

EL MALCRIADO

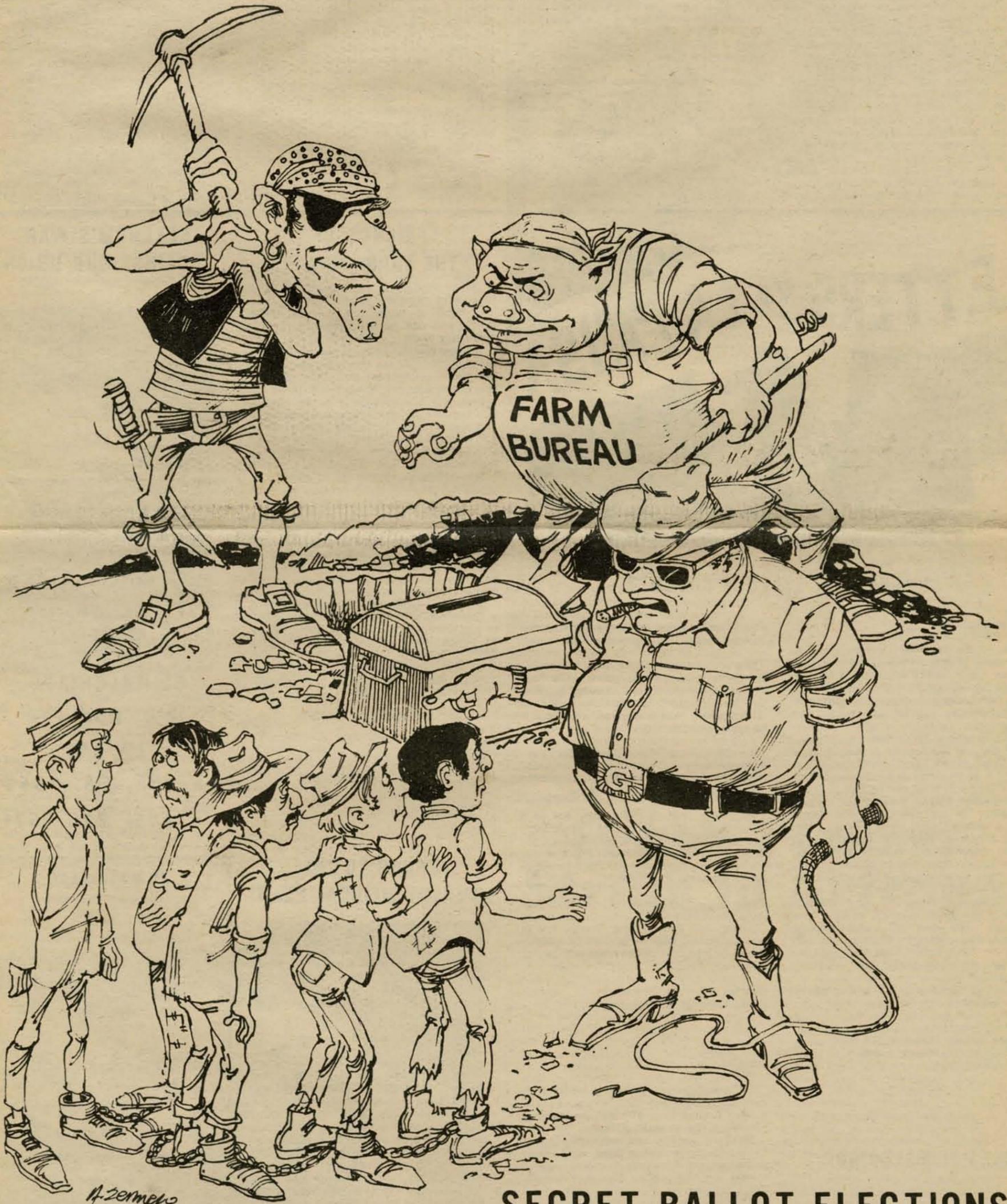


Vol. V No.6

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August 4, 1972



A. Zermelo

**SECRET BALLOT ELECTIONS
FARM BUREAU STYLE**

It is harder to defend than to attack. This year we have been forced to defend ourselves again and again.

Senate Bill 40 was thrown at us from Sacramento. With the help of our supporters we took to the streets, explained the Bill to hundreds of thousands of Californians. We defended our rights, the Bill was defeated.

Later, the National Labor Relations Board moved against us. It tried to place restrictions on us after decades of allowing us no rights at all. This was a vicious move at the national level headed by the Republican Party. Millions of Americans were mobilized for La Causa. We explained the trickery designed against us. The Republican Party was placed on notice that its trap was known and condemned. Once again we defended our rights. The action of the National Labor Relations Board was defeated.

Then came the sneak attack from Arizona. A plan for the quiet destruction of the rights of farmworkers in that state was signed into law by Governor Jack Williams, an obedient puppet of the plotting Farm Bureau. Cesar's fast and the organizing efforts that followed in the state of Arizona resulted in an explosion of support for La Causa. The Governor himself will be recalled as a result of his hatred for the poor.

With each attack we come through stronger and wiser. We did not seek these attacks. We did not want them. But we converted the attacks into organizing tools.

The Farm Bureau, greedy growers and their rotten political accomplices do not yet seem to understand what the Union means to us. We do not take the Union

Editorial:

DEFEAT THE FARM BUREAU INITIATIVE!

lightly. It is not just another organization to us. It is our life.

To take away the Union is to take away our only hope for a better life. To take away the Union is to take away medical care for ourselves and our children. To take away the Union is to take away our only hope of living like human beings.

All of the legislation that our enemies have pushed against us was designed to make our Union powerless and in that way to destroy it. But we defended ourselves and we strengthened ourselves.

Now we are ready for the biggest fight of the year. We must put together all of our strength to defeat the California Farm Bureau Initiative. Money that should have gone into better salaries, money that should have gone into better housing for our families was given to public relations firms to attack us. These firms prostituted themselves knowing that their actions were directed against the poorest of the poor.

This issue of EL MALCRIADO (page 4) gives the details of the Farm Bureau Initiative. In short it was designed to:

SEND US TO JAIL IF WE BOYCOTT
SEND US TO JAIL IF WE STRIKE
FORBID US FROM VOTING FOR THE
UNION OF OUR CHOICE.

For centuries Chinese farmworkers have used the same symbol for the word "CRISIS" and for the word "OPPORTUNITY." Our many crises this year have led us to many opportunities. The people of the United States are supporting us with their consciences.

Witness the example of the Democratic Convention. BOYCOTT LETTUCE became a principal theme. State after state identified itself in full support of the LETTUCE BOYCOTT. Senator Edward Kennedy spoke to 40,000,000 Americans as, "Fellow lettuce boycotters".

The Democratic Platform Committee included a plank endorsing the United Farm Workers and calling upon people all over the world to BOYCOTT LETTUCE. "Furthermore", said the plank, "we support the Farm Workers Movement and the use of Boycotts as a Non-violent and potent weapon for gaining collective bargaining recognition and contracts for agricultural workers. We oppose the Nixon Administration's efforts to enjoin the use of the Boycott. We also affirm the right of Farm workers to organize free of repressive anti-labor legislation, both state and federal."

If the Farm Bureau Initiative passes in California on November 7, 1972 it will be

a crime in the state of California to act on the words of Senator Kennedy, the Democratic Delegates and the Plank of the Democratic Platform.

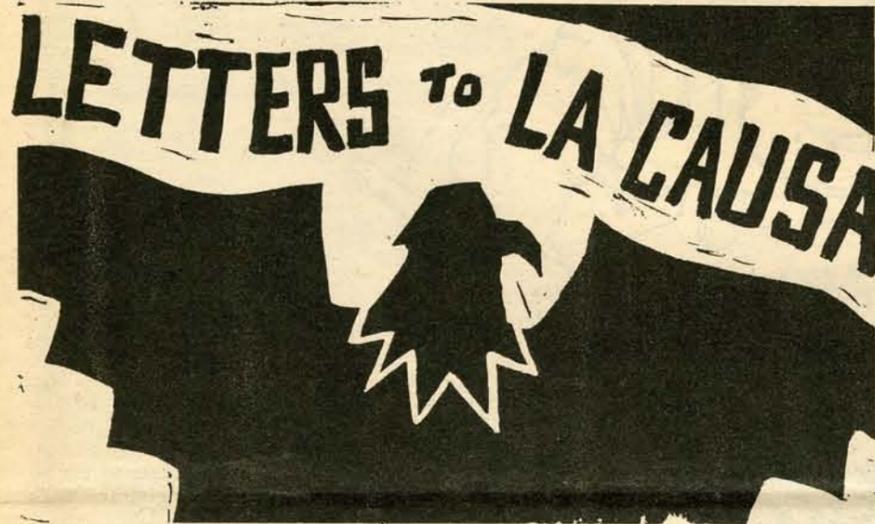
We have worked very hard. Sometimes, when we get tired, we may feel we are not progressing. But the facts prove otherwise. Every attack we have suffered results in another triumph for La Causa. Every crisis is an opportunity.

We have gained muscle from the preliminary fights of 1972. We do not shun this new fight. We will go to every voter in the state of California and explain the facts of the Farm Bureau Initiative. We will explain how many voters put their signatures on the petition for the Initiative as a result of fraud. We will show how the Farm Bureau Initiative is traitorous to the poor, how it denies free speech, how it denies the right to associate, how it denies equal protection and due process of law.

We believe the Farm Bureau Initiative reveals the true face of those who prepared it. It is racist; they are racist. It is dictatorial; they are dictatorial. It opposes free elections; they oppose free elections. It is designed to keep the poor in bondage; they are determined to keep the poor in bondage.

We will walk every precinct in the State of California. We will unmask the Farm Bureau, the greedy growers and the rotten politicians who make their riches off our misery.

And as we walk and teach about the fraudulent Farm Bureau Initiative in the State of California we will bring with us a related message: BOYCOTT LETTUCE!



SUPPORT THE LETTUCE BOYCOTT

Dear César,

One of the services I perform for my community is that of buying the groceries for our table. The other day I was reminded by my abbot, Father John Eudes, that the Lettuce Boycott in support of farmworkers is still on, something I was unaware of.

Upon checking our supply of lettuce I found that our wholesaler is supplying us with Union-packed lettuce from California. Our plan is to continue purchasing lettuce for as long a time as we are able to obtain Union-packed lettuce through our regular supplier. In the event that non-Union-packed lettuce should come through I plan to not accept it, giving my reasons, doing without lettuce for our table for as long a time as non-Union lettuce comes through. The money saved would be forwarded to you for your work.

The lettuce, consumed by our community is small enough in quantity, about a case or more each week, but sizeable enough to be of importance to our supplier. By doing our little bit we hope to support you in your work and pledge our solidarity with you.

May God bless you and better the lot of our exploited farmworkers.

Sincerely yours,
Brother Anthony Weber, O.C.S.O.
Our Lady of the Genesee Abbey
Piffard, New York

LIKES EL MALCRIADO

Enclosed is \$20.00 for the 200 EL MALCRIADOS I ordered on the phone. Have been enjoying the paper immensely and have found it a great organizing and informative aid. Keep up the good work.

VIVA!
Larry Tramutt
Palo Alto, California

Four Corner States Building & Construction Trades Policy & Organizing Committee:

The members of this Committee, representing Union Building Tradesmen from the Four Corner States of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, met on July 7, 1972 in Albuquerque, New Mexico and voted that it be public record that:

This Committee fully endorses the courageous efforts of César Chávez to organize the farmworkers of America, and particularly the farmworkers of Arizona.

That, they, both as individuals, and as a Committee, will support the Lettuce Boycott until such time as César Chávez accomplishes his goals of decent wages, working and living conditions for the farmworkers in the state of Arizona.

That, furthermore, the Policy and Organizing Committee of The Four Corner States Building and Construction Trades are in full accordance with the actions initiated by César Chávez against Governor Williams of Arizona.

Charles J. Liesse, President
Edward Gallagher, Secretary

Dear People,

Believe it or not giving up lettuce represents a major sacrifice for me. I am on a very limited diet, of which lettuce is a vital part, due to health reasons.

However, seeing men cultivating lettuce in the fields yesterday near Santa María solidified my wavering opinions. These people are treated as less than second-class citizens.

As a civil servant my political activities are limited, but my husband and I shall do what we can to help.

I firmly believe the only effective Boycott is an economic one. Right on people! Your friends in Christ.

Paula J. Dymek
Canoga Park, California

FRIENDS OF THE FARMWORKERS

The FRIENDS OF THE FARMWORKERS is a group of people who feel that the time has come to counteract the anti-Union propaganda that we are subjected to on a continuing basis.

We feel that the county in which the movement began with the Grape Strike is also the county of highest resistance (among non-farmworkers). Not because of any inherent anti-Union feelings of the people, but because of the deliberate, malicious and biased "news reporting" that purports to "inform" Kern County. In addition there is a very efficient "rumor mill" that pumps out continually.

Our primary purpose is to attempt to obtain fair, objective reporting by the local media. To insure that both sides of every story is told. Most people in Kern County only hear or read the views of the corporate grower and the right-wing oriented Farm Bureau. Thus, there is a fear of the Union. People fear what they don't understand - we hope to bring about an understanding and eliminate the fear.

We hope to gain enough support to open a Boycott Office and Informational Center in the near future. Other projects will be to conduct informational public meetings, raise money and have other social events to further spread the word.

If you would like to help, physically or financially, write or call:

FRIENDS OF THE FARMWORKERS
P.O. Box 6473
Bakersfield, Ca. 93306
(323-8576)

VIVA LA CAUSA -- SI SE PUEDE,

Suzanne Hicks
Randy Dickow
Holly Prior

THANKS TO THE KENNEDY MEDICAL PLAN

Sisters and Brothers:

With this letter I affirm that I received check #21817 for \$36.50 from the Kennedy Plan. I am very grateful for the way in which my application was processed so quickly. Thanks again and VIVA LA CAUSA!

Gregorio Corral
Digiporgo, California

In the past I have had doubts about the benefits the Union offers its members, and now, there are still many unbelieving people who don't believe our Union offers benefits. Well, I want to report that my wife, Irene Torres, gave birth to a new member of our family, Pedro Torres, on January 23, 1972.

I was fortunate to have the necessary hours to qualify for High Category benefits and I want to prove with evidence that the Union does give benefits to its members. I can prove it with this check (the brother includes photocopy of the check) of \$300.00.

Please do me the favor of publishing it in EL MALCRIADO.

Sincerely,
Maximiliano Torres
Dinuba, California

KETCHUM'S WAR AGAINST OUR UNION

Dear Brothers,

Enclosed is a letter I received from our fascist assemblyman (William M. Ketchum) who is now running for something higher, I believe. In it he proudly states, "...Yes, I have carried on a war against the United Farm Workers ...". For your files....

Viva La Causa,

Doug Adair
Tenneco-Ducor

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César Begins Organizing Pilgrimage

PHOENIX, Arizona -- One month after the completion of his 24-day fast of love, César Chávez, Director of the United Farm Workers, returned to Arizona to begin a three-week organizing pilgrimage of the state in support of the campaign to recall Gov. Jack Williams and to spread the word of the Lettuce Boycott.

César returned to Phoenix July 6, and on the 7th a Mass was held at the Santa Rita Center, site of his recent fast. César thanked the people for their support, and asked them to continue in the effort to recall Williams and spread the Boycott of lettuce.

The next day César travelled to Flagstaff, where on the 9th at 10:30 a.m. he was interviewed by Tom Thompson of KOAL television, a local station. He stressed the rights of workers to organize and the infringement of those rights imposed by the recently passed anti-Union legislation, H.B. 2134.



Bill Soltero of the Arizona Laborers' Union noted that no one in Flagstaff would rent the United Farm Workers a hall for Cesar's speech.

When asked if the principal problem in organizing farmworkers was the migrancy of so many workers, he said no. He said the real problem is the use of students and illegals to break Strikes, as was done in the melon fields of Yuma and the peach fields of Douglas.

He stressed that the Union is not against employers, since the livelihood of workers depends on the prosperity of the growers they work for, but that it was opposed to unfair employers who refused to recognize the desire of their employees to organize.

At 2:00 p.m. the same afternoon César spoke to a rally of about 350 people at Laborers' Local 383 at Second and Main Streets, Flagstaff. The Mariachi de Flagstaff entertained the audience prior to the speakers, and Jim Drake, Director of the Recall Campaign in Arizona led the people in singing.

Several other speakers preceded César to the podium. Rod Skenandore and Dennis Bowen of the American Indian Movement talked about the persecution of Indians by the city of Flagstaff during the annual businessman's "Pow-Wow" July 4. Both stressed overcoming alcoholism, one of the Indian's major problems.

Bill Soltero of the Arizona Laborers' Union told the audience that the organizers of the rally were unable to rent a hall in Flagstaff, because the business community wanted to keep César out. He noted that while farmworkers are underpaid and hungry, large growers are heavily subsidized by the federal government--a form of welfare that receives remarkably little criticism.

Bill was followed by Ben Booth, Director of the Laborers' Union for the state of Arizona. He stressed the close ties between his Union and the United Farm Workers. Ben has been working hard to make arrangements for César's tour, generous in helping to cover expenses, and has taken time off from his busy schedule to travel with César from place to place.

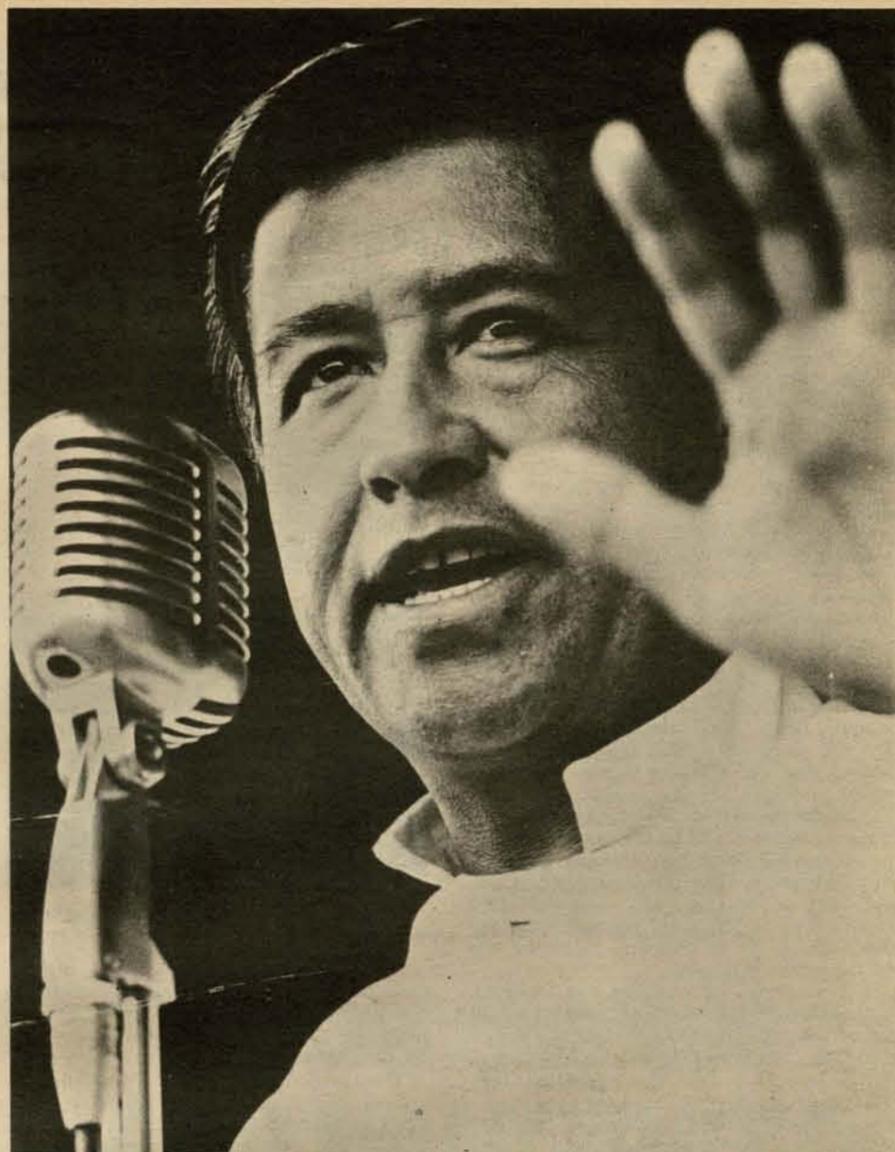
In opening his remarks, César said that "We're here because we feel that, as workers and as poor people and as citizens of this country and as people who are interested in justice, that the state legislature and the Governor of this state have done a tremendous wrong to us."

"We are, after many, many years, becoming effective in organizing workers into a farmworker Union. But the legislature of this state and the Governor got together and passed an illegal bill, a bill that's unconstitutional, to take the rights of workers away in organizing their Union."

"And so, since we are a Non-violent Movement, we're a Movement of principle, we're a Movement of moral character, a Movement of people, we thought we'd go to you people of the state of Arizona and tell you what it is that we don't want about this bill, and help you help us do something about it."

"The bill does many things, but the most important thing it does is take away the right of workers to Strike. The rights to Strike and to assemble into your own groups are sacred rights in this country. The American Legion, your various church groups, the various Unions, every single entity in this state and country has the right to come together and decide for itself the best course of action. Farmworkers, because of this bill, will not have the right to come together and Strike, and to defend their rights."

"It's unconstitutional. We're going to the



César spoke to a crowd of about 350 supporters at Laborers' Local 383 in Flagstaff.

courts and we know we're going to win. But we want to let you know that, if it happens to us today, it will happen to you tomorrow. This is the way that government takes away the powers of the people--gradually, until you wind up in a dictatorship.

"This bill is aimed exclusively at our Union, and exclusively at farmworkers, who happen to be minority group people and poor people. And we say that these things are wrong. We simply want to have the right like any other group of workers to stand up and live in dignity."

César said that the Recall Campaign reflected the dissatisfaction of many other people in addition to farmworkers. "This is not a fight just between the farmworkers and the Governor. It is also a fight between the Governor and many of the residents of this state who are dissatisfied. Do you know that the wages in Arizona--not only farmworkers, but generally--are 47th in rank among the states--there are only three states poorer in wages than Arizona. Do you know why? Because 25 years ago the Republicans got to work in this state and passed the so-called Right-to-Work law to keep Unions out of this state. Consequently you have people working for the state government, the county governments and the city governments for

a lousy two dollars an hour.

"If you keep the Unions out, the wage competition freezes. You've had a wage freeze here for twenty-five years, and that's why the wages in Arizona are so depleted. They will continue to be that way until we get together to do something about it. Arizona has about forty years of catching up to do."

Recall petitions were circulated during and after the rally, and registrars were present to register people to vote.

César travelled 225 miles northeast from Flagstaff that night, to Many Farms, deep within the Navajo Indian Reservation. The next morning, July 10, he addressed about 200 students at the Navajo Community College at Many Farms. That afternoon he met with about a dozen leaders from the reservation and, among other things, the possibility of organizing Indian labor on the reservation was discussed.

César's tour will take him around most of the rest of the state by the end of the month. The small mining towns of southern Arizona will be emphasized, especially Douglas, where the peach workers' Strike continues. César also hopes to gain admission to two prisons to address inmates there.

Peach Pickers Strike in Arizona

DOUGLAS, Arizona -- A Union-supported Strike among peach pickers on the Cochise Farms Manufacturing Company, Inc. of Elfrida, Arizona, broke out near here in mid-June.

About 60 packing shed workers and 60 field workers are involved. They are protesting wages and working conditions including low pay, 13 or 14 hours of work a day with no overtime pay, no sanitation in the fields and an abusive foreman, according to Gus Gutierrez, Director of Union organizing in Arizona. All workers except sub-foremen have participated in the Strike, which is continuing.

Like the melon growers in Yuma, the Cochise Farms have used local students in an attempt to break the Strike. About 200 students were employed originally, with only about 70 or 80 of those left, Gus told us. He said that the strong Union tradition of this mining area may have had an inhibiting effect on the students, and on July 5, 30 students walked out. According to Gus, the company increased wages when the students came to work, from \$1.40 an hour to \$1.50. The students have been unable to exceed the 90 buckets per day quota, after which a piece rate bonus of three cents a box applies.

The Cochise Farms has about 900 acres, on which are 107,000 peach trees.

Gus stressed that even though this is not a Union farm, no farmworkers have gone in to break this Strike, despite a forceful job of recruiting by Cochise Farms, including press and radio announcements. He again emphasized the positive influence that the Union tradition has among mine-workers in this area, and noted that local students had appeared on picketlines to counter those who were working as strike-breakers. Roberto Morales, "El Profe", of the Finnerman Ranch Committee has been instrumental in leading the Strike.

The case of the Striking workers is so strong that a labor contractor named Trini has participated in the Strike, even allowing his bus to be used by striking workers.

Gus stressed that the workers are striking without any outside financial help.

The peach season in southern Arizona runs from June until the end of September.

WE SALUTE OUR COURAGEOUS FARMWORKER SISTERS AND BROTHERS IN DOUGLAS, ARIZONA, WHO HAVE CHOSEN TO STRUGGLE FOR LA CAUSA RATHER THAN TO SUBMIT TO THE OPPRESSION OF POVERTY AND HOPELESSNESS. ¡VIVA LA CAUSA! ¡VIVA LA HUELGA!



Ben Booth, President of the Laborers' Union for the state of Arizona, has been very helpful to the Farmworkers during César's tour of the state.

Regional Farmworker News

Colorado:

DEBATE WITH FARM BUREAU

ALAMOSA, Colorado -- A confrontation between La Causa and the Farm Bureau will take place August 6 at Sargent's County School between Center and Monte Vista, Colorado. Union representatives will battle Farm Bureau officials in an all-out debate on farm labor laws and farm worker rights.

Magdaleno ("Len") Avila, Director of Union organizing in Colorado, and Bob Thompson, Service Center Director at the Union Office in Alamosa will represent the Union. Both brothers are farmworkers who have experienced the injustices suffered by farmworkers where there are no Union Contracts.

Their opponents during the debate will be: Jack Angell, American Farm Bureau Federation's director of communications and "farm labor activities" from Chicago, Illinois; Dean Kittel, administrative officer for the Colorado Farm Bureau; and Lou Meek, from the Alamosa County Farm Bureau.

The debate will be open to the public and a recording of it will be presented on KSLV radio the following day. Union organizers in Colorado believe the debate will clear up many of the lies and distortions the Farm Bureau has been submitting to the news media in an effort to discredit our Union and its officials.

For example, in a recent Farm Bureau Newsletter, Angell declared that "current food 'Boycotts' are actually market seizures that deny decisions to consumers." But Angell fails to mention that in reality, since a Boycott must be carried out by the consumer, the decision of whether or not to support the Boycott belongs only to the consumer.

The Farm Bureau also proclaims that "... the Constitution of the United States guarantees to each individual the freedom to engage in worthwhile work..." But again, the Farm Bureau avoids telling the public that the real aim of its anti-farmworker legislative program is to destroy our Union.

Colorado farmworkers know that the Farm Bureau is a business monster in-



Farmworker living conditions in the State of Colorado.

terested only in itself and the profits it can make from its vast commercial enterprises in shipping, canning, distributing, oil production and agribusiness.

The Farm Bureau's wealth is based on the misery of farmworkers everywhere. Our Union organizers in Colorado say they will make sure the entire public learns the truth about the Farm Bureau during the upcoming debate.

Union workers at the Mel Finerman Company in a recent ranch meeting strongly expressed their support of the Union's fight against the Farm Bureau. "The Farm Bureau must be stopped and only the Union can stop it," declared Union organizer Leroy Maes. Manny Martinez, also a Union organizer, agreed: "We can beat the Farm Bureau. ¡SI SE PUEDE! ¡SI SE PUEDE!"

LETTUCE BOYCOTT GROWS

TUCSON, Arizona -- Tucson rabbis, June 8, urged the Jewish community to support our Lettuce Boycott. The rabbis commended La Causa for avoiding violence despite harassment and provocation.

In their statement, the rabbis quoted the prophet Isaiah, who spoke in defense of poor Jewish farmworkers.

The rabbis also cited a statement by Rabbi Haskell Lookstein, a New York Orthodox rabbi, who last year declared non-Union lettuce "Trefe" (non-kosher) because it was picked by exploited labor.

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The leadership Conference of Women Religious (LCWR) declared that "the heroic struggle against injustice being waged by Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers. In accordance with their frequently reiterated desire to support such efforts the LCWR national leadership calls upon its members to abide by the Lettuce Boycott--to eat only Black Eagle trade marked lettuce--and to promote the efforts of the farmworkers."

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Committee on Social Development of the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) on July 10 called for a Boycott of all "iceberg" lettuce except that clearly marked with our Union's Black Eagle label.

The Committee stressed that "a fundamental issue of social justice is involved, because without strong, honest representation... the plight of agricultural workers and their families will remain desperate."

BEAUMONT, Texas -- The 800 delegates attending the 43rd Annual Convention of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) voted unanimously July 1 to pass a resolution endorsing the Lettuce Boycott.

Salinas:

"MEXICAN-AMERICAN DAY" PICKETED

SALINAS, California -- More than 400 farmworkers picketed the Salinas Rodeo July 23 to protest the anti-farmworker discrimination that exists in the Salinas Valley and to condemn the Farm Bureau Initiative that will appear on the ballot in the November elections. It was the last day of the Salinas Rodeo which is ironically called "Mexican-American Day".

Many of the growers who attended the Rodeo asked farmworkers why were they picketing their own "Mexican-American Day". One farmworker replied: "What are a couple of token hours out of the year when there are 364 days of meager wages, outright discrimination, no medical attention, bosses who drive us from sun-up to sun-down, and bad housing?"

Another told the growers, "The people who run the Rodeo are the same people who say we do not exist, the same people who make millions off the sweat and health of our people. The same ones who once a year put on this circus to take what little we have put aside for a good time."

A farmworker sister with her baby in a carriage declared: "These are the same people who are investing millions to put through an initiative that would kill our efforts to achieve political power and representation in the community." Freshpict worker Candelario Reina added, "Instead of investing millions to support lies, they should invest those millions on the workers and their families for better housing, medical benefits, and better wages."

People who naively asked farmworkers why they were picketing "their own" day backed off immediately after hearing these remarks. The growers went on into the Rodeo, but our supporters went elsewhere. One supporter of La Causa who came from Stockton with a few guests and relatives from Mexico City decided to go to Santa Cruz instead, after finding out why we were picketing. Many others turned away from the Rodeo saying they fully supported the Lettuce Boycott and our fight against the Farm Bureau Initiative.

Many Union supporters joined our picketlines, including Reverend Plaisted from Pacific Grove. Richard Chavez, Director of the Union Office in Salinas said: "Together we are showing that the United Farm Workers is here to stay in Salinas."

Gloria Mercado, in charge of Social Services at the Salinas Union Office, said: "We are not going to accept discrimination meekly."

Inter Harvest worker Uvaldo Rubio declared: "We are here to show this community the discrimination we suffer daily and no four-hour distraction is going to cover up years of it."

Oregon:

LA CAUSA JOINS MARCH

PORTLAND, Oregon -- The Huelga flags of La Causa were carried here July 5 in a memorial march for workers slain on "Bloody Thursday," during the 1934 Maritime Strike.

More than 600 representatives of waterfront unions and others participated in the march and rites which followed at the Battleship Oregon park.

The ceremonies, which are traditional in this port, symbolized respect for the sacrifice made by workers "for the right of free collective bargaining in a free society," according to former Democratic Senator Wayne Morse, main speaker at the river wall.

The former senator and internationally known peace advocate has the endorsement of Oregon labor in his re-election campaign against the Republican incumbent, Senator Mark Hatfield, a backer of President Nixon. Morse is a supporter of our Union, while Hatfield refuses to endorse the Lettuce Boycott and ignores invitations by farmworkers to meet with them.

Unions participating in the march include Oregon and Columbia river locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; the Sailors Union of the Pacific; Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers; Marine Engineer; Masters, Mates and Pilots; the local Maritime Trades Council; and our own Union. Representing La Causa in the march was Don Orange, a Union Boycott Organizer in Portland.

The rites were sponsored by the Portland longshoremen local. Following the march and casting of a wreath into the Willamette River in memory of the dead, a picnic was held at the Oaks Park, under the auspices of the ILWU auxiliaries. ALL PRESENT SIGNED CARDS PLEDGING NOT TO EAT ICEBERG LETTUCE.

Florida:

VICTORIES IN MIAMI

MIAMI, Florida -- La Causa scored a double victory at the recent National Democratic convention in Miami when Union-endorsed Senator George McGovern (D.- South Dakota) won the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party and our Lettuce Boycott became the unofficial slogan of the convention.

More than 100 farmworkers and Union organizers headed by Eliseo Medina, Florida Director of Organizing, were present to join the efforts of Union Vice-President Dolores Huerta, Co-chairperson of the California delegation, and Director of Union Field Offices Richard Chavez, also a member of the McGovern delegations.

The farmworkers and Union organizers included Florida Union Field Office and Organizing staff, plus farmworkers from the areas of Fort Pierce, Avon Park, and Apopka. Joining them were supporters from many parts of the state.

Our brothers and sisters spent the entire week of the convention distributing leaflets and Boycott pledge cards, and with the groundwork laid by the Boycott cities prior to delegations leaving their home states before the convention, they were able to meet with delegations from all over the country.

Delegates were asked to sign pledges as individuals and to endorse the Lettuce Boycott as a delegation. They were also asked to talk with the managers of the hotels where they were staying to demand that no lettuce be served there. At the Fountain-blue Hotel, which served as headquarters for the Democratic Party, Union organizers Patti Heinrich and Kathy Mariano, with the help of other volunteers, headed a booth where they displayed and sold Taller Gráfico materials.

During the entire week Florida farmworkers set an unforgettable example of Union Solidarity with their sisters and brothers who are struggling against the lettuce industry and the Farm Bureau on the West Coast. As a result of their long hours of hard work more than 6,300 Lettuce Boycott pledge cards were signed and nearly \$2,000 worth of EL MALCRIADOS, Boycott Lettuce buttons and posters were sold.

The following delegations publicly endorsed the Lettuce Boycott and repeatedly voiced their support when speaking to the convention: Alaska; Arizona; California; Colorado; Idaho; Illinois; Iowa; Maryland; Michigan; Mississippi; New Jersey; New Mexico; New York; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Tennessee; Utah; and Wisconsin.

At the end of the convention, Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Massachusetts) began his introduction of newly-nominated presidential candidate Senator George McGovern saying: "Mr. Chairman and fellow Lettuce Boycotters" He received an enthusiastic response proving that our sisters and brothers working for La Causa at the convention had achieved a major victory: informing the 40,000,000 Americans who watched the convention on television about La Causa and asking them not to eat lettuce until the lettuce growers sign Union contracts. BOYCOTT LETTUCE!

GROWERS RECEIVE WELFARE CHECKS

The growers have begun to receive their welfare checks from the Federal Government. The checks, commonly known as "subsidy payments", are paid to growers in return for idling some of their land. The practice favors the large corporate farms because they have much more land to "set aside" than do small farmers. Some of the money is also handed out as price-support aid.

The 1972 total subsidy bill taxpayers will pay is expected to reach a record \$4.2 billion, compared with \$2.8 billion last year.

Delano:

CONTRACTS ENFORCED

LUCAS RANCH -- Twenty-five Union members walked off the melon fields at the Lucas Ranch July 12 when they discovered that the company was trying to circumvent the Union Contract by leasing some fields to its office manager, Johnny Tugguchi. Union organizer Ben Maddox said the grievance was settled within an hour and a half.

A. CARATAN RANCH -- Our farmworker brothers who work for A. Caratan voted unanimously to enforce their Union Contract's Maintenance of Standards clause when the company decided to stop supplying bus transportation to the fields as it had before signing a Union Contract.

All Union Contracts stipulate that working conditions and wages cannot go below the standards existing at the time it was signed. When the company learned about the meeting and the vote, it agreed to supply the transportation. SOLIDARITY FOREVER!

SAUL ALINSKY DIES

CARMEL, California -- Saul D. Alinsky, who for the past two decades has crisscrossed the United States organizing poor communities to fight for freedom and equality in work, education and living conditions, died of a heart attack June 12 in Carmel where he was visiting his invalid ex-wife Jean, who suffers from multiple sclerosis.

According to Fred Ross, Sr., a long-time friend and organizer of La Causa, Saul devoted much of his energy during the 1950's to helping the Community Services Organization (CSO) to organize Chicano communities throughout California.

Fred, who was a key figure in organizing the CSO, says that Saul's main CSO efforts came during the organization's consolidation program during the years 1956 to 1958. He tried to make sure the CSO kept its commitments to serve its members and develop leadership at the local level. Also, Saul felt that without full-time organizers the organization would deteriorate.

It was in the CSO that present Union Director Cesar Chavez gained much of his early experience as an organizer, experience that was invaluable in organizing our Union.

Fred Ross explains that Saul Alinsky was "another genius as an organizer" who was "rough on the outside, but had a soft and passionate heart." Saul had a tremendous ability to persuade and recruit, especially when working person to person.

EL MALCRIADO asked Fred what he thought was the main contribution our brother Saul made to our society. He replied: "I think he was constantly a gadfly to modern society. He constantly jabbed society to make people think. He constantly attacked injustice."

"Saul was a real inspiration to anyone who is looking for a means of improving our present lot, especially to youth, because he proved it by doing it," said Fred. "He had nothing but contempt for those who do nothing but use revolutionary rhetoric. He called them 'Uncle Tough' talkers."

Saul, during a television program a month before his death, gave youth full credit for exposing the immorality and illegality of our government's murderous involvement in Indo-China. He said youth knew exactly what they were doing.

Our brother Saul was born on January 30, 1909 and died at the age of 63. Fred Ross said, "The sadness of his death is that his mind was still so sharp. It is a tragedy for someone to die who still has so much to give." ¡VIVA SAUL ALINSKY!

La Causa Supports American Indian Movement



Members of the American Indian Movement meet with César in Flagstaff. Rod Skenandore is second from left.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona-- The initial contact between La Causa and the American Indian Movement (AIM) took place here, July 9.

After speaking at a rally at the Laborer's Union Local, César Chávez, Director of our Union, met with representatives of AIM and of the local Indian community. He offered his support to help defend those Indians being held by Flagstaff on rioting charges and under ridiculously high bail. He said that the Union lawyer for Arizona, Jim Rutkowski, would be made available to help in any way possible.

EL MALCRIADO interviewed Rod Skenandore, Director of Court Services for AIM and Chairman of the Denver Chapter, to find out something of the background and activities of the American Indian Movement.

Skenandore said that the Movement was born in 1967 with the attempts of Clyde Warrior to curb the disease of alcoholism among his Indian brothers in Oklahoma.

"Eventually, the thought spread to places like the prisons and jails which were full of Indians who had the same problems of drinking.

"In 1968 there were two men doing time in Stillwater State Prison in Minnesota, Eddie Benton, a Chippewa Indian, and Clyde Bellecourt. They came together, got to talking, and understood that they felt the same way--that something had to happen, a voice had to come from somewhere. And so they began to speak from the prison.

"The American Indian Movement was

formed from the prison.

"The American Indian Movement was formed from that prison late in 1968.

"When they were both released and back on the streets shortly afterward, they saw exactly where the problem lay, because they had been a part of it, and they went back to their areas and began helping people with their problems.

"This was in Minneapolis, where they organized a Chapter of the Movement. Today we have approximately 200,000 members nationally, with 56 chapters in urban areas and 26 chapters on the reservation. We have a chapter in Hawaii, we have a South American Indian Movement, and we are organizing a chapter in Canada.

"The American Indian Movement today is really a family, because we all share a common experience. It's really a spiritual movement."

Skenandore said the goal of the American Indian Movement is "re-identity as Red people, for all Indian people, and self-determination as a result."

Skenandore called the charges against the seven Indians "unfounded, false, ridiculous, and we're tired of these games that are being played, being played like children." He said that the treatment of Indians by the city of Flagstaff represented a combination of racism and religious persecution.

"We are an equal race of man," said Skenandore, "we have our own way of life, we must control our own destiny. It is time now to stand and do that."

Arizona:

MINISTER BETRAYS FARMWORKERS

PHOENIX, Arizona--For two months now the Republican-controlled press in this city has been trying to discredit the United Farm Workers and our Director, César Chávez, while a member of the inter-denominational Arizona Ecumenical Council recently has aided their effort immensely.

The Reverend Paul R. Gaston of the First Congregational Church of Tempe, Arizona, took it upon himself to release to the press information on a secret and incomplete report commissioned by the Council, heavily embellished with his personal comments. According to the Reverend David M. Reed, Executive Director of the Council, only one side of the report--that criticized the Union--was revealed by the Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette.

The report was commissioned by the Arizona Ecumenical Council in a "Resolution on Farm Labor" passed at their quarterly meeting on May 31. That resolution urged the "organizing and funding of a 'Truth Squad' to document, by July 1, 1972, certain facts pertaining to the Arizona situation now in dispute." According to Reverend Reed the "Truth Squad" was staffed within a week, and met six times during June and July for at least four hours each session, in addition to field studies.

The Reverend Reed said that the Council had not taken an official position on H.B. 2134, the anti-farmworker legislation signed by Governor Jack Williams in May which precipitated the current struggle in Arizona, but that the Farm Labor Ministry Department of the Council had testified against the bill and that the Council had urged delay on its passage for further study.

The Reverend Reed said that the aim of the Council was to "avoid the polarization and hurt of Delano" and to "act as a means of reconciliation between worker and growers." He said the "Truth Squad" was likewise created towards that end.

The Squad hired a poverty program sociologist, Robert Washington de la Cruz of El Paso, Texas, who prefers to be referred to without his Spanish surname, to research their report. Just what Washington did is not clear. He apparently did some field interviews, but Reverend Reed characterized his report as "incomplete" and in need of "further research and documentation". The Reverend Reed said in many parts of the report it is unclear who Washington is quoting--worker, grower, Union representative, etc.--and as a result the meaning of the material is unclear. Reed was nonetheless willing to express satisfaction with Washington's performance, and said that Washington had "no further responsibilities to the group."

Other sources close to the Council say that Washington "took the Council for a ride, and they know it." In any case, he collected \$1,500 for his month's work, according to the Phoenix Gazette. Washington has left town and was unavailable for comment.

The Reverend Gaston seems to have played a role of even greater importance in the formation of the report. In June he travelled to Delano, a trip he made "on

his own" and "for purposes of background information", according to Rev. Reed. Another source close to the situation noted that Gaston travelled to Delano with two Arizona state legislators, Corbett and Alexander, who voted for H.B. 2134.

According to the Phoenix Gazette, Gaston claims he went to Delano "with a pro-labor bias", but found farmworkers unhappy and bitter, making less money under Union Contracts than before, and dissatisfied with the Union. He said that poor working conditions "no longer exist except as the exception", and that farmworkers are no poorer than any other segment of the labor force.

Gaston did not go to La Paz, California, administrative headquarters of the Union, to interview Union officials or investigate Union services such as the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan. He did not note that, according to the Department of Labor, the \$1,500 the Council paid Washington for his one month's work was equal to a year's earnings for many farmworker families. He apparently failed to see any connection between the improved earnings and working conditions of farmworkers in the Delano area and the fact that this is where the first Union contracts were won and have

been in effect for two years.

Although both the Phoenix Gazette and the Arizona Republic quote Gaston extensively and base their stories on his comments, Reed would not go so far as to say that Gaston leaked the report to the press. He said that the leak was "a complete puzzle to me", and that he "trusts Paul Gaston" not to violate the decision of the Ecumenical Council to not release the report at this time. But Jerry Burns, a spokesman for Bishop Edward A. McCarthy of Phoenix, noting also that the Council had decided "not to release the report" and that the report "has not been approved", said that "Paul Gaston did it on his own" in releasing the report.

Other groups related to the Arizona Ecumenical Council expressed dissatisfaction with Gaston's unilateral action. Barbara DeWarf of Church Women United of Tucson, Arizona, said that the report was "not for release" and characterized it as "confidential, initial and incomplete." Neither Gaston nor Washington contacted Church Women United during their research, despite that group's long association and work with farmworkers in Arizona.

The Reverend Wayne C. "Chris" Hartmire, director of the National Farmworker

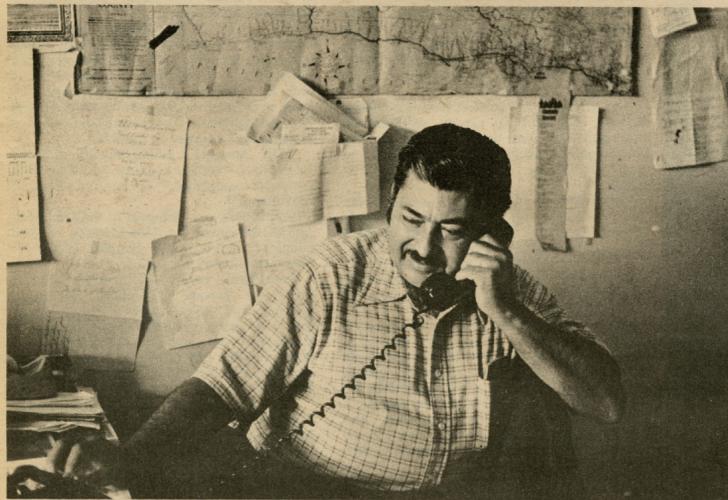
Ministry, was very dissatisfied with the report and especially with its release. He further noted that Monsignor Mahony of Fresno had complained to him that Gaston's trip to Delano reflected a very biased job of research, that Gaston had talked almost exclusively to people hostile to the Union.

In any event, the Reverend Paul Gaston has provided anti-Union forces in Arizona exactly what they want -- a churchman condemning the Union. No matter that his comments are biased and based on a brief visit to Delano and a report considered incomplete and unclear by the body which commissioned it; no matter that that body requested firmly that the report not be released and refuses to release it to Union sources so that we may answer charges against us; no matter that hundreds of churchmen of good will in Arizona have stood with us in our struggle. None of these things matter to the Republican-controlled press in Arizona, which has been consistent in its attempt to slander the Union. Paul Gaston has provided them with fuel, however poorly founded, for their fire, and will make the attempts of the Arizona Ecumenical Council as "mediation and reconciliation" all the more difficult.



Farmworkers and supporters demonstrate their opposition to Arizona H. B. 2134 on the steps of the capitol just after it was made law early in May. Scott Alexander and Leo Corbett, listed on the banner as among those legislators who voted for H. B. 2134, accompanied Rev. Gaston on his trip to Delano.

LA CAUSA STRUGGLES AND GAINS IN SANTA MARIA



Paulino Pacheco, Director of Organizing for the Union in the Valley of Santa Maria.

With Paulino Pacheco at the Santa Maria Union Office

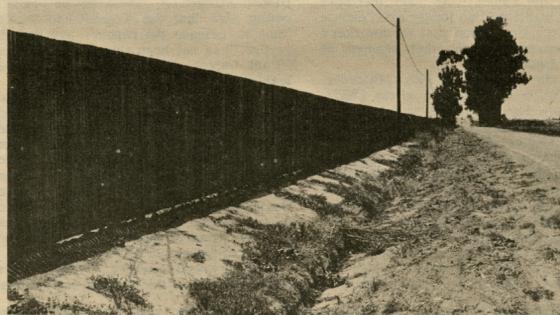
Main Street in Santa Maria. As we enter Santa Maria we see all of the symbols of prosperity: automobiles everywhere amid business establishments, banks and gasoline stations. But as is true of most agricultural towns in California, it is a prosperity based upon the sweat and blood of thousands of farmworkers. After passing by fancy stores and shopping centers we come to the modest Santa Maria Union office.

Posters, banners and photographs adorn the walls of the office proclaiming the ideals and the struggles of La Causa. Here as in other Union Offices, we find a spiritual richness which is lacking in the other building on Main Street. We come looking for Paulino Pacheco, dedicated Director of the Santa Maria Office and we meet him at the entrance. Paulino Pacheco was the main organizer of the 1970 Strike in Santa Maria and has led Santa Maria farmworkers on many Union campaigns since then.

At the Union Office we also meet José Cruz Flores, who is just recovering from a leg operation, the result of a leg injury during a strawberry harvest. José S. Reyes is also there to meet us. He is a veteran of the 1970 Strike and has resolved not to return to the fields until Union Contracts are won.



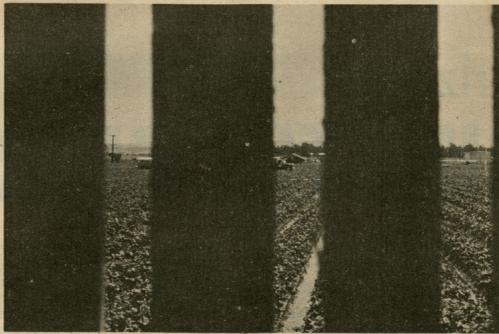
Jose Reyes, who has not gone back to the fields since the Strike of 1970.



Some growers have set up fences to hinder farmworker picketlines.



The Furakawa Ranch where farmworkers were recently poisoned by pesticides. Without Union Contracts there is no protection against dangerous pesticides.



Strawberry workers labor behind the fences put up by growers to keep them from talking to Union organizers.

Second Anniversary of the Strike.

In the late afternoon we return to the Union office and we find that it has been transformed; dining tables have been set up; music can be heard; a large gathering of farmworkers and Union supporters eat dinner together. The purpose of the dinner is to raise funds for the upcoming celebration of the Second Anniversary of the 1970 Strike in Santa Maria. The celebration is going to take place at Preisker Park in Santa Maria July 30 starting at 10:00 a.m. It will be a Feast of Solidarity complete with the introduction of special guests, musical and theatrical groups.

During the dinner we feast on the delicious tamales that we had seen our sister Juana Estorga make with the help of her daughters and we enjoy many other fine dishes prepared by sisters from Santa Maria and Guadalupe. The day has come to an end and we head back to La Paz after promising our sisters and brothers in Santa Maria that we will return to join them for the Feast of Solidarity. VIVA LA CAUSA!



Miguel Ibarra, picketline captain during the Strike of 1970, and another of our farmworker brothers behind him work in a cauliflower field and await new days of struggle for La Causa.



Farmworkers live in misery...

...while the growers live in luxury.



Guadalupe, California.

About ten miles from Santa Maria, we arrive at Guadalupe, a small town where most of the farmworkers in the Santa Maria Valley live. On the main street of Guadalupe we can see the restaurants that cater to tourists going to the nearby ocean, the small businesses and the offices of the labor contractors where, as merchandise, farmworker labor is offered for sale. Behind the main street are farmworker homes, many unfit for human beings.

A short time ago, the growers, the small businessmen and the government agencies at their service exercised absolute control over the residents of Guadalupe, forcing on them the same exploitation and powerlessness they must suffer in the fields. Even though more than 86% of the population is Chicano, it is allowed only a marginal share of the centers of power that control the life of the town.

With the arrival of the Union, things began to change: farmworkers began to organize and struggle for self-determination and the local oligarchy began to fear it was losing control.

We visited our farmworker sisters Juana Estorga and Agustina Gutierrez, the "dangerous subversives" of the Guadalupe Ten, whom we found taking care of their families, but always discussing the next step La Causa should take in Guadalupe. They tell us about the struggle that started January 23 when farmworker children walked out of the town's elementary school.

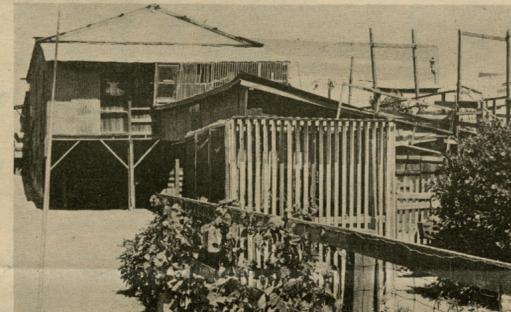
The total lack of communication between them and the reactionary teachers resulted in the walkout, one of the most inspiring events of La Causa. The children walked out of their classes carrying picket signs they made themselves saying: "We want Mexican Teachers."

"They were the ones that got us involved in the struggle," says Agustina Gutierrez, who tells us about the cultural genocide that is practiced on Chicano boys and girls at the school. She explains that the proof lies in the fact that the majority of the kids end up "drop-outs" at Santa Maria High School despite their obvious intelligence.

Both sisters tell us how the recommendations of the Education Committee, formed by Chicano parents to better the education of their children, were opposed by the school board and the Parent-Teachers Club, which are controlled by the growers and other reactionary elements in the community.

They also explain how the PTC tried to provoke the Chicano community into a confrontation by inviting Melchor O'Campo, a vicious enemy of farmworkers everywhere. He gave one of his infamous anti-Union talks in the school cafeteria.

To our sisters it is obvious that this provocation and the subsequent prosecution of the Guadalupe Ten was a calculated attempt by the established powers of the town to destroy the efforts of the Education Committee to obtain relevant and quality education for the Chicano children of Guadalupe, most of whom are farmworkers.



Guadalupe, Farmworker housing behind the town's main street where the restaurants and the offices of the labor contractors are located.



Paulino Pacheco talks to supporters during a benefit dinner for La Causa.



Farmworker children at the elementary school in Guadalupe know what it is to struggle for justice and freedom. ¡VIVA LA CAUSA!

**SERVICES OFFERED BY
THE UNITED FARM WORKERS IN SANTA MARIA**

- * Advise on medicare
- * Welfare rights
- * Food stamps
- * Emergency Food
- * LEGAL AID
- * Emergency medical care
- * Grievances against growers and labor contractors

United Farm Workers
617 West Main Santa Maria, California
Telephone 925-4841



Court House in Guadalupe.



Sisters from Santa Maria and Guadalupe prepare food for a benefit dinner at the Union Office.



Union members and supporters eat together during a benefit dinner to raise funds for the upcoming Feast of Solidarity to celebrate the Second Anniversary of the Strike of 1970.

The harsh reality of the Santa Maria Valley: growers and labor contractors make riches off the misery and poverty of the workers. The Strike of 1970.

We travel throughout the valley. Mile after mile we see fertile lands in the hands of a few growers, lands on which 3,000 to 5,000 farmworkers are exploited by ruthless labor contractors. Some of the labor contractors are well-known: Esequiel Vargas; Felipe Rivera; Tony Cedillo; Jesús Alvarez; Jesús Martínez; Alejandro Ahumada; and other enemies of the people. These are the ones who deal with farmworkers as if they were merchandise to be bought and sold.

The Strike of 1970 shook the semifederal relations of labor that predominate throughout the valley. In a tremendous burst Union Solidarity thousands of farmworkers walked out of the fields. For more than a month, the shouts of "HUELGA, and VIVA LA CAUSA" echoed across the valley with such force that the specter of organized farmworkers in action still keeps growers and

labor contractors awake at night. The Strike forced the growers to improve some of the working conditions in the fields and gave Santa Maria farmworkers confidence in their own strength. Instead of fearing the growers and the labor contractors as they did before, they now know that the growers must sign Union Contracts and the labor contractors eliminated from agriculture before there can be justice for farmworkers in the Valley of Santa Maria. Accompanied by Paulino we enter the fields and our farmworker sisters and brothers welcome us without fear. In a cauliflower field, we talk with Miguel Ibarra, who was a picketline captain during the 1970 Strike. Like so many other farmworkers who were forced back to work by economic necessity, they are hopeful that the Lettuce Boycott will soon bring them the measure of justice they so richly deserve: Union Contracts.

NATIONAL LABOR NEWS

AFSCME WINS STRIKE

OAKLAND, California -- In a great show of Union strength and gaining some "first" precedents, the unions belonging to the Bay Area Ad Hoc Committee, met recently at the Oakland Labor Temple to settle management-labor confrontations between the AFL-CIO employees of the University of California, Berkeley and the U.C. Medical Center, San Francisco and the university administration.

The union agreement, first ever signed by a state agency, was ratified unanimously by U.C. employees, ending 10 weeks of picketing, protest marches, work stoppage, and campus police brutality in early June when union members were clubbed, beaten, kicked and then arrested.

The agreement contains the return to prevailing wages for workers whose unions have area contracts, inequity raises for others and the first provisions for arbitration by outside neutral arbiters ever agreed to by a state agency.

The conflict resulted in the university's first agreement for affirmative action in hiring and its first pledge that there should be no discrimination against women in hiring, retention or promotion.

The university's agreement that disputes over adjustments of glaring pay inequities for librarians and teaching assistants was the first by any California public agency to submit a pay issue to arbitration.

The AFL-CIO employees at the university are affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), whose members recently donated \$46,310 to our Union at the memorial Mass during which Union Director César Chávez ended his recent 24-day fast of love in Phoenix, Arizona.

Farmworker Productivity Increases

WASHINGTON, D.C.-- The U.S. Agriculture Department reports that each farmworker--which includes small family farmers as well as hired labor--produced enough food and fiber for a record 48.2 persons, including 41.2 in the United States and 7.0 overseas who were served by farm exports.

In return for producing so much for this country, farmworkers are paid less than \$2,100 a year and are condemned to die at an average age of 49 years.

Unions Organize to Fight For Peace

FOUNDING... CONFERENCE  LABOR FOR PEACE



CLOSE TO ONE THOUSAND DELEGATES of labor unions met in St. Louis to form Labor for Peace to help bring about an end to the Vietnam war and to divert the billions wasted on that war to meet America's domestic needs.

(The largest national gathering of trade union representatives ever assembled in the cause of peace resolved on June 24 to carry on a determined campaign to get the United States out of the war in Indochina immediately. The following is the text of the statement of policy passed at the meeting.)

We, 985 representatives of organized labor, who count in our ranks millions of members, have been brought together in St. Louis, Missouri out of our common concern and a sense of frustration and anger over the failure of our government to end the war in Vietnam.

We hold these facts to be self-evident:

BOYCOTT FARAH · BOYCOTT FARAH · BOYCOTT FARAH



Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America demonstrate against the sale of Farah pants at the large Emporium store in San Francisco.

PORTLAND, Oregon--Union Solidarity was once again proved as nearly 150 union members, their families, and supporters, formed a consumer education picketline in front of Portland's Meier and Frank Company in support of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Strike against the Farah Pants Manufacturing Company of El Paso, Texas where over 3,000 workers, most of them Mexican-Americans, are on strike. Meier and Frank is the largest seller of the Farah pants in the Portland area.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has launched a national Boycott against Farah pants. The national AFL-CIO organization endorsed the Strike and the recent Oregon AFL-CIO convention meeting in Seaside, adopted a strong resolution of support for the Strike and Boycott.

Catholic Bishop Sidney M. Metzger of El Paso, Texas issued a letter of endorsement saying "the church has to defend demands of social justice--the dignity of man, the dignity of labor and the right

of workers to a living wage."

Senator Edward Kennedy (D.-Massachusetts) speaking at the Clothing Workers Convention in Florida, indicated that he is "proud to join you in the fight", and commended the union on the "effective way you have rallied the conscience of the nation to this cause."

The Strike began in early May when supporters of the unionizing drive by the clothing workers were fired. Farah has fought the rights of its workers to unionize and has refused to reinstate illegally discharged workers as ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. Some 600 workers have been arrested to date, accused of violating a restraining order limiting pickets two to a gate. The company also has guards patrolling with vicious police dogs in an effort to further intimidate the strikers.

Support your striking sisters and brothers. Do NOT buy Farah Manufactured pants and sportswear!

BOYCOTT FARAH · BOYCOTT FARAH · BOYCOTT FARAH

tax burdens, and robbed working people of the value of their paychecks. Wage controls have made a mockery of collective bargaining and threaten to become a permanent straitjacket on the labor movement.

It is self-evident that this war has severely tarnished the good name and moral leadership of our country in the arena of world opinion.

And finally,

It is self-evident that the overwhelming majority of Americans agree that this war is not worth one more life, one more prisoner, one more hard-earned tax dollar, or one more devastated city, whether here or in Indochina.

We are therefore resolved that the voice of American labor, which has been raised in every struggle for justice and decency in our nation's history, shall not remain silent during this critical period. As men and women of labor, who treasure our country's heritage and future, we proclaim our responsibility to harness every effort to end the war NOW.

We demand the immediate withdrawal from Indochina of every American soldier, every gun, every plane, every tank, every warship and every dollar. This would end the fighting and bring about the return of our prisoners of war. It would also free our energies and our resources for the tremendous task of repairing the ravages of this war, both in Vietnam and in our own land.

We accept our responsibility for the crucial task of reconverting to an economy of peace. Our swords must be converted into ploughshares--our immense industrial technology must be directed into peaceful, constructive channels--our people must be put to work to fulfill the pressing social and economic needs of our nation.

To achieve this goal and to insure that there will be no more Vietnams, we here today established LABOR FOR PEACE as a national organization. We declare our intention to bring into our midst ever broader sections of the trade union movement in this effort to turn our country from the path of killing and destruction to the path of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness through peace, dignity and full employment.

We dedicate ourselves to this purpose in the interests of American labor and the human family.

Nixon

Dedicated to Profits

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The Nixon Administration's hard clamp on wages, compounded by rising productivity and sales and loose price controls, has produced "a stupendous increase" of after-tax corporate profits, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger charged.

"The payoff is now clear" in the Commerce Department's report on corporate profits showing "an after-tax rise of 21 percent on a yearly basis for the first three months of 1972, Goldfinger said.

He said the new quarterly figure reflects "one of the sharpest increases in profits in years--perhaps decades," and results largely from a "double standard" of "pushing profits for business--particularly big business and the banks--and, on the other hand, holding down the level of wage increases and...other sectors of society."

The federation's chief economist stressed that both wholesale prices and consumer prices are moving up at a yearly rate of "4 or 5 percent...very far from anything near the Administration's price target of 2.5 percent." He said that such signs, as the renewed rise of interest rates, can be

a warning that "we may be into a new bulge of inflation," pointing out that interest is cost of doing business and is reflected in the prices of wholesale and retail goods.

The consumer gets hit with all of this "at the end of the road--in the price tag," Goldfinger asserted, adding that consumers realized despite all the talk about price controls, "that from week to week, one buys less and less at the supermarket.

Union Political Funds Defended by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D.C.-- The right of unions to contribute funds voluntarily raised from their members to candidates for public office was strongly reaffirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

By a 6 to 2 decision the Supreme Court reversed the decision of lower courts and the contention by the Justice Department that funds collected for political purposes are illegal if dominated by union officials and serving union purposes even though the collections are voluntary.

The court's ruling upheld the position of the AFL-CIO as spelled out in a brief filed with the court that the intent of Congress and previous court decisions made it clear that the only concern was with the source of the political funds and not the administration of union political committees.

In his decision for the majority, Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., said that "nowhere has Congress required that the political organization be formally or functionally independent of union control or that union officials be barred from soliciting contributions or even precluded from determining how the monies raised will be spent."

Brennan pointed to the 1971 election reporting and disclosure law's Hansen amendment which permits unions to establish, administer and collect voluntary contributions for a political fund.

Movement Registers Young Voters

SACRAMENTO, California-- The National Movement for the Student Vote announced plans for a summer project called "California First Vote" to register 125,000 young voters, with special emphasis on minority and working class youth.

Although the registration drive is billed as nonpartisan, Project Director Linda Bond said young voters have been registering Democratic by about a 7-3 margin.

At a news conference sponsored by Assemblymen Willie Brown, (D.-San Francisco) and William T. Bagley, (R.-San Rafael), Linda said the national organization has just recently found that more than 65 percent of young voters are non-students.

She said on-campus drives have registered as many as 80 to 93 percent of the student population at some universities. But she added the registration rates for nonstudents rarely has exceeded 40 percent.

Brown praised the project leaders for expanding their efforts to non-students, saying the summer registration drive will show "the real muscle of young people."

Linda said about 70 deputy registrars would be canvassing many counties of the state to register the voters between 18 and 24 years of age.

Aims To Destroy Our Union



After repeated unsuccessful efforts at passing repressive anti-farmworker legislation in California, the Farm Bureau, the lettuce growers and other right wing interests in agribusiness have qualified an initiative for the November ballot. The future of the farmworkers' cause for justice could be decided on election day, November 7, when the people of California vote on the proposed "Agricultural Labor Relations Initiative." At stake are all the years of hard work and sacrifice that have gone into building our Union.

The initiative is aimed at destroying our Union. It would stop the Unionization of farmworkers in California.

Agribusiness and its Republican allies have historically denied farmworkers the rights other working people have enjoyed for generations: the right to unemployment insurance, the right to an equal minimum wage, the right to protection from dangerous working conditions such as exposure to pesticides, the right to decent housing, the right to sit down with employers as equals across the negotiating table and not as rented slaves in the fields.

Now agribusiness seeks to deny farmworkers the most sacred rights of American working men and women: the right to Strike, the right to engage in collective bargaining, the right to Boycott.

The initiative is far worse than any grower legislation farmworkers have ever seen in California. It is at least as racist and repressive as the vicious Farm Bureau bill recently signed into law in Arizona by Governor Williams.

In a legal analysis, Union General Counsel Jerry Cohen highlighted the four major obstacles to Unionization contained in the proposed legislation:

1. THE INITIATIVE DESTROYS THE BOYCOTT.
2. THE INITIATIVE ABOLISHES THE RIGHT OF FARMWORKERS TO STRIKE.
3. THE INITIATIVE MAKES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IMPOSSIBLE.
4. THE INITIATIVE'S "ELECTION PROCEDURE" IS A FRAUD WHICH DISFRANCHISES MOST FARMWORKERS.

The initiative would take from farmworkers their most potent Non-violent weapon, the Boycott. It makes Boycotting a crime punishable by one year in jail and a \$5,000 fine. If it passes, farmworker supporters who ask that their local markets Boycott lettuce would be liable for jail terms and fines. It would become a crime to picket a retail store or supermarket, despite the "free speech" protections of the U.S. Constitution.

If passed, the initiative could stop farm labor Strikes with 60-day injunctions issued without hearings. This would effectively abolish the right to Strike as the injunc-

tions would almost certainly outlast the harvests.

The initiative would exclude from collective bargaining most of the important issues of concern to farmworkers. It would end bargaining over a broad area called "management rights." This means, that it would be against the law to bargain for a successor clause in Union Contracts which stipulates that the Contract will be in effect regardless of change of ownership of the land.

It would be against the law for the Union to seek to bargaining for subcontracting clauses to keep growers from subcontracting Union work to labor contractors and their scab crews.

If the initiative were to pass, our Union would be prohibited from negotiating pesticide protection clauses in its Contracts because "Management Rights" would include the right to determine "the methods, equipment and facilities to be used." The Farm Bureau initiative's so called "secret ballot election" process is a fraud. No worker could vote unless he worked for an agricultural employer for 100 days out of the past calendar year. No worker could vote unless he had worked 14 out of the previous 30 days for the specific employer involved. No worker could vote if he voted in the same geographical area in the past 12 months.

The initiative says that the date of elections "SHALL BE SET AT A TIME WHEN THE NUMBER OF TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES ENTITLED TO VOTE DOES NOT EXCEED THE NUMBER OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES ENTITLED TO VOTE." This provision is deliberately intended to take the right to vote from most migrant and seasonal workers. Example: If a grower employed 45 full-time irrigators and tractor drivers and then expanded to 1,100 workers for the harvest, only 45 harvest workers could vote. This disenfranchises the vast majority of the workers.

The initiative provides for a 30-day shop, a rule which in agriculture amounts to a "Right to Work" provision. (California has never passed a "Right to Work" initiative.)

As Jerry Cohen states, "The initiative denies our right to free speech; it denies our right to associate; it denies us equal protection and due process . . . It makes Unionizing a crime. If it passes it will destroy our Union."

The Farm Bureau and other reactionary groups behind the initiative are mounting a slick multi-million dollar public relations campaign in an attempt to fool voters into voting for it. Farmworkers and Union supporters are preparing for one of the biggest battles La Causa has ever fought. It is a battle we must win.

Judge Dismisses Voter Suit

PHOENIX, Arizona - A federal District Court judge, in Phoenix, July 19, dismissed a suit brought by a large number of Chicano and Black applicants for voter registrar positions, and by the Democratic Party to force the County Recorder, Republican Paul Marston, to appoint an equal number of registrars for predominantly Chicano and Black areas of south Phoenix as there are in the Republican areas of north Phoenix.

The Democrats had requested over 200 new deputy registrars, most of whom were Chicanos and Blacks, and most of whom would also work with our Union's effort to recall Governor Williams to help register an estimated 100,000 unregistered voters in South Phoenix.

Arizona law provides for a quota system of deputy registrars based on the number of registered voters in each precinct, and provides for additional appointments as the County Recorder finds are necessary and advisable.

The plaintiffs' attorney, Mark Harrison, pointed out that the quota system gave the fewest registrars to the precincts with the fewest registered voters, and that it was a case of "the sickest area getting the least medicine." He therefore asked the court to force Marston to appoint additional registrars so there would be an equal number in south Phoenix.

Judge Walter E. Craig, often openly hostile to the plaintiffs' lawyers, ruled immediately after the trial that the case was one for state courts. In addition the judge said that the quota system and the county recorder's failure to appoint additional registrars in south Phoenix, did not involve constitutional issues and that the evidence did not show any discrimination.

The class of plaintiffs charged that the County Recorder was denying equal protection to the residents of south Phoenix, and unconstitutionally infringing on the right to vote by failing to provide enough deputy registrars where there were the most unregistered voters.

They proved that in the two legislative districts with the highest Black and Chicano populations (40% and 66%), there were the lowest percentage of registered voters (26% and 27%) and the least number of deputy

registrars (128 and 152). Yet in the two districts with the lowest minority populations (4% and 5%), there were the highest percentage of registered voters (44% and 36%) and the most deputy registrars (226 and 250). The plaintiffs also claimed that they were denied an equal opportunity to become registrars since there were only about half as many positions in their districts as in north Phoenix districts with the same total population.

The class of plaintiffs efforts to introduce further evidence of the effects of Marston's refusal to appoint more registrars were overruled, and at one point the judge refused to let their lawyer answer an objection.

Marston admitted that he had "stretched the law" to appoint 27 registrars for the non-partisan League of Women Voters. Yet it was later shown that he refused to appoint registrars for LULAC, for a registration drive in south Phoenix, since LULAC was not a "campaign headquarters".

Marston's attorney, an influential Republican, continually tried to discredit the suit by saying that its real purpose was only to help the Union's recall movement by registering Chicanos and Blacks who wanted to sign petitions against the governor, and that therefore it should be dismissed.

The Union has gotten some registrars through candidates for state offices, who are allowed nine registrars each, but has been unable to get more because of Marston's refusal to appoint registrars of other candidates. Two suits have already been brought by other candidates, and state courts have forced Marston to appoint more registrars. When asked about the effect of the court orders on other candidates who want registrars, Marston said, "It looks like we'll have to go to court a lot this summer."

The plaintiff's lawyers, who were amazed at the decision, plan to refile the suit in State Court. One reporter, commenting on the evidence said: "It would only take five minutes to explain the evidence on discrimination to a reasonable man, and the plaintiffs would win." Hopefully there will be a "reasonable man" in the State Court.

IN THE HEART



OF THE BEAST

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THE RIGHT-WING POLITICS OF THE FARM BUREAU

The American Farm Bureau Federation proudly proclaims its "non-partisan" character, while Farm Bureau members on the national, state and local levels are conscientiously working in partisan political and legislative activities to support its friends--the wealthy Republican politicians and their compatriots of the conservative right-wing elements.

Part IV of this series concentrates on the vicious, political tactics of the Farm Bureau including its right-wing advocates ready to attack any attempts at government aid to help poor people and working people with education, jobs, health and self-help programs. Of course, such "welfare" programs as grower subsidies and oil depletion allowances are encouraged since these fatten the already bulging pockets of Farm Bureau members and politicians!

The previous three Farm Bureau articles outlining its early history to its present expansion into an ever-increasing \$4 billion tax-exempt business and a militant anti-farmworker legislative promoter have all included some mention of its political dealings since the Farm Bureau's early beginnings in the 1900s.

On the political scene, one of the Farm Bureau's favorite targets is the federally-financed Office of Economic Opportunity's (OEO) anti-poverty programs. "In the interest of preserving local self-government", William J. Kuhfuss, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, wrote in a recent editorial in his organization's magazine--"The American Farmer"--that "the use of federal tax money for programs not supported by local citizens erodes civic responsibility and is destructive of local self-government." Kuhfuss specifically warns against OEO's rural legal assistance program. Joining Kuhfuss' protest against the extension of the anti-poverty bill is William L. Knecht, Assistant Counsel of the California Farm Bureau, who wrote in a letter to "California Farmer" magazine, objecting to further funding for the legal services programs claiming "the objective of the taxpayer-supported lawyer is lobbying." However, Knecht does not mention that the Farm Bureau maintains one of the most potent lobbying strongholds on the Washington Political scene!

Both these Farm Bureau officials are really against the legal services programs because for the first time there is legal help available to small farmers and farmworkers, which is often their only remedy against injustices by large agribusiness growers. The Farm Bureau does not want any threat to its power and control in the rural areas of America. Its objection to federal tax money being spent this way is incredible, coming from an organization which uses every tax-exempt loophole in existence.

The last fifteen years have witnessed the Farm Bureau's increased efforts in promoting right-wing literature, speakers, and films while busily labeling everyone and every policy that does not agree with it as "anti-American and "pro-Communism."

Under the guise of "Citizenship" programs, Farm Bureau organizations:

- widely circulate the film "Communism on the Map", a distorted film presenting the "United States lying helplessly in the closing jaw of a world Communist conspiracy."

- establish "Freedom's Bookshelves in its offices with such titles as The Naked Communist by W. Cleon Skousen, an ex-FBI man, who was fired as Chief of Police of Salt Lake City with the explanation that "Skousen is 'an incipient Hitler' and that 'he is a master of half-truths and would not hesitate to convey an outright lie if he felt it would further his personal ambitions . . .'" Other examples of right-wing literature are John Noble's two books--I Was a Slave in Russia and I Found God in Soviet Russia. Noble claims to have been under "house arrest" while living in Germany during World War II. In reality, the Russians arrested Noble after the war for "cooperating with the Nazis."

Farm Bureau organizations also sponsor far-right speakers for their numerous "freedom forums". Impressionable rural youth are brainwashed by speakers billed as "authorities on the American Way of Life" such as:

- Ronald Reagan, who before he became California's governor, was active in such right-wing projects as signing a 1962 promotional mailing for the ultra-conservative youth group, Young Americans for Freedom

and in the same year recording a speech against the proposed medicare program for the politically-conservative American Medical Association.

- Tom Anderson is a militant John Birch Society member and an extremely reactionary writer and speaker.

- Dr. Nicholas Nyaradi, director of the School of International Studies, Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, and "former Hungarian Minister of Finance and Ambassador to Russia prior to the Hungarian uprising." In one of Nyaradi's more racist comments he attacked the population of the new African nations as "backward, uneducated, uncivilized, primitive people . . . basically second-generation cannibals . . ."

There are many, many other speakers too numerous to mention, most of whom are affiliated with the John Birch Society, "Right-to-Work" groups, the ultra-Right Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, and the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, a conservative organization which gives hundreds of patriotism awards each year. The Farm Bureau, along with such right-wing organizations as mentioned above, cultivates vicious, anti-government, anti-civil rights economic and political attitudes in rural America coupled with exaggerated fear tactics that anything not pro-Farm Bureau must be pro-Communist.

Some of the Farm Bureau's other political involvements include:

- a brief editorial in "The Hoosier Farmer" (September, 1971)--the Indiana's Farm Bureau publication--warning Indiana farmers that their Senator Birch Bayh (D.) has apparently abandoned them because he has "reaffirmed his support for César Chávez' farm labor movement." It's the old Farm Bureau tactic--if you aren't for us 100%, then you're against us!

- Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz holding his first press conference as a cabinet officer at the Farm Bureau's 53rd annual convention in December 1971, reassuring the members, who openly supported his nomination for Secretary of Agriculture, that he is for "reasonable farm labor legislation" and according to Butz and the Farm Bureau's definition that means NO STRIKES or BOYCOTTS.

- Glenn Martz, a former writer of Farm Bureau publications, wrote a malicious hate sheet associating some members of Congress with the Communist movement just because they favored 90% price supports for agricultural commodities. One gentleman named in Martz' accusations, George McGovern (later Democratic Senator from South Dakota and now the Democratic presidential nominee) sued him for \$250,000, which was settled out of court when Martz retracted.

- being favored with a surprise visit from Republican President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew at the 1969 Farm Bureau Convention held in Wash-



Farmworkers and supporters all over the country have protested the unholy alliance between the Farm Bureau, the Republican party and the right-wing elements in America.

ington. In 1968, near the end of the presidential race, Nixon promised Farm Bureau leaders that, if elected, his administration would be favorable toward the Farm Bureau's voice on farm policies.

So with the current administration favoring it and the Internal Revenue Service ignoring federal tax laws prohibiting tax-exempt organizations from spending their money for lobbying purposes, the Farm Bureau has launched a massive lobbying effort financed through tax-exempt monies in a move to push anti-farmworker legislation in every state as well as to stop any national bills or programs which do not agree with its policies. In Idaho and Arizona, the Farm Bureau has been able to push through some of the most repressive anti-farmworker legislation in the nation's history with the help of reactionary politicians, mostly Republicans.

The Farm Bureau is also the main force behind the so-called "Farm Worker Initiative" in California. The purpose of the Farm Bureau's Initiative is to destroy our Union. (See Page 9).

Information for this series of articles is based upon Dollar Harvest by Samuel R. Berger and the various resource materials collected and developed by the different departments in the Union.

"Farmers are going to have to realize they can make as much money some days lobbying as they can shelling corn." THE HOOSIER FARMER (Indiana Farm Bureau magazine), January 1972

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FLAGSTAFF, Arizona -- Hundreds of American Indians have been arrested and jailed here in the aftermath of the annual "Pow-Wow" celebrations held around July 4.

The arrests involved charges from simple drunkenness to riot and inciting to riot, both felonies. As many as 600 Indians may have been jailed in the mass arrests conducted by the city.

"POW-WOW" RACIST

The "Pow-Wow" is an annual affair organized and controlled by the white Business community of the city. Indians are induced to perform their rituals and dances, many having sacred religious significance, at fairgrounds before townspeople and tourists. In return they receive six or seven dollars apiece, a bale of hay or watermelon, and a trophy is awarded the Indian family traveling the farthest to participate in the "Pow-Wow".

Many Indians, especially younger ones, find these practices racist and insulting, and an exploitation of their sacred ceremonies and dances for money--little of which the Indians themselves ever see. Efforts to lay these feelings before the Flagstaff community resulted in some of the arrests and in the most serious charges against the Indians.

Cindy Largo of Shiprock, New Mexico, and Mike Upshaw were part of the group that went to the arena July 3 to protest the use of the dances. Cindy said the Indians broke up into two groups, one of which was to go on to the arena grounds, and the other of which was to try to gain access to the public address microphone in a booth above the crowd. She said they had no specific plans, they just wanted to talk to the people and explain that the dance being performed--Yeibichi--had deep religious significance to Indians and should not be used for display, entertainment or financial gain.

Cindy was with the group that occupied the grounds. She said they simply walked on, sat down and urged people not to dance. She said the performers seemed surprised, and many walked off.

BAIL OUTRAGEOUS

The second group, composed of eight young men, went up to the booth to try to gain access to the microphone. A scuffle ensued between the Indians and those in the booth. The Indians never did get to address the crowd, but instead found themselves arrested, charged with three misdemeanors and two felonies, and their bail set at an outrageous \$20,000 apiece for six of them and \$30,000 for the remaining one--a total of \$150,000. One man was released.

The charges and bail were the doing of J. Michael Flournoy, County Attorney. Cindy Largo says she went to talk to him about these matters on July 5, and was promptly thrown out of his office while he made a remark about perhaps raising the bail to \$40,000 and \$50,000, respectively. Cindy said Judge Garcia, who agreed to the bails of \$20,000 and \$30,000, was no better, making remarks about how such bail was needed to insure that the Indians would appear for trial, by making sure that there would be no possibility of their release on bail.

On July 11 a preliminary hearing before Judge Garcia was scheduled for 1:30 p.m. It was held in a small courtroom that provided seating for 18 spectators, hardly intelligent planning since the immediate families of the defendants would no doubt number more. In fact, over 100 people tried to crowd into the room and were forced to wait almost two hours before the hearing began. One man fainted from the heat and had to be carried out. Meanwhile, a local group of private businessmen met in an adjacent and much larger courtroom.

Just before the hearing finally began word leaked out about a deal County Attorney Flournoy was offering. In return for pleas of guilty to the three misdemeanors--disturbing the peace, assault and battery and trespassing plus a public apology from the defendants, the felony charges would be dropped. The Indians and their sympathizers found the deal, especially the apology part, insulting, but the possibility of conviction on felony charges for what really amounted to disturbing the peace led to serious consideration of the proposal.

The hearing finally began at 3:10 p.m. Amazingly, defending attorneys Stephen Udall and Scott E. Jarvis had not been furnished with a copy of the charges beforehand. But things proceeded anyway.

THE "DEAL"

Flournoy announced that he was willing to drop the felony charges in return for guilty pleas on the misdemeanors and the apology, and Udall voiced his agreement. Recommended sentences were one month imprisonment and five months probation. Judge Garcia called the men forward and, after having the secretary read the charges, asked each for his plea. All pled guilty, most in subdued voices.

Then Flournoy rose to ask that, as a condition of probation, all those defendants who did not live in the state be forced to leave it. There was an audible gasp of amazement

HUNDREDS OF INDIANS JAILED IN FLAGSTAFF



César speaks to the press about the plight of Andrew Kelly, Jr. Mrs. Andrew Kelly, Sr., seated, holds some of her son's many medals for heroism

from the audience, and Jarvis spoke up against the request, saying that "the only reason these men went to the 'Pow-Wow' was to try to be heard for what they believe." Flournoy withdrew his request.

Judge Garcia accepted the recommendations of the lawyers; he sentenced the seven to one month in jail and five months probation. Flournoy had the apology read into the record. Court was adjourned.

The seven went out to the parking lot where, as spokesman for the group, Vernon Bellecourt, Director of the Denver Chapter of the American Indian Movement (AIM), explained to the group's supporters that they had been forced into the compromise by the threat of felony convictions. Michael Flournoy returned to his office, jubilant. He had his secretary on the telephone immediately to radio and television stations and the newspapers, and the county Xerox machine was turning out copies of the charges and apology at the rate of one a second for immediate distribution. Within the hour, announcement of Flournoy's victory was on the local radio station, and the apology was being read in full over the air.

EL MALCRIADO asked Flournoy if he had used the threats of felony convictions to get guilty pleas on the misdemeanor charges from the defendants. "No," he said, "these defendants were indicted on five counts--and we simply allowed the defense to plead guilty to the lesser three. We felt it was in the interests of justice to do so."

"Why was it in the interests of justice," we asked him.

"We felt that a month in jail is sufficient time for the action that took place, especially

considering that no injuries occurred."

We asked him if anyone on either side required medical attention or if there had been any property damage. He said there has been no injuries or damage. He admitted that no one even suffered a bruise; "there was no damage at all", he said.

"Why, then," we asked, "were the felony charges of riot and inciting to riot brought in the first place?"

ARIZONA "RIOTING" LAW

"Because I believe they violated the law on rioting." Flournoy proceeded to read to us section 13-361 of the Arizona code, which did in fact make a disturbance of the peace by two or more people a riot.

However, while the letter of the law--perhaps unconstitutionally vague--was on his side, Flournoy admitted doubt as to whether he could have gotten a conviction. "Because there were no injuries and no physical damage, a jury may have been very reluctant to convict these men of rioting," he admitted. But he was still not willing to admit using the felony charges as a threat to get guilty pleas on the misdemeanors.

The same night as the seven were arrested, twenty to thirty other Indians were "rounded up" at their campsite and arrested in the early hours of the morning.

According to a report by Union Attorney Jim Rutkowski, based on testimony from the Indians, "they had been camping out in a field near the Flagstaff airport. This had been the third night they had been there and the police had come by on the previous nights but had not asked them to leave."

The group had built a fire for warmth on the night in question.

"On this particular night," continued Jim, "there were 20-30 people there asleep either near the fire or in their cars parked nearby. Around 3:30 a.m. one police car approached them and told them to douse their fire because of a city ordinance."

"After some discussion the men agreed to do so and began throwing dirt on the fire. About two or three minutes after the car left, more cars and paddy wagons descended on the area and began to arrest everyone there. People who were asleep were dragged out of their sleeping bags or out of their cars and immediately placed in the paddy wagons. Most of the people said the treatment was very rough."

NOT TOLD RIGHTS

"No warnings were given to the majority of the people there who were asleep. None of them were advised of their rights when arrested. None were allowed to make a phone call after being taken to the jail and booked."

"When taken before City Judge A.R. Brown around 11:00 a.m. the same morning (July 4), the content of his preparatory remarks was that the trial calendar would not allow their trial for two to three weeks (perhaps even longer), that they would probably not be able to come up with the bond he would set (perhaps an allusion to the \$20,000 bonds set on their friends earlier), so they would probably be better off just to plead guilty. None were offered legal counsel or given the opportunity to contact any."

"Under this pressure they all did plead guilty and were immediately sentenced to 10 days."

"On the way outside one of the officers working in the jail stopped me and said: 'Don't worry about those guys, they'll be all right. We pick a bunch like that up every year and then work them two or three days to clean up the Pow-Wow grounds and then let them go.'"

In addition to these two incidents, hundreds of other Indians were arrested in Flagstaff during the Pow-Wow, mostly on charges of "drunkenness".

The outrage of the city's treatment of the Indian is best reflected in one of the men arrested for riot and inciting to riot.

Andrew Kelly, Jr. is the Navajo Indian son of two proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kelly, Sr. Andrew served in Vietnam for seven months, from January through July 23, 1970. He was a medic on a helicopter, and in that duty was wounded many times. He has been awarded a total of twelve medals by the United States Government, including the Silver Star, second in rank only to the Congressional Medal of Honor. Upon his return to his native Arizona, Andrew was personally decorated for valor by Arizona Governor Jack Williams. He has no previous police record whatsoever.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly can't understand how Flagstaff can treat their son this way. It is, they say, as if his service meant nothing, as if he is a Red Man who has no rights of free speech. Mrs. Kelly pleads her son's case wherever she can, taking along his medals and photographs of Governor Williams decorating him, never able to get through whatever she has to say without breaking down into tears.

CESAR CONDEMS ARRESTS

César Chávez did not allow these incidents to go unnoticed when he spoke in Flagstaff on July 7 during his tour of the state. He called Flagstaff's actions "symptomatic of what's happening in the state."

"You can't treat Indians that way," he said. "Flagstaff will become another Chicago if it treats people that way. You can't make mass arrests of people that way. It's unconstitutional--it can't be done. And if you let your city police and your city council get away with these things, you're going to suffer for it, and your city will too."

"You can't mass arrest 600 people for drunkenness. You can't charge seven men with riot because they grabbed a microphone. When people in the rest of the country hear about these things, they're not going to let you get away with it."

"If somebody came and took the mike away from me right now, the most I could charge him with would be some inconvenience to me. But I could not turn around and charge him with a felony. If I stretched my imagination maybe it could become a misdemeanor."

"What your public officials have done is to pick a fight with the rest of the country. So it is up to you to talk to your elected officials and tell them, 'You don't do these things anymore. We're not going to stand for it. Indians happen to be human beings, like Mexicans and Blacks and even like Whites.'"

"Some of you are afraid of the Indian brothers from the American Indian Movement, like some of you, or maybe some of your friends, are afraid of us. But their Non-violence is the hope of America."

"We cannot go around the world saying we're the freest country in the world, and have a few of our men, women and children, because they're Blacks or Mexicans or Indians, not sharing in the riches of this country."

SIX NEW BENEFITS!

effective August 1, 1972

Photo: Bob Fitch

The Board of Trustees of the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan are pleased to announce six new benefits available to insured members of the Kennedy Plan. Only members who work under Union Contract are eligible for Kennedy Plan Benefits.

1. Medicine (Prescriptions Only): high and low categories

old benefit -- \$15 permitted for each family member in a 3 month period. The plan does NOT include injections, except immunization inoculations.

new benefit -- A maximum of \$60.00 for each family member per year. The plan does NOT include injections, except immunization inoculations. This means, for example, if a member of a family needs \$30.00 worth of medicine during his (her) confinement in the hospital, he (she) is not bound by the old maximum of \$15.00 per quarter.

2. Hospital: high category

old benefit -- A maximum of \$400 for each family member per year.

new benefit -- A maximum of \$500.00 for each family member per year. This means an increase of \$100.00 for each family member per year.

3. Ambulance: high and low categories

old benefit -- nothing available

new benefit -- A maximum of \$50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

4. Hospital Emergency Room: high and low categories

old benefit -- nothing available

new benefit -- A maximum of \$50.00 per year for each

family member for services required at an emergency room for the treatment of accidental injuries received within the previous 48-hour period, or for emergency surgical services received as a result of an accident or illness. The Plan will help to pay the cost of the following hospital or Union Clinic emergency room charges not to exceed \$50.00 per year maximum which includes: use of operating room, surgical and anesthesia services, splints, casts, dressings, approved drugs and medications regularly furnished by the hospital or Union Clinic, and physicians' charges.

5. Emergency Dental Treatment: high and low categories

old benefit -- nothing available

new benefit -- The Kennedy Plan will provide a maximum of \$50.00 per year per family (NOT each family member) for emergency dental services as follows:

- temporary fillings to ease pain, permanent restorations are not covered.
- extraction of single, infected and/or painful teeth.
- incision and drainage of abscesses.
- incision and removal of foreign bodies.
- stitching soft tissue wounds.
- single X-rays needed for diagnosis and treatment of symptomatic region.
- use of topical or injectable medicines to relieve pain.

6. Glasses: high and low categories

old benefit -- nothing available

new benefit -- Each family (NOT each family member) will be provided a maximum amount of money per year to be spent for glasses. When the specific rules and regulations for this benefit become available they will be announced in EL MALCRIADO on this page. Please check the next issue for the announcement.



Union Director César Chávez explains the farm-workers medical plan to Senator Ted Kennedy which is named in honor of his brother Robert.

DEATH BENEFITS

Waiting Period Rule:

Members who join the Union are subject to a waiting period of 6 months or 50 hours worked under Union Contract (whichever comes first) before they are eligible for death benefits.

If a member has worked 50 or more hours under a Union contract during the year preceding the month of death, death benefits are payable.

The category of benefits is determined by the age of the member at the time the member first becomes eligible under the Kennedy Plan.

1. If the member has not yet attained his (her) 51st birthday, the benefits will be \$1,000 if the member dies; \$500 if the dependent spouse or child (age 6 months through 18 years) of the member dies; and \$100 if the member's infant (age 15 days to 6 months) should die, after being dismissed from the hospital in good health.

2. If the member has attained his (her) 51st birthday but has not yet attained his (her) 61st birthday, then death benefits payable are \$500 (member); \$250 (dependent spouse); \$500 (child ages 6 months through 18 years); or \$100 (infant age 15 days to 6 months), after being dismissed from the hospital in good health.

3. If the member has attained his (her) 61st birthday, \$250 will be payable on the death of the member or the dependent spouse only. No coverage for dependent children.

Exclusions:

1. A member or his dependents who are fatally ill at the time of entry into the Kennedy Plan are not eligible for the death benefit.

2. Dependents serving in the armed forces or who marry or who are in prison are not eligible for the death benefits.

3. If there are two members of the Union in the same family, double benefits cannot be claimed.

4. Suicides



We have named our Medical Plan in memory of Senator Robert F. Kennedy because he gave our Cause his unflinching support and gave his life in the defense of the poor.

HIGH CATEGORY MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

1. Doctor Visits:

\$5 maximum per visit.

12 visits permitted for each family member in a 3 month period.

2. X-Ray and Lab Tests:

A maximum of \$100 for each family member per year. An additional \$100 maximum per family member per year for an off-the-job accident.

3. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):

A maximum of \$60.00 for each family member per year. The plan does NOT include injections, except immunization inoculations.

4. Maternity:

\$300 maximum. Date of birth determines the "Month of Medical Service" which means the month the woman has the baby. It does NOT mean the month in which the member files his (her) claim for benefits.

5. Hospital:

A maximum of \$500 for each family member per year.

6. Surgery:

A maximum of \$200 for each family member per year.

7. Ambulance:

A maximum of \$50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

8. Hospital Emergency Room:

A maximum of \$50.00 per year for each family member for services required at an emergency room for the treatment of accidental injuries received within the previous 48-hour period, or for emergency surgical services received as a result of an accident or illness. The Plan will help to pay the cost of the following hospital or Union Clinic emergency room charges not to exceed \$50.00 per year maximum which includes: use of operating room, surgical and anesthetic supplies, anesthesia services, splints, casts, dressings, approved drugs and medications regularly furnished by the hospital or Union Clinic, and physicians' charges.

9. Emergency Dental Treatment:

The Kennedy Plan will provide a maximum of \$50.00 per year per family (NOT each family member) for emergency dental services as follows:

- temporary fillings to ease pain, permanent restorations are not covered.
- extraction of single, infected and/or painful teeth.
- incision and drainage of abscesses.
- incision and removal of foreign bodies.
- stitching soft tissue wounds.
- single X-rays needed for diagnosis and treatment of symptomatic regions.
- use of topical or injectable medicines to relieve pain.

10. Glasses:

Each family (NOT each family member) will be provided a maximum amount of money per year to be spent for glasses. When the specific rules and regulations for this benefit become available they will be announced in EL MALCRIADO on this page. Please check the next issue for the announcement.

LOW CATEGORY MEDICAL BENEFITS

1. Doctor Visits:

\$5 maximum per visit.

12 visits permitted for each family member in a 3 month period.

2. X-Ray and Lab Tests:

A maximum of \$100 for each family member per year. An additional \$100 maximum per family member per year for an off-the-job accident.

3. Medicine (Prescriptions Only):

A maximum of \$60.00 for each family member per year. The plan does NOT include injections, except immunization inoculations.

4. Ambulance:

A maximum of \$50.00 per year for ambulance service by an ambulance company or the Union Clinic for each family member for an emergency trip to the hospital or Union Clinic for confinement or for emergency room treatment.

5. Hospital Emergency Room:

A maximum of \$50.00 per year for each family member for services required at an emergency room for the treatment of accidental injuries received within the previous 48-hour period, or for emergency surgical services received as a result of an accident or illness. The Plan will help to pay the cost of the following hos-

pital or Union Clinic emergency room charges not to exceed \$50.00 per year maximum which includes: use of operating room, surgical and anesthetic supplies, anesthesia services, splints, casts, dressings, approved drugs and medications regularly furnished by the hospital or Union Clinic, and physicians' charges.

6. Emergency Dental Treatment:

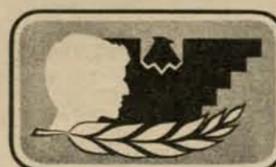
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- temporary fillings to ease pain, permanent restorations are not covered.
- extraction of single, infected and/or painful teeth.
- incision and drainage of abscesses.
- incision and removal of foreign bodies.
- stitching soft tissue wounds.
- single X-rays needed for diagnosis and treatment of symptomatic region.
- use of topical or injectable medicines to relieve pain.

7. Glasses:

Each family (NOT each family member) will be provided a maximum amount of money per year to be spent for glasses. When the specific rules and regulations for this benefit become available they will be announced in EL MALCRIADO on this page. Please check the next issue for the announcement.

For more information write:



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