PHOENIX, Arizona-- The Citizens Committee for the Recall of Jack Williams, a coalition of religious, political, ecological and farm workers groups, has submitted the signatures of 170,775 Arizona citizens demanding that their Republican Governor be removed from office.

The signatures were submitted here March 26, a full ten months after the recall movement began upon Williams' signing of farm labor legislation that farm worker representatives characterized as "repressive." However, the organized opposition to Williams has expanded far beyond that one interest to include representatives from all social and political strata in the state.

Upon submission of the petitions, the Committee received a receipt from Secretary of State Bolin for the number of pages submitted. Actual counting will be done by individual county recorders, who will be sent photocopies of the petitions from their areas. Counting was scheduled to begin March 27.

A struggle over the counting procedure seems certain to develop in Maricopa County, the most populated county in the State. County Recorder Paul Marston has repeatedly expressed his hostility towards the recall movement, and the Recall Committee asked Secretary Bolin to name a neutral person to supervise the counting.

"We don't want Marston to verify the signatures," explained recall spokesman Jim Drake, "because, according to our count, he could throw out 50% of the Maricopa County signatures on technicalities--like a signature abbreviating 'Phoenix' rather than writing it out in full."

In a related development, the Arizona Supreme Court ruled that Marston's refusal to certify registrars submitted by the County related story on p. 4--Democratic Party was illegal, and ordered him to complete their certification.

Drake said that Governor Williams held a press conference in response to the submission of the signatures, but merely tried to cloud the issues. "Williams won't even speak to the issues Jerry Pollock (who is running against Williams with the support of the Recall Committee) has raised--important issues like ecology, education, and food prices."

"For example," continued Drake, "there is a very active consumer boycott of meat going on in this state in response to the high prices on it—a boycott organized by housewives. Williams not only refuses comment on that issue--he seems hardly aware that the issue exists."

As important a step as the submission of the recall petitions is, it is only the first step. The signatures must be verified, and then the Recall Committee must gather an additional 43,000 valid signatures requesting that Pollock's name be included on the ballot with Williams', whose name is automatically included.

"The initial stage—which we've just completed—only results in forcing the Governor to stand for office again. We now begin a whole new campaign aimed towards this new election," explained Drake.

"In addition to the usual campaigning, we'll have to gather these new 43,000 signatures—actually we figure 70,000, to insure that we have 43,000 valid signatures. We're starting on that immediately," Drake said.

"There's still a lot of fighting ahead," he continued, "especially with Marston over signature verification. But we're looking for the recall election to take place next summer. And, as we have said all along, we believe--Si Se Puede."

In This Issue

- SLAVERY IN FLORIDA ............................................. P. 2
- TEAMSTERS HIRE LABOR CONTRACTORS ............... P. 3
- INDIANS HOLD HONORED WARRIOR ....................... P. 5
- MORE ON PESTICIDE POISONING ........................ P. 8
SLAVERY AIN'T DEAD

HOMESTEAD, Florida—With the state still feeling the effects of the typhoid epidemic, that hit farm workers here recently, another farm labor scandal has hit Dade County—this time virtual slavery of farm workers by "crew leaders", the Florida counterpart to the California labor contractor.

Contrary to an earlier report, 35, of 32 SW Fourth St. in Homestead, and Lafayette Matthews, 27, described as a "cherry picker", were charged by Homestead police with false imprisonment and conspiracy to commit a felony after workers testified that Brown and Matthews held them in the campy force and against their will.

Brown was arrested as he walked to his 1973 Cadillac Eldorado, which he reportedly bought earlier in the day for $6,000 in cash. At the time of his arrest he was carrying a bag containing $43,786 in cash.

Workers told police that they were held at the camp, often at gunpoint, and those trying to leave were severely beaten by Brown if caught.

They reported that Brown also used economic pressure to hold workers. "Every week I'd end up owing him $300, $400," one of the workers told the press, "I don't know what I owed him for. That's what he had on the books. I work every day, driving a truck, I don't know how I could do it—get into that much debt."

WEEKLY WAGES: $2.00

Other workers reported getting paid $2 for a week's work, and being forced to give up food they bought with their own food stamps, only to have him sell it back to them at exorbitant prices.

The crew leader system works much the same way as the labor contractor system in California. George Lyton, a tomato grower from the area who used Brown, described it this way:

"The contractor is paid $2.50 an hour for himself while his pickers are in the field. He's also paid a dollar "per head" for each worker he brings to the field.

On top of that, he gets 85 cents for each bucket of tomatoes his workers pick. Out of that, he supposedly pays the workers 25 cents a bucket.

But Joe Brown's workers got nothing but a little food, a couple of bucks a week and an occasional beating.

Nonetheless, Lyton said of Brown, "He has always been four-square with me. When you need field labor, you deal with a contractor.

"The reason these people are migrants is that they all drug too much wine," Lyton went on. "The colored people don't want to work too hard. I can get maybe 25 Mexicans that can do the work of 40 or 50 colored people.

"...I Don't Have Much Use For 'Em"

"But these people wouldn't have any place to stay because nobody wants them. Comes down to it, I don't either, on a dollars and cents level.

"The migrant worker is like the American Indian," Lyton concluded. "He's a vanishing breed."

As they have in California, representatives of the United Farm Workers are fighting the crew leader system in Florida.

"We want a hiring hall to eliminate the practice of cherry picking and exploitation of the workers," said Roberto Acuna of the UFW. "The crew leader problem is well documented," he continued. "Now we have to get rid of it."
Union hit by Safeway suit

Food chain admits boycott has cut business $100 million

Cesar Chavez demands poisoned lettuce investigation

The following telegram was sent to Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, on March 16:

Lettuce being shipped from California and Arizona is contaminated with poisons, including Monitor 4 and Phosdrin. It is most vital that you conduct an investigation immediately to determine the effect of this dangerous poison on workers who are harvesting the lettuce and the consumers who are eating it.

Teamsters sign with labor contractors

Fresno, California—The Teamsters have negotiated a master contract with the National Farm Labor Contractor’s Association here under which farm workers controlled by participating labor contractors will become a part of the Teamsters union.

In effect, the labor contractors will become the Teamsters’ hiring hall. A source close to the negotiations between the two parties was quoted as saying, "This is the only weapon they [the contractors] have to fight with, otherwise Chavez will put them out of business. At this point the contractor would sleep with the devil, and maybe that's what he is doing."

When told of the agreement, UPW attorney Jerry Cohen said, "It's ridiculous, it's the ultimate sell-out. The workers have been fighting

Farm workers benefit in Monterrey

MonteRey, California -- A farm worker benefit concert featuring the famous comedy team "Ceech and Chong" will take place at Monterrey Peninsula College April 6th. The concert is being sponsored by MECCHA and the ASIPOC Organization. "Ceech and Chong" will give two shows: one at 7:30 p.m. and the other at 9:00 p.m. Admission is $2.50 per person in advance and $3.00 at the door.

Safeway Stores, Inc. filed a $150 million suit against Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers last Friday, claiming union "harassment" of the giant food chain since the beginning of the union's lettuce boycott.

Safeway claimed that the union has filed a series of false and misleading lawsuits that included charges that the market mislabeled meat products, sold insect-infested cookies and contaminated lettuce. The Teamsters have also picketed several of the UFW's own members over Farmworkers in the struggle for unionization, and had conspired to financially destroy the labor movement in the U.S.

Safeway also claimed that union picketers of the store's branches was a "conspiracy to restrain trade" under provisions of the states Business and Professional Code. In a previous suit, Safeway said that picketed stores were losing an average of $5,000 a day in this suit. It is asking for $100 million in profits due to the union boycott, plus an additional $50 million in "exemplary damages."

Safeway attorneys in addition asked Los Angeles Superior Judge Campbell Lucas to limit picketing and restrain union members from "harassing customers" after earlier failing to obtain a similar injunction from a different judge. They also asked that the union and all related people be prevented from initiating or prosecuting "any legal action for the purpose of coercing (Safeway) to meet union boycott demands."

Reached at their Oakland general headquarters Monday, Safeway spokesmen refused to make further comment. Safeway President W.S. Mitchell would not return a phone call, and General Counsel Robert G. Geertsen would say only that the food chain was "not prepared to make any further statement at this time. We laid it on the line in presenting the suit."

Union lawyers had not received copies of the suit by press time, but counsel for the Farmworkers Jerry Cohen explained that from press reports the suit "appears to be a smoke-screen to cover Safeway's callous attitude toward farm workers and consumers."

Cohen cited Safeway's continued claim it sells "union lettuce" although the California Supreme Court declared three months ago that the Teamsters union (to which Safeway is referring) does not represent the majority of farm workers.

Safeway has also displayed "a consistent pattern of consumer fraud," and Cohen says, consumer groups have gathered evidence of Safeway's consumer fraud that ranges "from hamburger with too much fat in it to mislabeled meats to poisonous lettuce to cookies with bugs in them."

Asked about Safeway's allegation that the Union organized "violent and mass picketing" of the supermarket, Cohen responded, "The violence charge is just another smokescreen to get public support—but I think it will fail."

He also noted that in its accusations of violence, Safeway failed to mention its Calexico manager who has been charged with assault of a picketer there.

Asked for boycott's reaction to Safeway's suit, Lefty Chatfield, Southern California boycott organizer responded that most sees it "as Safeway still trying to destroy poor people, as another huge corporation trying to oppress and intimidate people who won't be oppressed or intimidated any longer."

This suit won't stop the boycott either, Chatfield warned. In California alone over 55,000 Safeway customers have responded by going elsewhere to shop. And now Safeway is admitting that the boycott has cost them $100 million—no we're not going to be stopped."

SUMERS WHO ARE EATING IT, FARM WORKERS CUTTING LETTUCE IN THE IMPERIAL VALLEY ARE SUFFERING SEVERE SYMPTOMS OF NEW YORK CITY POISONING. IT IS IMPERATIVE ALSO THAT YOU INVESTIGATE THE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, WHICH ARE ALLOWING CONTAMINATED LETTUCE TO BE SHIPPED ACROSS STATE LINES, BECAUSE THEY ARE REQUIRED TO REGULATE.

--Cesar E. Chavez, Director
United Farm Workers Union, AFL-CIO

SANTA MARIA, California--A million dollar suit, filed in Santa Maria Superior Court today, charges the Yakima Chief Ranch, the world's largest hops ranch, with failing to pay wages, discriminating against striking workers from this area. The suit, filed in Santa Maria Superior Court today, charges the Yakima Chief Ranch, the world's largest hops ranch, with failing to pay wages, discriminating against striking workers from this area.

The letter concludes with the statement that "the people of Guadalupe have a right to know what actions are being taken by their school officials that relate to school policies and children in the district. The Guadalupe Board of Trustees was scheduled to hold a closed session on April 20. The letter states that following the special meeting, the Board of Trustees met privately with all five school board members. Nor was there any announcement made subsequent to this meeting disclosing the substance of the discussion. This letter is not intended to be a response to the meeting. It is a public body that should be responsible to all the citizens of Guadalupe for its actions.

The Supreme Court ruling opens the door to challenges to the Arizona's Republican Governor Jack Williams. The court ruled recently that Maricopa County Recorder Paul Marston acted illegally in denying registering paper's application to donate to the kind of massive registration the recall committee was trying to conduct. Marston's decision was part of a series of suits and restrictions which were overturned by the Arizona Supreme Court.

United Farm Workers Attorney William M. Bane, who saved the workers from being raped. He proposed an agreement which included a pay increase for the workers. The agreement was accepted, and the workers went back to work.

The letter concludes with the statement that "the people of Guadalupe have a right to know what actions are being taken by their school officials that relate to school policies and children in the district. The Guadalupe Board of Trustees was scheduled to hold a closed session on April 20. The letter states that following the special meeting, the Board of Trustees met privately with all five school board members. Nor was there any announcement made subsequent to this meeting disclosing the substance of the discussion. This letter is not intended to be a response to the meeting. It is a public body that should be responsible to all the citizens of Guadalupe for its actions.

The Supreme Court ruling opens the door to challenges to the Arizona's Republican Governor Jack Williams. The court ruled recently that Maricopa County Recorder Paul Marston acted illegally in denying registering paper's application to donate to the kind of massive registration the recall committee was trying to conduct. Marston's decision was part of a series of suits and restrictions which were overturned by the Arizona Supreme Court.

United Farm Workers Attorney William M. Bane, who saved the workers from being raped. He proposed an agreement which included a pay increase for the workers. The agreement was accepted, and the workers went back to work.

The letter concludes with the statement that "the people of Guadalupe have a right to know what actions are being taken by their school officials that relate to school policies and children in the district. The Guadalupe Board of Trustees was scheduled to hold a closed session on April 20. The letter states that following the special meeting, the Board of Trustees met privately with all five school board members. Nor was there any announcement made subsequent to this meeting disclosing the substance of the discussion. This letter is not intended to be a response to the meeting. It is a public body that should be responsible to all the citizens of Guadalupe for its actions.

The Supreme Court ruling opens the door to challenges to the Arizona's Republican Governor Jack Williams. The court ruled recently that Maricopa County Recorder Paul Marston acted illegally in denying registering paper's application to donate to the kind of massive registration the recall committee was trying to conduct. Marston's decision was part of a series of suits and restrictions which were overturned by the Arizona Supreme Court.

United Farm Workers Attorney William M. Bane, who saved the workers from being raped. He proposed an agreement which included a pay increase for the workers. The agreement was accepted, and the workers went back to work.
Wounded Knee

U.S. Marshalls, heavily armed, cordon off the road to Wounded Knee as the Federal government moved to isolate the Indians who had occupied the area last month.

WOUNDED KNEE, South Dakota (LNS)—Four weeks after they seized the trading post and the church which sit on the Pine Ridge Reservation, several hundred Oglala Sioux, other members of the American Indian Movement (AIM), and their supporters are still holding the area.

Their demands, which they issued when they took the two buildings, have remained the same: 1) that the Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy, investigate the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); 2) that Senator William Fulbright's Senate Foreign Relations Committee look into the status of over 371 treaties signed by the U.S. government with various Indian tribes and 3) that tribes be allowed to elect their own officials.

The takeover began on the night of February 27 when approximately 250 Indians took the two buildings on the Pine Ridge Reservation in southwest South Dakota. (Pine Ridge is the second largest reservation in the country.) Inside at the time of the takeover were 11 people—some whites and some Indians—who law enforcement officials claimed were hostages. They said they wanted to stay "because this is where we live."

Almost immediately after the takeover, FBI agents, U.S. Marshalls, police and Bureau of Indian Affairs and Justice Department officials surrounded the place. They came armed with M-16s and at least 30 armored personnel carriers. At one point two U.S. Air Force Phantom jets flew overhead on "reconnaissance missions."

The tension has increased and decreased during the occupation. Federal forces have come close to invading a number of times, there have been ceasefires interspersed between shootings back and forth, and some negotiations. On March 11, the federal forces drew back and the Indians declared themselves an independent nation—"The New Oglala Sioux Nation of Wounded Knee."

"One of the major things that is wrong on this reservation is that there are no jobs," said Terry Steel, an Indian present from the start of the Wounded Knee action.

"There is a 68.9 percent unemployment and underemployment. We see in the papers that the government gives $20 million for this program and for that program, but all it does is create directors and four or five secretaries in jobs that last a few years and then are gone."

The largest factory on the reservation, said Hobart Keith, a former tribal judge, "makes moccasins and dolls but it is owned by the Sun-Sell Corporation with headquarters down south. The shopping center is a branch of Ideal Markets and the service station is owned by Juskie Oil. All the profits go off the reservation to white people."

Indians are also forced to lease out the land they do hold because of complicated laws that don't allow them to get subsidies because they are "trustees" of the government. The white people who lease the land can get subsidies from the government. In 1970 alone, over 200,000 acres of Indian land was leased or bought out by white people.

The per capita income on the reservation is $600 a year. Most everyone lives in tents or tar paper shacks with dirt floors or in abandoned cars. The government employees have cabins. Some people have to go five or ten miles to draw water from remote wells.

To get on welfare, Indians have to go through years of what one Indian activist called "white tape." One 75 year old woman has applied for welfare for 15 years but because she gets $500 a year for some land she has, she can't get welfare so she has to live on that $500 a year.

Another woman who was told by the government that she couldn't get welfare until she sold her land, sold it to the government—for the equivalent of 67 cents an acre. As soon as the government had the bill of sale they told her that now that she had the $4,000 she paid her for the land, she couldn't get welfare. She is now living with her nine grandchildren in a one room shack and as one Indian described it, "nearly starving to death."

But these are only a few of the examples of the treatment of Indians in this country. It started when the first Indians were slaughtered and forced off their land to make way for European settlers, and continued through the Indian wars in the 19th century, culminating at Wounded Knee in 1890. There 200 Indians were slaughtered by American troops. Today, on the same ground that the massacre took place, Indians are confronting the Federal government.
The Dangerous Use of Pesticides

There is strong evidence that a number of farm workers in the Imperial Valley have been poisoned by new kinds of pesticides that were used on vegetable crops. How many laborers may have been made ill is not known, nor does anyone know what the ultimate effects on humans of the pesticides may be. The California Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency say they plan studies on the effects of the pesticides on farm workers. That is fine, but an obvious question is why those studies were not conducted before the toxic materials were certified for use, and before workers apparently were made sick by them.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.

The pesticides are from a family called organophosphates. They are a replacement for banned DDT, and they are attractive because they dissipate quickly and lose their toxicity within a few weeks. The trouble is that the pesticides can cause illness or death if misused. The organophosphates, in fact, were originally developed during World War II as nerve gases. The reported cases of farm labor poisoning seem to have stemmed from excessive application, contamination by workers, or prolonged exposure to a treated field. Pesticides should be used only when absolutely necessary to protect crops.

For example, phosphates are necessary to protect crops all over the country, without these chemical agents, agricultural losses in the field would be large, and food prices would soar even higher. Not just necessary in protection of persons who come in contact with crops—consumers certainly, but farm laborers first of all.
by Richard Kliefoth

Needled in the Willamette Valley, between the mountains and the ocean, lies the mellow city of Eugene, Oregon. Since July of last year the Eugene Friends of the Farm Workers have been organizing fellow citizens in support of the UFW lettuce boycott.

"Yes, I know all about it. I'm not going to buy lettuce."

Progress has been steady. During the period of the primary boycott, many pledge cards were collected, a boycott tent was developed among boycotters, and valuable contacts were cultivated.

"Our Safeway has the cheapest prices and I'm on food stamps."

The secondary boycott was called, Eugene volunteers prepared an assault on Safeway's green-greed mentality.

"All the stores are the same. Why single out Safeway?"

A Chicanita waving an eagle flag and yelling "Chicana!" urges a group of freaks to keep on truckin'--go down the street, help farm workers, right-on.

"But my cat is sick and Safeway is the only store that has this special cat food that will make her better."

A white housewife explains the Teamster conflict to another white housewife. The Safeway manager peers out the window. Behind him six cash registers remain silent, registerrrr--No Exploitation of Farm Workers--Boycott Safeway. "Money doesn't talk it sure doesn't."

"You're wasting your time. Standing here in the rain will do no good."

Another day, another Safeway. The struggle goes on. High school students carry signs reading: "Safeway--the wrong way." "Don't shop here--support the UFW." Empty-handed customers climb back into their cars. Convicted, "Now remember boycott Safeway."

"I don't have a car and it's too far to walk to a different store."

It's a sunny Tuesday afternoon; a boycott meeting is in progress. Reports on an anti-union farm bill are heard. Plans are made to organize car pools to take customers to other stores.

A white man-back in the fold of their exchange stories. Stories about the time the Safeway district manager came out in the parking lot to take pictures. One boycotter recalls a conversation with a manager who said that we were talking to his customers in gibberish (Spanish). He replied that he couldn't help it if his customers were culturally deprived.

A 2,200 people in Eugene have refused to shop at Safeway. Safeway is upright. In the beginning they were cordial. it was all a joke. Now their backs are against the wall and they have had organizations that support us, and even talk of getting UFW lettuce. Viva.

WASHINGTON STATE BOYCOTT...

At the same time that Seattle started the "Boycott Safeway" campaign, the Farm Workers and their supporters in the Yakima Valley also began their effort here too. The boycott started with a bang and has lost no momentum in the 10 continuous weeks that it has been going on. In spite of the rain, snow and icy winds that the winter weather has brought, boycotters from five Valley towns have tightened their belts and gone out to picket every Saturday. Women and children have always turned out to picket along with the men. Some of the scabs who cross the picket lines condemn our use of children for picketing because they claim that the weather is too cold. The picketers always answer these hypocrites saying: "It has never bothered you to see our children in the coldness of the early morning cutting asparagus and thimbling beets. Why all the sudden concern? Because the farm workers have finally decided that they have had enough of your hypocritical exploitation?"

Antonio Zavala, one of the organizers of the Committee says: "The A&P Boycott and the continuing fight of the UFW against repressive legislation, calloused growers and their rich backers is an opportunity for our Chicano and others to get off their desks and really organize and get to the people. Writing a proposal for money is not the same as being out on the picket line. One learns more about people by picketing A&P than sitting in a psychology class. Every Chicano should be picketing A&P. The practical lessons learned there, besides losing one's fear, can later (after the boycott is over) be applied to other situations in the barrio."

The other organizer, who is leaving for the Chicago office in the summer, Helen Dufty, also a student in her last year, comments: "The Boycott reaches many different community groups on many different levels but our goal is always the same: to sensitize them to Oa-shek, sonce any exploitation of human beings is inherently a religious issue."

The Chicago office, will participate in a workshop titled "CHICANO: The Farm Worker" on April 13-14 at the University of Iowa. The workshop will be part of many for the "CHICANO '73 IN IOWA," CONFERENCE where Jose Angel Gutierrez, Partido La Raiza Unida, and Daniel Valdez, Teatro Campesino Cultural are scheduled guests.

The UFW Support Committee will be present also to help spread the A&P Boycott and the latest developments in negotiations.

NON-UNION LETTUCE DECLARED AS "ON-SHELF"!

One concept found within Talmaic readings that has a significant relevance to Jewish people today is that of "On-shel". This term forbids the exploitation of the labor of others.

With this moral code in mind, the Boston Bet Din, America's most active orthodox Jewish court, recently declared that non-Union lettuce is forbidden, or "traille". The Ha-Am staff recently concurs with this interpretation of On-shel, since any exploitation of human being is inherently a religious issue.

--Ha-Am, February, 1973
Coachella Farm Workers Defy Teamsters

PICKET TEAMSTER OFFICES

by Juan Lopez

COACHELLA, California--Over 200 workers extended their day’s work by paying a visit to the new office of the Teamsters here March 15. Teamster employees soon came outside and heckling exchanges took place between the two groups, with United Farm Workers representatives telling the Teamsters, “We kicked you out of the lettuce fields and we’re going to kick you out of the grapes.”

When a Teamster official came out and waved a $100 bill at the Union demonstrators, UFW farm worker Claro Runtal pulled considerably more out of his pocket and answered, “This is the kind of money we make under UFW contracts.”

Runtal, who organized the no. 2 camp at Bagdasario in 1969, said that the UFW would win in its struggle with the Teamsters because “We understand the common cause of poor working people.”

“We don’t want the Teamsters because they are not for the campesino,” said Antonio Munoz, who has been with the United Farm Workers since 1965. “The same check the workers get, the Teamsters will take it all.”

RESPOND TO “GOON SQUAD” TACTICS WITH SITTONMS

COACHELLA, California—Ray Huerta, director of the United Farm Workers field office here, has charged the Teamsters with “goon squad” tactics in the valley and says that workers are responding to such threats by sitting down on the job until Teamster representatives leave the fields.

Huerta also challenged his Teamster counterpart Al Droubie to a debate on the issues. Droubie has not responded, according to local sources.

Huerta has said that if the growers sign contracts with the Teamsters behind the backs of the workers, they will be met with massive strikes when current UFW contracts expire.

“SOONER OR LATER THOSE WHO OPPOSE OUR MOVEMENT BECAUSE THEY DON’T UNDERSTAND US, BECAUSE THEY ARE TOO INTERESTED IN MONEY, OR BECAUSE THEY WANT TO DO ALL THEY CAN FOR THE GROWER, WILL BE DEFEATED AND RIDICULED BY THE PEOPLE.” -- Cesar Chavez

In the past, several movies have been produced about farm worker struggles for justice, including some about the Union, but “SI SE PUEDE” covers a crucial period in the spiritual and political development of our movement—Cesar’s 24-day fast in Arizona last summer and the Union’s struggle against anti-farm worker legislation.

Cesar’s “Fast of Love”, motivated by his deep concern over the sacrifices and injustices that burden farm workers day after day, generated a movement of non-violent action that is shaking the repressive economic, political, and social structures that have oppressed poor people in the state of Arizona for so long.

The movie demonstrates that while Cesar’s body grew weaker during his long fast, the spirit and determination of farm workers and Union supporters became stronger. Masses of people began to participate in political action for the first time in their lives. Cesar’s fast inspired the campaign to recall Arizona Governor Jack Williams and the strike against melon growers in the Yuma Valley.

National leaders such as Senator George McGovern and Coretta King to Arizona to declare their support for the Union’s struggle in Arizona and for the lettuce boycott.

The movie was made by Gayanne Fietinghoff and Rick Tejada-Flores. “SI SE PUEDE” is a beautiful work of art as well as a powerful organizing tool. It is an example of popular art which comes from the hearts of people fighting to transform reality from one of oppression to one of justice.

The film was made possible by all of the Union supporters who in the cooperative spirit of the movement, helped Rick and Gayanne with their services and equipment.

For information on how to rent or buy "SI SE PUEDE" call or write:

Farm Workers Service Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 84
Keene, California 93531
(805) 822-5571

8 • EL MALCRIADO • April 6, 1973
How Poisoned Lettuce Affects Workers and Consumers

-A DOCTOR'S OPINION-

CALEXICO, California—"The laws governing the use of chemical pesticides are grossly inadequate. New agents are introduced for no particular compelling reason with nothing like adequate scrutiny to the public health," Dr. Ken Title of the UFW Calexico Clinic stated here. The Clinic is located in the Imperial Valley, scene of the recent national scandal over the new pesticide Monitor-4. Title is one of the physicians at the Clinic and he and others at the Clinic see a steady stream of lettuce workers with symptoms related to poisoning.

"One of the problems is that pesticide-related illnesses are very difficult to diagnose," Title said. "They strongly resemble some common diseases like the flu, and the internal evidence disappears rapidly," he noted.

In addition to the difficulty of diagnosis, Title said that the regulations requiring physicians to report poisoning cases are very poorly enforced. When asked about the Imperial Valley agricultural personnel had advised a State Assembly Subcommittee investigating poisoning that physicians are required to report any pesticide-related illness within 48 hours, Title replied, "That's the first I've heard of that regulation. I've heard of reporting only if it is a legal requirement to report such cases within 48 hours."

"We were here for several months before anyone advised us that we were supposed to report these incidents at all," he added.

In addition to laxity in advising physicians of their responsibilities, the UFW has pointed out that workers are not advised of pesticide dangers and of the symptoms related to poisoning.

"Farm workers just accept occasional nausea, vomiting, dizziness, poor vision and the other symptoms of pesticide poisoning as part of the job," said Dr. Ken Tittle of the UFW Calexico Clinic. "There is no state or county program available for workers, and they are not advised of reporting procedures for violations or illness."

Tittle said that he doubted that the companies which develop the pesticides conduct research on either the long term effects of the substances or their effects on primates.

"It's expensive to use monkeys for tests," he said, "so that rats and rabbits are usually used. Furthermore, while the short term effects of mild exposure to the new organophosphate pesticides are generally serious to us we simply don't know what the long term effects are."

"It's a built in danger into the system," he said, "because we simply don't know when or how the pesticides were applied.

-S.N., Calexico

I was a lettuce cutter at Marsitti Brothers Ranch during the months of January and February 1973 and at Danenberg Farms for the last four days of February. About late February, after the fields were sprayed with pesticides, I began to experience a sore throat, much sweating, and general feelings similar to having a cold. I continued working for the four days, even though I felt this way. I still have a stuffy nose, and feel as though I have a cold. I do not know when or how the pesticides were applied.

-E.K., Calexico

Dr. Ken Title of the UFW Calexico Clinic-One of the physicians at the Clinic sees a steady stream of lettuce workers with symptoms related to poisoning.

EL CENTRO, California—With the Monitor-4 scandal still very much in the air, it appeared recently that the recent round of pesticide stories may concern Phosdrin.

Hearings before the State Assembly Committee on Pollution and Consumer Protection in March revealed that Monitor-4 is so toxic that a drop or two on the skin of a grown man will kill him. It is even worse.

Olive Ott of the San Francisco Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health and Safety Division, told United Farm Workers representatives in Calexico that "Phosdrin is potentially more dangerous to farm workers than Monitor 4 in terms of immediate toxicity."

UFW General Counsel Jerry Cohen confirmed that the published data on Phosdrin shows it to have two or three times the toxicity of Monitor 4.

Moreover, Cohen charged at those March 9 hearings that Danny Dannenberg Farms of the Imperial Valley had used Phosdrin in violation of the manufacturer's harvesting regulations. Cohen charged that Dannenberg's lettuce crop was harvested and shipped to market for sale before the application of the pesticide.

Questions by the Committee, Imperial Valley Agricultural Commissioner Claude Fennell said he had no knowledge of the violation, but that he would investigate the charges.

Apparently Fennell found something. John Taylor, Fennell's assistant, refused any comment on the situation. The Commissioner's office had turned the results of their investigation over to the District Attorney for possible prosecution and he would have to make any comments on the case.

Imperial County District Attorney Jim Hamilton refused to enlarge much beyond today. He said he was doubtful that a legal violation had occurred, claiming that the laws covered only the "application" of pesticides and that this was a problem regarding harvesting, not pesticide application.

Asked whether sending workers into the fields too soon after pesticide application could cause health problems, Hamilton replied that perhaps it could, so that whether or not prosecution resulted from the information he had would probably result from exactly this argument.

Hamilton added, "We don't deal much with the State Agriculture Code down here, so I am going to have to research this problem thoroughly before I can make a decision."

April 6, 1973 · EL MALCRIADO · 9
CALEXICO, California—Seven years ago Alberto Diaz received an injury to his wrist in a bus accident on the way to the fields. For the last year it had given him a lot of trouble. One day in July when the pain was great, he visited the Calexico clinic.

Dr. John Cummings examined him and referred him to a local orthopedist, who recommended surgery to stop the progression of arthritis. An operation was arranged with UCLA to be paid out of their teaching fund.

"It was an operation in which they had to remove a part of the wrist, and they had to remove a piece of the hip bone to replace it," Mr. Diaz explains. "In this manner they did two operations in one. The wrist bone was a wounded bone that didn't receive enough blood—it was dead."

Mr. Diaz made several return trips to UCLA and shows good improvement in the use of his wrist. "I have been nine months without work now," he notes. "but when they remove the cast we'll see if I can work. Now that I am out of the hospital they are seeing me every month." At two months following the wrist-fusion, the bone graft has worked and the specialist at UCLA estimates that Mr. Diaz will soon be able to return to work without any further difficulty.

"I am very grateful because in no other way could I have had this operation," says Mr. Diaz. "By means of Dr. Cummings the University was contacted and an appointment made. They treated me magnificently."

CALEXICO, California—On the eighteenth of October, Rafael Gonzalez was hit by a car while crossing a street in Mexicali. The driver never stopped.

Mr. Gonzalez was unable to walk, and the next day went to the Calexico clinic. He was given X-rays and was immediately referred to two Imperial Valley orthopedists for surgery. A pin was inserted in one knee and full-length casts were put on both legs. After a month one cast was removed and the other was partially taken off to remove the stitches. The family health workers made weekly visits to check his progress. He told them of painful pressure in the operated knee, and subsequently was again sent to see the orthopedist, who said that if Mr. Gonzalez were to ever gain free movement of his leg, the pin would have to be removed.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gonzalez' Kennedy Plan 'high plan' benefits had been used up on the first operation. A clinic doctor contacted the University of California and arranged an operation to remove the pin in his knee. The pin was removed and he received extensive physical therapy after the operation.

Mr. Gonzalez now has recovered much use of his leg and is rapidly improving with the recommended physical therapy exercises. He continues to gain strength and mobility and probably will regain total use of his legs.

"I am grateful that Dr. Cummings of the Clinic arranged for the removal of the pin at the University," he said. "I am very thankful for all the help which has been given me, and which I am still receiving."
EL MALCRIADO: Weapon of Struggle, Information and Organization

EL MALCRIADO is the official voice of the United Farm Workers. EL MALCRIADO:

- exposes and denounces the exploitation of farm workers by the growers, labor contractors, the Teamsters and their lackeys.
- supports, and helps to develop our belief in non-violent action.
- informs and brings to light the new life of dignity and justice that farm worker unionists are winning for farm workers and their families.

Farm worker men and women are volunteering their time to the EL MALCRIADO Committee, which takes our newspaper door-to-door in farm worker communities throughout California and parts of Arizona. Boycotters and union supporters distribute EL MALCRIADO in the largest cities of the United States and Europe. These sisters and brothers are making EL MALCRIADO a real weapon of struggle, information and organization. Every paper they distribute brings us closer to the time in which there will be an independent farm workers press.

If you have the dedication and the spirit of struggle necessary to do this work call your official EL MALCRIADO Representative or write or call:

EL MALCRIADO Committees
P.O. Box 62
Keene, California 93531
(805) 533-5531

When the sisters and brothers of the EL MALCRIADO Committee in your community come to your door, welcome them and subscribe to the newspaper so it will be brought to your door every other week. By cooperating with the EL MALCRIADO Committees, you help to:
1) develop a network of communication and solidarity that will strengthen our movement in its struggle against the growers and their allies; and
2) to establish the presence of La Causa in the streets of every farm worker community. Join the EL MALCRIADO Committees.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF EL MALCRIADO

- San Diego County: Sofia Ybarra—(714) 479-5777
- Delano in Los Angeles: Jean Flores—(805) 722-9474
- King City area: Teresa Arreola—(805) 674-2230
- Tulare County: Jesus Martinez—(209) 784-7344
- Fresno County: Hijinio Rangel—(209) 591-8240
- Salinas area: Jose Guadalupe Vazquez—(408) 449-7578
- San Lino, Arizona: Jose O. Lopez—(602) 657-3668
(8/0/Union Office)

EL MALCRIADO: Official Voice of the United Farm Workers

(Use this order form only if there is no EL MALCRIADO Committee in your community.)

EL MALCRIADO is published every two weeks. Send this form with your order as soon as possible so that you'll receive your newspapers on time.

I want to help distribute EL MALCRIADO. Send me:

________ bundle(s) of 50 issues in English.

________ bundle(s) of 50 issues in Spanish.

________ bundle(s) of 50 issues with _______ issues in English and _______ issues in Spanish.

NAME ____________________________________________

ADDRESS _________________________________________

CITY _______ STATE _______ ZIP _______

Send your order to: EL MALCRIADO • P.O. Box 62 • Keene, Ca. 93531

($5.00 a bundle PRE-PAID)

With my order I am enclosing a check or money order for $______
Union Members Thank Kennedy Plan

María Saludado,
Director,
Kennedy Medical Plan

Kennedy Plan in Lamont

The staff of the United Farm Workers Office in Lamont, California wishes to express its deepest condolences to the following families:

• To Mrs. Eugenia de la Cruz of Lamont, for the death of her husband, Roque de la Cruz, which occurred January 3, 1973. Mrs. de la Cruz wants to thank our Union for the help she received when she needed it. She says her husband was never a Union member, she is the only Union member in her family. She also says that her husband had to undergo an operation in 1972 and that the Union (Kennedy Plan) paid $650.50 for the operation.

• To Mrs. and Mrs. Henry Diaz of 304 Churchill Dr., Bakersfield, for the loss of their beloved son, Henry Diaz, Jr., who was 17 years of age. The Diaz also received a death benefit of $500.

Sincerely,
Pablo Espinosa
Lamont Union Office Director

First $2,000 Death Benefit

During the monthly meeting of the Ranch Committees of Fresno County at the Head Start Center in Parlier, Jose Rubio, Selma Union Office Director, presented the first $2,000 death benefits check in the county. Mr. Nicholas Ochoa, who lives in Del Rey, California, received the check as a result of the death of his son, Miguel Aguilar Ochoa.

After receiving expressions of sorrow from all present, brother Ochoa expressed his gratitude for the efforts of our Union to obtain better benefits for its members, for the work done by the staff of the Kennedy Plan and for the leadership of Union Director Cesar Chavez. He said he is proud to be a member of the United Farm Workers, the only true Union for farm workers.

By

Received $1,000 Benefit

Humberto Gomez

We would like to inform you that we received the $1,000 death benefit from the Kennedy Plan after the death of our son, John Reyna.

We are grateful to the United Farm Workers and we will continue to support the Union so that each day it will become stronger and provide even more benefits for farm workers. Thank you.

Oscar and Delmertia Reyna

Arvin, California

FROM TALLER GRAFICO

POSTER No. CIG - $1.50
POSTER No. GHU- $1.50
POSTER No. HUP- $1.50
HUELGA STAMPS sheet of 24 stamps 12 designs
No. SMT- $1.00

BOYCOTT LETTUCE
Order No. BOL-.25
Order No. 1 SF .25

HUELGA RECORDS

Songs of La Causa Sung by Dan and Judy Rose-redwood
Order No. DAN- $1.00

Bumper Strickers
Order No. BOL-.25
Order No. 1 SF .25

Windshield decal
Order No. DILCK-.50

Small Huela rally flag, size 9 X 12 includes 5/36 dowel
Order No. FLAG- $1.00

CHAVEZ pamphlet: two articles by Peter Mathiesen
ORDER NO. NYA $.50

Belt Buckle
Order No. BUC- $6.00

La Causa Buttons
Order No. BU-A, BU-C etc... .35

Please include .35 for postage

Allow 4 weeks for delivery

Am enclosing check for $...

Name
Address
City State Zip

p.o. box 62 keene, ca. 93531
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Joblessness increased in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level. The Administration's unemployment target for this year, set in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level. The Administration's unemployment target for this year, set in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level. The Administration's unemployment target for this year, set in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level.

AFL-CIO President George Meany called for excess profits tax control "so long as wages, salaries and profits are subject to any form of control or restraint." During a spirited question period after completing his forecast, an AFR reporter emphasized the injustice of the "triple" standard by which wages and salaries are taxed in America, while the income of the top ten millionaires who now escape virtually all taxes is taxed at a much lower rate, and some forms of income go completely untaxed.

Workers are willing to pay their share of taxes, Meany said. But "the guy working in overalls" would like to feel that the millions who now escape virtually all taxes are paying their share, too. "It would make him think more of his country." There is no depletion allowance, Meany noted, for "the worker who reaches the age of 50." He pleaded the committee: "Are we going to get a tax reform bill this year, or are we going to tell Congress has no time?"

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The AFL-CIO charged that the long delay in raising the minimum wage from its $1.00 level "shameful" and called on Congress to pass legislation to increase it to $1.25 an hour to offset the effects of inflation. The Legislative Director Andrew J. Biermiller told a House Labor subcommittee that the failure of Congress to act to raise the minimum wage has dropped below that of the $1.25 wage that was set in 1966. As of the start of 1973—even before the latest surge in living costs—the minimum of $1.60 was worth only $1.19 an hour in 1966 terms, Biermiller testified.

Three years ago the AFL-CIO in the House killed a bill that would have raised the minimum wage. The subcommittee Chairman John F. Dent (Dem.-Pennsylvania), who sponsored last year's bill, has announced he will force an up-to-date version that would raise the minimum wage for most workers to $2.20 an hour in two steps. It would raise the coverage to more millions now excluded, including all public employees and most household domestic workers.

In 1973, over 45 percent of the arable land of the island has been taken over to be used for U.S. military bases, and some 40,000 Okinawans have been displaced from their land. Labor contractor, for example. The large labor contractor, who will then exploit his own people. Housing conditions for the farmers during the past two months they are in Scotland are similarly terrible. Arden and D'Alcy told us.

Farm workers as they exist here are not prevalent, since most farms are small and family owned, but a few very large farms, several hundred Irish farmers will go to Scotland to pick potatoes on large farms to supplement their income. Many of the worker abuses found here are also found in this situation, Arden and D'Alcy told us.

Farm workers as they exist here are not prevalent, since most farms are small and family owned, but a few very large farms, several hundred Irish farmers will go to Scotland to pick potatoes on large farms to supplement their income. Many of the worker abuses found here are also found in this situation, Arden and D'Alcy told us.

Farmers as a part of a large body of Irish citizens that are poor, since five percent of the population could be classified as poor. Only 16.8 percent of Irish farmers are foreign owned, and foreign speculators are rapidly buying up Irish land and mineral rights. Farmers as a part of a large body of Irish citizens that are poor, since five percent of the population could be classified as poor. Only 16.8 percent of Irish farmers are foreign owned, and foreign speculators are rapidly buying up Irish land and mineral rights.

Tourism, often foreign controlled, is another abuse. D'Alcy told us that aerry or corporation wishing to rent land can have 75 percent of the building costs covered by the government—not as a loan, but as an outright grant. It used to be that foreign investors had to pay an excess tax of 25 percent when buying Irish land, but since Ireland joined the European Common Market their prices are the same as for any Irish citizen.

However, the average farmer's income. Farming is still done almost entirely by hand, with tractors and other equipment rented as needed and automatic milking machines a rarity. The economy is autarkic, with food prices that parallel those in America, and with cigarettes and gasoline about twice as expensive, Arden added.

Farmers as a part of a large body of Irish citizens that are poor, since five percent of the population could be classified as poor. Only 16.8 percent of Irish farmers are foreign owned, and foreign speculators are rapidly buying up Irish land and mineral rights. There is no depletion allowance, Meany noted, for "the worker who reaches the age of 50." He pleaded the committee: "Are we going to get a tax reform bill this year, or are we going to tell Congress has no time?"

In February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level. The Administration's unemployment target for this year, set in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level. The Administration's unemployment target for this year, set in February to the point where 4.4 million Americans held down jobs below the government-defined poverty level.
"DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING!"

We are opposed and will always be opposed to human exploitation and injustice. The Rodino Bill (HR 963) does not provide the answers to our problems as workers nor does it make management and employers bear the full responsibility of their duty to workers struggling for their rights.

Loopholes No Protection

We feel that the Rodino Bill is not the answer to our problem in the fields, nor the answer to our brother workers in the city. The bill does not speak of the control and restrictions placed on employers who hire strikebreakers, nor is the punishment of management as the exploiter of our brothers sufficient a deterrent. Fifty dollars will not stop management from breaking strikes.

Slaps on the wrists will not protect the mass of our brother workers, nor will wholesale registration stop the contractor who specializes in destroying our movement. Harassment and the breaking up of the family will not protect our jobs from management-oriented schemes to insure that their profit margin will not be affected by human needs or instead of placing the responsibility where it is due, the Rodino bill includes Unions together with the contractors as being liable for civil and criminal prosecutions. Furthermore, the bill gives them the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.

Opposed to Strikebreakers

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which cut away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which we must struggle, in our rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be in the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem; the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and our families in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens but are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs. Why do we object when one is used as a strikebreaker? Why do the growers and the employers only hire over a single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker? We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense.

We have more dignity than to buckle under the devise and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mother面向 the dangers and our mutual threat management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers\' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds or caring governmental agencies. Furthermore, the bill gives the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.

"THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING"

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which cut away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which we must struggle, in our rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be in the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem; the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and our families in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens but are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs. Why do we object when one is used as a strikebreaker? Why do the growers and the employers only hire over a single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker? We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense.

We have more dignity than to buckle under the devise and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mother面向 the dangers and our mutual threat management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers\' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds or caring governmental agencies. Furthermore, the bill gives the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.

"THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING"

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which cut away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which we must struggle, in our rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be in the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem; the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and our families in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens but are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs. Why do we object when one is used as a strikebreaker? Why do the growers and the employers only hire over a single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker? We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense.

We have more dignity than to buckle under the devise and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mother面向 the dangers and our mutual threat management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers\' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds or caring governmental agencies. Furthermore, the bill gives the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.

"THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING"

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which cut away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which we must struggle, in our rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be in the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem; the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and our families in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens but are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs. Why do we object when one is used as a strikebreaker? Why do the growers and the employers only hire over a single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker? We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense.

We have more dignity than to buckle under the devise and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mother面向 the dangers and our mutual threat management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers\' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds or caring governmental agencies. Furthermore, the bill gives the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.

"THE PROBLEM OF STRIKEBREAKING"

We are opposed to strikebreakers, whatever race, creed or color; they are the bacteria which cut away at our movement. And yet, they are also the exploited. And it is in this area in which we must struggle, in our rural and urban Chicano workers. We are brothers both in spirit and injustice.

A worker losing his job as a result of strikebreakers suffers the same indignities and loss whether he is in Delano or Los Angeles. Strikebreaking is not unique to the farmlands of this country. A scab strikebreaker has the talent of taking many colors and forms.

One day he might be in the farm, the other in the garment industry destroying our sisters' only hope to organize the sweatshops that line the streets of central Los Angeles. We share a mutual problem; the threat that strikebreakers pose to our jobs and our families in that we are very much the same.

We are not opposed to aliens coming into this country, because they are not aliens but are our brothers. That is why we support families coming into state and country to find decent jobs. Why do we object when one is used as a strikebreaker? Why do the growers and the employers only hire over a single people? Why do they destroy not only the life of the worker who is on strike, but also the life of the exploited alien who is used as a strikebreaker? We will never tolerate our brothers being ruthlessly exploited at our and their expense.

We have more dignity than to buckle under the devise and manipulative schemes of management. We must always remember our mother面向 the dangers and our mutual threat management and their lackeys.

We are not opposed to employers hiring our brothers so long as they are not used to destroy our movement. The workers\' plight is very similar to that of our student brothers struggling to get an education on limited funds or caring governmental agencies. Furthermore, the bill gives the monopoly right of hiring others, a way to escape and liabilify just by letting the alien sign a statement. Workers can never be protected by giving a list of names to the very people they are supposed to be protected against—management and contractors.
Events during the last two weeks show that if we continue our struggle with enough hard work and discipline, we will find victory. In its lawsuit against the Union and our supporters, Safeway admits that the boycott has cost $30 million dollars. Teamster officials, in an attempt to enslave farm workers quickly, have signed a pact with labor contractors, the most corrupt and hated segment of agribusiness as far as farm workers are concerned. Farm workers will not stand for it.

In the Coachella Valley, as well as in other valleys, farm workers retaliate with sit downs whenever Teamster organizers enter fields with their threats and their lies. Even San Francisco in pro-union areas is finding it difficult to force Teamster tactics to force farm workers to sign up with them only to find even greater resistance. Mounting public outrage at the sight of a large, wealthy union's leadership wheeling and dealing with growers to impose sweetheart contracts and back-door deals on farm workers can even be found among Teamster members themselves.

This plus a letter from federal agencies, the growers and the Teamsters in the Monitor poisoned lettuce scandal, which may soon become the "Phosdrin poisoned lettuce scandal" is galvanizing public support in favor of the lettuce boycott and the boycotts against Safeway and A&P. Volunteer committees are mushrooming across the country.

In the end the growers and the stores that sell their poisoned scab lettuce will find themselves facing devastating economic losses, while Teamsters can find themselves caught in their own filthy trap. At that point, the lettuce growers will have to negotiate true Union contracts with the United Farm Workers. And the labor contractors and other scalps who counted on the Teamsters to keep their lives will find themselves out in the cold. SI SE PUEDE.

Opposes Bill
Continued from page 14.

You are driven to destroy their own brothers. They are poisoned and the growers are driven to destroy their own brothers. They are driven to destroy their own brothers. They are driven to destroy their own brothers.

Just like the strikebreaker, the labor contractor is a chamelion of injustices. He adds a new, malicious dimension to the destruction. He is driven from his treason. Yet, no legislation to date addresses itself squarely to these issues. Where is the legislative leadership on these issues which affect all workers most directly?

Finally, we must never lose sight of our purpose nor our manual sharing of injustices. We suffer and sweat together, not only as brothers in blood, but as workers. And as workers, we must never allow the wholesale destruction of our movement, nor placate the vested interests which seek to destroy us. The employer, the labor contractor and the strikebreaker.

Increase Immigration Quotas
We are also in support of increasing the Western Hemisphere quota for the United States. It seems to us that minority groups are always given priorities, especially from the Eastern Hemisphere. We support a more equal distribution of these quotas to avoid blatant discrimination against our people.

We also support legislation that will avoid the problems of the Dixon Arnett Law. This law did not solve any problems. It is similar to the Rodino Bill with no effective protection for the worker or the illegal alien. It is balanced against the poor and those not in economic or political power. This inequity must be resolved to prevent management from continuing to escape its responsibility and duty.

Finally, we will support legislation which will make ‘chicanos’ for all people, especially ‘chicanas’, to apply for resident status or citizenship. We have long been aware of the discriminatory manner in which the immigration laws work against Spanish-speaking people and the fa-vorism for allowing single people only to leg­islate or enter the country with the implied cooperation of management and immi­gration authorities.

We are also in support of the Dixon Arnett Law, which has a provision that excludes crossing the border to the soul. The time is now to apply for resident status or citizenship. We have long been aware of the discriminatory manner in which the immigration laws work against Spanish-speaking people and the fa-vorism for allowing single people only to leg­islate or enter the country with the implied cooperation of management and immi­gration authorities.

We are also in support of the Dixon Arnett Law, which has a provision that excludes crossing the border to the soul. The time is now to apply for resident status or citizenship. We have long been aware of the discriminatory manner in which the immigration laws work against Spanish-speaking people and the fa-vorism for allowing single people only to leg­islate or enter the country with the implied cooperation of management and immi­gration authorities.

Let me proceed to a further glaringly "truth­full" presentation of this pamphlet. With all of the subsequent discussion on "history" (my God what has been done to "history" over the ages) they completely ignore the agreement reached between the Teamsters and the Farm Workers under the auspices of the National AFL­CIO and the American Bishops Committee whereby agreement was reached to cede to the Farm Workers Union all of the jur­isdiction in agriculture in field operations and most of the related occupations within the states. The Teamster tactics into these occupations (breeder), no, but the Teamsters could have done that and it was agreed that the UFW and the growers would enter into negotiations on a contract and when that contract was completed it would negate, replace and displace the Teamsters.

Now why did it occur in 1970 (Teamsters signing contracts with lettuce growers)? I think you know the answer to that one. It occurred because in June of 1970 the Farm Workers Union triumphed in the five-year struggle in the grape vineyards and were moving on into the next territories...THE LETTUCE FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA.

I was there, Esther, in person, when it happened. Coming from Delano (following the finalizing of the grape negotia­tions) to Santa Maria and on to Salinas, we were meeting with our legal interest because in the lettuce fields. The meetings were big and energetic and extremely enthusiastic about the finalizing of "their union", the Farm Workers Union. Amidst all of this there was suddenly an announcement over the TV and radio, that the Teamsters Union virtually ALL OF THE GROWERS in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas had signed contracts. (When asked by a newspaperman what the length of the contracts were, they replied "five years" when asked what wage levels had been agreed to they replied, "we haven't had time to work those out yet".)

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contract we mean. It is machine gun for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could immediately go to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state could not limit the access to the bargaining table so the Teamsters could not do it. If they do not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers Union) virtually impossible because of the jurisdictional nature. Thus the farm workers were left to try to unionize one of two roads... (b) accepting what the Teamsters had done and thereby almost sound the death knell for their union or (2) fighting back... and only way fight was to go through the board because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.

Let me proceed to a further glaringly "truth­full" presentation of this pamphlet. With all of the subsequent discussion on "history" (my God what has been done to "history" over the ages) they completely ignore the agreement reached between the Teamsters and the Farm Workers under the auspices of the National AFL­CIO and the American Bishops Committee whereby agreement was reached to cede to the Farm Workers Union all of the jur­isdiction in agriculture in field operations and most of the related occupations within the states. The Teamster tactics into these occupations (breeder), no, but the Teamsters could have done that and it was agreed that the UFW and the growers would enter into negotiations on a contract and when that contract was completed it would negate, replace and displace the Teamsters.

It was, I was there, Esther, in person, when it happened. Coming from Delano (following the finalizing of the grape negotia­tions) to Santa Maria and on to Salinas, we were meeting with our legal interest because in the lettuce fields. The meetings were big and energetic and extremely enthusiastic about the finalizing of "their union", the Farm Workers Union. Amidst all of this there was suddenly an announcement over the TV and radio, that the Teamsters Union virtually ALL OF THE GROWERS in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas had signed contracts. (When asked by a newspaperman what the length of the contracts were, they replied "five years" when asked what wage levels had been agreed to they replied, "we haven't had time to work those out yet".)

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contract we mean. It is machine gun for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could immediately go to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state could not limit the access to the bargaining table so the Teamsters could not do it. If they do not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers Union) virtually impossible because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.

I was there, Esther, in person, when it happened. Coming from Delano (following the finalizing of the grape negotia­tions) to Santa Maria and on to Salinas, we were meeting with our legal interest because in the lettuce fields. The meetings were big and energetic and extremely enthusiastic about the finalizing of "their union", the Farm Workers Union. Amidst all of this there was suddenly an announcement over the TV and radio, that the Teamsters Union virtually ALL OF THE GROWERS in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas had signed contracts. (When asked by a newspaperman what the length of the contracts were, they replied "five years" when asked what wage levels had been agreed to they replied, "we haven't had time to work those out yet".)

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contract we mean. It is machine gun for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could immediately go to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state could not limit the access to the bargaining table so the Teamsters could not do it. If they do not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers Union) virtually impossible because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.

I was there, Esther, in person, when it happened. Coming from Delano (following the finalizing of the grape negotia­tions) to Santa Maria and on to Salinas, we were meeting with our legal interest because in the lettuce fields. The meetings were big and energetic and extremely enthusiastic about the finalizing of "their union", the Farm Workers Union. Amidst all of this there was suddenly an announcement over the TV and radio, that the Teamsters Union virtually ALL OF THE GROWERS in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas had signed contracts. (When asked by a newspaperman what the length of the contracts were, they replied "five years" when asked what wage levels had been agreed to they replied, "we haven't had time to work those out yet".)

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contract we mean. It is machine gun for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could immediately go to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state could not limit the access to the bargaining table so the Teamsters could not do it. If they do not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers Union) virtually impossible because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.

And so it is true that 75% of the lettuce "pickers" are, as the pamphlet says, covered by "union contracts". Now you know what kind of contract we mean. It is machine gun for attacking the procedure, Esther. If the workforce were covered by the Federal Law then the Farm Workers Union could immediately go to the National Labor Relations Board and instituted proceedings whereby the state could not limit the access to the bargaining table so the Teamsters could not do it. If they do not go behind a contract to determine whether it represents the wishes of workers but recognizes it on a prima facie basis as long as the agents are apparently bona fide. The same law then makes striking by a competing union (in this case the Farm Workers Union) virtually impossible because of the state prohibition against any other kind of action.
EI MALCRIADO launched a distribution drive March 22 in the Coachella Valley. The sisters and brothers pictured above—all dedicated members of our Union—participated and distributed more than 200 MALCRIADOS door-to-door at the Labor Camp in Indio, California.

The sisters and brothers who volunteered their time and effort to this important drive were: (front, left to right) Isidro Alonzo, who works at the Freedman Company; Richard Parker; Esteban A. Gutierrez; Pedro Zamora; Aurelio Ustoy (Freedman); Raymundo Huerta; Lorrain Nuñez; Lucia Garcia; Adelina Rios; (back, left to right) Isidro Nava; Mike Quines; (not appearing in photo) Tereso Rendon and Antonio Zendejas (Freedman).

Unionists Adelina Rios (right) and Lucia Garcia (left) enjoy distributing EI MALCRIADO.

Director of the Union in the Coachella Valley Raymundo Huerta urges all farm workers to cooperate with the distribution of EI MALCRIADO so that we can be better informed and better able to defend ourselves against those who would take away our right to organize our own Union.

Pedro Zamora, veteran of many Union campaigns, succeeds once again in leaving a MALCRIADO at a farm worker home.