Cesar Chavez speaks to Canadian Press.

Teamsters lash food drive

ANTA MARIA, CA.-- The Teamsters Union in Santa Maria lashed out at a food drive sponsored by the National Farm Workers Service Center in Santa Maria Valley October 31.

The Service Center, headed by Margarita Flores, began a three-week door-to-door food drive in late October with a theme of "Share your food, share your heart," which reflects a quote from Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers of America: "The person who shares his food with you, shares his heart."

The food drive comes at the beginning of the season when there is much less agricultural work in the area than during the busy planting and harvesting seasons just past.

"During this time our workers and their families suffer many hardships," Mrs. Flores said.

Bart Curto, head of the agricultural division of the Teamsters in Santa Maria attacked the food drive by announcing that local farm workers have unemployment benefits through Teamster union contracts. "There are no UFW contracts in the Santa Maria area."

What Curto did not point out is that the maximum amount that can be received from unemployment is based on income. Most farm workers

Teamsters renege on signing peace pact with farm workers

LA PAZ, California-- Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, promised "more strikes next spring, summer and fall" in a press conference November 7, after the Teamsters Union reneged on signing a peace pact it worked out with the AFL-CIO. The pact have provided for a pull-out from the fields by the Teamsters.

Chavez said Teamsters Union President Frank Fitzsimmons statement that the Teamsters would "live out" their contracts with the growers was not a surprise to the UFWA. "We expected this," said Chavez. "This is the fifth time the teamsters pull this gimmick. We never trusted them, but we wanted to prove to the AFL-CIO that they were negotiating in bad faith."

He said the only reason the teamsters ever negotiated with the AFL-CIO was because of the Archdiocese of Toronto, an ardent supporter of La Causa, hosted the service where leaders from major religious denominations reaffirmed their active commitment to "the movement of justice for farm workers."

The day before the march, Chavez began "Boycott Weekend" with interviews on two radio and two television programs. "Most Canadians are greatly concerned about the social condition of humanity", he told the Canadian people, "It is to this great concern that we are appealing."

Chavez also spoke at a luncheon with the leading labor representatives and later, the Toronto City Council called a meeting between the Union, Church leaders and executives of two major chain stores.

That evening, 1800 persons came to hear Chavez speak. There the Union was presented with a substantial donation from the Catholic Youth Corps which sponsored the event.

In preparation for Boycott Weekend, Toronto boycotters, comprised of 28 strikers, 3 staff, led by Union National Executive Board member Marshall Ganz and organizer, Jessica Govea, organized over 200 meetings with unions, riding associations, student and church groups. They conducted a human billboard campaign and passed out (Continued, Page 2)

Toronto, Canada -- More than 2,000 persons from all walks of life joined United Farm Workers of America, president Cesar Chavez. November 3, in one of the largest marches ever held in the city of Toronto to celebrate "Boycott Day."

Chanting and singing, the Union supporters marched a mile through downtown Toronto with Huelga flags and banners waving to St. Michael's Cathedral for an Ecumenical Service and boycott rally.

Archbishop Philip Pocock of the Archdiocese of Toronto, an ardent supporter of La Causa, hosted the service where leaders from major religious denominations reaffirmed their active commitment to "the movement of justice for farm workers."

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Farm workers confront Delano city council on Safeway arrests

Delano, California -- Sixty Union members and volunteers went to Delano City Council November 5 to protest the recent jailing of 23 boycotters for allegedly violating a court order that restricts picket line activity in front of Safeway stores.

Jose Guadalupe Murguia, Delano boycott director, and Daniel Castro, an Agbayani Village volunteer, both among those arrested asked the City council why the Delano City Police Department was being put at the service of Safeway and the growers.

"Never in the twenty years I've lived in the San Joaquin Valley," said Murguia, "have I ever seen such a blatant abuse of constitutional rights." When the crowd responded to Murguia's remarks with a "huelga" clan, Delano city manager James Peel, reprimanded them, saying, "Before we get into any serious disagreements, I am asking you to observe the same proper decorum that you would maintain in your own living room."

Peel explained the city's position on the matter as being one of an impartial enforcement of the law, and that the arrests were made at Safeway's formal request.

"The Safeway Corporation has obtained an injunction in Los Angeles which has validity throughout the state of California limiting the number of pickets in front of its stores. If that injunction, which was read to you (at the time of the arrests), is violated, then, it will be enforced," he said.

Murguia and Castro challenged the city's interpretation of the injunction and said the injunction limits the number of pickets that can be in a Safeway parking lot to seven, but does not restrict the number of persons who can be on the sidewalk.

They also asked why the injunction was not read to the entire group in Spanish, as well as in English.

Delano City Attorney James Merrigan replied, "I don't know the facts about what you are talking about. But I do know the guy carrying out the arrests. He is Spanish. I am sure he made himself understood."

When Murguia asked the city council to pass a resolution in support of the Union's boycott he was met with a sarcastic laughter on the part of the council members and other grower oriented community members.

City manager Peel, said it would be improper for the city council to take sides in the Union's dispute with the growers.

Murguia noted that none of the council members had said anything during the exchange, and asked Mayor Frank Herrera to take a stand.

Herrera responded that, as usual, the City Council would remain "unanimously neutral" for a short discussion with an "Appreciate your coming here tonight" and dismissed the spectators.

The City Council then went on to spend more than a half hour deciding whether or not to take responsibility for a golf course.

Next issue of El Malcriado: interviews with some of the "Delano 29".

(Continued from Page 1)

Food drive (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

Refuse peace pact (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada (cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)
Florida farm workers protest 'racist' grower-proposed housing

Avon Park, Florida -- United Farm Workers of America, Black, White, Puerto Rican, and Chicano members, sent a letter to the Fort Pierce Growers Association protesting a public display of racism by the growers.

Local citrus growers are asking for a zoning amendment which would allow them to put up two "mini-camps" to house migrant fruit pickers.

A growers association representative told the commission that growers are going to need more migrant workers in the coming harvest season and said that unless adequate housing can be provided the workers may not come. This would seriously handicap the local citrus industry, he said.

The association spokesman said the association is contracting with a Texas firm to provide about 50 experienced pickers with legal visas to allow them to come into this country from Mexico.

"The Mexican workers are very unclannish and like to stick together," the growers spokesman said.

The Union members charge that the growers are trying to project their own racism onto the farm workers in an attempt to keep farm workers from organizing into a union.

Mack Lyons

According to Mack Lyons, member of the executive board of the United Farm Workers of America and director of the Union in Florida, the Union is "not against building housing. But, we feel the growers should build family housing which is badly needed by the workers to put local people out of jobs.

"Local people need housing, and jobs, and they to be organized."

Union members fear the growers will attempt to use their projected racism as a basis for refusing housing to American workers seeking jobs, according to a statement issued by the Union.

At the county commission meeting the spokesman for the Ft. Pierce Growers Association said the influx of migrant workers would not hurt the local unemployed labor force because "these people are taught by the federal government that they shouldn't work with their hands."

The spokesman asserted this was the reason pickers must be imported to this area.

UFW members charged that if growers paid decent Union contract wages, they would have no difficulty in recruiting American workers to harvest your citrus.

"Since you choose to import foreign workers, you are obviously trying to circumvent requirements for offering competitive wages and decent housing to Americans, by importing green carders who are still foreign workers, but not covered by the same regulations that govern the importation of Jamaicans."

The Union members are referring to U. S. Justice department regulations that require a grower to demonstrate that he is offering competitive wages and is still unable to find domestic workers.

This require is applied to Jamaican workers often imported for work in the sugar cane fields, but does not apply to Mexican green carders.

Pickets arrested in San Francisco

San Francisco -- Nineteen pickets were arrested at a Mission District liquor store on November 3.

The arrested pickets, including a 14 year old boy, were released on their own recognizance late Saturday night.

The picketing at Judell's Liquor Store, 21st and Mission, was part of a "Clean Sweep of Mission Street" campaign against Gallo wines and the liquor stores that continued "to defy the boycott.

The picketing at Judell's began following a morning march down Mission street through Dolores Park.

During the morning, the pickets were warned by the police about obstructing traffic and harassing customers.

The police returned in the afternoon and without warning began arresting the pickets who were Gallo strikers and San Francisco supporters of the UFWA boycott.

According to Fred Ross, Jr., San Francisco boycotting director, the liquor dealers are being organized by Mary Rico, northern California distributor for Gallo wines.

Harrassment by the police has followed Ricci's activities said Ross.

The Union is scheduled to be heard in court November 14, at which time it will challenge the arrests on constitutional grounds of insufficient evidence.

Support group buys van for clinics

EUGENE, ORE.-- A group of farm worker supporters based in Eugene, Oregon, hope to deliver a van to La Causa's clinics in California.

The group, the Interfaith Committee to Aid Farm Workers, will present the van to the National Farm Workers Health Group at their meeting in La Paz on November 12, according to Elizabeth Maxwell, Acting Director for the Heath Group.

The Interfaith Committee announced its campaign to raise money for the $4,500 12-passenger van will start with a fundraising dinner and auction November 3. They said that the Second Executive Vice President of the United Farm Workers of America, Phillip Vera Cruz, will be guest of honor.

Mrs. Marion Phelan, a member of the support group's Steering Committee, said that $3,800 is still to be paid on the van.

She said the van would be used to transport farm workers and their families from the fields or their homes to the clinics for medical attention.

The Interfaith Committee was formed last spring to support "the struggle for self-determination and unionization of agricultural workers."

Members of the group's Steering Committee are: Fr. Frank Wilks, O.P.; Dr. Norman D. Pott, Msgr. Edmund J. Murnane, Marion Phelan, Irving H. Fletcher, Theodore R. Kulungski, and Jose Romero.

Christian Brothers workers help La Causa

With this letter I would like to greet all of you who work for the Union and at the same time send you a check made out to the amount of $100.00 to help pay the rent of the Selma office.

This check comes from the workers at Christian Brothers. We hope to double this amount in a few more days and will continue to help out.

SL SE PUEDE!! VIVA LA CAUSA!! VIVA CHAVEZ!!!

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Teamster members demand probe of packing house safety

(EUGENE, Oregon)--Teamster Union officials in Eugene looked the other way when a Teamster worker had her hand cut off in a corn husking machine until the workers filed a petition demanding an investigation of safety conditions in the packing plant.

After Nancy Whitfield lost her hand at the Agripac workers drew up a petition listing such hazards as "unsafe cutters and huskers, slick floors, unsafe steps and unrepaird lift-trucks, and demanded improved working conditions immediately."

Although nothing in their contract forbids the circulation of petitions, the Agripac workers had hardly begun to pass it around before several of them were threatened with the loss of their jobs.

"This petition is unnecessary," one worker was told by a member of the management. "The company safety program is more than adequate. The real problem is employees not obeying company safety regulations. Besides, the accident was Nancy's fault; she hadn't obeyed rules and wasn't paying attention."

"You're forcing us to automate. We couldn't make the plant accident proof. If we did, we'd have to shut down because we'd have no capital left."

Before the petition drive, the response from the Teamsters Union was negative. However, the day after the petition drive began, a Teamster official from Salem, Oregon, came to the plant to talk about safety.

He announced that an investigation of Nancy Whitfield's accident was in progress and a state inspection would be initiated as well.

The Salem Teamster official said the petition was unnecessary and that the workers should bring their complaints to the union office.

"In effect, he announced that all the provisions of the petition were going to be carried out," one worker said.

Since the announcement of the union's flexibility, plastic guards and large danger signs have been installed on husking machines.

"As for the announced inspection and safety campaign, management seems to have turned it into another tactic of abuse and harassment of workers," the worker said.

As the Agripac's claims of Nancy Whitfield's negligence in the accident, a state safety inspection revealed there were no exclusion guards on the side-mounted butt knives on the husking machine.

This is a violation of the Oregon State Employment Act and Agripac was fined $200 for negligence.

Grange attacks Farm Bureau - Supports farm workers

FRESNO, CA.--The leader of the California State Grange urged cooperation among farm organizations and criticized the Farm Bureau for its opposition to Grange proposals to benefit the small farmer as well as the farm worker.

Chester Deaver told 2000 delegates gathered here for the 101st Annual Grange convention in mid October that two problems facing small farmers include the move towards larger but fewer farms and strife on the farm labor front.

Deaver said the Grange proposals to establish a farm base unit concept which would halt a freeze-out of efficient but small farmers and Grange-backed measures to provide unemployment insurance for farm workers have been opposed by the Farm Bureau. He also said unemployment insurance for farm workers would help farm communities as it has helped other industries by promoting permanent residency and bringing money into the local economy during months when agriculture cannot provide full employment.

Deaver said the Grange also supports the guaranteed right of farm workers to select representatives for bargaining purposes in free elections.

Justice Dept. may sue Teamsters for bias in seniority system

(WASHINGTON, D.C.)--Alleged discrimination against Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks by the Teamsters Union brought threats of a civil rights suit by the Justice Department, Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger announced October 31.

Pottinger told the union in a letter that a lawsuit was contemplated if the union and trucking companies continued to resist proposals to increase the percentage of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks.

Similar letters were sent to 514 trucking companies and to Trucking Employers, Inc., which represents the companies in collective bargaining.

30 days to reply.

A department spokesman said the union and the companies were given 30 days to reply and "then what we contemplated is a suit involving the union, the employers' organization, and five or six individual companies as representatives of the class of defendants."

In his letter, Pottinger said the civil rights division's investigation had gathered evidence of "a pattern and practice discriminatory employment practices" in the trucking industry.

He said employers "have failed and refused to recruit, hire, transfer and promote (Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and Blacks) to higher paid, more desirable jobs such as road driver on an equal basis with white Anglo persons." The minority groups have usually been assigned to such jobs as janitor and dockman, he said.

Racist seniority system

Moreover, Pottinger said, the seniority system written into the Teamsters contract with the employers perpetuates the discrimination by discriminating Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and blacks from accepting promotions even if offered.

The seniority system requires, for example, that a janitor would lose all seniority with the company if he should accept promotion to a driver, he said.

He again invited the union and the companies to accept two government proposals: Changing the seniority system "so that qualified incumbent blacks and Spanish-surnamed Americans may transfer to future vacancies in jobs from which they have been excluded in the past without loss of seniority for bidding and layoff purposes." --Adopting "an affirmative program for recruitment and (Continued on Page 5)
**At the service of farm workers**

“Listen, Encourage, Analyze and Make Time.” This is the motto under which the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc. (NFWSC, Inc) operates as it provides the needed social, medical and legal services to farm workers. NFWSC, Inc. founded in 1966, is a California non-certified to do business in Arizona, Texas, Illinois, and New York. Since it is a charitable organization, all donations and gifts are tax-deductible, and the Center is eligible to receive grants from foundations.

The NFWSC, Inc. is governed by a Board of Directors who serve without pay. The present board includes: Cesar Chavez, president; Jerome Lackner, MD., who provides volunteer medical services to farmworkers; Fred Ross, long-time supporter of farm workers Anna Puharich, secretary, Frank Dennison, treasurer; and Rev. Wayne (Chris) Hartmire.

The different branches in the structure of the NFWSC are comprised of the following:

- **Administrative Director**, Anna Puharich.
- **Legal matters**, Tony Gaenslen, attorney.
- The purpose of the Centers is to aid farm workers with their social, medical and legal needs in their own area.
- There are presently ten Centers in operation. Long range goals are for 20 Campesino Centers including Arizona, Florida, and Texas, or where the need is greatest.
- **The La Paz Center**—Linda Legerette is responsible for maintaining the facilities at La Paz. This involves arranging the set-up for educational conferences, the food and lodging, which is charged to each individual department requesting the facilities.

The Credit Union, the Agbayani Village, the Clinics, the Day Care Center, and the Print Shop are ongoing operations that were launched by the National Farmworkers Service Center, Inc. (Cont.)

**Teamster bias**

(Continued from Page 4)

hiring,” including establishing goals for hiring minorities for better paying jobs.

Trucking Industry employment now is about 7 or 8 percent Black and 2.5 percent Spanish-surnamed, the department said.

Commenting on the news of the possible civil rights suit against the Teamsters Union, Tony Gaenslen, former Teamster Associate House Counsel, who has first-hand knowledge of the Teamster’s practices, said: “In my opinion, the Teamsters have behaved shamefully on the race issue. The seniority provisions of their contracts have had the effect of locking Blacks and Chicanos into lower-paying, less desirable jobs.”

Gaenslen, who in 1964 did voter registration work for the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in Mississippi and now an attorney for the United Farm Workers of America, said, “The Teamsters have consistently refused to seriously consider any modification of the seniority system to allow minorities to make up for past discrimination.”

Farm workers: second-class role

“Einar Mohn’s statements in the Kiely Report relegating Chicano and Mexican field workers to a role of second-class membership in the Teamster Union is consistent with the Teamster position on race.”

The Kiely Report was a Safeway-sponsored research project into the dispute between the United Farm Workers of America and the Teamsters Union in the lettuce industry.

In the report, Einar Mohn,
Santa Maria boycott

SANTA MARIA, Ca.--Picketing by the United Farm Workers Union in Santa Maria is costing Scolari’s Market $5000 (five thousand dollars) a day, according to a deposition included in an injunction appeal granted in Santa Maria Superior Court recently.

The injunction followed intensive weekend picketing of the local market chain which has recently expanded its store to nine stores in the Central Coast area.

Union picketers made a strong initial showing when a union bus filled with more than 50 persons drove into the store parking lot and waited while union leaders Paulino Pacheco and Margarita Flores conferred with the store manager.

The union workers got the usual response: ‘I only work here. It’s not my responsibility. Mr. Scolari is not in.”

At Pacheco’s direction, the picketers got out of the bus, flags waving, shouting boycott slogans.

Scolari’s has continuously refused to observe the boycott of non-union lettuce, grapes, and wines.

After half an hour of picketing, Joe Scolari, head of the market chain was suddenly available for a meeting.

Scolari told the Union workers that he would have to consult with lawyer Dick Weldon, who represents the store and is also vice-president of the corporation.

A meeting later in the week with union representatives and Scolari and Weldon, brought no results as the lawyer avoided the issues involved and would not allow Scolari to speak for himself.

An injunction limiting the picketing was issued on the day following the meeting in Weldon’s office and is scheduled for hearing in Superior Court in mid-November.

Enthusiastic picketing continues at the stores within the limits of the injunction, according to Pacheco.

Photo--Howard Brickman

Echaverria set free

SANTA MARIA--A UFWA demonstration, growing public shock at scandals and crimes combined with a court appearance by UFWA lawyer Bill Carder ended the 45 day sentence for Manuel Echavarria, Santa Maria organizer for UFWA, after 21 days in the Santa Barbara county jail.

Echaverria, along with six others, was convicted in August, 1972, of disturbing the peace at a Guadalupe Schools Parent Teacher Club meeting in March, 1972 following the Parent Club meeting where Mel O’Campo, a man often employed by growers association in the southwest, spoke about “The Truth Behind the Chicano Movement.” Ten persons were cited to court on charges of disturbing the peace and disrupting a public meeting.

During a week long jury trial in the Santa Maria Municipal Court of Judge Richard Kirkpatrick, testimony showed that evidence against Echaverria included allegations that he directed the activities of others “with his eyes.”

Echaverria testified that his only instructions to the 300 persons attending the meeting came when Mel O’Campo chose to end the meeting by asking “UFWOC (sic) is the people’s movement.”

Carder ended the meeting after the rejection of appeals by the California State Supreme Court.

Other defendants received fines, and all received two years probation.

When Echaverria entered jail he was given a form to sign which said he “voluntarily” agreed to have mail sent or received by him opened by sheriffs deputies.

“I asked what would happen if I did not sign the form,” and I was told I would get no mail,” Echaverria said.

He signed the form, and received all mail sent to him except some union boycott leaflets.

“The people at the jail told me I didn’t need all those leaflets,” he said.

In a case describing similar circumstances of a “volunteer” agreement to open mail a San Diego federal judge ruled such “voluntary” requirements illegal.

Carder appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick October 29 to ask that Echaverria’s jail sentence be terminated in light of more grievous crimes on the national level where the punishment levied did not seem equal to that suffered by Echaverria.

Ortiz and Gonzales, both farm workers, had already served 10 and 5 days respectively but each still owes fines.

Carder also asked for dismissal of further probation against the three men who were found guilty.

Kirkpatrick ordered probation reports on all persons involved and ordered Echaverria brought to Santa Maria on October 31 for a probation interview.

Instead of an interview, Echaverria was brought directly to court where Kirkpatrick asked the probation department for its report.

After a hasty consultation with Echaverria, which included the probation officer asking if “UFWOC (sic) is going to cause any more trouble, “Kirkpatrick signed a release for Echaverria and ordered the case continued to November 13 when he will rule on the pending fines and probation matters.

In his chambers on October 29, Kirkpatrick told Carder that he “did not understand” the tactics involved in a union demonstration outside Kirkpatrick’s court on the day the three men were jailed.

Carder told Kirkpatrick that the demonstration was not a “tactic” but a true demonstration of the feelings of the community.
Hollis Roberts ‘strawman’ for financier,

Past humiliations give strength

José Guadalupe Murguía, originally from Zapotitlán, Jalisco, has been a member of UFWA since 1963. In that span of time he has been arrested 10 times for his activities as a Union organizer. In 1958, he was arrested in Fresno for the first time for working in the U.S. without proper papers. On October 20th he was arrested for the 10th time for picketing a Safe-way store in Delano.

Lupe is the head of the boycott in the Delano area. He is married to Kathy Lynch, whom he met in 1966, during the first grape strike. They have seven children, Ricardo, María, Raymundo, Benito, and Lupe’s three children by a former marriage, José, Anna and Dolores. His organizing activities have taken him into the fields and picket lines in Firebaugh, Livingston, Fresno, Coachella, Lamont and Delano.

With the reappearance of the Teamsters in the fields and the loss of contracts in the Coachella Valley in June of 1973, Lupe was placed in charge of one of the picket lines at the Karahadian Ranch. He was arrested 7 times in the same month during this strike, for civil disobedience, breaking the injunction that restricted the use of bullhorns, and trespassing.

His longest stay in the Indio County jail was 12 hours. He remembers the first time in jail—he and 60 other male strikers in one cell; the food was poor; the treatment was poor, no beds; they had to sit on the cement floor; the place was cold and drafty. He states the air conditioners were turned on full blast to make their stay as uncomfortable as possible.

Most outstanding in his memory was the line of Teamsters armed with pipes and baseball bats; the day strikers were badly beaten on the picket line, and the early morning ambush on Manuel Lopez who had his front tooth knocked out; Felix Rodriguez who received a skull fracture, and Salvador Oceas who was badly beaten and his car windows completely broken on their way to the picket line.

The end of the harvest in Coachella was the end of the strike in that area. It continued in the Arvin-Lamont area. The violent tactics of the opposition were the same. Lupe was arrested twice, one for trespassing and the second time for “no reason.”

Back on the picket line and recently out of jail, Lupe says of his bouts with Lady Luck: “Rather than suffer the low wages, and helping the rich as I was doing, I much prefer helping the farmworkers with the little that I can. I have suffered much humiliation at the hands of the patrons, not only here but also in Mexico.”

Thus the memory of those past humiliations is the catalyst that keeps Lupe Murguía on the picket line, willing to risk getting arrested to prove his point.

On Smith’s recommendation, Roberts was appointed in September, 1968, to a seven man national campaign group called the Nixon-Agnew Agricultural Advisory Committee.

Roberts served as a presidential advisor during part of Nixon’s first term. Roberts later became one of several “straw men” used in coverups of Smith-engineered deals that involved an airline and large tracts of California land, according to the SEC.

An SEC pretrial document said Roberts in 1970 at Smith’s request, assumed a $12.8 million debt on 8,820 acres of California ranchland to disguise Smith’s real ownership of property and enable Westgate to claim a $5.3 million manufactured profit.

On a similar occasion Smith allegedly provided Roberts with $727,280 to take over and pose as the owner of a near-bankrupt airline, Golden West, into which he was pouring money.

Asked why he had paid so much for an airline that was losing $5 million or more a year, Roberts was quoted as saying: “Mr. Smith thought it would be a good idea.”

Smith, after meeting Roberts, dealt him in a $1.5 million ‘doubtful’ loan from the US National Bank, declared insolvent recently by the controller of the currency.

The bank’s collateral was attributed loans to syndicated Smith-controlled US National Bank, declared insolvent recently by the controller of the currency.

The bank’s collateral was attributed loans to syndicated loans authorized by Smith, either for his own interests or those of close business associates.

Included in a listing of “doubtful” loans was $67.1 million to the Hollis Roberts group, authorized by Smith.

Federal investigators have established that the loans were on assets formerly owned by Westgate-California, leading them to suspect that Roberts may have served only as a “nominee” with most of the loan proceeds going to Smith or Smith-related interests.

The Justice Department and IRS also are pursuing inquiries into possible involvement of Roberts in a large scale evasion of federal income taxes charged to Smith.

Later in 1970, Smith reportedly set up three more Westgate subsidiaries to acquire more Kern County ranchland.

The California commissioner of corporations and Westsrafe’s independent auditors balked at the deal.

State investigators said the Smith-controlled bank had by then lent more than $12 million on property worth no more than $8 million.

Hollis Roberts again came to Smith’s rescue as a “strawman” in financial maneuvers concerning Golden West airlines.

In 1969, Smith had been ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board to divest himself of the airline.

However, a CAB staff report of August 14, 1972, said that despite the purported sale to a loan company after the CAB’s 1969 order, Golden West remained under Mr. Smith’s financial domination and control.

The report continued that in April, 1971, it was announced that Roberts had bought 92 percent control of the line. Investigators of the California Public Utilities Commission branded the deal a fraud and protested to the CAB, claiming that Roberts was given $727,280 by Smith to lend his name as the airline’s ostensible owner.

According to the PUC, Smith, and not Roberts, was the real owner because of $3.6 million he had arranged for the airline to borrow from the US National Bank and $11.5 million owed to Golden West Air Terminals of Long Beach, an enterprise operated by Smith’s older brother, J.A. Smith.

The outcome of the 1972 CAB hearings were inconclusive. Last February, while awaiting the CAB’s ruling, Golden West quietly abandoned its efforts to buy Los Angeles Airways, a helicopter taxi service whose accusation had been the main issue before the CAB.

Left unanswered was whether Smith or Roberts owned Golden West.

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Safeway Pickets Take on Arizona Court Order

(Phoenix, Arizona) — Mass picketing has marked protests against a court ruling the right of UPWA pickets to ask people not to shop at Safeway.

The current court order also limits pickets to no more than 15 at one store with no more than 5 in the parking lot.

As part of the protest many pickets were gags around their mouths symbolizing the attack by Safeway and the court as the Third Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Included among the 15 pickets was minority in violation of the injunction were state Senator Howard "Lili" Hausbrand and Alfred Guerci; representatives Danny Plan, Democratic National Committeeman Cecilia Kopera, former senatorial candidates and past Arizona, UNICEF chairwoman Madeline Van-Ardell, as well as Phoenix picket leader David Hymas.

Other unions represented on the picket line were United Steel Workers, American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the Laborers Union.

During the demonstration two Safeway patrons bought large bags of grapes and attempted to provide the picketers. The community relations division of the Phoenix Police Department asked the two patrons to leave the parking lot.

Similarly reports the boycott office has good relations with store managers in Phoenix which has appointed Rivas Coz as public relations officer for the department.

Mass March, Rally Hits Red Owl

Richard Chavez led a mass march and rally in mid-October in downtown Minneapolis to a Red Owl store. The store is the largest west of UPWA grapes and lettuce in the upper midwest.

Chavez could be heard several blocks away as the crowd surrounded the store. Chavez entered the store to talk to a store manager who refused to remove the grapes and lettuce because "our consumers need them again."

A rally in neighboring park followed the demonstration. Chavez addressed the crowd as did representatives of the United Church of Christ, Minnesota Catholic Conference, and the minister of the Minneapolis Federation of Teachers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

The march was endorsed by twenty-five state legislators, number of prominent citizens including former Governor Eugene McCarthy and Lt. Governor Rudy Perpich, several unions, and major church and community action organizations.

Growers Fear boycott

BAKERSFIELD, California—Representatives of San Joaquin Valley growers have voiced strong opposition to the secondary boycott, saying it's a new form of legislation at all would be better than a law allowing voluntary supervisory boycotts.

The Assembly Labor Relations Committee heard that unless the secondary boycott is banned, there will be no support for legislation aimed at ending agricultural disputes.

Rep. Caesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers of America, said in a telegram that his union will not give in the right to use the secondary boycott in its fight to organize workers.

Chavez will testify at a later meeting of the committee.

Grower spokesmen agreed the secondary boycott, in which union processed supermarkets and stores and to sell produce grown by a farmer involved in a labor dispute, has been an effective weapon for the union.

Store Chain Hires 'Goons' to Harrass Picketers

St. Louis, Missouri—California's growers' boycott has moved to a mid-west supermarket as Schwartz's markets hired "goons" to harass and threaten boycotters picketing the stores in the early morning.

According to Richard Cook director of the St. Louis' Chamber of Commerce, pickets will not talk to the goons unless the goons identify themselves.

Despite a temporary restraining order issued in a local court, "the goons" are still lining up, according to Cleveland.

The other stores picketing the stores in the St Louis.

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Safeway security guard tries to discourage union members with Schnuck's official, Rivas Coza's assistant, as Phoenix boycott leader Delores Sanchez and Arizona boycott leader Barbara, worked in the picket line offices in Phoenix and Tucson.

In addition to the Cooks, the following persons were in the St. Louis offices: Richard Cook, president of the St. Louis' Chamber of Commerce.

White River strikers: Dolores Sanchez, and her four children, from Delano, who worked on strike from February; and bacon, who was on the boycott in 1969 and was a striker this summer.

The current court order also limits pickets to no more than 15 at one store with no more than 5 in the parking lot.

As part of the protest many pickets were gags around their mouths symbolizing the attack by Safeway and the court as the Third Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Included among the 15 pickets was minority in violation of the injunction were state Senator Howard "Lili" Hausbrand and Alfred Guerci; representatives Danny Plan, Democratic National Committeeman Cecilia Kopera, former senatorial candidates and past Arizona, UNICEF chairwoman Madeline Van-Ardell, as well as Phoenix picket leader David Hymas.

Other unions represented on the picket line were United Steel Workers, American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the Laborers Union.

During the demonstration two Safeway patrons bought large bags of grapes and attempted to provide the picketers. The community relations division of the Phoenix Police Department asked the two patrons to leave the parking lot.

Similarly reports the boycott office has good relations with store managers in Phoenix which has appointed Rivas Coz as public relations officer for the department.

Mass March, Rally Hits Red Owl

Richard Chavez led a mass march and rally in mid-October in downtown Minneapolis to a Red Owl store. The store is the largest west of UPWA grapes and lettuce in the upper midwest.

Chavez could be heard several blocks away as the crowd surrounded the store. Chavez entered the store to talk to a store manager who refused to remove the grapes and lettuce because "our consumers need them again."

A rally in neighboring park followed the demonstration. Chavez addressed the crowd as did representatives of the United Church of Christ, Minnesota Catholic Conference, and the minister of the Minneapolis Federation of Teachers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, said in a telegram that his union will not give in the right to use the secondary boycott in its fight to organize workers.

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'Don't shop at Sears'

Sears stores have been placed on the "We Don't patronize" list by AFL-CIO County Central Labor Councils having jurisdiction in 44 of California's 58 counties, the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO announced today.

The action against Sears, the world's largest retail chain, is an outgrowth of Local 1100 of the AFL-CIO Department Store Employees Union, one of six San Francisco Bay Area unions that have been negotiating in vain to negotiate a contract with Sears for more than two months.

"The union's efforts have been hamstrung by Sears' insistance on dictating terms from its Chicago headquarters that would undercut prevailing wages and working conditions," Walter Johnson, executive officer of Local 1100 said. "Sears Roebuck must now answer to the consumers regarding their adamant anti-union stand. Sears' restrictive national policies should be condemned by all fair-minded citizens. Hopefully the action will end once and for all Sears' profits before people's approach to labor management relations," Johnson said.

"All California workers have a vital stake in the fight presently being carried by 600 San Francisco Bay Area Trade unionists," Henning said. "If Sears' corporate management, seated in its Chicago headquarters, is allowed to scorn the nation's basic labor laws and dictate terms that undermine prevailing wage and working conditions in this area, especially during a time of runaway inflation, the wages and working conditions of all California workers will be in jeopardy," Henning added. Henning urged California's 1.6 million AFL-CIO union members "to encourage Sears management to get down to the business of bargaining in good faith by refusing to shop at Sears stores in all counties in which they've been put on the 'We Don't Patronize' list until a satisfactory contract is ratified by the workers."

Fight for civil rights

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--The AFL-CIO called on its affiliates to back up labor's commitment to equal employment opportunity and civil rights at the bargaining table, in the union hall, and in the community at large.

The continuing goal, a convention resolution affirmed, is to wipe out all vestiges of discrimination in the workplace.

Collective bargaining agreements and upgrading procedures should be scrutinized to make sure they are conforming to equal employment standards.

Sound affirmative action and manpower programs were cited as a means "to help open the opportunities for upward mobility for minority youth and workers."

The convention called on unions, central bodies, building trades and industrial union councils to utilize the services of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute.

Meany, Kirkland re-elected

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Laine Kirkland were unanimously re-elected as the top officers of the federation for the next two years along with 33 vice-presidents, three of whom will sit on the Executive Council for the first time.

The three new council members are Joseph P. Tonelli, president of United Paperworkers International Union Albert Shanker, first vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and Sol Stetin, president of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The convention unanimously approved their names along with 30 other council members, 24 of whom were re-elected and six who were elected by the convention for the first time after having been named by the council to fill vacancies since the 1971 convention.

Tonelli, 67, was born in Grove City, Pa., and became an organizer in New York City for the former Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. He now heads the Pulp and Paper Sections of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Unions.

Shanker, 45, is president of the United Federation of Teachers Local 2, as well as first vice president of the AFT. He led strikes in the New York City schools that had nationwide impact.

Stetin, 53, was born in Poland, now lives in Paterson, N.J., and was a charter member of Dyers Local 1733. He helped lead an organizing drive that formed the Textile Workers Union of America and became its president in June, 1972.

Public mood darker

The mood of the American public is growing more pessimistic, according to the latest Gallup Poll. Important factors contributing to the pessimism, revealed the survey, include: (1) Declining confidence in the way the nation is governed, (2) frustration over unsolved national problems, and (3) widespread lack of faith in key American institutions, especially big business and labor unions. 43% of the Americans surveyed are not satisfied with the future facing themselves and their families, a figure 11% higher than it was 10 years ago.

Oil industry abuses

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--Oil companies have so abused the public trust that it is time for the United States to decide if the oil industry should be brought under federal regulations, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared October 10.

"It is time to recognize that the oil industry cannot be trusted to act in our best interest."

The oil industry this week has been reporting some of its highest profits in years, putting in question the necessity of recent price increases for petroleum. Some of the whopping profits for the 3-month period ending September 30 include:
- Exxon, an 80 per cent profit gain, or $638 million;
- Gulf, a 91 per cent profit gain, or $231 million.

Nixon aided ITT

Recent disclosures have indicated that Nixon personally intervened in a 1971 antitrust case involving International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., the conglomerate which subsequently gave $100,000 to the 1972 GOP Convention. Nixon reportedly ordered then Attorney General Kleindienst not to appeal a court ruling favorable to ITT. Sec. of State of California Edmund G. Brown has renewed his efforts to bring charges against the huge corporation.

Honoring Dr. King

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--The AFL-CIO has urged that the birthday of Martin Luther King Jr. should be observed as an official holiday. A proposal of the AFL-CIO convention endorsed efforts of various states to commemorate the civil rights leader.
Nation cries
‘Impeachment’

First disbelief and confusion, then outrage and anger swept the nation as President Nixon refused a court order to surrender Whitehouse tapes fired special prosecutor Archibald Cox, and then ordered U.S. military forces on a “worldwide alert.” Nixon had seriously miscalculated public tolerance level. As a San Francisco paper described it: “Impeachment had suddenly grown from a whisper to a roar and the wind swirled across the country

Out with Nixon

Standing and cheering, the 900 delegates to the recent AFL-CIO national convention in Bal Harbour, Florida approved a resolution asking President Nixon to resign and demanding his impeachment if he did not, by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, the delegates approved a statement by the Executive Council calling on Nixon to step down “for the good of the nation.”

The statement also asked Congress to hold up consideration of Nixon’s Vice-Presidential designate, Representative Gerald R. Ford (R-Michigan) because “a President who has placed himself on the brink of impeachment should not be allowed to name his successor until the charges against him have been disposed of satisfactorily.”

Nixon’s war powers

On Oct 24, Nixon vetoed a bill which would have limited the powers of the President to engage in military actions abroad. The bill would have required the termination within 60 days of any military action not approved by Congress.

Nixon’s wage veto

The AFL-CIO convention expressed labor’s outrage at Nixon’s veto of the minimum wage bill, charging it was the payoff to companies that “sought to buy cheap labor with their generous—and sometimes illegal—gifts to the Nixon political campaign.”

Poison paint bill

WASHINGTON D.C.—Final congressional approval was given Oct 24, to a bill aimed at protecting children from poisoning by lead-based paint. Many children have died or suffered permanent brain damage from eating pealing paint, primarily in the nation’s ghettos. Breathing dust from such paint is also hazardous, witnesses revealed.

The bill authorizes spending $125 million over a two-year period on finding and eliminating sources of the health hazard. The measure directs the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to prohibit the use of lead paint in houses that get federal aid and in the manufacture of toys and utensils. The health bill has now been sent to the White House for approval.

Tax reforms urged

The American Civil Liberties Union has launched an impeachment campaign which has received greater response than any appeal in the organization’s history. After running a full-page ad in various California papers, the ACLU was flooded with over 1,000 letters and contributions of some $9 thousand for the impeachment drive.

Public reaction to Nixon’s antics has been tremendous, and cries for impeachment have been outdone by the calls of “Midnight in America.” Rep. C. J. Moorhead of Glendale, one of California’s most conservative and staunchly Republican areas, has also been bombarded with letters urging Nixon’s impeachment. One such letter from a housewife read: “Voted twice for Nixon. Request your support of impeachment. Sick, sick, sick.”

A record 71,000 telegrams poured into Washington during the first 36 hours after the firing of Cox.

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Sour milk deal

Consumers pay more for milk as the result of alleged illegal corporate “political contributions” from the nation’s largest dairy cooperative, according to sworn allegations now in the hands of federal investigators.

The milk deal which gave producers 27 cents per hundredweight increase in federal supports, was granted by then Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin on March 25, 1973 reversing a thirteen day old decision not to grant price increases.

The allegations now under investigation were made by Joseph A. Rose, Jr., a San Antonio, Texas, lawyer who was hired from his job with Associated Milk Producers, Inc., in early September.

The alleged political contributions to Nixon’s re-election campaign could run as high as two million dollars.

The matter is being investigated by the Senate Watergate committee, the Watergate prosecution force, the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and the General Accounting Office.

Rose’s allegations are contained in pretrial testimony given in a tangled federal court lawsuit in Kansas City, Kansas. Rose said illegal money went as legal fees from the milk coop to Staurt Russell, who secretly converted the fees to cash and checks and returned them to Robert Lilly, the chief staff officer of the coop’s influential political arm.

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Navajo poverty revealed

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA -- Holding its first hearings on an Indian reservation, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recently looked at the Navajo nation, 137,000 strong, as if it were a separate country. The commission found it to be strikingly comparable to Third World countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia -- impoverished, exploited, and despite natural resources, headed toward bankruptcy.

Some 128,000 Navajos live on or adjacent to the largest reservation in the U.S. About the size of West Virginia, it is noted by tourists for its natural beauty, its silver-smiths, and its rug weavers.

But an economic and social study conducted by the Commission made public recently paints a bleak portrait of poverty and despair, joblessness, and alcoholism, and most important, neglect and betrayal by the Federal Government, on which the Navajos, by treaty, were made dependent for survival.

The tribe has rights, for example, to Colorado River water which would make thousands of fertile acres out of the now desert-like reservation lands. But canals and irrigation systems are needed to make use of it. And while surrounding white rancher and industries take increasingly more of that water, Congress will not grant enough money to build a reservation irrigation system it approved in 1962.

The capital income of Navajos is less than $1,000 a year. In terms of buying power an average Malaysian is better off.

Half of the Navajo population lives in rented homes of one or two rooms. Each house averages five occupants. 60% have no electricity. 8 out of 10 have no water or sewers. The tribe estimates that 19,281 new houses are needed to meet the minimum U.S. standards.

Unemployment is staggeringly high among the Navajos. While the national unemployment rate last year was 5.6%, the percentage of the Navajo workforce out of work or employed only part time was 56%.

Huge corporations that have come onto the Navajo reservation to exploit reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and uranium are supposed to give preference for jobs to Navajos. But the majority of workers in most of these companies are non-Navajos.

In the past, Navajos have been shortchanged on jobs even in construction projects on the reservation. For example, the giant Four Corners Power Complex, which feeds electricity using Navajo coal to big Southwestern cities, was built with only 8 per cent Navajo construction crews.

Small business exploitation on the reservation is also rife. About 80% of the general stores on the reservation are controlled by outsiders with little competition and high prices.

And so the Navajo nation, like other struggling nations of the world, suffer the injustice and exploitation of a system dominated by the interests of big business and their representatives in Washington. What response the findings of the Commission on Civil Rights will get from Washington remains to be seen. It is not easy to rectify the history of 400 years.

Call for new coalition gets ovation

BAL HARBOUR, Fla. -- An eloquent black woman from Texas, elected to Congress last year with labor support, brought convention delegates to their feet cheering with a call for a new people's coalition to turn the American dream into reality.

Rep. Barbara Jordan spoke bitterly of the Nixon Administration's attempt to abandon the federal government's commitment to programs set up to help people.

Unless Congress can assert itself as an effective, equal branch of government, she warned, "we may see nothing less than the systematic dismantling and destruction of the great social programs and the great precedents of humanitarian government."

"I dream of an America where people care whether you live or die," she told the conference. To make it real, she urged the reconstruction of the "coalition of minority groups, the trade union movement and liberals" that had made government under F.D.R. Roosevelt work on behalf of the people.

A weakness of that earlier coalition, she underlined, was the black Americans were rarely consulted "on the real substantive decisions."

A reconstructed coalition with full participation is needed to restore American government to the people, she said.

"The coalition will be a conglomerate of men and women, black, brown, red, white, rich and poor people: people who are determined that their homes, the United States of America, shall be habitable, shall be livable, shall be strong and shall be free."
Watergate tapes tangle Nixon

The Watergate investigation has again flared up in Washington, signifying an even higher level of confrontation between President Nixon and the American people. Standing on the shaky principle of executive privilege, Nixon has subverted the will of the courts, has failed to surrender needed information, fired the prosecutor he himself appointed, forced the resignation of Attorney General Richardson, and thumbed his nose at all criticism from the American people and its press.

The confrontation centers around the tape recordings of the prosecutor Archibald Cox and Senator Sam Ervin were trying to acquire as evidence in the Watergate investigation. Nixon refused to let go of the tapes. Federal district Court Judge Sirica ruled that the tapes must be turned over.

Again Nixon refused and went to a court of appeals. He did not receive a favorable there and proposed a compromise to Cox—giving him a selected interpretation of the tapes with the important condition that Cox give up any further attempts to solicit White House documents.

Cox didn't buy the deal and determined to finish the job for which he had been appointed. So the President ordered Richardson to fire Mr. Cox. To the nation's surprise, Richardson refused. He had instead resigned himself.

The buck was passed on to next-in-charge William Ruckelshaus. He too resigned rather than be the hatchet man. Finally the No. 3 man, Bork, took Nixon's order and fired Cox.

"And so ended," wrote a San Francisco journalist, "Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973, in the 179th year of the Republic. The world's oldest democracy now had no vice president, no attorney general, no outside force to probe the suspected sins of its government and no early promise of succease."

A man from the Justice Department summed it all up when he said about the White House, "They made four basic miscalculations, all about people. About Cox, about Mr. Richardson, about members of Congress, about the people. They thought they could manipulate the people, they manipulated nobody."

The national reaction was such that Nixon made a historic turnaround and agreed to the court decision to turn over the tapes in question.

But just when it seemed that the air would be finally cleared another blow was dealt the pursuit of justice. The White House reported to the courts that regrettably the two critical tape conversations (with John Dean and John Mitchell) were not among the tapes, fulfilling the suspicions of some critics that Nixon had the incriminating evidence destroyed.

At present an investigation is attempting to determine how and why the tapes are missing. Testimony by an FBI agent relates that all the tapes were "loaned" to Nixon's aide, Haldeman, some weeks before.

Meanwhile, Nixon has appointed a new prosecutor for the Watergate investigation, Leon Jaworski of Texas.

Increasingly militant, the Congress is demanding that the new investigator be independent of both the President and the Congress; someone whom Nixon can't fire.

Nixon defends Bebe

WASHINGTON-- President Nixon said Oct. 26 that his close friend, C.G. Rebozo, showed "very good judgement" in holding a $500,000 campaign contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes for 3 years before returning it. He called Rebozo a "totally honest man."

Nixon maintained that his close friend held the money without ever once mentioning it to him, conceding that this might "sound incredible to many people."

One Hughes aide, Richard G. Danner, has testified that the funds were contributed at a time Hughes was seeking a favorable antitrust ruling from the government.

Rebozo himself, in an interview Nov. 1, admitted that if the Internal Revenue Service had not become interested in the contribution, "the money would have been used in the '74 congressional campaign."

As well as receiving the $500,000 contribution, Mr. Nixon's friend has been accused of selling over $300,000 worth of stock stolen by the Mafia.

Rebozo is a tanker and owns a small bank in Key Biscayne Florida. Questions are now being raised why a rival bank was refused a charter to open by federal officials.

AFL-CIO DEFENDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

BAL HARBOUR, Fla.--The campaign for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution—to prohibit all forms of sex discrimination—will have the labor movement's full support.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO's 10th Convention were convinced as the resolution stated, that the proposed constitutional amendment "has become a symbol of commitment to equal opportunities for women and equal status for women."

In order to ratify the states must ratify a constitutional change and the Equal Rights Amendment is currently eight states short of the goal. The convention called on AFL-CIO central bodies in states that have not yet ratified the amendment to "urge their legislatures to act favorably upon the measure."

Past conventions had taken an opposite position—motivated by concern that state laws designed to protect women against exploitation and oppressive working conditions would be nullified. Many of these laws had been passed with labor support in the early years of the trade union movement before there was a federal wage-hour law or safety and occupational health standards.

Making the case for ratification of the amendment, the convention resolution cited continued discrimination against and exploitation of women workers, and noted that their average wage is only 60 percent of the average for men.

The AFL-CIO amended its own constitution at the convention to make clear that the benefits of unionism shall be shared by all workers without regard to sex.

Danger drug

The Food and Drug Administration has approved for use as birth control a drug originally licensed for other purposes, Depo-Provera, an injectable medication made by the Upjohn Co., has been associated with sterility and with blood clots as well as with producing breast cancer in experiments with dogs.

As has been the case with experimental contraceptives in Puerto Rico, Mexico and other Third World areas, Depo-Provera has been used principally among low-income women treated by family planning clinics and among the mentally retarded.

The Center for Law and Social Policy, a public interest law firm, has not investigated the use of the drug for contraception in several places in Tennessee where they found evidence of coercion by welfare workers on some of the women.

A Senate subcommittee on health is concerned about the potential dangers of the drug and has strongly criticized its approval. Senator Edward Kennedy charged that "there is real danger that this decision will result in widespread use of Depo-Provera in institutions for the mentally retarded and in health clinics serving the poor and uneducated."

Nixon lashed out at media

"You won't have me to kick around anymore," whimpered Nixon after he had lost the California gubernatorial elections in 1962. But that was more than a decade ago, far from the ornate splendor of the East Room and the aura of the Presidency. An arrogant, icy-cool Nixon confronted the media once again in late October, accusing the press and television networks of the most "outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting" he had ever witnessed.

Confronted with difficult questions about the Mid-East, Watergate, Rebozo, and the general mood of the country, Nixon explained that things "do tend to get under the skin of the man who holds this office...but I have learned to expect it...I have what it takes."

He expressed his confidence in Americans' ability to weather the recent storm, but placed further blame on the media by stating: "When people are pounded night after night with that kind of frantic, hysterical reporting, it naturally shakes their confidence."

Smiling coldly at the press conference, Nixon explained: "Don't get the impression that you arouse my anger. You see, one can only be angry with those he respects."

The President seems to have little respect for the media, a point of growing concern for many Americans who fear possible encroachment on the basic rights of expression. The latest California Poll shows that 67% of the public feel the press coverage of Watergate has been fair."

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Labor History: Violence Against Miners

During the 1800s, few embryonic unions survived the ravages of time. The times were not ready for the national union. Those that survived were weak fighting instruments against the attacks of media, legislators, and business interests.

By 1870 powerful financial syndicates were in control of much of the industry. Thousands of poverty-stricken immigrant Slavs and Italians were encouraged to work in America with promises of good paying jobs. They were herded into trains by hundreds, and were used as replacements for Irish labor organizers in the coal mines.

Dangerous Working Conditions

Injuries and deaths in mine disasters were news items that frequently shocked the nation. Working conditions were hazardous. There were no safeguards—"the illiterate migrants were unable to read any safety instructions."

Each miner was responsible for his own safety, as he crawled underground with a dim-lighted lantern in mud, trickling water, surrounded by coal dust and powder smoke. The workers were exploited ruthlessly.

Deductions were made from their meager wages, leaving them completely debt to the coal operators. "Language barriers prevented the new arrivals from organizing."

The Miners' National Association failed after a series of strikes resulted in the arrest of its leaders, John Sweeney and Xingo Parks, for violation of the Pennsylvania anti-union criminal conspiracy law.

The Molly Maguires

The Irish anthracite coal miners turned to their "Ancient Order of Hibernians" (who had led the struggles in the 1840s against the encroachment of the English landlords in Ireland) known as the Molly Maguires, the immigrant miners adapted the "Order" to continue their struggle against the mine owners. They ran the strike-breakers out of the coal fields. They turned to derailing mine cars and burning breakers. They lived in the hills and sniped mine super-visers and unpopular foremen.

Spies and "Justice"

The coal companies hired a spy James McParlan who used the name of James McKenna and infiltrated the Mollyes. He gained their confidence by suggesting worse forms of terror and intimidation and eventually became their secretary. A series of violent murders took place and the blame was placed on the Mollyes.

Leaders were arrested and charged with the crimes. Frank Lin B. Gowan, president of the leading coal company, acted as court prosecutor. With the unsupported testimony of the spy, McKennan, fourteen Mollyes were imprisoned.

Official records show that nineteen men—some guilty and some innocent—were executed. Said Mr. Gowan: "The name of Molly Maguire being attached to any man's name is sufficient to hang him."

To buy chisels in the village, to buy gifts for his children, who range from 4 to 10, Paran Paswan must plead for a loan from his landlord.

Every few weeks Paran Paswan is able to find temporary work making bricks in the village. The handful of rupees that he earns goes to the boss. "During the rainy season there's no work anywhere, in the fields or in the village," he says, "Then I beg for food from the landlord."

Paswan says he doesn't know much about government, but several years ago attempted to vote. "People said I could vote. I went to the school and they said, 'Go, go we have given your vote away.' I've never been able to vote."

"Two friends sat nearby listening to Paswan's words. One said, "It's in our blood to remain satisfied with what we get." The second friend answered furiously, "I'm a servant and anything I have." Dissatisfaction extends to education where the feeling is that education is a threat to the landlords and upper classes.

According to a prominent lawyer Chedi Lal Sathi, a Congress party official who works with lower castes, "If harijan learn their rights, if they become literate, then exploitation will have to stop."

"If they become educated, then who will do the menial jobs, the servants' work? Who will accept the conditions and wages that harijans tolerate?"
Service Center enforces little known law

Esther Valle, speaking from her room at the Leon Peters Rehabilitation Center, at the Fresno Community Hospital, remains in good spirits. She was not receiving the necessary care at the Louisiana Charity Hospital, where she was taken after the accident that caused her injuries.

Ann McGregor and Pat Haloran, of the National Farm Workers Service Center did the paper work necessary to effect the transfer. They also filled out forms required for obtaining Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), MediCal, food stamps on an immediate basis, and filed applications for Social Security disability, State disability and/or Aid to the Totally Disabled (ATD) on behalf of the Valle family.

During their work on the transfer, they found they would need a medical team an air ambulance, a ground carrier, plus a MediCal number, provider numbers for air ambulance service and close to $2,000.

Commercial air ambulances wanted the money in advance, others had no provider number MediCal said “NO” they could not foot the air costs.

Dr. Dippolett, head of the MediCal Review Team in Fresno encouraged the transfer, and promised to co-operate, “We’ve no choice, we’ll do it,” he said.

Dr. Okamoto, and David Dennis, contact attorney in New Orleans, were able to get the Delta Steel-Houston, (insurance company for the trucking firm involved in the accident) to pay for the transportation.

CNA arranged for the Schaeffer Air Ambulance, one rehabilitation registered nurse, two medical technicians, one pilot and one co-pilot to transfer Ms. Valle, accompanied by her husband Carlos Valle, from the New Orleans Charity Hospital to Fresno where she was picked up by Jones Ambulance.

That same day MediCal found that it is possible to take the responsibility of transporting a sick state resident, but arrangements had already been made through CNA. However, MediCal did pay the entire bill at the Louisiana hospital.

Ann McGregor says the Program Directors of these agencies are “completely ignorant,” or claim to be, of the responsibilities to their clients. “We have to come in and tell the heads of the programs what their job is. They are paid to act in the best interest of their clients and don’t!”

“By law it is the responsibility of each county to return disabled patients to their homes,” she says, “neither New Orleans nor Kern County wanted to accept that responsibility.” With perseverance on the part of the National Farm Workers Service Center, a little-known state law was enforced.
Arizona Farmer-Ranchman:

Editorial: "The other day I consumed two pounds of 59-cent grapes. How come? Because I'm not going to let Cesar Chavez run my life, that's how come.

Fog-headed volunteers and $75-a-week hired goons have been picketing some Safeway stores. Customers are urged, with insults and handbills and crude placards, not to patronize Safeway. Well, I would make at least one little gesture to show that I was not misled by such filmflam and to prove my independence."

Desert Rancher:

"The only ones missing in the new Chavez 'cabinet' are Ted Kennedy and Msgr. George Higgins," observed a local grape grower in commenting about the unsurprising results of the first national convention of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers of America."

From Desert Rancher:

State Sen. H.L. Richardson writes about the history of our struggle: "Chavez picketed and agitated. The wild-eyed leftists joined in on a national scale. Misinformed, beguiled people joined the grape boycott. The farm community fought, but after a while, slowly but surely, caved in to the pressure. One after another knuckled under to the demands of the union barbarians."

(Growers are not the only people to have "the grower mentality". Have you seen any articles about supermarket managers, anti-UFWA politicians, etc., that show how they are really growers at heart? Send them in to the Union Research Dept., P. O. Box 62, Keene, Ca. 93531!!)

November 16, 1973

EL MALÇRIADO