Editorial

Double Defeat For The Growers

In the November 7th elections, the farm workers movement won a great victory by defeating Proposition 22 by a large majority of votes.

What does this victory mean?

In the past we have fought and defeated the growers with strikes and boycotts. And now we have beat them in their own territory, in the area of political action: we trapped them in their own trap.

They pretended to offer farm workers "secret ballot" elections. They used fraud and deceit to fool people into voting for Proposition 22. They cried for a "secret ballot". They got it and lost by 1,236,608 votes.

The decisive victory in the elections projects the political strength of the United Farm Workers throughout the entire country. Where does the power come from for a farm workers movement made up of men and women of the oppressed minorities, many of whom are not citizens, do not speak English, of men and women who have to carry out their campaigns only after sacrificing days and even weeks of work and wages?

Our political power is not based on money as is the political power of our enemies. Our political power is based on people, on our willingness to sacrifice, on our director César Chávez and other leaders of our movement and on the justice of our cause, which inspires the support of decent citizens across the nation.

The million dollars spent by the growers on the thousands of fraudulent billboards that polluted the roads and the cities were outdone by our hearts of our people. The result: a decisive NO to Proposition 22 and a clear Yes to the United Farm Workers as the one and only union for farm workers.

With their shameful campaign, the growers and their allies ambushed and defeated themselves. They spent a million dollars to outlaw strikes and boycotts and what they really did was to awaken in the citizens of the state an awareness of the justness of our cause.

If their dollars turned against them: they have given us the publicity we need to renew the lettuce boycott, on which we will now concentrate our efforts.

The victory in California was a victory for farm workers everywhere. It showed that SI, SE PUEDE, it can be done. We can build a union and rout the forces that oppose us if we are willing to struggle and sacrifice. WE WILL INTENSIFY OUR ORGANIZING EFFORTS. ON WITH THE LETTUCE BOYCOTT!

Sincerely,

Los Angeles Cal.

Debbie Tasto

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LETTERS "LA CAUSA"

I celebrate with you the defeat of Proposition 22. You have proven to the people of California that no amount of money can equal the strength of people united for justice. Viva la Causa.

Sincerely,

Debbie Tasto

Los Angeles Cal.

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Sisters and Brothers,

I want you to know how much we appreciate your help in defeating Proposition 22. The outpouring of support from people around the state was beautiful.

Farm workers, the AFL-CIO California State Federation and affiliates, the Longshoremen and other unions, minority groups, students, political organizations and many others joined to smash Proposition 22.

The 22 campaign convinced us once again that when we have the people with us, no amount of money, deceit or coalitions of right-wing groups can defeat us.

There is still a long struggle ahead. Only a small percentage of farm workers enjoy the dignity of a union contract with better wages and working conditions, health insurance and job security. Poverty and powerlessness is the day to day reality for most farm workers.

But the decisive victory on 22 reaffirms our right to non-violently boycott to bring those benefits to all farm workers. The majority of people in this state believe in justice for farm workers and it is time to bring that message home to the lettuce growers.

Our people are in the cities now organizing the Lettuce Boycott. It will take a lot of us working together to make our lettuce boycott effective. The growers will use every means at their disposal to try to stop us. Will you please contact the nearest boycott office and offer them your assistance? Whatever work you can do on behalf of farm workers will bring victory that much closer.

Si se puede!

BOYCOTT LETTUCE!

César E. Chávez

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EL MALCRIADO

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AFL-CIO

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On With The Lettuce Boycott

From November 13 to 16, the Union held a series of sessions in which the campaign against Proposition 22 was analyzed to see what tactics were the most effective, and plans were made for the massive continuation of the lettuce boycott. It was concluded that the historic victory against Proposition 22 was the result of the enthusiasm and sacrifices of our people and the effective use of the following tactics:

- The person-to-person distribution of leaflets with correct explanations of Proposition 22.
- Honest and direct communication with the public through radio, television and the press.
- The support and mobilization of the oppressed minorities of the state, the unions, the Churches, political organizations and other groups.
- The human billboards.

The final election results were:

Out of 7,871,152 votes, 3,316,772 voted NO. We won by a majority of 1,236,608 votes, 58% against 42%.

Out of the 58 counties in the state of California, we won in 35 and lost in 23. But 12 of the counties in which the growers won have only 19.6% of the vote (see chart at right).

VOTING RESULTS ON PROPOSITION 22

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We had never struggled against the growers in a political battle and we did not know what was going to happen. With this victory we learned we can take the growers on in any fight.

— César Chávez

Dear Cesar, I support your Non-violent efforts to bring justice to migrant farm workers.

I pledge not to eat lettuce. Unless it bears the United Farm Workers' Black Eagle label.

I pledge to tell all my friends about the Lettuce Boycott.

I pledge to raise the issue of the Lettuce Boycott wherever I see lettuce (conventions, fund raisers, church dinners, airplanes, restaurants, college cafeterias, hospitals, etc.)
Refugio Guajardo, President of the Ranch Committee at White River Farms: The victory against Prop. 22 was good for us because it would have kept us from having a strong union, it would have kept us from organizing and would keep us from striking during harvest time. That is why we are happy we defeated 22.

***

Jesus Guajardo, Vice-President of the Ranch Committee at White River Farms: For us it has been a pleasure to destroy Proposition 22. It means our Union can now go forward again. We had never been on a campaign like this one. Now we know how hard our sisters and brothers had worked for us. We had never really struggled before and now we are. Now we also want to carry the Union to our sisters and brothers who have never enjoyed the benefits we have had.

***

Miguel Garza, Ranch Committee Secretary at White River Farms: We defeated this initiative with help of citizens throughout the state of California. That means we have a lot of support with which we will win in the end.

***

Hermenegildo Angel Loredo, Treasurer of the Ranch Committee at White River Farms: Many scabs and labor contractors came to pick the crop. They gave us much to do. The scabs can’t seem to understand the benefits to be gained with a Union. A Union is for winning better working conditions, better protections, and for treatment as human beings, but they don’t understand.

But we are giving the company a good fight. The company lost more than a million dollars trying to crush us. After the harvest we went to Los Angeles and other cities to fight Proposition 22, which the company was hoping would pass so it wouldn’t have to sign a Union contract with us. But we won.

***

Pablo Lopez, Advisor to the Ranch Committee at White River Farms: For us the fight against Proposition 22 was a precedent, because we were under a contract and it had cost us nothing. Now we are learning what it takes to win a Union contract and the sacrifices we must make. We have learned a lot, but we cannot stay with our arms crossed, because that way nothing is gained.
There's oil in the wine at White River Farms. The parent company of White River Farms, Bellmon, has been struggling since August 28, when Buttes Gas & Oil Company, as the cartoon illustrates, this land-grabbing conglomerate has built a sprawling empire ranging from Abu Musa in the Arabian Gulf to Poplar and Delano on the White River.

Gas, oil, and minerals used to be its principal business. Buttes controls 34,000,000 gross acres (628 oil wells and 11 gas wells throughout its state) of gold, uranium, nickel, platinum, gypsum, sulfur, and potash. Its partners in several joint ventures include Atlantic Richfield, Shell Oil, Kerr-McGee, and Ashland Oil.

While holding on to its 18 oil, gas, and mining companies, the Buttes octopus has reached its tentacles out to grasp a cattle ranch in Texas and eight agricultural subsidiaries in California. It now owns more than 25,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin Valley in vineyards, citrus, nut trees, cotton, and tomatoes.

Buttes expansion into agriculture has all taken place since 1968 and more is planned for the future. The agricultural coordinating arm of the company is Buttes Farmland Development Company, White River Farms is by far the most valuable of all the holdings of Buttes Gas & Oil, representing nearly 30% of the income of the company last year. It is the center of our struggle.

White River Farms has been dropped by Tulare County. California -- Charges against 125 of 173 United Farm Workers members and farm workers, who were just arriving as of Guild's total production, 14% of the income of the company, break our union.

White River Farms to protest the massive use of illegal aliens by White River Farms to break the strike.

The Arabs were convicted as a result of the first mass arrest from the White River Farms strike. On Monday, September 25, Richard Chavez and Dolores Huerta led more than three hundred strikers and Union supporters in a prayer vigil on a road adjacent to the Poplar ranch of the Poplar office vigilante attacks.

The Arabs were convicted of violating a court injunction.

None of the Arab workers had been at the White River Farms picket line or participated in the prayer vigil, and they were just arriving as the arrests began, according to sources in the United Farm Workers. Many were arrested just as they were stepping from their cars. Judge M. W. Del Re, presided over the trial, and Union lawyer Tom Daly, who represented the strikers, asked Judge Del Re to excuse a number of jurors who expressed prejudice against the Union, Chicano, or strikers, but the judge almost always refused.

Thus, as soon as the jury was selected, Englehardt challenged the jury immediately, saying that the Arab brothers could not possibly get a fair trial from the segment of the population which made up the jury. The average age of the jury called was 56, but the average age of the Arabs was 26. There were no Arabs on the jury, no farm workers, and no non-citizens of the United States. Englehardt said that this hardly be called a "trial by peers", as is required by the Constitution, but Judge Del Re rejected his challenge.

District Attorney Sanders, who was required to show that the Arabs had been made aware of and understood the court order, and had voluntarily violated it, called thirteen policemen as witnesses, many of whom had never seen the defendants. Eight of the Arab defendants testified through an interpreter that they neither heard of the court order and that they had not taken part in the prayer vigil.

But all fifteen were nonetheless convicted by the jury in Friday afternoon, October 27. Judge Del Re sentenced each defendant to a fine of one hundred dollars or five more days in jail. The case is currently being appealed to the Superior Court.

The remaining 33 people against whom charges have not been dropped are for the most part Union organizers and leaders. There were additionally 50 people arrested in Kern County on September 25. Judge Mc-Nally of the Delano-McFarland District has postponed their trials until January.

The legal department reports also that "there is a definite pattern concerning the injunctions. We got two against White River--one to prevent them from using strike breakers uninformed of the existence of a strike, a second against White River, Bill Talber and Butte Gas & Oil to try to prevent a recurrence of the Poplar office vigilante attacks. When these two injunctions came back up before the Superior Court for reconsideration, they were thrown out. When their (White River's) injunctions came back up, they were all retained and made worse."

Buttes Gas & Oil is a little oil company getting fat off foodstuffs. Its empire is far-reaching and its influence substantial. But it lacks the strength of the people. That is why we will win.

By Jim Horgan, Union Research Dept.

The Union urges all farm workers and supporters not to patronize wines and liquors bearing the labels of Guild Wineries and Distilleries until the strike.

White River Farms signs a new union contract with its workers.

TULARE COUNTY, California -- Charges against 125 of 173 United Farm Workers members and farm workers, who were just arriving as of Guild Wineries and Distilleries is a cooperative owned by 750-1,000 growers, of which White River Farms is the largest owner-member, representing 14% to 20% of Guild's total production, 14% of the income of the company, break our union.

Oil in the Wine

TABLE AND DESSERT WINES
Winemasters Guild
Tavela
Roma
Famiglia Cribari
J. Pierrot
La Boheme
Cresta Blanca
Mendocino
Garrett
Old Oak
C.V.C.
Virginia Dare
Lodi
La Mesa (Safeway only)

SPECIALTY WINES
Ocean Spray Cranberry Rose
Vins Glaciers (Farrand & Co.)

SPARKLING WINES
Winemasters' Guild
Tres Grand
Cook's Imperial
Roma Reserve
Cribari Reserve
Jeanne d'Arc
La Boheme
Ceremony
Versailles
Cresta Blanca
Saratoga
J. Pierrot
BRANDY
Ceremony
Guild Blue Ribbon
Roma
St. Mark
Citation
Old San Francisco
Farrand V. S.
1. Farm workers from all over California went to the state's largest cities to fight Proposition 22. In Los Angeles they met up at the United Auto Workers Hall in East Los Angeles. In San Francisco, they gathered at the Civic Center, away from the traffic. Every day they rose before dawn to get their assignments.

2. The Human Billboards. Originally used by farm worker organizer Theresia Maria Espinoza of the National Farm Workers Association to organize the worker-organized campaign, the strategy of human billboards had never before been used in a political campaign. The growers and their politicians spent millions of dollars on their political campaign, while the workers had only their bodies, their hands and their hearts.

3. From 6:30 to 9:30, breakfast, rest and meeting. Some repaired their billboards, others cleaned up or got to know their sisters and brothers from other areas by sharing the experiences they had out in the streets.

4. From 9:30 to 12:00, breakfast, rest and meeting. Some repaired their billboards, others cleaned up or got to know their sisters and brothers from other areas by sharing the experiences they had out in the streets.

5. Farm workers from all over California went to the state's largest cities to fight Proposition 22. In Los Angeles they met up at the United Auto Workers Hall in East Los Angeles. In San Francisco, they gathered at the Civic Center, away from the traffic. Every day they rose before dawn to get their assignments.

6. In the meeting everyone remained in Lincoln Park for supper and a final meeting and then back. The Human Billboards were up and often were used for the following day. Friends like Ted Kennedy were shown on hand to lend their support.

7. The meeting ended with music and singing before everyone went to bed early to prepare themselves for the next day. The voters responded to the campaign of the human billboards by overwhelmingly defeating the fraudulent Proposition 22.
DEBATING FARM BUREAU STYLE, Ray Benning, President of Santa Clara Farm Bureau, debated United Farm Workers organizer Kit Bricca, in San Jose:

Benning: Why didn't you get your own initiative on the ballot?

Kit: Because we don't have a million dollars to throw around.

Benning: Why don't you use fraud, like we've done?

After that evening's exchange, the Farm Bureau local chairman refused to debate opponents of Prop. 22, and sent his vice president instead. But eventually even the VP refused to face us under the grueling light of public scrutiny.

Cesar was on an LA street corner during the campaign passing out leaflets as the traffic stopped for a red light. Cesar routinely leaned down to say NO on 22 through the car window, but this time the occupants protested, saying "Oh no, we're voting YES, Cesar Chavez says to vote YES!" Cesar tried vainly to convince them that HE was Cesar Chavez, and he wanted them to vote no, but they drove off in disbelief.

San Jose Boycott Office:

A well-dressed woman entered the SJ Boycott Office during the campaign and asked for every kind of literature, bumper sticker, t-shirt and poster that they had. She bought $12.00 worth of Taller Grafico items. It was only under the constant prodding of curious staff member Jim Lieber that she finally admitted her husband was an officer of the Farm bureau, and she was fed up with all of his propaganda. He was having a party that evening for all of his friends, and she wanted to wear all of the Union materials and show him once and for all how she felt.

What Prop. 22 Means Now

On November 7th California voters rejected Proposition 22, agriculture's sweeping attempt at destroying the United Farm Workers. It seems clear that the initiative's defeat means more than a mere temporary disarmament of the growers in the political arena in California.

For one thing, as a result of the intense organizing effort that preceded the election, the lettuce boycott in California almost certainly has been strengthened. Thousands of Californians participated in canvassing, leafletting and phoning on behalf of the Union. Almost all of these people will be willing to help with the boycott. Also, it will be helpful that our strongest organizations and the bulk of our supporters are in Greater Los Angeles and the Bay Area, the first and third largest lettuce marketing areas in the country.

Perhaps more significant, more than 4.5 million voters, fully 58 per cent of the electorate voted against the initiative. Probably, a no vote represented a person's first decision in support of the movement. Because the ice was broken and the bulk of our supporters are in Greater Los Angeles and the Bay Area, the first and third largest lettuce marketing areas in the country.

Another important facet of the 22 campaign is that the growers undoubtedly have lost face for farm workers only served to advertise the absence of such justice in their fields.

Twenty-two's outcome also suggests that the Union is nearer to reaching a contract with Buttes Gas and Oil. It makes sense to assume that the corporation would not come to terms with Strikers if the growers were given such a victory. The growers would have been prevented from voting for a bargaining representative and all contractual relationships would have been repudiated, and Buttes has lost $1.5 million by stalling.

Hopefully, it's only a matter of time until the strike ends and the farm workers at White River regain their Union contract.

Finally, the victory over 22 demonstrates that the Union is a force to be reckoned with in the electoral arena. The dozen most populous counties in the state account for over 80 per cent of the vote. Despite diverse political complexities (San Francisco and Orange are among the counties), the proposition was trounced in all twelve.

The results are a testament to the value of solid community organizing. Our movement took the time, effort, and pain to educate around a complex issue. We faced the wealthiest, most powerful interests in the state, and the half-truths and paranoia on which they rely. The voters responded to us and acted with decency. We have ample reason to be optimistic.

by Jim Lieber

Elaine Brown, Black Panther Party candidate for Oakland City Councilwoman, held a press conference with farm worker Jose Rubino the morning after the defeat of Proposition 22. The Panthers, along with the Mills College chapters of the Black Students' Union and MECHA hosted farm workers to a victory party at Mills College, as well as providing sleeping and eating accommodations for everyone in College dormitories during the last week of the campaign.
Sugar Companies Continue Harassment of Workers

PLANT CITY, Florida—Elisees Medina, director of organizing for the United Farm Workers in Florida, has told the United States Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor that the Florida sugar cane growers are continually harassing American workers who seek employment, hoping to keep out the Union organizers to leave. They did so. The sheriff's officials, "Medina said ... American workers hired to cut seed cane by U.S. Sugar earlier this year were not required to fill out application forms or take physicals to get a job.

American workers are made to fill out lengthy application forms, take physical exams, and undergo extensive interviews with company officials," Medina said. "American workers hired to cut seed cane by U.S. Sugar earlier this year were not required to fill out application forms or take physicals to get a job. This sudden change in company policy, and other blatant discriminatory actions, are clearly designed to keep American workers from securing employment at U.S. Sugar."

Medina released four affidavits to EL MALCIADO, reprinted below, substantiating his charges.

Before

Affidavit of Evans Perdue:

I worked for U.S. Sugar Corporation cutting seed cane. I started about the first of September, 1972. I was standing around the hole in Pahokee and asked George Baker, crew leader for U.S. Sugar, if I could work. He started me that morning.

After

Affidavit of Reuben Morris:

About the third week in August 1972 a crew leader by the name of George Baker came to my residence and asked me if I wanted to cut seed "cane" for U.S. Sugar Corporation. My wages were eighteen dollars a day, and $1.75 an hour. When he went to hire me he didn't have to fill out any form or take any physical, just my name and Social Security No. I am a black American citizen and I worked from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. for a period of two months. The End.

Affidavit of Reden Morris:

About the third week in August 1972 a crew leader by the name of George Baker came to my residence and asked me if I wanted to cut seed "cane" for U.S. Sugar Corporation. My wages were eighteen dollars a day, and $1.75 an hour. When he went to hire me I didn't have to fill out any form or take any physical, just my name and Social Security No. I am a black American citizen and I worked from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m. for a period of two months. The End.

...and After

Affidavit of Homer and Jean Walker:

We have been trying to get a job cutting cane for U.S. Sugar Company. On October 15, 1972 at about 9:00 in the morning, we went to the U.S. Sugar Corporation office and filled out applications. We waited to get interviewed, but no company person ever called us. We were told to come back the next day to take a physical, we think by a Mr. Morrison.

They said they weren't going to provide any transportation, so we couldn't get back until Tuesday, October 31, 1972. We got to the personnel office about 8:15 and found out they had lost the applications we had filled out before. We had to fill out new applications and ask some questions. Then he explained to us about the job of cutting cane; about the shin and hand guards. He talked about cane being the hardest and most dangerous job in the world.

Most of the people had come from Immokalee, 80 miles away. They had wasted a whole day waiting to be interviewed. They were shuffled from one room to the next inside, made to fill out a four page application form, and told they had to return Friday for physicals.

On Wednesday, 10/25/72, we sent about 60 people to U.S. Sugar and about 40 people to Talisman to apply for jobs. The growers have been placing big ads in newspapers saying they are ready to hire any Americans for cane work, and telling people to report at any of the eight mills for immediate employment.

Our experience on Wednesday was just another indication of the growers' willingness to do anything to keep us out. At Talisman, armed guards refused the workers entrance to the mill, telling them the employment reaps were not in and that they did not know when they would return. At U.S. Sugar, people were made to wait to be interviewed. They were shuffled around to make sure that they did not know when they would return. At U.S. Sugar, people were made to wait to be interviewed. They were shuffled around to make sure that they did not know when they would return. At U.S. Sugar, people were made to wait to be interviewed. They were shuffled around to make sure that they did not know when they would return.
Credit Union Launches New Membership Drive

Susie Chavez attends Mariano Santiago, a retired farm worker, who comes regularly to the Credit Union office in Delano to make his savings deposits.

Candido Feliciano, Credit Union member, says: "I am depositing my money in the Credit Union to help the other farm workers and younger generations who'll need...and maybe, too, me when I need it."

New members are being accepted into the Farm Workers Credit Union so they can save in the Credit Union and benefit from their savings.

No applications for loans are being accepted until further notice.

How does one become a member?

First of all, one must be a member of UFW in order to qualify for the benefits of the Credit Union. Next, one applies and deposits one share ($5.00 plus $1.00 entrance fee). This is done when one initially becomes a member. After that, one deposits accordingly.

Who administers the Credit Union?

A group of officers carefully elected by members of the Credit Union, by elections at an annual meeting of its members. These officers are also farm workers and while they are officers they cannot make loans in excess of what they have in their shares (deposits.)

What guarantees are there against theft or embezzlement?

The money is deposited by the Credit Union into a large commercial bank and is therefore covered and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

How can one save?

If the member works under contract, he can authorize the company that he works for to deduct a certain amount from his check to be deposited in the Farm Workers Credit Union by the employer. This method is called Payroll Deduction. Also deposits can be made in person or by mail.

How is interest received?

According to the money the Credit Union makes, The Credit Union pays yearly dividends when the members vote to do so. The Credit Union is a cooperative.

THE PURPOSE OF THE NEW CAMPAIGN AND THE OBJECTIVE OF THE FARM WORKERS CREDIT UNION.

To inform the workers of the importance of saving in their own credit union to join in the cooperative effort. This will give us a strong economic base on which to develop our own farm worker cooperative bank.

If farm workers save in the Credit Union instead of in the commercial banks, the day will soon come when we will have a bank that serves our own needs and not those of large financial interests.

Kennedy Plan Pays $2,000,000

PA PAZ, California -- Marfa Saludado, an administrator of the Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan, reported to EL MALCRADO that the Kennedy Plan has paid out more than $2 million in benefits since it began August of 1969.

Marfa Saludado said the Kennedy Plan paid $1,000,700.88 from January to September of this year (in only nine months) to farm worker families who are Union members and who worked enough hours under Union contracts to qualify for Kennedy Plan benefits.

Marfa said the Plan has grown so fast because "people are learning how to fill out their applications for benefits from the Plan. Out of the 100 applications we receive each day, between 60 and 70 are completely and correctly filled out and can be processed more rapidly."

She said there is more enthusiasm in learning how to apply for Kennedy Plan benefits because farm workers are receiving more and better benefits from the Plan.

During their campaign to fool the public into voting for Proposition 22, the growers and their allies like Reverend Michael Cross, (known among farm workers as the "scab priest") of Salinas, claimed the Kennedy Plan had given out only $32,000 in benefits and that it really did not help farm workers. But the progress of the Kennedy Plan completely refutes their lies.

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Wind Day in L.A.

by Pat Bonner

The day was cold and windy though the sky was crystal blue. We held tightly to our signs proclaiming "No On Twenty". The wind was howling, trees were falling, signs would break in two. But holding firm, we all insisted, "No On Twenty Two!"

Our captain, to avoid disaster, if our strength might fail said "Everybody hold your place, but lower down your sail." So everyone pulled in their signs and flew them at half mast. To hold firm in position 'til the hurricanes had passed.

The wind was howling, the cars were whirring, Ruth heard not the call. And, valiantly, she held her sign though it stood twelve feet tall. And still she did not lose her grip, and she still did not fall. And then a sudden burst of wind grabbed sign, and Ruth, and all.

And as we saw her fly away, aloft into the blue. The last thing that we heard her say was "No On Twenty Two!"

Belfast Businessman Better Boycott!

LONDON (UPI)—The Belfast business­man shrank from $54 to $2 dollars in one year. His heartburn was barely tolerable. His doctor said he was in the last stages of kidney failure. But doctors at Belfast City Hospital soon discovered his trouble—LETTUCE.

It was all he was eating.

The doctors remarked on what turned out to be a case of unwitting self-starva­tion in the British medical journal The Lancet.

The unidentified businessman saw an advertisement for an unheard-of vegetable, recommended a vegetable diet.

But the new diet was only about 900 calories a day, about one-third of the amount a normal adult male requires. The man began to feel worse and began cutting out more and more items in his diet until all that was left was lettuce. It gave him a daily quota of two grams of protein, two of fat, nine of carbohydrate and four calories—barely enough for a baby rabbit.

The doctors said he developed kidney disease symptoms because he was "semi­malizing" his own body to stay alive. Eight weeks on a normal died and he gained 45 pounds. Now, said the doctors, he is in perfect health.

In Memory of Luis Rios

June 1911 - November 1972

On Friday, November 17, our brother Luis Rios, a member of the Union and of Trabajadores Adelante, died of a sudden heart attack while attending a meeting of Trabajadores Adelante at a farm, California. As a special memorial service farm workers who serve as Union volunteers joined in solidarity with his family, relatives and friends who were close to him.

Luis Rios will be remembered as a man who served his sisters and brothers until the moment of his death and, because of that, a man who died in peace.

Hiring Illegals

Challenged

by Marc Cain

SANTA MARIA, California—Hiring ileg­al aliens to work in agriculture, a common practice in the Southwest, is being tested in court in Santa Maria under a new section of the California State Labor Code.

A complaint for damages and an injun­tion for relief alleges some 200 "local farm worker fathers" were jobless or underemployed because of such practices during the fiscal year just ended, and that the illegal aliens to work in agriculture, a common practice in the Southwest, is being tested in court in Santa Maria under a new section of the California State Labor Code.

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