

EL MALCRIADO



UFW convention August 21-23

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Mrs. Maximina de la Cruz bids a final farewell to her husband, Juan de la Cruz, who was shot to death on the picket line. FO Photo: Bob Fitch

15,000 farm workers honor fallen strikers

**500 strikers
go on boycott**
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Gallo strike)
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Arnold Miller**
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San Joaquin Valley (California) -- A total of 15,000 farm workers and supporters marched in two funeral processions in honor of La Causa's martyrs Nagi Mohsin Daifullah, killed while fleeing from a Kern County sheriff's deputy August 13, and Juan De La Cruz, killed by gunfire on the picket line August 16.

At the same time, memorial services and marches took place across the country to pay tribute to the two fallen strikers.

The violent deaths of Daifullah and De La Cruz culminated a summer-long series of increasingly violent attacks directed against Union pickets by growers, Teamster goons, strikebreakers and sheriff's deputies in several counties in the San Joaquin Valley.

In response to the killings, Union Director Cesar Chavez called on Union members and supporters to repudiate violence and to "rededicate ourselves to the principles of non-violence" as he initiated a three-day movement-wide fast August 20-23.

At the same time, the Union Executive Board voted to halt all picketing in the San Joaquin Valley and called on U.S. Attorney General Elliot Richardson to investigate law enforcement officials in Fresno, Kern and Tulare Counties and to protect the lives of pickets and guarantee their civil rights.

"We have decided to postpone picketing for three or four days until such time as we can get the guarantee of the federal government, because we cannot rely on local law enforcement authorities," said Chavez.

More than 5,000 farm workers and friends walked in procession August 21 bearing Juan

De La Cruz on a sorrowful six-mile march to the Arvin cemetery.

Before the procession, a Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated by Bishop Hugh Donahoe (Fresno), Bishop Patricio Flores (San Antonio), Bishop Juan Arzube (Los Angeles) and other priests at Di Giorgio Park in Arvin.

Non-violence advocate and folksinger Joan Baez sang solos and led the community singing during the Mass. Taj Mahal, a musician, played an African harp during the ceremony. Bishop Flores and Cesar Chavez eulogized the fallen striker.

Chavez said that Juan de la Cruz was a simple and good man, a humble farm worker, yet thousands of people came to pay honor to his life because he was "an example of service and sacrifice."

"Juan has not only given himself in life--but he has now given his only life on this earth for us, for his children and for all farm workers who suffer and who go hungry in this land of plenty," he said.

"Juan is a martyr in a just cause. We will give purpose and memory to his life and death by what we do. The more we sacrifice, the harder we work, the more life we give to the spirit of our brother Juan de la Cruz."

"Juan de la Cruz, 60, was one of the original Union members, a DiGiorgio striker. He was born in Aguascalientes, Mexico and lived in Arvin for 14 years. When Di Giorgio sold to S.S. Camp, de la Cruz stayed with the ranch. He was last employed by the new owner of the ranch, Hollis Roberts, which is now being struck by the Union.

Surviving him is his wife, Maximina Coronado, whom he married in Juarez, Mexico, December 3, 1950. Other survivors include a son, Jose Antonio, 28, of Arvin who works for the Southern Pacific Railroad; a brother, Feliciano, of Mexico; a sister, Casimina of Mexico; and two grand children.

De la Cruz died during surgery at Kern General Hospital 3 hours after he was shot through the heart and lungs as he picketed a 6,000-acre John Giumarra, Jr. ranch near Wheeler Ridge.

Bayani Bautista Advincula, 20 Delano, has been charged with his murder. Advincula pleaded not guilty at his arraignment August 20 before Municipal Court Judge Jack E. Lund, who ordered the defendant remain in custody without bond.

Just four days before the burial of Juan de la Cruz, 10,000 farm workers and friends took part in another funeral procession from Delano Park to Forty Acres in a dusty, four-mile walk in 100-degree heat bearing Nagi Mohsin Daifullah.

The walk, led by Union director included 300 Arab workers, all chanting a Moslem funeral dirge. Behind them came thousands of workers and supporters wearing armbands. The flags of Yemen, the United States and the Union were displayed in the march.

In his eulogy of Daifullah, Chavez said that like thousands of farm workers, Daifullah was an immigrant who "came to this country seeking opportunity and fell into the trap of poverty and powerlessness that has enslaved so many migrant farmworkers in our country, and gave himself fully to La Causa."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.



Washington, D.C.



The Arab community in Detroit, Michigan is accompanied by United Auto Workers members, UFW supporters and boycotters in mourning the deaths of Nagi Mohsin Daifullah and Juan de la Cruz. Similar services and vigils took place across the country.



Dayton, Ohio



"We will give purpose and memory to his life and death by what we do"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

"The hand that struck brother Nagi down trembles in fear," he said. "It too is the victim of the climate of violence, racism and hatred created by those men who own everything and kill what they cannot own."

"We are faced with discrimination, exploitation, and even slaughter. The government represses our people, and millions of farm workers are trapped in poverty while the growers lavish in riches.....In the struggle to change these evils, Nagi gave his life."

The FBI is investigating the death of Daifullah at Lamont. Union witnesses say the fatal head

injuries were inflicted with a flashlight by a sheriff's deputy Gilbert Cooper. Sheriff's men are spokesmen say Daifullah stumbled and hit his head on a curb as he fled from Cooper.

In a report issued August 20, however, Kern District Attorney Al Leddy said the autopsy performed by a coroner's pathologist showed Daifullah "did not die from the fall to the pavement, but from a blow to the head."

Leddy said he plans "to take the matter to the Grand Jury" and that "in view of the public concern in the matter he will ask for public grand jury hearings."

Leddy's announcement came only three days after he told the press the Daifullah "over whom Mr. Chavez is expected to be

praying and fasting for three days....."was working as late as "last week" on a ranch having a Teamster contract.

He also quoted a foreman for the John Kovacevich ranch as saying that Daifullah had told him he was a "spy for the Teamsters Union."

Union officials said, however, that Daifullah had been living at the Union's headquarters at Keene and was a paid-up Union member and striker. Also, Teamster officials denied Daifullah was a spy.

In a further development in the case, Kern County Sheriff Charles Dodge said deputy Gilbert Cooper had been removed from field duty, but said the change in assignment "in no way constitutes a suspension."



NEWS BRIEFS

--Novitiate of Los Gatos extended their contract with UFW for one year, negotiating rates for the present harvest period. The contract had expired in June. Negotiations are underway for a new contract which should be settled on by November 1973.

--UFW field office in Lamont was broken into on the night of September 6. Files containing names of strikebreakers were stolen.

--A suit was filed against Safeway in Santa Barbara during the week of September 10 charging the chain with meat fraud.

--Nixon vetoed Minimum Wage Bill claiming that he had to do it as an anti-inflationary measure. The basic minimum wage has not been increased in five and one-half years.

The bill would have raised the minimum wage gradually to \$2.20 an hour and would have included 1,400,000 domestic workers who now are not covered by minimum wage regulations.

--Tony Boyle, past president of the United Mine Workers of America was charged by the state of Pennsylvania with murder and indicted by federal grand jury for conspiracy in the 1969 killings of union reformer Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

--Sacramento Legislation allowing secret ballot election for farm workers will be postponed at least until next spring. On September 14 the Assembly adjourns and as yet the Assembly Labor Relations Committee has approved no bill.

Letter

25 Gallo strikers were held 9 days in a windowless warehouse. Temperatures reached 100 degrees during the day. According to Union attorneys, the warehouse did not meet fire regulations. In addition the sanitation facilities were inadequate. The only two portable toilets available were left uncleaned for days. These prisoners sent out the following statement:

from jail

Gallo Winery has escalated its attack on us by paying high salaries to professional strikebreakers and private goons for the purpose of breaking our Union.

Gallo Winery has encouraged and instructed these strikebreakers and goons to taunt and provoke our picketers. These agents of Gallo have done so by seizing our Union flags and burning them in the field, throwing objects at us from inside the field, arming each other with guns and grape stakes and attacking those of us near the property line.

Gallo's activities are part of a pattern of conduct designed to build an economic empire on the backs of farm workers and small independent farmers.

Our members were picketing lawfully when members of the Merced County Sheriff's Office began to make arrest as well as all times thereafter.



This is camp #1 at E & J Gallo



This is the home of Joseph Gallo.

60 arrested at Gallo

Livingston, California -- 60 Gallo strikers were arrested August 29 on picket lines near Livingston for trying to enter the fields to talk to workers breaking the 60-day-old strike against E & J Gallo Ranch.

An incident was touched off by strikebreakers, armed with knives and grape stakes, who were threatening pickets and throwing rocks at the line. There were 12-15 Gallo private security guards and 25 Sheriff's deputies standing between the strikers and the field, but they made an attempt to stop scab attacks.

Francisco Goldana, one of the jailed picketers, described the events in this way:

"It was about 6 am, and the gondolas, filled with scabs, reached the end of rows and began to turn. One gondola passed by with a woman who carried a stick with a snake wrapped around it. As she passed in front of where I was one the line she hurled the snake right at one of the strikers."

The Sheriff's Office failed to arrest security guards and strikebreakers who assaulted and battered our members - even though these activities (throwing stakes, knives, grape stalks as well as slugging, pushing, threatening) took place in the presence and view of sheriff deputies.

A few members of the Sheriff's Office used the occasion of the attack and provocation by Gallo's strikebreakers and goons as an opportunity to beat viciously various of our members.

The court system is enforcing Gallo's special economic interests as it arrests us on false charges and denies us release.

We will not allow Merced County to hold us hostages on phone charges, on high bails, in inhuman jail conditions.

We will not cease our lawful strike activities even though Gallo and its agents seek to brutalize and intimidate us.

We welcome all our friends to join our lawful and peaceful strike activities and urge them to Boycott Gallo Wines.

Viva la Huelga,
LOS PRISONEROS
60 STRIKERS JAILED

"A short while after the snake was thrown, you could see the scabs just kept picking the grapes. The strikers too kept shouting at them to leave the field." Then 30-40 picketers entered the field to reach the strike breakers.

"The exchange between farm worker Union people, completely unarmed except for their flags with the black eagle, and the Merced County Sheriffs, private Gallo guards and the scabs lasted about 10 minutes."

Of the sixty strikers about half were charged with trespassing, a few with assault, 30 other strikers were arrested for failure to disperse, although most of them said they heard no warning nor announcement to the effect that there was an illegal assembly.

The Sheriff's announcement was made without a loudspeaker and only in English. 80% of Gallo strikers speak Spanish and Portuguese.

Men, women and children were arrested, ranging in age from 15 to 70. Since the jails were crowded about 25 men were brought over to a Merced County Warehouse with no windows, no showers, and only two toilets.

Judge Walter Lane refused to release the prisoners on their own recognizance until 9 days after the arrests. The bail set for failure to disperse was \$300, uncommonly high and intended to

Union sues Gallo due to dilapidated camp

Merced, California--In a press conference September 4 in Merced, Union vice president Dolores Huerta announced the filing of a \$3.5 million suit against E & J Gallo in the Merced County Superior Court.

The suit charges substandard living conditions are allowed to persist in Gallo labor camp number one. The suit demands a court injunction requiring Gallo to decontaminate the water in Camp 1, located several miles west of Livingston. The Merced County Health Department has condemned the camp as a health hazard.

The Union is asking the Court to order Gallo to pick up the garbage at the camp and repair the plumbing of toilets, some of which have been out of order for up to two months.

Laboratory analysis of water samples from the camp show the presence of bacteria from fecal matter. Also, the septic tank leaks and although children are

warned about the danger of the water, excessive heat has made it impossible to keep them from playing in the contaminated puddles or from drinking the water before boiling it for 10 minutes.

In the suit the Union seeks damages of \$100 per day per camp resident since August 22. The residents of the camp are Gallo strikers whom Gallo is trying to evict, first by filing court injunctions and now by cutting off water and allowing all sanitation facilities to deteriorate.

Following the press conference, Dolores Huerta and Union lawyer Barbara Rhine spoke to striking farm workers who had gathered before the Merced court house to be present at the hearing.

One purpose for the hearing was to determine whether Gallo must produce more than forty records involving utilities at the camp, which until now have been closed to public view.



reduce the number of pickets during the height of the harvest. (For charges of conspiracy, burglary and perjury, Nixon's former advisor on domestic affairs, John Erlichman was released without bail.)

On Thursday morning, September 6, about 100 strikers jammed the halls of Merced Superior Court, chanting "HUELGA" and demanding the release of the Gallo strikers. All but 5 were released that day and returned immediately to the lines.

Labor support

Two car caravans and three busloads of supporters joined Gallo pickets on Sunday, September 9, as lines of Gallo security guards and County Sheriff's

men stood watch over a handful of scabs and a field of grapes rapidly turning into raisins.

Caravans of support brought in Salinas farm workers, and the buses brought in hundreds of workers from the Bay Area. The Sheriff's men tried to prevent the supporters from getting off the bus by threatening to arrest everyone, thus enforcing the injunction obtained by Gallo limiting the number of picketers to 150.

But the people marched in file with signs, flags, guitars and songs past the cheering strikers and picketed the field a few hundred yards up the road.

A rally was held at the labor camp after lunch and then the strikers together with supporters shifted their pickets over to Modesto in front of Bob Gallo's estate



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Strikers become boycotters . . .



Boycott family: Martínez family



Boycott Family: The Macias Family



Boycott Family: The Vidaurri Family



Boycott Family: The Castillo Family



Guadalupe Fernandez



Karo Korukawa

Photos: Juan Lopez

"Sure the Teamsters have our contracts but we still have the people. Contracts can't pick grapes or lettuce, only people can."

The events of the past months have proven Cesar Chavez to be right. Where UFW farm workers declared strikes and carried out boycotts, growers took heavy losses.

According to statistics compiled by the UFW Research Department, Coachella growers' refusal to sign with the UFW ended up costing them \$7 million. Grape picking in the valley has run about 2 million boxes behind last year's schedule, which is a major setback considering that the United States Department of Agriculture estimated a 50% increase in the harvest.

FARM WORKERS BUILD STRIKE

Farm workers have had to build their strike against the organized opposition of the growers who have relied heavily on Teamster and government support.

Tactics used to undermine the effectiveness of the Union strikers ranged from court suits and injunctions to the killing of two union strikers in mid-August.

The strike began officially on April 16, 1973 when major contracts expired and negotiations broke off. One grower after another turned to the Teamsters, who set up their own line of goons to face UFW strikers on the fields. The strike spread over three states---California, Arizona, Colorado---with the major focus beginning in the Coachella Valley, shifting northwards to Livingston and Stockton where strike picketing still continues.

3549 arrests have been recorded and 59 injunctions were issued in 4 counties alone. Aware of the determination, unity and past effectiveness of farm workers, growers resorted to injunctions limiting pickets to one every 100 feet, or two at each entrance. Injunctions issued in Coachella, for example, required strikers to remain 60 feet from struck fields. As legal staff of UFW explained

at the time, 60 feet from the field to the left of the road and 60 feet from the field to the right "would put our pickets either 60 feet straight up in the air" or a couple miles down the road.

Other injunctions limited time on the bullhorn to 5 minutes an hour or one hour a day.

Hundreds of supporters from across the country arrived, ready to be jailed, to protest the injunctions. In mass arrests in Fresno County 1190 people were booked and jailed at the beginning of August.

GROWER-TEAMSTER VIOLENCE

As the success of the Coachella strike and subsequent boycott became clear, the growers and Teamsters increased their violent attacks against UFW farm workers.

August 10 two UFW pickets at Missakian Ranch northwest of Delano were fired at; August 13 Naji Daifullah was killed as he fled a Kern County Sheriff's Deputy. August 15, six shots were fired at 24-year-old Fernando Chavez at a vineyard near Earlimart, and on August 16 Juan de la Cruz was shot and killed on a picket line at the Giumarra Ranch near Wheeler Ridge.

Due to this escalation of violence against picketers in Kern and Tulare counties, Cesar Chavez halted picketing until the federal government guarantees adequate protection.

When the government failed to respond to this petition, 500 strikers and families from all over the San Joaquin Valley gathered together at La Paz, California, UFW headquarters, for a 4 day Conference, from August 25 to 28th, to map out plans for a strengthened boycott.

BOYCOTT OFFENSIVE BEGINS

After four days of discussion, analysis, decision-making, the strikers unanimously moved to shift the picket lines from the

Continued on next page



Hundreds of striker families gather at Delano in the morning before their departure on the boycott.

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California
Owner: José Barceló

. . . and take the struggle East

fields to some 63 major market areas in the United States and Canada.

Like the White River strikers before them, these farm workers spearhead the next phase in the offensive against the growers, swelling the already large ranks of boycotters.

The new contingent of strikers-boycotters, ranging in age from 24 days to 66 years, set out in caravan on August 31 from Delano. The strikers are determined to remain on the boycott "as long as it is necessary to win," said one of the original strikers, Juanita Herrera, who is off for the second time on the boycott with her husband and four children.

Other strikers interviewed echoed her determination and confidence. Striker Guadalupe Castro carrying a sign he made with the help of a niece said he's ready for a fight, that "we're never going to be slaves again like we were before."

The caravan divided as it moved east, as strikers fanned

out to major cities, south to Houston and Miami, north through Kansas, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit to Montreal and Toronto as well as east to Cleveland, Pittsburg, Washington DC, and New York.

Thousands of supporters gathered at each city to meet the caravan, joining with farm workers in marches, rallies and picketing.

SUPPORT INCREASES ON ALL FRONTS

Support for the farm workers continues to grow. On August 25 a caravan left Mission Dolores Park in SF heading for Delano with food, clothing and equipment for a new dental clinic.

On September 8 hundreds of cars filed into Delano bringing food and donations; the caravan was sponsored by organized labor in LA county.

On September 9, two car caravans and three busloads of supporters from the Bay area joined Gallo strikers on the picket lines at the Gallo Ranch and later at Gallo's estate in Modesto.

Strike and boycott successes have been many and various. The 7 million dollar loss reported by the Coachella grape growers is a reflection of the general chaos that has hit all growers who have refused to negotiate UFW contracts.

Production costs shot up with the high price of Teamster goons and private security guards, also the expense of recruiting and maintaining a scab labor force which to top it off is inexperienced and inefficient. Gondolas have been rolling out of the fields heavy with vines, leaves and over-ripened grapes.

At the market end, boycotters have succeeded in lowering sales drastically, thus forcing prices way down on scab products. Pagnani Fruit, for example, has had whole box car loads of grapes shipped back from New York untouched. In their packing shed, workers have reported up to 90% of the table grapes being dumped into wine vats.

Pandol has been hit so hard that they are now trying to block the boycott by filing an anti-trust suit against the farm workers. Due to the drop in market sales, Pandol's scab labor force has been working a half a day at best.

Macchiaroli in Arizona tried to get around the boycott by putting the UFW label on scab products. So far 7 states have refused to accept these fraudulent shipments and sent them back to Macchiaroli.

In Firebaugh, for the first time in 25 years, there were no melons at the annual melon festival.

Also for the first time, Coachella table grapes have been sold for wine and raisins. The two largest import firms in

Norway no longer handle anything but UFW lettuce and grapes.

As part of the preparation for the next phase in the struggle against the growers, a three-day meeting was held at La Paz, from September 5 to 7, to summarize and evaluate activities throughout the duration of the strike, and to inform members about plans for the UFW's Constitutional Convention to be held from September 21 to 23 in Fresno, to discuss field office and clinic work, and to increase the recruiting for the boycott against grapes, lettuce and Safeway stores.

The offensive for the coming months has many fronts and the Union expects just as many victories.

Caravan highlights

After stopping by the United Mine Workers' memorial at Ludlow, Colo. (scene of historic massacre of scores of miners, mostly chicanos) on April 20, 1914 the caravan arrived in Denver where they were greeted by a crowd of several hundred supporters. The farm workers ate dinner at the Labor Center and had a Labor Day breakfast hosted by the Bishop of Denver, Msgr. Evans.

ST LOUIS

Received by a large police escort (which stayed with the caravan until it left the next morning) the strikers stayed at churches of every denomination.

Over a thousand supporters joined the strikers in a march to the Cathedral where Bishop McNichols and 26 priests celebrated mass.

CHICAGO

Over 2,000 supporters were on hand in South Chicago Heights where farm workers were hosted by local 588 of the United Auto Workers. Speakers at the welcoming rally were Bishop Dempsey, two state senators, two city aldermen and leaders from several unions.

JACKSON, MISS.

The caravan's Southern contingent welcomed Mississippi labor unions. On hand at a large rally were the state's AFL-CIO president and leaders from the Poultry Workers and Gulf Coast Cutters Association. Two local TV stations carried live interviews with caravan leaders as they explained the grape boycott.

WASHINGTON D.C.

The 39 farm workers who joined Washington's Safeway boycott, were welcomed by the city's Latin community. Around one-hundred supporters joined the farm workers for dinner, bringing food for the meal and staples to be used later by the families.

The next morning, the strikers were treated to breakfast by Fr. Bazzan and were given a grand tour of the nation's capitol by D.C. co-ordinator and Union Vice-president, Gil Padilla.



Boycott Family--the Herreras

Strike - Boycott cost Coachella growers \$7,000,000

by Larry Gurel and Kem Gothe

The Second Great Grape Boycott began last April and the results are already clear: the growers are having a hard time finding markets for their grapes. Their selling prices are so low that the growers are losing money on those grapes they manage to find buyers for.

The strike has caused the number of boxes of grapes harvested and shipped to be down 20% from the number harvested and shipped by the same date last year despite the fact that a USDA fruit specialist had earlier estimated a 50% increase in production due to high yields. The growers are hurting.

The Coachella Valley opens the grape harvest and traditionally indicates what will be the results of the harvest in the rest of the grape harvest. The Coachella harvest ended almost two (2) months ago and the facts are all in.

From figures supplied by the Federal-State Market News Service as well as help from vari-

ous other sources we have gotten figures telling us exactly how much the strike and boycott cost the Coachella growers.

There are three varieties of grapes grown in the Coachella Valley: Thompson seedless, Perlettes, and Cardinals. The costs of production per box of grapes for each of those varieties in 1972 grown in the Coachella Valley were \$6.07, \$6.29, and \$5.05, respectively.

This year the costs increased to \$7.12, \$7.34, and \$6.09 due to increased labor costs, inflation, and special thinning costs caused by the exceptionally high grape yield. Effective union strike action during the thinning season also helped to drive costs up. (Thinning involves cutting some grape bunches off to increase the quality of the rest; it also involves cutting out the center of the bunch so it won't rot and to get larger grapes.) While the costs increased, the F.O.B. prices (actual price received by grower) decreased.

Average F.O.B. prices per box last year were \$7.44, \$7.58, and

\$6.38 for Thompsons, Perlettes, and Cardinals. This year they averaged \$4.60, \$7.27, and \$5.09. The result is that this year the growers lost an average of \$2.52 per box for Thompsons, .07 per box for Perlettes, and \$1.00 per box for Cardinals.

Total losses for the 30 Coachella growers this year were \$3,322,000. Profits last year were \$3,705,000 and the year before they were \$4,285,000. This means that the strike and boycott cost the growers \$7,000,000 in losses and unrealized profits.

These figures don't take into account several factors which probably caused the losses to be even greater:

- strike costs (hiring guards, recruiting scabs, etc.) were not included in the cost per box figure;

- there are extra costs resulting from poor workmanship on the part of inexperienced scabs; and

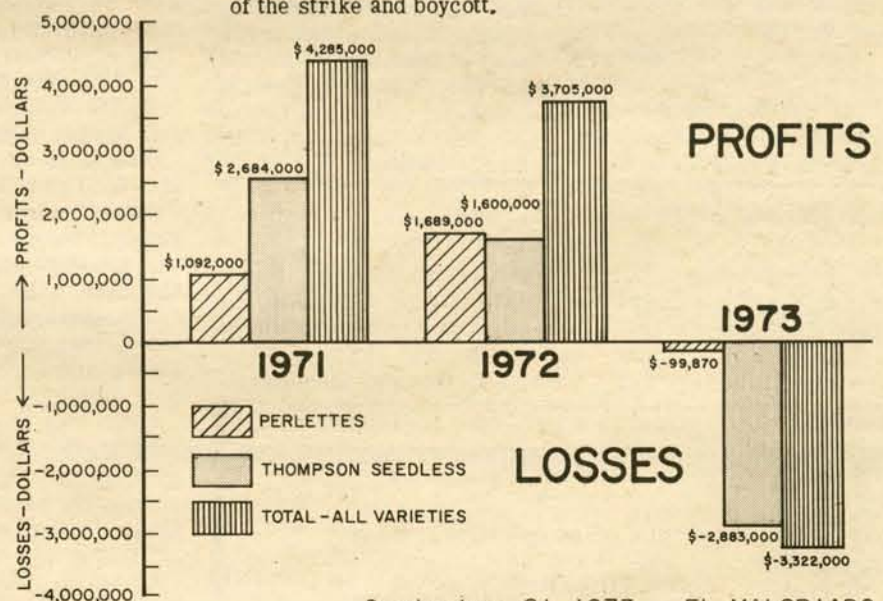
- while we figured price on the basis of average F.O.B. price, the boycott has probably forced many growers to sell on a consignment basis and this almost always brings them a smaller per box.

The chart on Coachella Valley Profits and Losses clearly shows how the Coachella Valley grape growers took in high profits for the years 1971 and 1972, but took a nosedive this year as result of the strike and boycott.

TABLE GRAPES ON ICE

September 10, 1973. Information was released today indicating that 1,600,000 more boxes of table grapes are sitting in cold storage this year compared to last year when there was no boycott.

As of August 31, 1972 there were 2, 125, 610 boxes in cold storage August 31, 1973 there were 3, 203, 400. This time last year the growers had put 17% of their crop into storage while this year the boycott has forced them to store away 27%!!!



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Good news from Norway

According to a report recently mailed to us by our European organizer Helge Christophersen, Norway's two largest importers of American produce have agreed to handle only UFW lettuce and grapes. Front page headlines in the V Dagbladet, the country's second largest newspaper, read "Successful Boycott of Iceberg Lettuce," followed by a long story reporting the agreement.

The American Embassy advised the importers the issue involved a "jurisdictional dispute" and Helge reports they "pushed the Teamster point of view." However, after a summer of hard organizing, a remarkable letter appeared in V Dagbladet signed by Gartenhallen, Norway's number one importer. The company openly confessed they couldn't sell scab

produce and their customers were demanding the UFW Union Label.

This news was followed-up by advertisements in the Tonsberg Blad, Norway's conservative newspaper, which was paid by a local produce merchant. The ad said the "Union Eagle Label is the guarantee label that protects consumers from dangerous pesticide poisoning." The merchant went on to say that he had just received a large shipment of "Union Eagle Label lettuce" and urged people to buy the "healthy" lettuce.

Helge writes us, "I am the only full-time organizer in Europe and hope to assist the other boycotters and expand their activities. Only major efforts bring results. It was very difficult here in the beginning also."

UAW joins the boycott

Cleveland, Ohio - On Saturday, August 11 the Lorain, Ohio Support Committee had the first of many picket lines in support of the farm workers. On the picket line were Jack Jewell, President of Lorain Company UAW CAP Council Bob Zelina, Rec.-Sec Lorain Company AFL-CIO, officers and members of two UAW locals, officers and members of the Steelworkers, members of the Mexican-American Unity Committee, and many others.

The picket line served to inform Fisher-Fazio (Cleveland's largest store) that the residents of Lorain County were not going to sit back and watch them continue to sell scab lettuce and grapes.

Three of the UAW represent-

atives Michael Poherece, President local 425, John D. Hunter, Chairmen of the Bargaining Committee 425, and Samuel Carr, International Representative, went to Delano in 1969. They went to help in the strike and to show that their union was going to fight for the farm workers right to have a union. Again they are fighting with the UFW, "we did not go to Delano just to allow the contracts and all that goes with them to be taken away three years later, we are willing to fight again, that is why we are here today."

Twice the Fisher-Fazio management called the police on the pickets. But the picketing continued until closing time.

Labor Day support

Support for the farm workers was the theme of traditional Labor Day messages issued by religious and labor leaders this year. Strong Labor Day endorsements came from the Catholic Labor Institute in Los Angeles, Council for Christian Social Action of the United Churches of Christ and the Synagogue Council of America.

One of the most significant statements was the message from the Catholic Bishops, who said, "The Farm Workers have received massive support from the national AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions, from church groups of all denominations, from a wide variety of civic organizations,

from the religious and secular press, and from the general public."

"The Teamsters, on the other hand, have received practically no public support from any responsible source in or out of the labor movement."

The statement noted issue is not a question of "good guys and bad guys," but of the right for farm workers to choose their own union.

"To try to postpone the inevitable and to go on fighting against time, would be disastrous for the agricultural industry from every conceivable point of view," said the bishops.

Grape ad campaign

A new promotional campaign hits the nation's media: "Grapes the Natural Snack Food." Hoping to send big TV viewers rushing out to buy Thompson seedless grapes, the California Table Grape Commission is launching its \$115,000 trial-run in Denver, Dallas-Fort Worth and Pittsburgh.

The campaign began July 9 and is now taking a three-week vacation; it will resume on August 27 for four weeks. Repeat performances in late October for another four weeks will push the late-harvest varieties.

Grape growers want a larger share of the combined fresh fruit and snack market which now totals

\$11 billion in annual sales. Grape growers are desperately trying to find ways to counteract the nationwide grape boycott!

Radio broadcasts are even more extensive, ranging from 12 to 24 spots on each station per week in 23 major market areas. In California, KBIG, KXTZ and KGBS in LA and KGO and KKHI in San Francisco are grape pushers. Other cities involved are New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Atlanta, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Miami, Minneapolis, Toronto, Cincinnati, Seattle, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans, Denver, Pittsburgh, Dallas-Fort Worth, Salt Lake City, Houston and Philadelphia.

WIN A BOYCOTT

Attempting to undercut the grape boycott, the California Table Grape Commission is trying to jazz up the display counters where California grapes

are sold. They are offering \$20,000 in prizes (first prize a 1974 Pinto station wagon) for the produce managers coming up with the best displays. Win a wagon -- lose your customers!



ARTICHOKE INN
Restaurant and Bar
A good place to eat

Newly remodeled -- now open

Owner: Ricardo V. Sanchez
18 Porter Drive, Watsonville, California 724-9726



One hundred pickets organized by the Madison Friends of the Farm Workers gave Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz a "reception" in Wisconsin August 14. Butz, who was speaking at a \$450-a-plate fund-raising luncheon for the Republican Party later attended a press conference where reporters gave him a grilling over his anti-UFW stance. Photo by Dean Snyder.



Here's a picture of a teamster (his name is "Butterball") and UFW organizer Marcos Munoz having a chat recently at the Indian Run Golf Course outside Columbus, Ohio. Munoz didn't bring his golf clubs but he did bring his picket sign. Along with 70 supporters, he was protesting Teamster president, Frank Fitzsimmons' appearance at the country club. A CBS-TV camera crew was threatened when it started to take pictures of the confrontation, and he picket line was also warned by a truck driver that he would run them down. The picketers said they intend to press charges. Photo (and story) by Ken Besaw.

Hawaii greets Chavez

Cesar Chavez spent Labor Day in Hawaii to lend support to Honolulu's Chinatown residents who are in the midst of an urban renewal battle. The residents who are worried about a proposed plan they say will destroy their community, made it clear they also back the farmworkers from the mainland in their boycott against grapes and lettuce.

Talking to an overflow crowd at the Third Arm Community Center, Cesar warned the residents, "In every case of urban development I know of, it has been a lie. If the city is really concerned about the property, they should give you the money and let you decide what to do with it."

"But they never do that," he said. They come in with some gimmick and say they're going to help the people. But they take the land and go away."

"You've got to fight," Cesar emphasized. "You have to fight

every single step of the way to see society does respond to you."

Cesar said he chose to come to Hawaii to pay respect for the firm support the island has given the boycott in the past. He said activity in Hawaii was a key to the successful grape boycott of four years ago and it is once again a strong area of Union support. The Hawaii state legislature, Cesar said, is the first state government to go on record as officially backing the UFW boycott.

Hawaii Friends of the Farm Workers report that after four weeks of picketing activity, they have "cleaned-out" three large supermarkets. Safeway, of course, has refused to handle UFW produce, but Chinatown residents vowed to change that.

Cesar's visit was capped off with a gigantic page one story in the Honolulu Advertiser which was very sympathetic to the struggle of the farm workers.



CHAVEZ BEFORE AFL-CIO

Cesar Chavez speaks to the American Federation of Teachers (AFL - CIO) convention in August. He wears the black ribbon worn by union members in mourning of the deaths of Nagi Daifullah and Juan de la Cruz. The teachers were very supportive of the struggle and twice gave Cesar a prolonged standing ovation.

Endorsements

Each week the Union receives many endorsements of lettuce and grape boycotts from labor, community and religious organizations.

For the period of late August, our known endorsements are:

- The twelve Roman Catholic bishops of Minnesota
- Northern Illinois Conference of United Methodist Church
- Priest Senate of the Diocese of Rockford (Chicago) -- (we) strongly support the United Farm Workers in their struggle...by endorsing the boycott of iceberg lettuce...and ask the Cardinal (of Chicago) to ask his priests to inform the people of the moral implications involved."
- Massachusetts Council of Churches
- 25 Roman Catholic Bishops of New England
- Kansas Catholic Conference (signed by all four bishops of Kansas)
- Ohio Council of Churches
- California Conference of African Methodist Church (Oakland-Sacramento District)
- 46 seminarians of the Claretian Order



CONVENTION CALL

United Farmworkers AFL-CIO Call to convention

To all members:

Greetings:

The First Constitutional Convention of the United Farm Workers Union AFL-CIO, will be convened in the Selland Arena of the Fresno Convention Center, Fresno, California at 8:00 Friday morning, September 21, 1973, and will remain in session until 2:00 Sunday afternoon, September 23, 1973.

This Convention comes at a time of increasing struggle for our Union accompanied by increasing strength. It is a time when growers and their allies in Government and business are making a concerted and vicious effort to destroy our Union. But farm workers, arising from generations of suffering and exploitation, are more determined than ever before to have their Union.

As free and sovereign men and women, we have resolved to end the injustices that oppress us. Today we seek our basic God-given rights as human beings, prepared to give up everything, even our lives, in our struggle for social justice. We seek the right to collective bargaining to improve our living and working conditions.

As we look back, we see the long hard road we have travelled since April 1962, when we planted the seeds of our Union in Delano. There the grape workers, the largest farm labor force in the State, employed by the largest agricultural industry, were being exploited the most. Hungry for justice, the workers joined together, and on September 30, 1962, formed the National Farm Workers Association. On that day, at our first Convention in Fresno, California, we adopted a Constitution, made a firm commitment to organize our Union passed Resolutions affirming our belief that the strike was the best weapon to organize our Union, and that the boycott was a valid, moral and legal instrument to bring pressure on our oppressors. We also founded our newspaper, El Malcriado, and adopted our emblem, the Aztec eagle.

For three years, the National Farm Workers Association continued to build a solid membership base and to organize farm workers. In the meantime, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, largely Filipino Amer-

ican, which had been organizing farm workers since 1959, struck the grape growers on September 8, 1965. The National Farm Workers Association joined in on the strike September 16, 1965 resulting in the Great Grape Strike and Boycott.

Through combined strength and the use of our boycotts, we were able to bring most of the wine grape industry under contract between 1966 and 1968. In 1970, the table grape growers capitulated and signed agreements with us. In that same year, the vegetable workers of the Salinas Valley joined in the largest strike in U.S. agricultural history, resulting in contracts with two of the largest lettuce growers.

Repressive court orders, since declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court, halted the strike and today the lettuce boycott continues to bring pressure on the rest of the vegetable growers to negotiate with us.

Looking to the future we see that our work has just begun as most of the Nation's 3,000,000 farm workers remain unorganized and exploited. In this land of plenty, too many farm workers still live in a system of starvation wages, stoop labor, labor contractors, forced migration, sickness, illiteracy, filthy labor camps and sub-human living conditions. Too many farm worker children still go to bed hungry night after night.

The vast majority of farm workers remain abandoned to their own fate -- without representation without power -- subject to the mercy and caprice of greedy, short-sighted growers. Through our strong will, our Union must continue to change these conditions.

They are all obstacles which have been placed in our path by those who oppose our liberation-- by those who have gotten wealthier at our expense -- by those who have used empty promises and lies to fool us.

Now that we have begun to create real change, our adversaries have burdened us with even greater obstacles. As our Union grows stronger, the growers callousness and greed grow greater. Those who oppose us the most vigorously and viciously are not the few small family farmers who still exist, but the large corporate farms which are part of the agribusiness complex. They are subsidiaries of big business with absentee land-owners, who run their operations from Montgomery Street, Madison Avenue and Wall Street.

A union is a self-governing community. Like any community that works together to achieve certain objectives and to carry out certain activities, it needs guidelines, a governing body and procedures for governing.

Now that the Union has offices and members from California to Florida, decisions and policy can no longer be talked over at the spur of the moment and be communicated at once to all Union members equally.

In order to assure that all members share equally in responsibility as well as obligation and that what holds true in Arizona also counts in California, a convention has been called.

This Convention is the supreme governing body of the United Farm Workers Union. It's like the Congress, made



The invasion of agriculture by giant business conglomerates has meant speed-ups in work and the threat that mechanical harvesting will eliminate our jobs. It has also meant landowners with more money, more power and more influence in the efforts to destroy our Union.

The Government too has become a partner in exploitation of farm workers and resisting our efforts to organize. On the federal level, the Government has sought court orders against our boycott weapon which is so essential to organizing. The Pentagon has used its purchasing power to reduce the effectiveness of our boycotts.

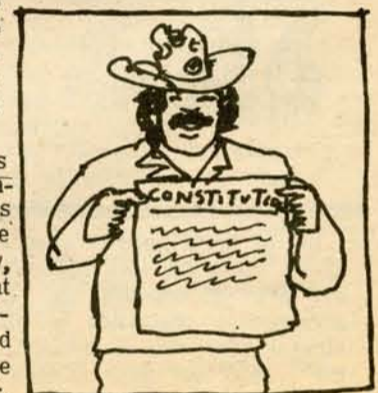
The Justice Department has squashed investigations by Grand Juries to expose and indict growers who engage in illegal practices to destroy us. The Immigration Department allows the growers to use illegal aliens to break our strikes.

Vicious legislation designed to destroy us, too, is a weapon of our adversaries. On the federal level and on the state level, from California to New York, legislation that would prohibit our boycotts and strikes, is being promoted. This legislation would make it impossible for farm workers to organize at a time when it is so obvious that what we need is legislation that would make farm worker justice come more easily and speedily.

Violation of our Civil Rights is yet another injustice we encounter. Infringement on the rights of poor farm workers by the police and courts is nothing new, but it has never been so great as now that we try to unite. Everywhere we begin organizing and striking, we are met with a barrage of unconstitutional court orders, severe limitations on our right to picket, mass arrests, beatings and jailings.

Growers exploit for their own profits the growing traffic of illegal aliens. These aliens are used not only to depress labor conditions, but also to break our strikes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8



What is a convention?

The Call has gone out for the founding convention of the United Farm Workers Union, and delegates to this convention are now being selected in all areas where Union organizing has taken place.

Since the first organizing committees were set up in the early sixties, the Union membership has grown steadily.

A union is a self-governing community. Like any community that works together to achieve certain objectives and to carry out certain activities, it needs guidelines, a governing body and procedures for governing.

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This Convention is the supreme governing body of the United Farm Workers Union. It's like the Congress, made

of delegates from all the Ranches, Organizing Committees, Administrative bodies and special committees.

The delegates at this convention have a special responsibility, because it is a founding convention. That means that a constitution for the Union will be discussed, voted on, and adopted. In future conventions, the Constitution can be amended, changed, or broadened.

Like a Congress, the Convention will discuss and decide Union policy, rules and regulations concerning membership, elections and dues. Policy related to political, social and other matters is also formulated by this body.

In the future, a convention will be called every two years to discuss, evaluate, and determine Union policy. During the time in between conventions policy is carried out by a national executive board, made up of a president, secretary, treasurer, plus executive vice presidents and additional vice presidents.

Officers for the Union are elected every four years. Their responsibilities, how and what they do, will be covered by the Constitution.

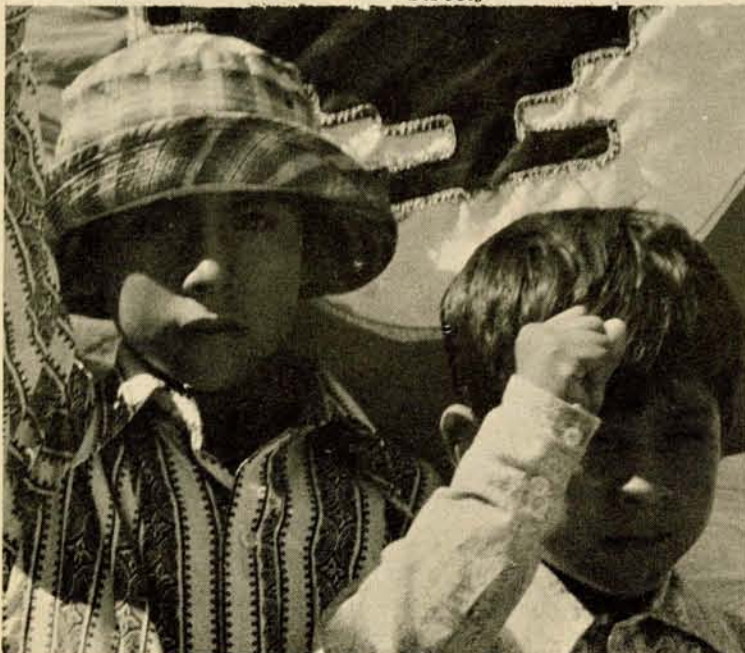
A draft of the proposed Constitution will be made available to all Union members before the convention so that it can be studied and discussed.

The final version to be adopted by the Convention will be decided on at the Convention itself.

The Constitution is the governing instrument. It describes the different branches of the Union, their function and structure. The Constitution also guarantees certain rights to all members as well as defines certain obligations.

Divided into different sections, the Constitution covers the purposes and objectives of the Union, the rules and regulations for the Convention, the election of delegates, officers of the national executive board. There is also a section on dues, on strikes, and on judicial functions (hearings for Union members on questions of misconduct or suspension, for example).

The Constitution will also provide for the setting up of committees: Constitution, Nominating, Credentials, Rules and Order, Elections, and Resolutions.



El Malcriado interview:

Arnold Miller compares struggles

Arnold Miller, President of the United Mine Workers, visited the UFW grape strikers August 26 as they were preparing to cross the country to intensify the grape boycott. Speaking to about 500 strikers at La Paz, President Miller pledged the total support of the United Mine Workers to the grape boycott.

Reflecting on his recent victory over former UMW President Tony Boyle and a corrupt leadership, Miller said: "The farm worker struggle in forming a labor organization was, in my opinion, more difficult than the task we had in the last four years in revitalizing the mine workers' union. We already had a union. We had

reorganize it. With the economic stress that you people have worked under to get together, your task is much more difficult."

The West Virginia miner who rose to the leadership of his union against the greatest possible odds spoke with refreshing directness. The interview below was done by EL MALCRIADO.



UMW President Arnold Miller meets with Cesar Chavez

EL MALCRIADO: What are the major problem areas in which you are now working to recreate the United Mine Workers Union?

Miller:

I'm trying to re-establish complete unity. I'm trying to set up full democratic elections in all districts. I want to work out a system where, in areas like the West where our membership is small, the members can have the same kind of representation that we have in our larger districts.

To provide the same benefits and representation for every member where ever he is regardless of how few the numbers is vital. We also want to organize as many as possible of the non-Union miners today who are working. There are about 40,000 of them.

EL MALCRIADO: Our number one health and safety problem is pesticides. We're now doing research on the respiratory diseases of farm workers. In that sense we have a parallel to the mine workers' black lung. Are you aware of that?

Miller: Yes, I am aware of it. I'm aware of the various lung problems that other members of the labor movement have--such as the auto workers lung problem caused by a solution 50 percent oil and water that is used in the grinding gears of the gear and axle plants where they work.

This creates the same kind of problem coal miners are afflicted with.

Textile workers have a similar problem. All of these different lung diseases differ in only how they're brought about. They affect the lungs in the same manner. They destroy the air sacks of the lungs. Those who are afflicted, don't really know they're afflicted until it's too late.

When you examine those people you find that their damage is so great at that point that they are going to become totally disabled.

EL MALCRIADO: Is there a way of detecting black lung in the initial stages?

Miller: Yes, there is.

EL MALCRIADO: And it's not being done?

Miller: There's no one been doing it so far. This is one of the major battles I've been fighting for the last four years. We've been trying to get clinical facilities set up that would examine all those people working in coal mines and we hope to expand it to where we provide the same access to other people. And this has to be done so you can detect the disability early enough to get these people out of the areas they're in. And it would



be the same thing with plants and the same way with farm workers.

Since the government agencies that have had money allocated have not done it, we're in the process now of setting up a private, non-profit clinic that will be run by a doctor who is the foremost authority in the field of lung disability-- a doctor named Donald L. Rasmussen from my home state. As soon as he gets this clinic set up and going we're going to try to assist people in other labor movements to be available to the clinic so that he can make examinations and help these people as well.

This is a service we hope to provide for the entire labor movement in general.

The auto workers, farm workers and wherever, and its going to be a self-sustaining clinical operation. It isn't going to be any cost to anyone.

EL MALCRIADO: What brought you to California?

Miller: I came to view some of the problems of mining in Colorado and the western states.

EL MALCRIADO: Is that where most of the unorganized miners are?

Miller: There is a heavy emphasis on mining in the west, and there are some big mines organized by other labor unions because we had no one making any attempt to do it.

But wherever they're going to mine coal, we're going to organize.

Wherever there's an effort to organize people in the labor movement, we're going to help them organize too.

I was invited to Santa Barbara to address a political action study group. I don't know all the people who are there, but most of them are liberal and I'm fairly certain right now that if there are 500 people there tomorrow, 500 will be for the farm workers. Whatever I can do to get them a little more active, I'm going to do it. The problems we have are similar. The farm workers have problems the mine workers have always had... organizing, doing something for labor.

EL MALCRIADO: Do you see a parallel between the mine companies opposing organizing and the growers here?

Miller: Absolutely. And they use the same tactics. It's already been demonstrated here. We still fight these problems and think eventually we'll end them, but we'll never end them unless we get labor together.

If labor was together and Chavez said to the labor movement, "Stop buying lettuce," there wouldn't be any bought. Then you could really exert some leverage. But it's tragic that this isn't the way it is.

EL MALCRIADO: Are you free to comment on the Teamster intrusion into our jurisdiction?

Miller: I think it's regrettable that the Teamsters Union got into the farm workers' problem here. I think it's an infringement on the farm workers' rights.

No labor union ought to interfere in this matter.

EL MALCRIADO: Do you work closely with the Teamsters?

Miller: I have no relationships at all with the Teamsters. Mr. Fitzsimmons was on the Board of Directors of our bank when I was elected last December and he promptly resigned. He knew what was going to happen anyway.

EL MALCRIADO: How long did you think about reforming the UMW? What was your position? How did you move up?

Miller: I was concerned with what was going on in our union. The question comes up now and then, when did I decide to run for our international presidency. I didn't decide. We had a very democratic convention on May 28 and 29 1972 and the majority of the delegates there decided that I should be the one to lead the ticket.

I was not an announced candidate and neither was the vice president, secretary-treasurer, and the other six candidates that ran with us, there wasn't one announced candidate on our slate.

The delegates at our convention decided we were the ones they wanted to run. All we did was accept. I was confident that there was a number of people in our union who had the ability to run our union and there were probably 100 good union men at our convention that I would have been happy to support.

EL MALCRIADO: Up until then what was your position?

Miller: The highest position I had served until then was as president of a local union, which was about the only thing that was allowable under the old regime.

That was in a little town called Eskdale, West Virginia. That was with Imperial Colliery Company.

EL MALCRIADO: How many mine workers are there now?

Miller: About 115,000 working and overall membership is about 214,000. That's down from a high at one point of 600,000. But we think that mining will be expanded and that somewhere up the road a ways we'll have 200,000 members again.

EL MALCRIADO: And it was mechanization that brought your membership down?

Miller: It was mechanization and automation. This was handled, I think, in an irresponsible manner. No effort to provide anything for the membership that lost their jobs.

EL MALCRIADO: That's a problem facing the farm workers now and we have a firm policy on that. The Teamsters have no policy.

Miller: That was about the same as the past leadership of the Mine Workers. They didn't care either. Whatever the operator wanted to do, they would do. In fact, it was questionable whether there was any distinction between the leadership of the past or the coal operators.

This is what's happened to the labor movement, to an extent.

EL MALCRIADO: As head of your local, did you know this was going on, or did it just unfold like Watergate?

Miller: We knew of the problems but we didn't have any real information on why there were problems. This information was kept from the membership. Now we have a labor publication that is being reformed and it's going to be expanded to about four times greater volume than we have now.

The purpose of expanding our labor publication is to keep the membership informed. As soon as I can get the publication expanded, then we will put the checks and balances in to enable the rank and file to run the labor publication of UMW. They will have the control and the leadership will not be able to put their own views in the journal to the exclusion of all the membership.

EL MALCRIADO: Will your next convention be run differently?

Miller: Yes, it will. It will be run democratically. That will be December 3-14 of this year in Pittsburgh. The delegates will be elected by the membership of their locals and they are going to be able to express themselves. And we're going to discuss the real problems of the union. As I said to the staff members, it's going to be a working convention.



FARM WORKER NEWS

Violence hits Franzia strike

STOCKTON, California -- The strike at the Franzia vineyards has been so successful that Franzia and the Teamsters together have resorted to increasingly more violent tactics.

According to Union strikers on the picket line August 20, Teamster organizers came armed and fired shots at farm worker pickets. Pete Velasco, director of the Stockton field office and vice-president of the Union, said that four or five men wearing Teamster jackets and carrying pistols, a blackjack and an axe confronted UFW people.

Franzia's response has been to seek injunctions against picketing, limiting it to one or two picketers per entrance. UFW Attorney Barry Winograd pointed out that "if we put one picket

or two pickets at those entrances, they'd be dead the next day."

The UFW members voted unanimously to begin a strike against Franzia July 12 after Franzia fired 21 Union members. Four days later Franzia signed a contract with the Teamsters.

Like Gallo, Franzia is having trouble keeping enough scabs in the fields. Last week the company had about 30 pickers compared to the 130 the same time last year. But even the few there have been discouraged from scabbing by Union strikers who have gone into the fields after them.

In addition to Franzia, there are about 1000 tomato strikers in the area. They walked out August 20 from the Hatanaka fields and about 200 have been joined the Franzia strikers daily.

Melon strike cost growers millions

Around Mendota and Firebaugh the air is thick with the smell of rotting melons. Growers in this area have been plowing thousands of acres of melons under, because there just aren't enough scabs to beat La Huelga.

The strike on these fields began about 6-7 weeks ago when 150 farm workers walked out of a Tri-Produce camp. It has been estimated that Tri-Produce lost up to \$500,000 a day. On August 23, fellow strikers from Selma, Santa Maria, Salinas and even Calexico came in cars and two buses, to help picket the fields.

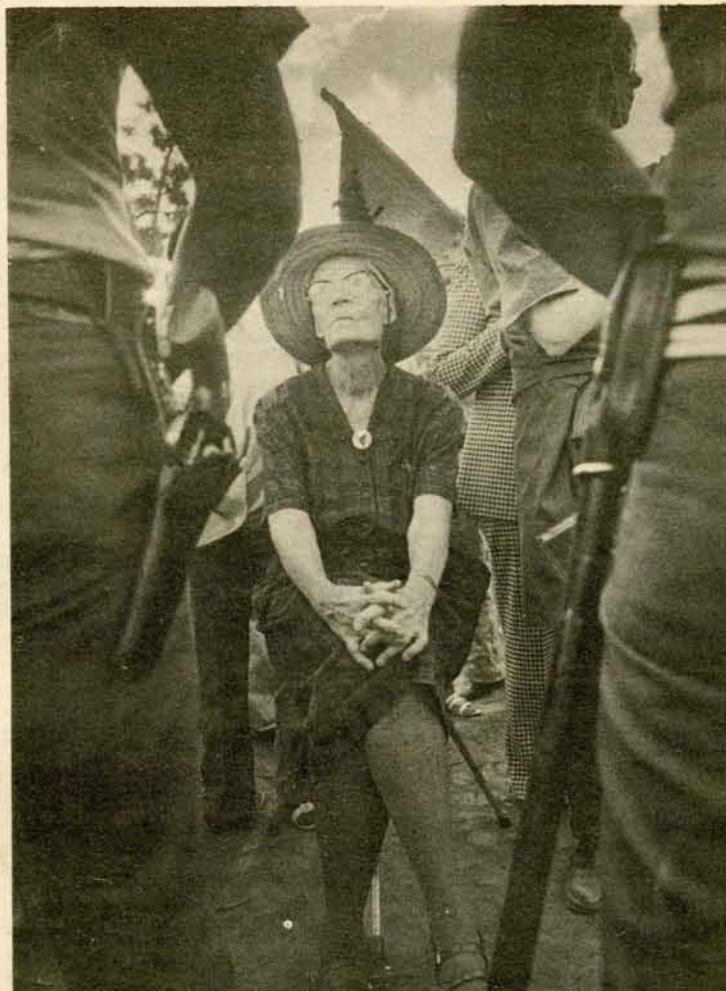
Around 7:00 am about nine workers took off across the Stamoules field in an attempt

to reach scabs who were too far away to hear the loudspeakers.

County sheriffs arrested six farm workers who were brought into the Fresno County jail and four were charged with trespassing, one with trespassing and inciting to riot, and one with a felony.

Later in the morning, at another melon field, 35 farm workers rushed the field. The scabs took off. Fresno sheriffs grabbed another 6 workers who were all charged with trespassing and inciting.

When the picketing stopped at 11:00 am it was because no other field in the area was being picked.



Dorothy Day leaves jail

"I think Cesar Chavez and his United Farm Workers Union is the most important thing that has happened to the U.S. labor movement, according to Dorothy Day, seventy-six year old co-founder of the Catholic Worker Movement.

This interview took place as Ms. Day left the Fresno County Industrial Farm where she was jailed August 1 along with 400 others for violating a court injunction limiting pickets to one per one hundred feet.

"The working poor in the fields have banded together through free choice to work out their own destiny. The sacrifices of Chavez and his associates are unknown to a vast proportion of the people of this country.

One has only to visit Cesar's

home and his family to understand the situation - an old frame house in a poor part of the town. There is no sign of the opulence normally attached to the homes of other leaders of labor unions. Chavez's salary is well below the poverty level, and his associates, including the Union attorneys, exist under the same substandard conditions. Whatever money comes into the union is used mainly for its members, not for its leaders."

Dorothy Day had flown in from New York to help the farm workers in their struggle with the growers and the Teamsters. Several hours after arriving, she was on the picket line. Several minutes later, she was on her way to jail.

Pesticide hearings

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Important hearings are currently being conducted by the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration on the use of pesticides. At the present time no Federal safety standard for workers exist, and California is the only state with even local standards protecting farm workers.

Gilbert Padilla, vice pre-

sident of the Union, testified that the standard the Dept. of Labor is proposing is "wholly inadequate". Even under California law, Padilla said, the standards are not enforced. He said there are 8,100 growers in Fresno County alone which has only one pesticide law enforcer.

"Growers can spray wherever they want; there is no punishment," he said.



Police arrest melon strikers near Firebaugh

L.A. labor caravan comes to Delano

"The boycott will be so strong that if the growers don't sign, they'll have to eat the grapes themselves."

600 cheered loudly as Cesar Chavez, UFW leader, welcomed crowds of L.A. workers who organized a food caravan to Delano Saturday, September 8.

Hundreds of cars, station wagons pick-ups and a 2 and one-half ton truck piled with food supplies for striking farm workers.

L.A. labor has supported the farm workers since the early years of their struggle. The first food caravan from Los Angeles consisted of 5 cars and \$1000 worth of food; this was in 1965. Now for the first time the workers themselves en masse have brought their support directly to Delano and promise that this is just the first of many trips.

In many unions, committees to support farm workers are being set up to collect donations and also to picket supermarkets for the UFW boycott.

After Chavez spoke, District Director of UAW, Jerry Whipple, addressed the crowd as workers came forward to present checks and donations to Chavez. The LA County AFL estimates \$10,000 in donations. The UAW also handed Chavez a



check for \$10,000 from the International.

Shirley Espinoza from Machinists Lodge 727 gave the UFW a contribution collected from the rank and filers at the gate the

morning before a sum of over \$1,000.

In response to the information Chavez gave on the boycott of 1970, which showed a greater success in Eastern cities than western, Ziggy Horowitz from the UAW responded: "We're not going to let those eastern cities surpass us. We're going to be working on the boycott. If it doesn't have the black eagle, we'll do without. BOYCOTT, BOYCOTT!"

The chanting of the LA workers and the Delano farm workers drowned out the muffled radio interference coming over the loud speaker system from Radio Free America whose transmission towers face the 40 acres in Delano.

LOS ANGELES
ORGANIZED
LABOR LOCAL
SUPPORTS #100
FARM WORKERS

IT'S NOT THE GRAPES - IT'S THE PEOPLE!



San Francisco caravan

On August 25, a 40-car caravan bringing much needed food, clothing and equipment for a new dental clinic arrived at the Forty Acres in Delano. The caravan, also comprised of a bus and a truck, was organized by the Mission Community Farm Workers Support Committee in San Francisco.

The Mission residents, mostly poor people themselves, gathered at Dolores Park in the Mission District in San Francisco for an ecumenical sunrise service before making their 300-mile trek. EL MALCRIADO wishes to thank the people of the Mission community for the past and present support.

Labor news



Farah's dirty tricks

Farah has received a big kick in the pants. Due to a nationwide boycott of Farah pants, the company has resorted to trickery to prevent bankruptcy.

The Farah Manufacturing Company has apparently discontinued using its Farah label and has resorted to a variety of lesser known labels. The move comes in the wake of a 21 percent drop in business since the company's clothing workers went on strike 15 months ago. The labels Farah will be using are as follows: Beau Mark, Cliff Mark, Club 20, Daire., Golden Scroll, rod, Par Excellent, Passport, Su Par Jeans.

A though the Farah Company says the drastic drop in business is due to a "cotton shortage," Amalgamated Clothing Workers vice-president Val Withermer says there is no such thing and that FARAH is instead feeling the effects of a nationwide boycott against its clothing.

More unfair labor practices on the part of Farah surfaced last week as employees took the company to court over an illegal savings plan scheme. Farah, according to the charges, coerced its workers into joining a plan whereby the company deducted \$5.00 or more a week from the workers' paychecks.

Workers say, Coke must pay!

Coca-Cola found out this summer that a UFW contract is "the real thing", when their citrus workers won an important contract settlement.

The company was ordered by a Federal mediator to pay Union members a total of \$80,000 to \$100,000 in back pay--the amount the company had been underpaying their workers in the past fifteen months.

Del Monte workers charge peonage

ILLINOIS -- Migratory farm workers took the Del Monte Corporation to court this summer to halt the company's unfair labor practices.

The suit prepared by the Illinois Migrant Council charges the corporation, which employs a total of 35,000 farm workers throughout the country, misused free recruitment services made available by the U.S. Department of Labor and has kept their workers in a state of "virtual peonage."

The workers, recruited from the Southern and Southwestern states, were promised good wages and working conditions by the Department of Labor. When they arrived at Del Monte's corn processing operations at New Rochelle, Illinois, however, the

Willie Farah, president of the company, said the plan was designed to "save the workers' money". No interest was paid on the loans however, and it was the company that saved money by not having to take out loans.

The strikers also charge the company forced some of the workers to join a fraudulent medical plan in which up to \$25.00 a week was deducted from the workers' wages.

To break the strike in the past, Farah called out police dogs to attack the picketlines and used its influence on local law enforcement to arrest illegally 1,200 picketers. The company has more recently resorted to buying ads in the El Paso newspapers which condemn the strike as being "anti-American."

The Farah strike is seen as a key to unionizing the city's 15,000 clothing workers, who make an average of \$3,500 a year or little more than \$1.70 an hour. Statewide anti-labor laws and local law enforcement make El Paso a very tough city in which to organize. Out of the area's 1,000,000 only 8,000 are in a union of any kind. There are eight thousand workers currently on strike at Farah.

Farm workers who were picking citrus by the tubful were being paid at a rate of ten boxes per tub. When measurements were taken by the suspicious farm workers, it was found the tubs actually contained 10 1/4 boxes. Coca Cola maintained the difference wasn't worth haggling over, but it added up to \$80 to \$100 per worker!

migrants were given little if any work.

Instead, the company deducted charges for housing, food and "services" from the wages, leaving the workers with negative paychecks. Just as the farm workers were working their way out of indebtedness, the company replaced them with several hundred newly recruited workers from Texas, who were handed the same set of false promises.

ILWU - TEMO RIFT?

SAN FRANCISCO, California-- Pledging his union's support for the UFW, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's

Secret scheme revealed Forced work welfare plan

If a secret welfare plan devised by the state of California is approved, a new forced-work program for welfare recipients may soon be in effect.

Recipients, mainly mothers with children, will have the choice of being forced to work at the most menial jobs or be cut from welfare rolls.

California's Department of Social Services has a plan to allow employers to pay recipients as little as 50 cents an hour, with the state chipping in a little more to bring the wages up to the minimum wage.

All this is outlined in a memo marked "confidential" and circulated to lawyers in Washington by the California Social Services Department.

The main points of the plan, titled the "California Self-support Program", include:

--Businesses will be subsidized to employ recipients. A section of the memotitled "some sensitive issues and assumptions" states: "The concept of providing public welfare monies to subsidize private employers will probably be criticized by many persons" If the plan goes through, it would be a bonanza for California employers.

--Welfare Departments in California would be closed down and recipients would be forced to pick

up their checks at the employment office, where the subsidized jobs, usually the most menial, will be posted.

Recipients will have 10 days in which to choose one of the jobs. After that, all benefits are cut off except expenses like carfare and lunch money-- called a "seek-work" subsidy.

--A recipient is considered "employable" if his or her children are over six weeks old. Up to now, a mother was not considered employable if she had children under six years of age. Two years ago President Nixon was forced to retract a proposal that all mothers with children under three years old be considered "employable."

--The recipient must work no matter how far he or she lives from employment areas.

--If the recipient refuses to work the memo says an effort would be made to take custody of the children. The memo admits "the concept of removing a child from his natural parents because they refuse to cooperate in a forced-labor program will probably be raised as a moral issue in addition to the legal and fiscal questions involved. If children were actually moved from their homes as proposed, the plan goes on, "there would be substantial costs. Estimates range as high as \$25 million"

--The government's main purpose "is a fiscal thing," said the source. The architects of the

plan hope it will cause so much hardship that its mere introduction will spur recipients to seek other means of survival.

"It is assumed that former recipients will either find jobs on their own, marry employed persons or somehow live without a job.

--Another point in the plan is that "social services are not to be routinely provided but must be sought out by the recipient through community resources."

Since "community resources" are often non-existent, this means recipients may be denied medical care, food stamps and many other services -- all in an attempt to harass them off the welfare rolls or out of the county where the program is in effect.

The plan was developed by Robert Carson, former director of California's Department of Social Welfare. He is presently a special assistant to Health, Education, and Welfare secretary Caspar Weinberger in Washington--where he is in a perfect position to seek approval for his own plan.

(Edited from an article by Renee Blakkan, GUARDIAN, August 22, 1973 -- EL MALCRIADO)

Recipients forced to do farm work

Faced with losing welfare subsidies, recipients are being forced to do scab labor.

According to information from Carl Jaramillo, director of community services for the Alameda County Central Labor Council, "the county is subsidizing farm owners." When people ask about eligibility for welfare assistance when their applications are being processed, even after they have been granted assistance, they are told to "seek farm labor" under the "Farm Labor Preparation Program."

Despite regulations stating that "jobs to which recipients are re-

ferred must be at the prevailing wage...and not less than the minimum wage." Cases have been reported of recipients receiving as low as three dollars a day for nine hours of work.

A member of the Commission's answer to these slave wages was "so they make one dollar the first day the first week, two dollars a day for the second week they have to learn like the rest of us."

On May of this year, for example, 574 people were referred to labor contractors. Out of the 574, according to David Petway, overseer for the project,

"all we can say is that at least 120 showed up" to be contracted. That means that at least 454 were either denied assistance or dropped from welfare roles.

One labor contractor admitted admitted paying 30 cents a bucket for cucumbers; another paid 25 cents a sack for onions.

On Wednesday, July 18 the welfare commission was greeted by representatives of the California Labor Council, the International Garment Workers Union, Local 510, the Musicians Union, the League of Women Voters, Union WAGE, the Women's Action Center and the Almagamated Clothing Workers, all of whom were protesting the forced farm labor policies.

Puerto Rican migrant workers begin organizing in Connecticut

by Marta Perez, CLARIDAD

HARTFORD, Connecticut -- Over 100 Puerto Rican migrant farm workers, who have denounced the failure of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth government to protect their rights, joined forces recently to initiate the first organization of Puerto

Rican migrant workers in the United States.

At an all-day meeting at St. Joseph College the migrants, many of whom have been brought here by the Puerto Rican government, formed the Farmworkers Organization to repre-

sent them and protect them against unscrupulous farm owners who increasingly violate the contracts.

The conference, organized with the assistance of the Ecumenical Ministry of Farmworkers (META), discussed the oppressive conditions existing in migrant camps throughout the state and focused on developing concrete alternatives to struggle against them.

Ex-organizers sue Teamsters

Three ex-Teamster organizers filed a \$200,000 suit against Teamster Local 748 (Modesto) and Western Conference of Teamsters organizing director William Grami. The suit alleges

that the plaintiffs, all Chicanos, were fired after they organized Teamster cannery workers to file grievances with the Equal Opportunity Commission.

The three organizers charge the Teamsters did little or nothing to combat the rampant discrimination which exists in the canneries. They had no recourse, they said, but to take the complaints to the EEOC.

The three also claim the organizers who preceded them filed only six grievances in behalf of the local's workers for

the first half of 1971, whereas they filed a total of 106 grievances during the second half when they were hired.

Health rights for aliens

All aliens who legally enter the U.S. are now eligible for medical care, a Federal Court recently ruled. Up until the decision, aliens had to wait five years to qualify for the free medical treatment. The decision does not apply to diplomats, tourists or foreign correspondents.

Gallo - turning in strikers' favor

Gallo a 'human rights' commissioner

"In this society animals have more rights than farm workers." This was the accusation made against Bob Gallo at a meeting of the Commission on Human Rights August 21 in Modesto, California.

"I think we're all aware of the fact that in this free and democratic country there's a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," explained farm worker Regino De Leon from Livingston.

"And you know what happens to a person who throws a dog out on the street. He can be fined or even thrown in jail. This act is considered a crime. Cruelty to animals is considered

criminal.

"Yet this rich and powerful man (Robert Gallo) wants to do just that to 71 families with close to 400 children among them. Why? Just because they refuse to sign with a union that he is forcing down their throats."

To top it off, Robert Gallo, the biggest wine grape monopolist, is vice president of this very Commission on Human Rights.

De Leon did not overlook this either. He went on to say: "I understand that every member of the Commission is supposed to have a good moral sense and humanitarian values to guide their work in this Com-

mission. That's why I just don't understand how this man can be vice-president.

"And so to make a valuable point and provide an example, I want to stress to Mr Gallo" and looking directly at him, De Leon continued: "Mr Gallo, you know that I'm not afraid of you, not of you, nor your security guards because the best part of my life I've spent working in the fields, and even at my age I don't have a house nor money. All I have is my life, and if my life is the price I have to pay in the fight for the rights of all workers, I'm ready to pay that price."



History of a long struggle

The example of courage and determination set by Regino De Leon is repeated daily by Union farm workers in Livingston, united and committed in the hard struggle against E.J. Gallo.

The history of the Livingston farm workers is no exception. Their unity and militancy at this crucial juncture for the Union characterizes all striking farm workers, just as the dirty dealing and violent tactics used by Gallo and his Teamster "organizers" have also been repeated by growers and Teamsters throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

In 1967, the Union won a contract with Gallo covering 150 farm workers, the majority of Mexican or Portuguese descent. These farm workers have spent long years laboring in the Gallo fields, living in labor camps and also filling Gallo's pockets with money.

In 1970 alone Gallo sold 100 million gallons of wine, half of all the wine produced in California. From these sales, Gallo took in \$250 million, about \$40 million in pure profit. Despite this, the strikers maintain, Gallo runs Livingston as if it were his own chicken coop.

At the same Commission meeting already mentioned, another Livingston farm worker, Roberto de la Cruz, described the inhuman conditions in which the workers live in the Gallo labor

'camps.

The complaints against Gallo have been piling up, but so far without response.

Frequently, whole families live packed in one-room dwellings. 15-20 families have to share one toilet. Moreover, farm workers must compete for space with flies, rats and cockroaches.

Fighting evictions

"If they kick us out", asked farm worker families threatened with an injunction, "What will the cockroaches eat?"

Half in jest, but with steadfast determination, residents of Gallo's labor camps prepared themselves to defend the only homes they have.

On July 18th, one week after signing a contract with the Teamsters, Gallo handed over eviction notices, giving the worker only three days to move.

In the first place, the people in these camps are permanent, year-round residents, not migrants. In the second, there is nowhere else in Livingston to go. There's not a single room for rent in the whole area, let alone housing for 71 families. They would have to leave Merced County. Needless to say, no one in the camp budged.

Too impatient to wait, Gallo obtained a special court order

which he presented August 4. Taking advantage of his political power, Gallo initiated action in two courts at the same time to speed up legal proceedings.

The injunction obtained demanded the farm workers appear August 14 in Merced Superior Court. Gallo had gotten the injunction by claiming the evictions were needed to prevent "immediate and irreparable harm."

The date for the hearing arrived and so did family after family with their blankets and sympathizers, prepared to remain there indefinitely. The determination of the farm workers along with the advance preparation of the Union lawyers forced Gallo and his legal staff to back down.

Gallo's lawyer tried to postpone any decision, but even the judge realized that anything that could be postponed could not be so urgent as to do "irreparable harm."

The lawyer then tried to make a deal with Barbara Rhine and Peter Hamberfeld, Union lawyers. By now, however, it was clear that Gallo had been defeated.

Two hundred people gathered in triumph after the court proceedings, and Cesar Chavez spoke to them saying, "Whenever anyone comes up to you, just say the two magic words--BOYCOTT GALLO."



Rank & filers help

At 4:00 am August 18, workers arrived from Oakland, San Jose, Watsonville, Salinas, Modesto to place themselves shoulder to shoulder on the picket with the Gallo strikers.

By 6:00 am there were more than 350 people marching and shouting in file on their way to the camps where the scabs were still sleeping.

Gallo had decided not to pick. The scabs were given a loud awakening by the picketers from the UFW, together with rank-and file members from the Teamsters, United Auto Workers, and the International Longshoremen's Union.

"Farm workers are our best friends," said a brother from Teamster Local 853 in Oakland. "For those of us who work and sweat to earn a living, the farm workers are an inspiration and an example."

Another Teamster member said, "Marching alongside farm

workers out here, we're gaining our strength back.... We plan to dedicate not one moment to silence but all of our lives to this struggle."

Livingston strikers also spoke. Referring to the terror tactics employed by the growers and Teamster leadership, Rodolfo Gonzalez emphasized the determination they all share.

"They've arrested us; they've even killed some of us, but that doesn't scare us, not those of us who are struggling to change and improve the lives of all working people.... We workers are the only ones responsible to take the destiny of the world in our own hands."

He explained how workers have been divided against each other in the past, how the people of one nation had been sent out to fight those of another. He said,

"They've taken our lives; they didn't take away our ideal."

Huelga hits Gallo

Gallo cut off negotiations with the Union off June 26 and on the very next day 85 percent of the labor force went on strike. When the harvest began August 15, the pickers were few and far between. Instead of 40 gondolas there were 11.

On the third day there were 20 gondolas, whereas last year at the same time there were 81 (360 workers) out in the fields.

Gallo did manage, however, to call out lots of private security guards to meet the pickets. He doubled his security force for these lines, paying \$58 a day for each guard.

Gallo does not pay his strikebreakers quite so generously. Last year, Gallo paid \$25 a day per scab. This year it's down to \$18 a day.

Housing conditions aren't any better. Since the farm workers refuse to leave the labor camps, Gallo has piled all his strikebreakers into his barns,

There must be truth in the claim that Gallo treats animals much better than people. 150 professional strikebreakers who arrived from the Arvin-Lamont area are sleeping crammed into corners where before there were only a few tractors.

Using both scabs as well as Teamsters, Gallo has tried to break the UFW strike. Even when the negotiations between Gallo and the Union were still going on last June, Teamsters entered the fields to force farm workers to sign their cards.

Jose Souza, a Livingston striker, relates the following: "On June 24, while I was working out in Gallo fields, about 20 Teamsters showed up. They approached me and demanded that I sign their authorization cards. I refused to sign the card because I am already a member of Cesar Chavez' union."

"When I said this to the Teamsters, Honorato Pimental, who came with the Teamsters

but whom I recognized as a company employee, got angry at me. He grabbed the card and signed my name."

When Gallo signed a contract with the Teamsters, he said there had been an "election" where the Teamsters won 158 votes to 1.

In the last two weeks, however, these same "voters" marched on the UFW picket line along with another hundred people. They were picketing the field NOT picking it.

Union attorney Tony Gaenslen has filed a suit against Gallo with the NLRB.

Shouts and slogans on the Livingston picket lines are in three languages--Spanish, Portuguese, and English. As much as Gallo wanted to divide the farm workers racially, he has been able to break their solidarity.

At the meeting in Modesto of the Commission on Human Rights, Frank Perry, one of the strikers, explained how the Gal-



lo company tried to pit the Portuguese against the Mexicans.

"Well, they kept telling them the Portuguese could return to work but that they didn't want any Mexicans." When Perry asked the company why they pre-

ferred Portuguese, they responded that Portuguese "were closer to the white race."

At this point the Commissioners turned to Gallo who lowered his head and remained silent.

Farm Worker Forum



Ex-Safeway shopper won over

August 13, 1973

Friends:

I have always been sympathetic with the farm workers and voted as per requested in a recent election, sent you a check for \$5 last week for a donation when I filled out one of those papers being handed out last week, also wrote to the 3 people requested to be written to.

I've never thought about my buying meaning anything because I live in a downtown hotel (one of the inexpensive ones) and I wouldn't be buying anything.

But Saturday I was in San Bernardino with my family and we stopped at a Safeway Store.

When we drove into the lot it was probably around 4 or 4:30 and when we noticed the pickets my aunt said she felt guilty about shopping there, that she hadn't realized Safeway was being picketed. (This is the store right downtown - near the bus station).

There were only a few cars in the lot and she commented that the picketing must be doing some good

because usually there were a lot of cars there; also inside the store we felt the same way - saw such a few people and last time I was there - which was months ago, the place was crowded.

Well, to get down to brass tacks I really felt guilty. As we left the girl standing outside the door smiled and said Have a nice day.

(Had the pickets been belligerent I'd have resented it - but they just stand there or say not to shop at Safeway but nothing else.)

Any way, I was relieved as we drove away when my aunt said that she didn't think we should go back to Safeway until the picketing was over. She is sympathetic to the farm workers too and she was saying what good does it do if we go on buying food at the store you are fighting. I wish the farm workers success.

I do hope it will get settled - I much prefer Safeway!
Sincerely,

Dorothy Herman
536 S. Hope St.
L.A. 90017

Reprint from 'The Gauntlet', a steelworkers' newspaper

Inhuman, that's the way some U.S. farm workers live. These people work in the fields along with their children, working from early morning to late at night. They are treated like pieces of machinery.

They are treated like some people treat dogs. (When I say treated like dogs I mean like some people like to poison animals or to see someone in pain). These are people working on lettuce farms not organized by the United Farm Workers in California.

The people who work in these fields are forced to work and live like this. These farms are what are known as "agribusiness" farms and are owned by big business concerns, not farmers.

These employers have just signed contracts with a union workers have picked.

This union cares little about

the conditions that these people work or live under. These people have to work for next to nothing with no benefits. They don't have the many benefits we take for granted. They don't have hospitalization of any kind. Their children have little or no schooling.

They live in company-owned communals that are often overpopulated and unsanitary. The one I have in mind I have seen myself. This place is located close by one of the city dumps where garbage is dumped and compressed. This place is going 24 hours a day. The noise is enough to drive a person mad, let alone the smell from the litter.

Why don't they move out? Well when the company they work for owns these places and you pay rent to them and don't, then you just won't have a job to

go to. Then you don't have money to pay for your children's clothes and food, the little they can afford.

These people are trying to form their own union (not a company union) that cares for it's people. Not like the company's union that cares little for the working and living conditions of their membership. These people are fighting for their lives and their children's future.

They want only what's owing to them as people, the right to belong to the union of their own choice, not the company's; to be able to live like they are human. These things the United Farm Workers are trying to give them.

So next time you go to buy lettuce or grapes look for the farm workers seal, and if you don't see it, don't buy. Stop and think!



Arizona, Safeway, weevils, etc.

Dear Friends:

You have my moral and (once in awhile) token support in the Farm Labor Movement. Not since the Depression years have I done farm labor myself. But I have and do know the conditions and pay we used to have to work under. I am seventy years old now. I lived in Arizona part of '69 through '72. I do not like Jack Williams. I signed for his recall in July '72.

Last year they intimidated the High School kids by forcing them to pass a semester course in Free Enterprise (it should be spelled Enterprize) system or no diploma or graduation!

Free Enterprise is truly anti-consumer. Many other things in Arizona I hated. It would take hours to state them.

I mounted live weevils under clear Scotch tape from Safeway's yellow corn meal - sent them to Ralph Nader. Less than a year later I bought another number two box of Safeway's yellow corn meal. The live weevils were gone but their hulls were aplenty. The price had gone up one cent; from thirty-two cents for "live weevil corn meal" to thirty-three cents for "weevil-hull corn meal."

With my best wishes for your success!

Sincerely,

Frank Henry Carson
P.O. Box 411
Alhambra, California 91802

COWPIES FROM THE GROWERS

by Union Research Department

From the Desert Rancher:

"While UFW pickets heckled and harassed Teamster vineyard workers in this area, there was no Teamster harassment whatever at the only two vineyards in Coachella Valley that are under UFW contract."

Could it be that the Teamsters found no farmworkers willing to walk a Teamo picket line?

From the Desert Rancher:

"From sources outside the area is coming the word that this is the last year Coachella Valley will have to put up with the Chavez hordes with their red flags and their open wor-

ship of the flag of Mexico but never a display of the American flag. The reason: 'This is our country,' they say. 'We're going to take it back.'"

From The Packer:

"Dear Editor:
I have 3 children of 'Sesame Street' age and they have on several occasions heard the following comment on that program: 'I hate cucumbers!' This spot on the program is presumably designed to help teach the letter 'C', but it should not be necessary to use such negativism.

I trust that the produce industry can encourage 'Sesame Street' to modify this portion of their letter 'C' programs.

Horticulturally Yours,

M. LeRon Robbins
Assoc. Prof. of Horticulture
Clemson University
Charleston, S.C."

From the California Farmer:

"The (UFW) picket lines seem to have a large number of obese people walking in them, something that is not often seen in the agricultural worker who is making that work his livelihood."

From The Packer:

Did you know that Shirley Temple is now on the Board of Directors of Del Monte Corp., the largest canner of fruits and vegetables in the world?

From the California Farmer:

California Farmer published a list of union staff working on last year's McGovern campaign. In that list was a person named Taller Grafico. Although the ma-

gazine could not find too much information about him, it did say that "Grafico lives or works in Keene, California, which is the headquarters for Chavez."

From The Packer:

"When Colleen Krieger was asked by the judges of the Great Lakes Vegetable Queen contest in Lansing last winter how she would try to convince youngsters to eat their vegetables, she replied:

'I'd tell the kids that vegetables are good for them, and if they eat their vegetables, they'll grow up big and strong like their Daddy... (if he's big and strong!)"

Because of that answer and because of her good looks and bubbly charm, the judges awarded Colleen the crown. She says that she finds most people like vegetables and when she appears in a parade, people clap and yell, 'Yeah Vegetables!'"

From The Packer:

In mid-July Jerry Goldstine, vice-president of Mel Finerman said the Company "had no plans to replace the UFW with another union. The only union we may get is a company union."

Three weeks later, the company signed with the Teamsters.

This direct information comes from the records of Tulare County, Pixley Judicial.

"Robert Lopez Pulido on August 9 at Porterville did willfully, unlawfully and maliciously injure or destroy real or personal property, to-wit: a watermelon, not his own, belonging to George A. Lucas and Sons, in violation of Section 594 of the Penal Code.

Describe the weapon: "hands." What did suspect say? "No Savoy".

More Arizona

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

El Malcriado keeps improving. Putting in articles of other movements throughout the world is a great idea. Many of us feel deeply that all these actions for the poor are part of the same struggle for justice, bread and dignity that the UFW is engaged in.

The work against Safeway in both Tucson and Phoenix continues as strong as ever. No one is discouraged; in fact we all know we must work harder because of what course what has happened here in Arizona.

At some of the Safeway's we are almost down to the hard core shoppers which is making the turning away of shoppers pretty difficult.

The very least we can do is to put our body on the line and be very thankful that we have the opportunity to be of some help.

Thank you very much for continually reminding us of how very important the boycott is. Viva la Causa!

With love and comradeship,

Jerry Robinett
5642 E. Scarlett St.
Tucson, Arizona 85711

(Correction: Through a typographical mistake a line was deleted in a page one story in the last issue. It should read: "...he saw the man identified as the grower down the road in his car laughing.")

EL MALCRIADO

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Blunders of a young man

I was working in a plywood mill to escape the brutal working conditions of farm labor in 1964 but my work there was a sad disappointment to my hopes of self improvements. The mill foremen were cut from the same mold that the field foreman had been. Wages were so low that we were plunged into debt with no way out. The climb to a better paying job seemed so slow and filled with doubt. With a wife and four children the future looked very dim indeed.

After talking with the other men on the Midnight shift, I soon learned that they had the same problems as I. We decided the best thing to do was to go Union and demand a living wage and fair treatment.

But who we wondered was the right Union? The lumber workers union seemed so small and helpless against the Cloverdale Plywood Company but we continued to investigate unions in the area and so decided on the Teamsters Union for its strength and power.

Ken Gillie organizer from the Santa Rosa local was sent to organize. He had been in the business so long that tales from the auto industry organizing days ran from his tongue as smooth as the whiskey and wine from the trunk of his new Olds 98.

Armed with stories, brutal fights, lustful women, the Teamsters' power, we got a good start on a bad hangover.

We went forth to do battle with the Company while Ken advised us from an office thirty-five miles to the South.

The day we won the election was a day to remember. Our future seemed to be in good hands with the Teamsters. Now we could negotiate a contract with meaning.

I was chosen to be on the negotiating committee with Bill

Chains hurt by boycott

"We're damned if we do and we're damned if we don't. I don't know what to do about it. If we stock grapes, there are people in sympathy with Chavez who yell their heads off about it and march down here a hundred strong and into our offices. There was no solution but to give in to those people."

A produce buyer for the Purity Supreme supermarket chain made this statement when questioned about the UFW boycott of scab grapes and lettuce. It seems that the boycott in Massachusetts has been so successful that many supermarket chains are now under direct attack by the California State Board of Agriculture.

Under continual boycott pressure, 4 Boston retail chains have removed California table grapes. In response, on Thursday September 6 the California State Board of Agriculture passed a resolution to investigate alleged violations of federal anti-trust laws by the chains.

Named in the resolution were First National, Purity Supreme, Star markets and Stop & Shop. The resolution charges them with acting together with or at the instigation of the UFW to deny California marketers of iceberg lettuce and grapes a right to the market place.

J. Pandol introduced the motion to the Board on Agriculture. Sources attending the Board meeting said that impetus for the resolution came from a Massachusetts Senate resolution passed August 7 supporting the UFW boycott and commending the named chains.

Grami, president of the Santa Rosa, California Teamster Local and the lawyers for Crown Zellerbach Paper Company and the owners of the Cloverdale Plywood Company.

Bill Grami was a good talker and was very much admired for his ability and wisdom. But some things just didn't seem right. Of the four committee men not one even said a word. But the fine dinners and a contract to come expelled the uneasiness. Bill Grami we thought would see that all went well even if we couldn't understand what was going on.

With the signing of the Contract we had a shop steward to take our problems to. Actually we had gained very little in pay and fringe benefits but the shop steward was the main hope of all the workers. He stood for fair treatment and honesty so our hopes ran high for the future.

When the first man was fired we went to the shop steward to get something done. I still feel sorry for him standing there

telling us that he didn't know what else to do. The Union said the firing was okay.

It was about this time that the whiskey and wine stories and promises all stopped. You had to go to Santa Rosa to see Ken Gillie, and Bill Grami was seen no more. There was never a Union meeting to discuss our problems.

Within six months all six men who fought so hard night and day, were fired for one "Cause" or another. I was the last to go. When I complained to Ken I was told the Teamsters could get me work in Denver, Colorado driving a milk truck.

I went back to picking fruit until I started to work for the United Farm Workers Union in 1973. I know this Union is run right because I help to run it.

Bill Grami is very smart and well educated in his business but he is stupid to think that people will submit themselves to treachery year after year and like it.



Walter Williams with his family

A union is not built on a love affair with the company, but by love, understanding and compassion for the people it serves and is a part of. The Teamster officials and hired goons will never be a part of farm labor. They cannot identify with it.

Farm workers the nation over will rise and protest at the insinuation that they are a part

of the blemishes and corruption of a gang of thugs known as the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Walter Williams
Field Office Director U.F.W.
Haines City, Florida

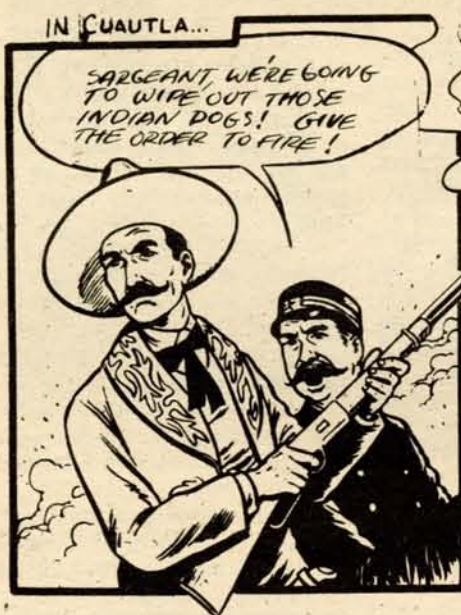
(p.s. At the age of 23 I was very gullible)

No. 5

Emiliano ZAPATA

STORY: RENE G. D. MONTEMAR
DRAWINGS: ROBERTO ALFONSO

Those were not the first nor the last abuses by landowners against campesinos all over Mexico but there in Morelos, where the seeds of an avenging revolution were sprouting, a hero was in action: Emiliano Zapata.



And the soldiers advanced, carrying out their orders--not just to evict but to kill hundreds of unhappy peons and campesinos who dared to claim their rights.



And by chance the two brothers crossed the same river, that their father had crossed 20 years before, on learning of Emiliano's birth.



CONTINUARÁ