¡SI SE PUEDE!

The humiliating position the Special Agricultural Board (appointed by H. K. Williams) for a go election to determine...
The people of Arizona are recalling their governor, Governor Jack Williams. Governor Williams is an asset to the well-being of people and the people are using strong and non-violent means to put him out of public office. Williams acts in the interest of the few. He not only causes the poor to suffer but he ridicules them in their suffering saying, "As far as I am concerned, those people do not exist." People are looking for moral leadership. They are offered moral bankruptcy. Why are FARMWORKERS so interested in Arizona? Arizona is an agricultural state. Lettuce, melons, grapes, onions, mixed vegetables, citrus and cotton lead to an annual production nearing a billion dollars. Vast profits are made because of "Cheap labor". Cheap labor is as we, as the poorest citizens in the U.S. are forced into competition with the destitute people from Mexico. The state of Arizona falsely claims to have a labor force of 40,000 earning an average of $1.58 an hour. The state does not admit that 100,000 of 40,000 earning an average of $1.30 an hour. The state does not admit that 100,000 people falls below the federal minimum of $1.30 an hour.

When 70% of the labor force lives in fear of being deported, there is no crime to red child labor, no demands for drinking water, no petitions for toilets, no protection against the foul condition of the labor camps. In contrast to the hell-on-earth that has been created and is thriving in Arizona, the state of Arizona is going to the floor with its "cheap labor". The state of Arizona has been a partner with the poorest citizens in the U.S. in the field of political control. The same opulent clique has seen to it that there is a vast profit to be made because of the poverty of the Arizona FARMWORKERS. The same clique is now using the Arizona Governor, Jack Williams to control the FARMWORKERS in the State of Arizona.

Thousands of people are signing the petitions to recall Governor Jack Williams. We do not need more studies. We do not need more rhetoric. The actions of Jack Williams and those who voted for H.B. 2134 are subversive and un-American. Williams is going out. We will use our constitutional rights to carry out our own "Law and Order" program. Others who break the law at the expense of the poor are warned that they too can be removed. Williams OUT! IT CAN BE DONE! SI SE PUEDE!
Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Our people have been poor for more years than we can remember. We have made only a small amount of progress these past years of work and struggle. Our women and children still die too often and too young, and the epidemic of disease among us. Even five percent of our labor is not protected by Union Contracts. Yet there is a bright beam of light in the distance. People do not fully understand, but that I know is present. The law requires a majority vote of the membership before a Strike can be called. Delegations included eight from Delano, including Juan Ramirez, President of the Delano Farm Workers Union, who has come from Delano.

My major concern is not this particular Arizona law and migrant workers should an election somehow take place, because there is nothing to fear from trusting the growers as fellow human beings. We do not seek to destroy the growers. We only with an opportunity to organize our Union as a Strike. And I am calling for a law-Violent to a Strike and to prevent the workers as fellow human beings. But we need to seek to do away with the growers. We only want to organize the Union and to work Non-violently to bring a new day of hope and justice to the workers in our country. Our nation's long overdue and our country's will to justice. Our country's workers is our only goal. It is the goal of our Non-violent Leadership. We want you to help us by making a commitment not to eat or buy lettuce. This is a small sacrifice that can bring a great change for migrant farmworkers. Let us join them and we will stop being poor and we will not let them be.
Workers Cheated Out of Wages

According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration (ESA), the nation's workers are cheated out of wages totaling $74.2 million over the past nine months ending with March 30.

The Pay Board has received complaints from nearly 370,255 workers who alleged that their employers failed to pay them minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The ESA investigated 48,253 workers and found $4,935,716 in back wages.

While unions have made futile efforts to defend wage increases before the Pay Board, a different set of rules for the top executives of large corporations allows them to increase their salaries despite drastic drops in company profits.

For example, an executive of the Coca-Cola Company received a salary increase of 33.3 percent from $175,000 to $200,000 during 1971. It now takes $14.43 to buy goods and services that cost $10 in 1957-59. Food prices especially have continued to rise, causing two of our organizers were recently thrown off company property after protesting the mining district a disaster area. The Nixon Administration declined to declare the mining district a disaster area and the strikers could receive emergency aid. Instead, Nixon said: "Sympathy and concern."
LETTUCE BOYCOTT RESUMED

- Victory over NLRB and Republican Party
- Art Torres endorsed for Assemblyman, 40th Assembly District, Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, California -- Union Director Cesar Chavez announced La Causa's victory over the National Labor Relations Board and resumption of the Lettuce Boycott at a press conference May 2.

The press conference was held at the campaign headquarters of Art Torres, a candidate for Assemblyman from the 40th Assembly District in Los Angeles, who has been endorsed by the Union.

In a written statement to the press, Cesar declared:

"We're here to announce a victory settlement. We have had negotiations come to an agreement between the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who have agreed to sign the rights of migrant farmers to Boycott. Therefore, we are resuming the boycott by starting a full-scale Boycott of Lettuce.

The victory came after the Union organized a mass and was supported by a large crowd of workers and growers in Arizona, farmers and growers about this country, as you have listened to me in the past, I must say that the cause of justice, Cesar Chavez—the fight for the rights of farm workers before the American public.

George McGovern, a presidential candidate, endorsed Cesar Chavez's fast May 20 and publicly declared his support for our Union's struggle against the repressive legislation passed by Arizona. Delegates in Arizona have been urged to work for the recall of Governor Williams.

Cesar called on the American public to support the rights of farm workers before the National Labor Relations Board and to resumption of the Lettuce Boycott.

George McGovern has always stood with us on issues most vital to the people. He has picketed with us at the Talisman Sugar Plant in Florida. He has endorsed our Lettuce Boycott as he did the Grape Boycott. He has spoken out against repressive legislation such as that which has been passed here in Arizona and which has been signed by the Governor.

George McGovern has always supported the La Causa movement and its efforts for social justice. He has spoken out against the war in Vietnam which has taken the lives of so many people, especially from the minorities. We urge our friends and supporters, especially in California, to support him in the California primary on June 6."
The Farm Bureau, Enemy of the Union

A wealthy, tax-exempt business empire disguised as a farm organization

1. Its right-wing political activities

The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF), a long-time supporter of the Republican Party and the traditional tradition of ignoring the plight of the farmer and leading the opposition against the farmworker in his struggle to gain Union recognition, economic justice, and better working and living conditions.

Until Senator Cesar Chavez, during his recent East Los Angeles press conference to announce the victory against the National Republican Party's efforts to use the National Farm Bureau offices in 300 cities and states across the nation against passing the Farm Bureau's intentions of denying our Union, the anti-farmworker movements.

During this time the Farm Bureau concentrated on developing cooperative agricultural business enterprises hesitated from going into the production of food staples, fearing of this emerging rival organization, as cooperative agricultural enterprises. For example, the Farm Bureau leadership of the 1890s, fearful of this emerging rival organization, especially of its attempts to aid the farm worker to settle on his own farm, launched an important criticism of FSA's "socialistic schemes" and the worthlessness of trying for large quantities of food for marketing to help small farmers who "do not have enough money to buy essential commodities." The "Broome County Farm Bureau," a Fresno County Farm Bureau brochure titled "Why Doesn't the Farm Bureau Roma in action?"

A Fresno County Farm Bureau brochure titled "Why Doesn't the Farm Bureau Roma in action?"

For two brief decades in the beginning of the 1900s, the Farm Bureau organization has enjoyed some prosperity unknown before or since, as the Americanization and growth population in the cities created an increasing demand for agricultural products.

But the organization's agricultural policy during this period was primarily to educate states in the preceding decades following the Department of Agriculture, created in 1889, to concentrate on this program role. That same year, the Morrill Act granted $5 million for the development of "land-grant" colleges to teach agriculture, and the Smith-Hughes Act provided government aid to these colleges to establish and maintain experimental stations for agricultural education. In the early 1900s, agriculturalists were hired to encourage farmers to form "farm bureaus" as an "extension" of the land-grant colleges, with the goal of spreading "scientific" farming methods to their families across the country in the nation.

The Farm Bureau has been an innovator in agriculture in the early 1900s, an overworked agriculture county agent appointed, who told us to "build the farm business," was to tell us the latest farming techniques.

In 1911, the Farm Bureau Federation, composed of these farmers, took over the "farm bureau" movement that was formed in 1917 by Boone County Chamber of Commerce in Iowa.

The state and national county agents helped form Farm Bureaus in their areas. Soon the county Farm Bureau was organized in over 30 states, as large as corporate giants Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors.

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On May 11, Cesar's production came true when a Farm Bureau-sponsored anti-Union, anti-farmworker strike. But the Farm Bureau's intentions of denying our Union, the anti-farmworker movements.

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Voters Move to Recall Arizona Governor

- Signed Anti-Farmworker Bill
- Favors the Rich Over the Poor

PHOENIX, Arizona -- The Union is asking Arizona voters to recall Governor Jack Williams because of his support of the Farm Bureau's attempt to cripple the United Farm Workers in the state.

Recall is a procedure by which voters can require a public official to stand for election again at any time during his term of office. If defeated by an opponent, the remainder of the official's term is filled by the victor.

Williams signed HB 2314 into law on May 22, the same day it was passed by the legislature, and the Union is asking his recall because of this act.

Recall has been seldom used in Arizona's history except in the case of school board members. The petition for recall must be signed by a number of registered voters equal to at least three percent of the total number of registered voters in the state.

The petition then goes through the forthcoming and the Navajos lost many acres of land when the Navajo Reservoir was built and they have refused to declare it a disaster area: as a result no governmental relief funds were forthcoming and the Navajos lost many cattle.

He declared "John Birch Day" in Arizona last year at the request of that organization.

He has declared his support of President Nixon's recent escalation of the war in Vietnam.

The Union plans to couple the recall effort with a voter registration drive, since many people in the Chicano and other minority groups of the state are not registered. It is expected that many diverse groups will be involved--unions, students, consumers, conservationists, church groups, and peace groups in addition to the minority farm workers, black and Indian communities.

Farm Bureau Members Get Rich off Subsidies

PHOENIX, Arizona -- The Arizona Farm Bureau Federation is advocating representative state labor legislation while its members live high off federal subsidies, charged Gus Gutierrez, a mediator in the fields of Arizona in the Fields of Arizona Exploitation and Fear.

"We, the people of Arizona, petition the recall of Governor Jack Williams. He has failed to protect the God-given rights of the people of our state. He has acted in the interest of the few at the detriment of the many. Migrant farmworkers and other poor have borne the burden of his scorn. He has ridiculed their hope to build a better life for their children. He has destroyed their right to free association. In the interest of the few, many have been denied the right to work as long, encounter a governor who permits the plunder of their reservations, Students and teachers fear to exercise their constitutional rights. The quality of educational excellence descends. We demand that the governor's inaction on the subject of our children's needs be punished. Workers and men and women and women and we have been taxed beyond endurance, while the governor ignored the needs of the consumer. He has failed to act to preserve the quality of our environment. Black and brown citizens face deprivation of legal and social protections as the governor offers piano advice. Our state, in desperation, is going bankrupt, faces a bankruptcy of conscience. We cannot con

Farmworkers all over Arizona are being informed about Cesar's fast and the recall campaign against Governor Jack Williams.

Another worker nearby also felt that his wages needed dozing to be fair. His friend was also 14, and had recently quit school. He wanted to get back in, but it was too fees.

He's not just wages. We visited four or five fields; each had 100 to 500 work-

ers and only one toilet and one common, unsanitary drinking can. The fields are full of illegals, and growers, politicians and police alike brag about their cooperation in making an exploited, illegal and dirt cheap work force readily available. The illegal workers were told to look us in the eye, which only a speaker of a few dollars a day got.

Gas joined out that growers-rcatcher members of the Farm Bureau's Board of Directors, Gus added, received a total of $43,644 in federal subsidies last year. Lynn Anderson, a state director and president of the Maricopa County chapter, received $9,856.

Cecil Miller, Jr., state president of the Farm Bureau admitted, "The figures of the subsidy payments are a matter of public record and the farm subsidies do not add up to the amounts that is being reported.

The petition then goes through the following procedures:

Petitions asking for the Governor's re-

turn and signed by eligible voters must 

be at least three percent of the num-

ber of people who voted for the 

last election in Arizona, so over 102,500 signatures are needed.

• The petitions must be submitted to the Secretary of State for his certification against registration of the list.

• Upon certification, the Secretary calls for a special election, which is to be held two years after the certification.

• Other candidates must run against the Governor for him to be successfully recalled--if he is running alone, he cannot be voted out of office.

• Whoever gets the most votes wins the election, majority is not required.

• Williams was a Republican, who is in his third term as Governor. His record in an extremely bad one that leaves the rich over the poor. Apart from his anti-

immigration, Arizona's voters have other grievances against him:

• He initially vetoed legal aid funds this year, and granting approval only after imposing severe restrictions on their use.

• He regularly attacks environmentalists who oppose pollution of the air by the state's large and powerful copper industry.

• He has shown recent contempt for prisoners by refusing to send a mediator to a meeting in Phoenix, where prisoners are currently engaged in a sit-

down strike.

• In 1969 when the state's Navajo Res-

ervoir suffered a severe drought Williams refused to declare it a disaster area as a result no governmental relief funds were forthcoming and the Navajos lost many cattle.

• He declared "John Birch Day" in Arizona last year at the request of that organization.

• He has declared his support of President Nixon's recent escalation of the war in Vietnam.

The recall petition will be presented to thearizona legislature this week, and the petition was filed this week, and the petition was filed.

Gus Gutierrez, who is in charge of the Union's organizing activities in Arizona, places the first signature on the petition to recall Governor Jack Williams.

Jon Miller said this money represented a profit of $10,000,000 to the service company by the Farm Bureau in order to establish the reputation of the Farm Bureau as a profit-making concern.

"No profits are funneled back to the organization. We are a profit-making concern," said Miller.

\(82\) - As you can see, this is the first page of the text.
Union Director César Chávez announced the beginning of a fast on Friday, May 12, the day after the Arizona State Legislature passed the most repressive anti-farmworker bill in the history of the United States. The story of an interview with Chávez during which he outlines the role of fasting in non-violent struggle and his own convictions which impelled him to fast.

EL MALCRIADO: César, why did you start your fast?

CÉSAR: The fast was started to create the spirit of social justice in Arizona and to try by our efforts through the fast and our sacrifice to erase the fears that the growers and the Republican legislators and the Republican governor have of the Union and of our people in the state of Arizona. This is really a fast for social justice, and to try to reach the hearts of those men so that they will understand that we do have rights, and that we are not here to destroy because we are not destroyers, we are builders.

It would have been cowardly for us to leave our sisters and brothers here, although we have very few members in Arizona. A lot of farmworkers and I saw the passage of HB 222 as a very dangerous and difficult position for the Union to be in. I began to feel even before the law was passed that if the Farm Bureau succeeded in Arizona, as it has in Kansas and Idaho, it might continue until it had gotten anti-farmworker legislation passed throughout the entire country.

And so I saw as our duty to sacrifice ourselves for our farmworker sisters and brothers; to do less would have been to edit ourselves away, to be coward.

EL MALCRIADO: Why do you think a bill like this could pass in this state?

CÉSAR: Well, the obvious reason, of course, is that in Arizona, the Republicans are controlled by the Farm Bureau which has excessive power and the farmworkers’ only real direct supporter is the Union. Farmworkers are weak and this is a particularly reason the law was passed. But also it passed because the Goldwater forces are in power in Arizona. They have excessive power and power tends to corrupt and it’s the corruption that makes it possible for a special interest group to run over the sacred rights of the workers and to destroy their hopes and aspirations.

EL MALCRIADO: Why do you feel a fast which is essentially an expression of making oneself physically weakened is an appropriate response to forces of excessive power?

CÉSAR: Because fasting is a part of Non-violence and Non-violence is a very powerful method of restoring justice. And so the fact that it is only a part of the whole thing that have decided is the only and the best course for us to follow in trying to win justice for farmworkers and trying to build the Union. And that the way of gaining power is a powerful expression. I’ll be fasting for several days and if I were to do nothing but fast and then go and meet in my little hole it would be different, but as soon as the fast is over I will regain my strength. I plan to continue working as hard as ever I can and the growers and the employers and the governor are going to have to understand that we are serious about correcting the injustices against us. It is up to us to understand we’re so serious we’re willing to gladly accept the sacrifices that we must have to make to change the living and working conditions of the workers.

EL MALCRIADO: Why do you think the powers in the state, the Farm Bureau, the Republicans, the Conservative Republicans, some of the big growers, fear the Union?

CÉSAR: They fear the Union because among other things, you know, it’s going to give the workers the right to free expression. And it’s going to cost the growers a little bit more money, but basically and more important, they’re going to have to share their power with the workers. That’s even more important than money, and the other thing.

EL MALCRIADO: On the other side of the question of fear, in the fast also an expression of your desire that the workers shouldn’t fear the powers that are against them in this state?

CÉSAR: You see, a lot of the comments that I heard as I came into Arizona on Thursday and Friday was that people were saying it can’t be done, “no se puede,” and I began to understand that the expression “it can’t be done,” really means “I’m afraid to do it.” And so we’ve got to show our brothers and sisters that it can be done, but we have to rid ourselves of that fear. And the fast I’m sure is going to solve that fear. And the fast through the communications we’re sending out to the workers daily is going to, “make them at least recognize that they can’t sit back and say it can’t be done.”

EL MALCRIADO: Is there any set of circumstances or anything that would convince you to stop the fast?

CÉSAR: No, there’s nothing that would stop me from the fact because as I said before, this is just part and parcel of the Non-violent campaign that we have to undertake. But the pressure from the other things that I think would stop me is that I was not afraid to die. And that would be if the government were to call a special session of the legislature and repeal the law. But we’re not asking him to do that, because it’s not a hunger strike. And if the workers refuse to understand the full impact and the meaning of this law on their lives and on their community, correcting their situation, it would make me very happy.

EL MALCRIADO: That seems to indicate that the fast is a spiritual expression and a personal expression. Would you care to say anything to the farmworkers across the country about that?

CÉSAR: The farmworkers who have a Mexican or Filipino background understand the fast because it’s really a part of their culture. And I can’t really say too much to them except that fasting happens to be a part of our culture, but also it happens to be a very important part of our lives in this Non-violent struggle. So I can say to them that each and every one of us has to do his part as well as he can.

To the other workers who are not familiar with the fast, the fast is a very personal spiritual thing and it’s not done out of recklessness. It’s not done out of a desire to destroy myself but it’s done out of my case, personal experience, and a deep conviction that we can communicate to people either those who are for us or against us faster and more effectively spiritually than we can in any other way. The fast is a spiritual way of communicating with the workers.

EL MALCRIADO: One of the striking things you said when you began the fast was that it is not done out of anger, but as an expression of love towards the growers and the legislators. Would you explain that kind of a response in the situation where these people have just cut farmworkers deeply with this legislation?

CÉSAR: Yes, the growers, the Farm Bureau, the Republican legislatures and the governor, apart from everything else, are human beings. Any one of us could commit the errors that they’re committing, and so we cannot — however hurt we are and however wounded we are by what they’ve done — because of that fact. In other words, if we want dignity for our people, then we have to protest with dignity. But that should not be misunderstood to mean that we should be meek or that we have to be violent but I mean that we have to protest and still keep in sight their worth as human beings, however wrong they may be. And if we’re going to do that, then you have to discipline yourself to love them. We have to love them so that when we struggle against them there is always a possibility of having justice done, because we’re going to receive it. We don’t want to be so mad at them or we cannot accept their giving to us.

And that comes because if our firm conviction is that they are going to come some day and want to understand that things have to change. Therefore, we have to be ready to accept that offer of justice for what it really is its repentance. But if we’re so mad at them, so full of hate against them, as has happened in the case of other movements and as we see it happen to people almost every day, we would be losing the opportunity to make progress for the workers. Without love, we wouldn’t be able to accept the repentance of the growers, the Farm Bureau, the Republicans and the governor.
Cesar's fast has inspired candlelight vigils like this one, along with picketlines and fasts, across the country.

**NEW JERSEY**

**NEWARK**— During a dinner with guest speaker Jack Anderson, Washington columnist, Boycotters discovered a call for action being served. They explained the Union's Lettuce Boycott and proceeded from table to table with buckets for guests to dump their lettuce. In addition, they collected $300 for La Causa.

**TRENTON**— New Jersey and Philadelphia supporters received lots of press coverage when they joined forces to picket the Farm Bureau. Picketers carried a basket full of letters and pledges to Cesar, with a sign: "Farm Bureau kills farmworkers. Migrant children lie in this box."

**NEW YORK CITY**— Synagogues in the New York area organized the state's largest demonstration on behalf of Cesar's fast. Many people brought their own lettuce to the Farm Bureau dinner. Picketers also held a special Memorial Day Mass in support of Cesar's fast.

**ORTHIO**

**CINCINNATI**— Boycotters and supporters gathered at Fountain Square in Cincinnati for a weekend vigil.

**OHIO**— Union people spoke to the congregations of six churches about Cesar's fast. After services, the listeners responded with letters, telegrams, and donations.

**DAYTON**— Supporters picketed a $225-plate Republican fund-raising dinner with guest speaker Senator Robert Dole, D-Chairman. They demanded: "Why do you publicize least while Cesar fasts for workers who are starving? Why are you publicists trying to crush our Union with legislation like the Arizona law?"

**PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**— Bishop Leonard of the Diocese of Pittsburgh offered a special Memorial Day Mass in support of Cesar's fast and the farm workers in Arizona. On Sunday, May 29, sixty churches included the Arizona crew in their services.

**PORTLAND, OREGON**— Williamette Valley farmworkers joined Boycotters and in Boulder during an all-day vigil at the Pittock Mansion.

**TEXAS**— Press conferences in DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO, and HOUSTON announce May 20 as a day of fasting in Solidarity with Cesar for farmworker supports throughout the state. That evening, Ecumenical services celebrated the end of the fast while people presented the nonviolent program that they would have spent on food to the farmworkers' cause.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**— Boycotters report that Farm Bureau people watched as whole when they spoke of Cesar's fast and gathered pledges signed for the lettuce boycott during a recent vigil outside the Farm Bureau office.
KINGSBURG: Farm Bureau Initiative Halted

KINGSBURG, California -- Farmworkers walked off their jobs at the Aslan Packing Company May 15 after they were informed that company owner Harry Ashman refused to meet with farmworker initiative currently being sponsored by the California Farm Bureau and other growers. In protest of the workers' action, the growers' organization announced a work stoppage at the Valley Memorial Trade Center.

According to William J. Kuhfuss, President of the California Farm Bureau, workers were given a fair chance. Apparently, workers are demanding a work stoppage as a way of gaining the growers' organization.

Growers will not meet with farmworkers unless they are informed of their rights and the law. According to the workers, they should meet with the growers.

At the same time, TV cameramen, reporters, and photographers followed the union members as they marched to the growers' office. The growers announced that they were breaking up the meeting and that they would not meet with the union members.

A farmers' organization was established to demand a fair chance to the growers, rather than meeting with them. According to the workers, they should only meet with the growers.

Farmer democrats have been active in trying to reform the growers' organization, which to farmworkers is a contradiction and hypocritical position to the growers, the workers are told. The growers, the workers are told, are the leaders of the growers, they are the leaders of the growers and the growers' organization.

The workers are demanding an end to the growers' organization's activities and an end to the growers' organization's activities.

PARLIER: Farm Bureaus

PARLIER, California -- County farmers in the five counties where state Farm Bureaus are located are being active in the campaign to recall the state Farm Bureau and its affiliated cooperatives.

Beginning at 10 a.m. on Monday, May 8, the Fresno County Sheriff's Department will serve the county on the case against Byram will probably be reinstated.

So the farm worker women followed him to the meeting and Ocampo was permitted to speak. But our Union and the Chicano community is convinced that the Guadalupe Ten have been singled out for harassment because they are either Union members or have been active in trying to reform Guadalupe schools.

According to Union member Jesus E. Benites, 24, his first action in office was to accept the immediate resignation of the City Councilman Baldiza.

Jesus explained that O'Campo deliberately provoked the people by shouting at them and the people answered him. He asked the council to stand up and O'Campo was permitted to speak. But his start to provoke the people by telling them about his Union, the case against Byram will probably be reinstate.

The ten-member Farm-Finding Committee was established in January 1971 in response to City Council's efforts to pass an anti-Union, anti-farmworker ordinance. Carnahan is known to be a racist and a supporter of the Police. Carnahan is known to be a racist and a supporter of the Police.

The ten-member Farm-Finding Committee was established in January 1971 in response to City Council's efforts to pass an anti-Union, anti-farmworker ordinance. Carnahan is known to be both a Union and a Chicano community, so we cannot tolerate any of these actions.
Union Member Killed By Policeman

Mario Reyes Barrera shot without justification

Only after militant Non-violent demonstrations by La Causa

is the killer arrested and charged with murder

Union Chairman Father Joe Melmon (center) and Blythe Union Office Director Alfredo Figueroa right lead a Brown Beret honor guard in the singing of "Nuestros Vencemos" at the funeral of Mario Barrera.

The school is directed by Michael Zimmerman, who has his secondary teaching credentials from the University of California at Riverside and a bachelor's degree in sociology from Cal State Fullerton. Zimmerman works closely with and has cooperative agreements with the United Farmworkers' United Farm Workers Union Office in Blythe.

By this time the police station was swarmed by angry Chicano's. Zimmerman and Figueroa went inside and confronted the arresting officer, Mario Soto. "It's true," said Soto, "I arrested Mario, but I didn't murder him." He added that he had been warned about Mario's presence in the area. The officer then went on to explain that Mario had attempted to run away and that he had fired shots to stop him. The police station was packed with people who wanted to see Mario immediately. The demonstrations that followed on Friday and Saturday were held because the Blythe Police Department had brought charges against Krupp and apparently hadn't even arrested him. Alfredo contacted the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and they took the investigation over. It was the Sheriff's Department and the county district attorney's office which finally brought murder charges against Krupp and had him arrested and jailed without bail on Sunday, May 21.

Two days of demonstrations followed on Friday and Saturday, organized by Alfredo Figueroa.

ALFREDO FIGUEROA: "It was obvious that the man was killed in cold blood...."

"I saw Mario make no resistance or any movement, and he was dead on arrival. Non-violent. Alfredo said that "in the majority of cases, they were superb—I have nothing but praise for the Brown Berets. They were never before have been indicted, as I have never felt the support of the people as in this case. The demonstrations that followed on Friday and Saturday were held because the Blythe Police Department had brought charges against Krupp and apparently hadn't even arrested him. Alfredo contacted the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and they took the investigation over. It was the Sheriff's Department and the county district attorney's office which finally brought murder charges against Krupp and had him arrested and jailed without bail on Sunday, May 21.

Two days of demonstrations followed on Friday and Saturday, organized by Alfredo Figueroa.

RIGOBERTO GARCIA: "The police did not take the gun away from Krupp...."
The court hearings lasted for three and one-half days during which Yakima Chief Ranch Lawyer Donald Bird tried to prove that Yakima Chief Ranch farmworkers did not want the Union organizers to see them and presented the petitions as evidence. But the growers' case fell through when the farmworker "plaintiffs" refused to testify against the Union. The only person to attack the Union was Alex Guerrero, who union organizers said is a "super-stoolie" used by Yakima Chief Ranch to fight the Union. When Guerrero was cross-examined by Union attorney Harold Greene, Alexander's anti-Union plans were completely exposed.

The ensuing court decision was a victory for La Causa, except for the fact that the court order placed on Union organizers: (1) organizers must post on the west side of the Yakima Chief's labor camp, (2) only one organizer may knock at one door and (3) organizers must leave the ranch by 9:00 p.m. But the right of farmworkers to receive Union organizers at the camp was affirmed.

Not only did Alexander and Gannon fail to keep our organizers from Yakima Chief Ranch, but by the decision they cost them $15,000 in legal fees.

The present struggle of the Union with the owners of the Yakima Chief Ranch began on September 7, 1970, when a picketline was set up at the ranch and 80 out of 100 workers responded by going on strike. The chief issues were low wages, $1.65 per hour, and poor housing conditions.

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SARASOTA, Florida -- The United Farm Workers has petitioned the Federal Pay Board in Washington, D.C., for approval of the recently-won Contract with the Coca-Cola Company.

Under Phase Two of President Nixon's economic program, negotiated contracts involving pay and working conditions are to receive close scrutiny before the Pay Board.

The request is in the form of a lengthy document written by Dr. Marshall Barry, Assistant Professor of Economics at New College in Sarasota. It was forwarded to the Board early last month.

In a long preface to the request itself, Marshall paints a vivid picture of farmworker living and working conditions against which the contract itself must be understood.

Working conditions are especially bad in Florida. With an average family size of five, the average farmworker home has two rooms. And even what poor housing there is is rapidly disappearing--in the twelve counties in which Coca-Cola has laborers, there was a 62% decline in housing for farmworkers in the ten year period of 1959-70.

Health and safety: The death rate from the age of one month to one year for farmworkers' children is 1.4 times the national average, and six times the average for nonfarm children. Life expectancy for farmworkers is only 49 years versus 70 for the country. And farmworkers have an accident rate three times the national average.

Child labor, supposedly a thing of the nineteenth century, is still prevalent among farmworkers. Many other children who worked on the nation's farms probably don't appear in such statistics, since they are often working with an older relative under whose name all wages are earned.

Marshall also documents the diastem failure of federal programs to alleviate these conditions. Programs which are effective are usually politically controverted and as a result often terminated.

Moreover, it is not surprising to find as much as 70% of the budget of such programs being allotted to administration and other expensive procedures. An example of how federal programs supposedly designed to aid the poor are really welfare for the middle-class, creating jobs and not making a real contribution to employment.

Federal aid to agriculture alone equals the total welfare budget for the nation. Farm price support comes to $5 billion a year, and consumers pay an additional $4-5 billion in higher food prices. This compares to a total welfare budget for the nation, including federal, state and local programs, of $10 billion.

In the face of all this, consider the Florida farmworker. Marshall puts the average annual income of the Union's workers below $2,000 for a family of five at $1,930--"poverty level" for a family of four is officially $4,000.

Walter Williams, his wife Mattie, and children travel the migrant trail all over the country, he said. Walter, an Union Crew Steward, was a key figure active in enforcing our Contract with Coca-Cola Company. The Williams family has a Union Contract covering all its activities and its income substantially--so that the increases won under the Coke Contract will be assure of quality work.

Union job there is, because he can solve problems without hurting the picker and without making the company so mad that they want to fire everybody, then he can accept responsibility, he said.

Walter reports complete unity and willingness to take the risks necessary to enforce the contracts, "the contracts throughout the state of Florida would have been worthless, because nothing would have been worked right."

Walter and his family were on their way from Florida to the Northwest for the cherry-picking season. As they travel they will be bringing the message to everyone in Los Angeles wherever they go. If all of us strive to follow the example set by our brother Walter and our sister Mattie, our Union movement cannot help but continue growing in numbers and strength so that someday all of us will be liberated from the poverty and misery that has enslaved us for so long, Viva La Causa!
In April of 1971, Mel Finerman, Inc., the world's largest independent packer of lettuce, signed a Union contract with our Union. This year, our farmworker sisters and brothers who work for Finerman celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of the Contract by picking the main offices of the company in Oxnard and by winning a great victory over the supervisors of the company.

There have been many victories over the years, but this one was particularly important. The supervisors of the company were reluctant to hand over any power to the workers, and the company had been trying to divide the workers by making them fight each other. The Union was able to unite the workers and win over the supervisors.

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"EVERY FARMWORKER, WHETHER HE IS A MEMBER OF THE UNION OR NOT, OUGHT TO SUPPORT EL MALCRIADO. WE WANT EVERY FARMWORKER TO APPRECIATE EL MALCRIADO AND TO USE IT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF STRUGGLE. IN ORDER FOR IT TO BE A GOOD PAPER THE PEOPLE MUST RESPECT IT; BUT TO BE A GREAT PAPER EL MALCRIADO MUST BE A WEAPON FOR LA CAUSA."

With these words our Director, Cesar Chavez, defined the function of EL MALCRIADO as a newspaper of struggle. An arm for the victory of La Causa, EL MALCRIADO is an instrument of social awareness in the Unionization of Farmworkers. One of our most difficult tasks, however, is the distribution of EL MALCRIADO. Bringing the paper to all of our brother Farmworkers is in itself a step toward the liberation of Farmworkers.

We have not accepted commercial and impersonal methods of distribution like sending the paper through the mails or selling it in stores. The mails are too expensive and we Farmworkers are forced to move so often that the paper would have a hard time keeping up with us. Selling the paper in stores means proprietors would make a profit and we would have no control over who buys it.

We looked for a method that would not increase production costs and which would leave the control of distribution in our hands. The solution is a circulation in thousands per day. 2 cents for printing - 2 cents for administrative and personnel expenses and 1 cent for distribution. Selling the paper for 10 cents gives the Union 5 cents profit per copy.

We are building our own printing and editorial building. This will give us complete control over our publications. The cost of the building is $25,000. The presses alone will cost $15,000. The presses will be another $25,000. This means we must sell one million EL MALCRIADOS.

For this objective the matter of distribution is urgent; to teach and to build. In discussions with brothers we have developed a method of distribution which we call the Committee of Information. These are not simply distributors but personal representatives of the Union in constant contact with the readers. They are the eyes and the ears of EL MALCRIADO. Through the Committees of Information the editors are in direct contact with the readers, their problems, their necessities and their hopes. Committees of Information are formed with five or more members. In each city, county, or valley there is one person in charge of distribution. The committee head gives 50 papers to each member. The money that is earned from the sale of newspapers is used to purchase the following editions.

In Selma we have already begun a pilot program which we hope to extend to cities throughout the state and nation. Nine volunteers have started the first Committee of Information for La Causa. These members know that La Causa is liberation for the Farmworkers. They know that our movement cannot advance without well informed and politically aware Farmworkers.

When he was asked why he was interested in this paper, Juan Converse answered, "Because it is the paper of La Causa, and I believe it is the only newspaper telling the Farmworker the truth and reflecting his feelings. When we read EL MALCRIADO we know the news is correct. It is not like reading the Fresno Bee which does not print news of interest to us, but on the contrary, prints news that is in direct opposition to it."

Concerning the sale of EL MALCRIADO, brother Converse said, "It is a matter of putting your mind to it. I bought 50 papers, walked through the Selma area and sold them all." Higinio Rangel, an organizer of the Union in Dinuba gave his support to the paper, saying, "I am taking 50 to sell at Ranch Committee meetings. I don't see why any member cannot sell 50 EL MALCRIADOS. They were always saying, 'Where is EL MALCRIADO?' now we are bringing the paper to them and they have the opportunity to be informed." The same brother continued, "In any movement the Committee of Information is needed, a movement cannot grow if it does not have a method of teaching."

The Farmworkers in Selma and in the county of Fresno have given an example of union solidarity which will result in a stronger and more united movement. Every day our brothers and sisters organizing La Causa in other valleys, small communities and counties will continue the example of Selma. In Delano, Santa Maria, Tulare, Leonis, Fowler, Dinuba, Tulare, Cochefa, Calexico and wherever Farmworkers are to be found, Committees of Information will grow as the vanguard of La Causa.

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FOR AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE FARMWORKER PRESS:

**ONE MILLION**

- Committees of Information
- The Eyes and Ears of EL MALCRIADO
- A Distribution System for EL MALCRIADO

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James Drake, Union Director of Organizing and Research, is in charge of distributing EL MALCRIADO. Here, he and Nancy Elliot discuss her new assignment: distributing EL MALCRIADO in Fresno County.

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Help La Causa Grow

**START A COMMITTEE OF INFORMATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY!**

Buy, sell and read EL MALCRIADO!

We ask that your orders be prepaid so we can pay for the printing.

Please send

- bundles of EL MALCRIADO in Spanish ($5.00 pre-paid for each bundle of 50 papers)
- bundles of EL MALCRIADO in English ($5.00 pre-paid for each bundle of 50 papers)

Enclosed in my check for $

Name

Address

City

State

Telephone

Zip

Mail to

EL MALCRIADO

P.O. Box 62

Kern, California 93531
The Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan: A FARMWORKER-ADMINISTERED PLAN FOR MEDICAL CARE

The Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan is financed by the ten cents an hour that growers are required to contribute into the Plan when they sign Union contracts. The Kennedy Plan is completely administered by farm workers and benefits go to Union members who have accumulated the necessary hours worked. This interview with the Director of the Kennedy Plan, Leroy Chatfield, is conducted so that we may know more about the Plan, its progress and what is being planned for the future.

Why is there no outside insurance company involved in the Kennedy Plan? Why is the RFK Plan self-insured?

The ten cents an hour is so small that we wanted to make sure that as much as possible went into benefits. Most insurance companies would use about three cents of their ten cents for their own costs of administration, salaries, overhead, and profit. We wanted to make sure that as much as possible went into benefits. In fact, our administrative costs require less than one-half cent out of that ten cents, as compared to the three cents of traditional insurance companies—which is more than six times as much.

However, because we are self-insured, the Union membership has a greater responsibility than under conventional plans. Because any claims in excess of what is justified hurts other Union members and their families, since it reduces the amount of money in the plan available for benefits.

We hope to be able to expand the benefits available in the future. If we can get a contribution of twelve or thirteen cents per man-hour from growers in future Contracts, we would like to enlarge our hospitalization benefits and add an ambulance benefit, since most of our members live in rural areas and require an ambulance in an emergency. We would also like to add coverage of emergency room treatment, since this service is often required by our members, especially their children.

We also want to add an emergency dental care benefit. This would not cover normal dental needs, like periodic check-ups, but emergency needs, like getting a tooth pulled, for example.

We'd also like to provide some type of benefit for glasses, especially for our older members.

But all these plans for the future depend upon the RFK Plan continuing to work well, and upon our ability to raise the contribution of the growers in future Contracts.

Do Union members have any responsibility to see that the ten cents per hour is paid into the Plan?

Yes. Every worker should make sure that his employer pays that ten cents per hour, and every Ranch Committee should vigorously enforce this part of the Contract.

We have found some growers that do not report all the hours of their workers.

Every such case reduces the amount of money in the plan available for benefits, and limits the possibility of adding new benefits in the future.

How does the RFK Plan differ from other medical programs?

For most unions in the state of California, the employer contribution is 35 cents per man-hour for medical benefits. This grows pay less than one-third when compared to other medical programs.

Of course, other unions have been established for 30 or 40 years, and have built up to their present position. It must also be remembered that farmworkers had no medical benefits at all before the RFK plan was started.

What kind of benefits does this ten cents per man-hour buy?

We investigated over 50 union health and welfare plans, not only in California, but as far away as New York. And we found out that ten cents per hour would not purchase very many medical benefits.

Therefore, the workers who were under Union contract at the time had to make a choice between two kinds of benefits. The first kind is called "out-patient care" or "hospitalization benefits", which cover grave illness requiring hospitalization and major surgery. The second is called "out-patient care", which covers day-to-day needs—doctor visits, medicine, having a baby, etc.

The Ranch Committees met in March and April of 1969 and voted to recommend to the membership that the Plan cover "out-patient care", in the hopes that by covering day-to-day medical needs, and treating illnesses early, that many of the serious medical problems could be avoided. The membership voted overwhelmingly in favor of the Ranch Committees’ recommendation, and that's why the Kennedy Plan emphasis is on doctor visits, X-ray tests, laboratory tests, medicine and maternity.

In addition we have a small surgical benefit of $200 and a hospitalization benefit of $400, knowing that such benefits are very helpful for more common medical needs, like having your tonsils or appendix removed, or the common childhood illness that often require a few days of hospitalization. But the main emphasis of the Plan remains on out-patient care, because of the limited resources of the Plan.

For more information write:

Kennedy Plan

P.O.Box 47

Keene, Ca. 93531

Or contact your local Union office.