling for decent wages and Union contracts. Some people thought then that supporting a state minimum wage of \$1.25 would "solve" the farm workers' problems. What a cruel hoax!

The \$1.40 an hour wage of 1969 is already worth less in "buying

power" than was \$1.25 in 1966, because of the steady inflation in this country. Texas farm workers are also increasingly burdened by state and local taxes, though there is no state income tax in Texas to bother the ranchers and oil men and industrialists. When the \$1.40 wage goes into effect in 1971, it will be worth even less than today. The \$1.10 an hour minimum wage, or the \$30 a week minimum wage, reserved for farm workers, are criminally inadequate. But the passage of this law serves to remind the rest of the country that many Texas ranches are paying less than that today.

A newspaper reporter, impressed by the "high" wage paid by a California grape grower during the harvest, was reminded by UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez that "farm workers do not live by the hour, but by the year." The actions of the Texas legislators over the past three years should remind everyone not to put much faith or hope in politicians' promises or government regulated minimum wages. Such laws are usually a sop to public opinion, since the states make little or no effort to enforce the laws (California's \$1.65 minimum wage is not enforced any more than Texas' \$1.10 will be.)

Only a Union contract, backed up by a strong Union, can protect the workers' wages and working conditions, and guarantee that he will make enough, during the working months, to support his family throughout the year.



SCANDANAVIANS PLAN GRAPE BLOCKADE

by VICTOR PESKOFF, Grape Boycott Chairman for Sweden

In 1968 Norway imported 2,740,369 pounds of California grapes, and Sweden imported 500,002 pounds. In 1969, both countries' support of the boycott sharply cut back their imports and will continue to do so until contracts between the grape growers and the Union are signed. A brief sketch of the situation in early June follows.

There is a full boycott of California grapes in Norway. The Norwegian support is the result of a meeting between the Transport Workers Union and the Norwegian Fresh Fruit Importers at the end of January this year. They agreed to keep out all California grapes not already aboard ships. This means that all grapes already loaded would be unloaded by Norwegian longshoremen when they came to Norwegian ports, but grapes still on the docks in Los Angeles and San Francisco would not be unloaded. The importers had one cargo in Los Angeles 10% loaded and 90% on the docks at the time of the agreement. The importers sent a telegram to their agent in L.A.

ordering the loading to stop immediately. The ship sailed with only 10% of its grapes aboard. The most important thing is that Norwegian importers won't buy California grapes until contracts are signed with UFWOC.

In Sweden, the longshoremen's section of the Transport Workers Union declared a blockade of California grapes back in January of this year, but some grapes were smuggled in, via Germany, by truck. The President of the Transport Union hopes to remedy this situation before next winter's imports. The Transport Union and the big national federation "LO", will meet with the Swedish importers in August in order to try to reach an agreement not to buy California grapes until contracts have been signed with UFWOC. Nobody can predict the results of these negotiations, but they depend somewhat on the events here in California. If some growers sign contracts, it will be much easier to convince the importers to buy selectively than not buy at all.

ENGLISH LAUNCH GRAPE, SAFEWAY BOYCOTTS

LONDON, June 30--The UFWOC Supporters Committee of London, England, sent in their first petitions against Safeway, signed by members of the Executive Council of the Transport and General Union, representing more than one and one half million workers. Members of the T.G.U. were responsible for the blockade of California grapes at the docks last winter.

The T.G.U. support of the Safeway boycott will bring the grape strike to Safeway's 25-store chain in London and reminds Safeway that consumers throughout the world are disgusted at Safeway's callous strike breaking purchases.



ROTTING GRAPES...

Continued from page 2

store in New York City which is still buying scab grapes.

Three of the participants of the vigil went on a 9-day fast as a symbolic protest of the hunger caused by Grand Union and its strike-breaking purchases.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 24: The Mayor of Columbus, M.E. Sensenbrenner, announced today his support for the United Farm Workers and for the California grape boycott. The Mayor stated, "The employment practices of corporate farms have demeaned the farm worker by denying him a voice in determining working and living conditions which affect his well-being.... The only recourse open to the UFWOC is the boycott of fresh table grapes."

OVERSEAS: Funi Ige, head of the Hawaiian Table Grape Boycott Committee, and Victor Pestoff, and Britt-Marie Martinsson, organizers in the Swedish boycott crossed the seas to join picket lines at the Delano Safeway demonstration on June 28.

Mrs. Ige reported that the Hawaiian Table Grape

Boycott Committee has received support for the boycott from both houses of the state legislature, the Mayor and City Council of Honolulu, and many of the other islanders. U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye and U.S. Representatives Patsy Mink and Spark Matsunga have also pledged their support.

(Hawaii is the only state in the U.S. where farm workers are protected by unemployment insurance, collective bargaining legislation and other laws which protect most industrial workers in the U.S. Hawaiian farm workers are also protected by an outstanding Union, the ILGWU, and by good Union contracts in the sugar and pineapple industries.)

The Hawaiian Committee has been printing up their own buttons in Hawaiian, "Kokua Grape Boycott" and many other slogans, and have been picketting stores in muu-muus and leis. The Aloha way must work because every store that has thus far been picketted has taken off the grapes!

Mrs. Ige brought a case of fresh union-picked pineapple from Hawaii as a gift to the strike kitchen.

Viva la Causa
Y
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