

# EL MALCRIADO

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## Need to control private guards cited

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SACRAMENTO, California

-- Assemblyman Richard Alatorre, Democrat from Los Angeles, chairman of the Select Committee on Farm Labor Violence, promised to sponsor legislation to regulate more closely the licensing of private security guards used by growers during strikes.

The announcement came after hearings, held in Kern and Fresno Counties on October 1 and 2, during which the Committee met to hear

testimony from growers, UFW, Teamsters Union, sheriff's deputies, district attorneys, and local elected officials.

Other members of the Select committee include, Ernest Mobley (R-Fresno), Ken Maddy (R-Fresno), Leo McCarthy (D-San Francisco), Alan Sieroty (D-Beverly Hills), Robert Nimmo (R-Atascadero) and Ray Gonzales (D-Bakersfield).

Alatorre said the hearings were held primarily to determine the ability of local and state agencies to preserve order in farm labor organizing disputes.

"These private guards are often hired by licensed companies indiscriminately, many of them with criminal records," said Alatorre. "These guards are armed with guns, clubs and even ax handles. With no training

(Cont. on p. 2)

### TEAMSTERS STILL HAVEN'T SIGNED AGREEMENT

LA PAZ, California: The jubilation felt by farm workers and their supporters two weeks ago seems to be cooling off as they ask themselves, "Will they sign or won't they?"

Negotiations aimed at reaching a settlement between the UFW and the Teamster's Union took place in Washington between Cesar Chavez, Teamster officials and AFL-CIO representatives.

Taking part in the discus-

sions were UFW attorney Jerry Cohen, Western Conference of Teamsters director Einer mohn, William Grami, director of Organizing for the Western Conference of Teamsters, AFL CIO counsel Albert Woll, and representing George Meany were Joseph Keenan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers International Union.

The settlement calls for an

"agreement in principle" with the details still to be worked out, for the Teamsters to leave representation of farm workers to UFW and to retain jurisdiction over workers in related operations of farmwork, such as packing houses and canneries. The Teamsters agreed to rescind all Grape contracts. Under the agreement they would keep the lettuce contracts they now have until

(Cont. on p. 2)



# SAN BERNADINO WELCOMES CESAR CHAVEZ

The city of San Bernardino received Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers Union, AFL-CIO, as its guest of honor, on September 28.

Chavez was greeted by Frank Martinez, director of the grape & lettuce boycott, and Mayor WR. (Bob) Holcomb, who presented him with the Key to the

City. That Friday was proclaimed as "Cesar Chavez-The United Farm Workers Day." He was given a tour of the city.

The occasion began with an early morning 6 a.m. breakfast with numerous labor leaders, who pledged their support and solidarity.

Chavez visit was primarily to

inform the San Bernardinians about the latest boycott victories and to enforce Frank Martinez boycott efforts in the San Bernardino-Riverside areas.

During the day Chavez had occasion to visit the Senior Citizens, store managers, he dedicated a mural, and led a march to the scab-chain Safeway. He

was accompanied by supporters of the farmworker's struggle, also protesting the sale of scab grapes and wine

Over 2,000 supporters attended the rally that followed a mass and a fund-raising session led by Mayor Holcomb.

Chavez voiced his appreciation and gratitude to the San Bernardinians for their generosity and friendship.

TEAMSTERS

HAVEN'T

SIGNED

(Cont. from p. 1)

renew them UFW would then be free to move against the lettuce industry.

UFW, in turn, agreed to call off the lettuce boycott, but the grape boycott would continue.

However, as the "legal language" is worked out, there are rumors that smell of "copping-out" on behalf of the Teamsters.

In the meantime farmworkers, boycotters, supporters, growers and labor contractors have adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude.

## ASK HELP TO CONTROL STRIKERS

BAKERSFIELD, California --The Board of Supervisors of Kern County is hoping to present the State Legislature with a proposal providing mutual aid to law enforcement officials in emergency situations. County police agencies, the supervisors said, found themselves without help in confrontations with "riot conditions" during the strikes last summer.

At a meeting attended by law enforcement officials from the areas of Lamont and Arvin, discussion centered around the problems of enforcing laws which deal with large groups of people.

Though the activities of other types of groups, such as youth gatherings at rock concerts were discussed, the meeting concentrated on the activities of the United Farm

Workers and their strikes.

Sheriff Charles Dodge said the UFW picket lines were the "the greatest challenge which the department had ever confronted". He said that at times there had been close to eight different picket lines in eight different locations.

Dodge requested that a special reserve jail be constructed for prisoners in case of mass arrests.

Lieutenant Bill Payne of the California Highway Patrol said his office provided assistance in controlling traffic and that at times they had to

close the roads because of the "wall-to-wall" pickets.

County Prosecutor Frank Hooever said it was difficult to enforce laws on gatherings in public places, especially in the case of the UFW. He called the UFW a "quasi-political" organization which had no intentions of doing harm to persons or property. But he said, "Problems with other groups are not so complex, because they don't have the machinery or the legalistic maneuvers which the UFW has."

## PRIVATE GUARDS

(Cont. from p. 1)

they are put in explosive situations such as the past farm workers' strike."

Cesar Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, testified "we were treated very unjustly" by law enforcement officials. He said Kern County Sheriffs' deputies were brutal in the handling of the strikers, and the pickets were mistreated after they were jailed. Of the Tulare County Sheriff's Department, he said it was "the worst law enforcement agency the UFW ever faced. We've been in many states and we've never seen anything as bad as Tulare County. They made up their minds they were going to run us out of the county."

Jack Pandol, a well known anti-Union grape grower in the Delano area, said he was not anti-Union. He said the accusations of the UFW were a conspiracy and that "the whole strategy of the UFW was to prevent the labor force from continuing their work normally and of forcing the growers to sign with the Union."

Dolores Mendoza, faithful old friend of the growers, said "the workers never went out on strike. They never left their jobs," but then said she was so afraid of the strikers she always carried five baseball bats in her car.

Kern County Sheriff Charles H. Dodge, stated it was impossible to enforce court orders. He said "If we could line up 2,100 pickets in a single line it would have reached the cut-off in Caliente."

Nevertheless, he backed Alatorre's legislative proposal and suggested there ought to be a different color for uniforms of private guards so that people would not get confused. "Many guards are individuals who have never

used a pistol in their life," said Dodge, "and there should be stricter legislation for the training of these private guards."

The Select Committee met in response to pressure from the Justice Department, the U.S. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, and State Labor Federation (AFL-CIO), together with telegrams sent to Senators in Washington, D.C., protesting the high levels of police violence used against strikers.

Republican assemblymen Mobley and Maddy expressed reservations about Alatorre's proposal. Mobley, originally from Sanger, said "Don't get me mixed up in this," while Maddy said he plans to study the proposal in depth when state legislators meet in January.







**BOYCOTTERS' SENDOFF--** More than 300 boycotters and their families left from Delano recently to carry the battle to all parts of the country.

## Scab organizations ride again

DELANO, Calif. On September 30 a group of 200 persons, most of them scabs, contractors and growers, met in Filipino Hall, in order to "condemn the proposed national boycott of California grapes, because it is harmful not only for the growers, but in particular for our workers and for the economy of the country in general."

The group called itself "Farm Workers for Democratic Action". Two well-known anti-unionists, grower Jack Pandol and Teamster head for the Delano area Cono Macias were present to answer questions.

They said that an effort will be made to win the right to select a union and to condemn the grape boycott by means of petitions signed by 4,000 to 8,000 farm workers.

### AWFWA

Historically, the "Farm Workers for Democratic Action" is one more in a series of groups created by the growers, contractors, and scabs for the purpose of destroying the United Farm Workers.

These groups have also been used as fronts by right-wing organizations such as the "National Right-to-Work Committee." These fronts fought against the unionization of the farm workers since the beginning of the union, with propaganda, legal suits, and company unions.

In 1968 Jose Mendoza, Gilberto Rubio, Dolores Mendoza and Cornelio Macias formed the Agricultural Workers' Freedom-to-Work Association (AWFWA). This Association fell apart when it was found to violate the labor laws of the State of California which prohibit company unions.

### GROWERS WIVES ORGANIZE

In 1970 the Citizens for Agriculture Committee was organized, formed by growers' wives. It was more successful since it initiated Proposition 22. They distributed petitions up and down the state, deceiving the voting public by saying that it was a petition to lower food prices.

The Secretary of State, under the direction of Edmund G. Brown, investigated these signatures and brought the deceit to light. Also, the majority of these signatures were false.

Cornelio Macias, ex-contractor for the Bianco Company, formed his own "union" the Federation of Agricultural Workers, in the Fresno area, and charged one dollar (\$1) a week dues or \$4 or \$5 a month. After investigation it became known that his Secretary-Treasurer was the grower Nick Kachadoorian.

The organization was made up mainly of contractors and foremen of the different companies who received their pay from the same ranchers and shippers. The organization's press agent himself gave this information. Just like the AWFWA it fell apart when it was uncovered as a company union in violation of the law.

During the first grape boycott there were formed anti-union groups such as Mothers Against Chavez (Ranchers', contractors' and scabs' wives) and Fathers Against Chavez, along with other groups of anti-union citizens.

### TEAMSTERS

In Coachella during the present year, 1973, some petitions with around 5,000 signatures appeared. The petition sought a breaking off from the UFW-AFL-CIO as representative and spokesman for the farm worker and sought representation by the Teamsters. Who pushed the petition? The "Teamster Committee", made up of contractors and foremen--Lazaro and Amelia Rodriguez, Tony Gonzalez, Silvia Villalobos, Jose Morales, Consuelo Villalon, Rudy Diaz, Cornelio Macias, Johnny Pader, Dolores Mendoza, and others.

The growers presented these petitions to the UFW during contract renewal negotiations in Coachella. The growers said the 5,000 signatures had been collected during the months of December, January, and February. But during these months there are fewer than a thousand workers in the valley for lack of work according to the statistic of the Department of Employment for this area.

Investigation during the Coachella strike uncovered

the deception and the false signatures. Interviews with the workers who had signed confirmed that these signatures were obtained by threats of firing them from their jobs. Others were out of the country and had not signed anything and also there were found signatures of workers who said they did not even know how to sign their names.

### LIES AND DECEIT

All these organizations appear to have died, but as with grass, new shoots come to life. The same group of growers, contractors and scabs return with another petition and under another name.

Like other groups, "Farm Workers for Democratic Action" appears to be founded on the same base which has resulted in the failure of all the other pro-grower groups: lies and deceit. To gather 200 people, the group distributed flyers telling the people that the meeting would be "very important for your future."

According to reports coming from the Union office in Delano and from the Filipino brothers at Agbayani Village, many Union members went to the meeting thinking the Union had called it, especially since it was held in Filipino Hall where the Union meetings were held in its first years.

When they saw they had been tricked, they said, they left the hall.



# Agbayani Village, a dream becomes reality

by Sebastian Sahagun

It was in the spring of 1967 when the UFWOC was picketing Perelli-Minetti's winery asking the workers to join with them in their efforts to form a union against injustices and exploitations.

A dedicated Filipino brother, Paulo Agbayani by name, determined to fight all the way to gain justice, dignity and freedom, and to enjoy the privileges of life like other people of this country are enjoying, died of a heart attack on the picket line.

It was one of the saddest events in the history of the Union, especially among the Filipinos. But in spite of this heart-breaking event, the Union pulled itself together and re-dedicated for a stronger courage and determination to continue its effort of organizing their fellow farm workers.

Then after the burial, Cesar Chavez, director of UFWOC (now president of the United Farm Workers of America), and other officials of the Union, called a meeting of Filipinos for the purpose of reviving the spirit of Filipino brothers including the relatives of Paulo Agbayani.

In this meeting one of the relatives told the audience that not even a stone was placed to mark his grave, but

Cesar told her not to worry because the Union will build a big monument in honor of him. This monument, later, has become the Agbayani Village -- a housing project being built for the retired senior farm workers.

From this meeting, "Agbayani Village" became a theme among the elder farm workers, especially among Filipino senior citizens. They talked about it wherever they went, inducing their fellow countrymen to unite together and make the Union bigger and stronger.

To them the village became a dream-- a day and night dream --hoping that some day it will become a reality. Days and months, even years, passed without a village in sight, yet the Filipinos went on talking about it, placing their confidence upon the Union to work out some way to help in its construction.

Then in the fall of 1971, after the opening of the Teronez Clinic, Cesar and the Union gathered at the northeastern corner of the Forty Acres (the Union's complex in Delano) to break ground for the village.

He told the people that the project will be the first of its kind to be built by the Union to help better the liv-



ing conditions of senior farm workers.

Father Mark Day also spoke and presented the Agbayani Village a check of \$1,000 to help in its construction.

It was not until the spring of 1970 that preparations for its construction was completed. The plans were drawn, reviewed over and over, corrected and approved by the Building Commission of Kern County and requisitions and requirements were met.

All of these works were done through the priceless and untiring efforts of sister Ramona

Holguin, brother Philip Vera Cruz, Herb Aaron, Daniel Hernandez, David Philp, the Agabayani Committee and others who have done so much to make it come about.

Then the big moment came to start the construction. In March, George Solinas, a licensed building contractor, and ardent supporter of the Union, volunteered to come and direct the building of the project.

With little manpower under him and with shovels, iron bars and picks, the constructions began on April 1.

tion began on April 1 by digging ditches for water pipes and telephone wires.

During that memorable day all the Manongs (senior Filipino farm workers), most of whom live at the Schenley Camp, were filled with joy and happiness. To them it was the beginning of a new life--a glorious and heavenly life like that of above where hopes and dreams vanish but realities always exist.

VIVA!!!! MABUHAY!!!!

## Testimony at hearings bares violence against strikers

### TESTIMONY

Arnulfo Mancha: striker

I was on the picket line at Kovacevich's on June 28, when the Teamster goons attacked us. I saw when the Teamsters arrived. They got out of their cars and began to beat people on the picket line. I saw the two Sheriff's Department police in their car. They didn't make the least effort to help us in any way.

After the attack when they had arrested the Teamster, I talked to Salas, the Mexican policeman. I told him, "Why don't you give us protection? How come you're not carrying a gun?" He said, "I have it in my car." I told him, "You ought to carry it with you."

He answered, "Do you think I'm going to get myself killed for one of you guys?"

PABLO PALMERIN: UFW Organizer

On the afternoon of July 27 we went to the Giumarra Farm to check union cards. We spoke to Bill Enez the foreman. He asked us if we were authorized to be in the field. I answered that the Union contract was still in effect and we did have the authority. He answered that we had no such thing and if we didn't go, he would call the Sheriff's Department. I told him to go ahead and went on with my work.

When we reached our cars the police were already there. Frank Valenzuela asked them why they were harassing since we had a contract with Giumarra. One of the officers pushed Frank. He tried to free himself and another of the officers jumped on him.

One who did not have any identification slapped Frank in the stomach while the others held him. Another slapped him against the car and pushed his face in the hood of the car. They were twisting his arm and I saw

the expression of pain on Frank's face... I don't understand why they treated us this way. We weren't doing anything to deserve this kind of response on the part of the police

Frank Valenzuela, International Representative, Association of Federal, State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) AFL-CIO:

Four people entered the fields to talk with the workers. The police grabbed Mike Mendoza and beat him. The police dragged Mendoza, bleeding, to their car. The strikers shouted at them, "Let him go!"

At that moment several dirt clods went flying at the police. The police reacted and charged at the crowd and arrested the first one that they thought had thrown dirt clods.

They grabbed a thin young girl. When they wanted to handcuff her the girl cried out with pain. They knocked her down several times. One of the strikers ran to defend the girl and before he got to her they threw him in a ditch, beat him with their fists, handcuffed him and left him in the mud.

The police dragged the girl off. The girl was crying and trying to free herself, while one of the officers held her.

I said to the officer, "This whole scene is unnecessary. Let me take the girl, if she's arrested."

An officer replied, "What's it to you?"

It was obvious that they were hurting her and they got more aggressive each moment. One of the deputies Harris, said, "Let's grab this bastard", and hit me in the stomach with his nightstick.

The other one hit me on the back and on the head. I tried to defend myself but not offensively. The attack was without provocation. Harris kept on beating me on the legs.

They took me to the side of the road. They tried to put my face down in the mud, but they had to handcuff me first.

They threw me in the car with three other strikers also bound with handcuffs. It was a very painful journey to jail.

Donaciano Galindo, UFW member

We were picketing the Giumarra Ranch. The officers from the sheriff department stopped us, took out my son and told me that I was under arrest.

They didn't tell me why I was arrested. They threw me to the ground and were choking me. Two more officers arrived and sprayed me with Mace. I told them that I did not intend to resist arrest and that I would go peacefully.

They bound my hands so tight that they went numb right away and my fingers still hurt me. One of the officers said, "I would sure like to kill these Mexicans!"

I didn't see his face because I was still blinded by the mace which they had thrown in my face. They put me in the police car. One of the sheriffs said to one of the foremen as we were leaving, "Take care of yourself, don't let them get near you." None of the sheriffs had name tags.

I couldn't sit all the way to the back because I was handcuffed so they kept putting on the brake very roughly so that I would bang my head on the front window. They put us in jail.

The day of the attack (6/28/73) 28 Teamster goons were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace as assault with a deadly weapon and conspiracy to commit a felony. Four of the strikers were hospitalized because of beatings by the Teamster goons. Juan Hernandez, 62, suffered skull fracture.

Yet about ten days after the attack Kern County District Attorney Albert

Leddy went on television to inform the public that since his office could not locate any of the victims or witnesses to the attack, the charges against the Teamsters were being reduced to misdemeanor.

Our staff had compiled more than 80 witness declarations and photos. Copies of these declarations had been sent to Washington to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, who authorized local agents of the FBI in Bakersfield to investigate the case

.... Gonzalo Cano, of the Community Relations Division of the Department of Justice, told me that Art Cross, a private investigator, had been assigned to the case.

Cross did not make any visible effort to contact the witnesses... Afterwards Cano informed me that Cross had gone on vacation immediately after his assignment.

Leddy after becoming aware that the witnesses were giving testimony to the FBI, agreed to a meeting on Monday, June 25, 1973. At this meeting he withdrew his statements. He apologized for the "confusion" regarding the attack and the investigation and called for a grand jury hearing that Wednesday, August 1, 1973.

Leddy spoke with us briefly after the hearing to indicate that he thought Mike Falco would be the only one of the goons to be indicted on a felony charge. Leddy said he thought it would be difficult to prove the conspiracy charge.

We learned that on August 8, the Grand Jury returned a felony indictment for Mike Falco for beating Juan Hernandez at the Kovacevich Ranch.



TOMATO STRIKE GETS PICKING RATE INCREASE

by Kem Goethe

About 3,000 green (fresh San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties are enjoying a 50 per cent increase in their picking rate following a 10-day strike against six major tomato growers.

The struggle began in mid-August when tomato pickers at the six companies walked out of the fields, demanding a raise in the picking rate from 20 cents to 25 cents per bucket.

The growers and labor contractors immediately agreed

and the workers returned to the fields. Two days later the growers and labor contractors went back on their word and the rate dropped back to 20 cents per bucket.

On September 17 the same workers walked out again, this time with the quiet support of the UFW field office in Stockton. The strikers did not ask for food or strike benefits; they asked only that they be given the right to use the UFW flag as their banner. The strikers picketed every

field of the six tomato growers and soon the fields were empty of workers. On the second day of the strike, Maria Elena Serna, of the Stockton field office, was arrested for trespassing by an agent for one of the growers.

All the tomato strikers, joined by a group of Franzia strikers (who had been picketing a nearby vineyard), followed Serna to jail and picketed until the Tomato Workers Committee was able to raise her \$250 bail.

Immediately following her release, one of the growers obtained a restrictive temporary restraining order (court order), which was served on UFW.

The workers' solidarity could not be broken this time, however, and the growers and labor contractors began meeting with the Tomato Workers Committee to settle the strike.

The Committee was composed of Frederico Lua, Raul Espinoza, Nicanor Salcedo, David Perez, Carmen Rosas, Heriberto Acevedo, Jose Serrano, and Luciano Magaña. Maria Elena Serna served as a negotiations advisor to the committee.

It took several meetings but finally an agreement was reached. Terms of the agreement: (1) the picking rate was increased to 30 cents per bucket; (2) there can be no discrimination against a worker because of participation in the strike; (3) the court order will be lifted; and (4) charges

against Maria Elena Serna will be dropped.

This was a verbal agreement; no written contract was witnessed and approved by the San Joaquin County Labor Commissioner and the rate increase was broadcast over the radio so there is no fear that the growers and contractors will go back on their word as they did before.

All of the smaller tomato growers in the area have followed the lead of the six big ones in raising the rate to 30 cents so the agreement is affecting many more workers than those who went on strike.

This is a great moment for San Joaquin Valley tomato pickers. Maria Elena Serna states: "This is the first time the tomato growers and labor contractors and workers have sat down to negotiate wages."

A spontaneous fiesta to celebrate the victory was held at Mathew Camp #3.



GALLO STRIKE TRIAL OPENS IN LIVINGSTON

LIVINGSTON, Calif.: A series of criminal trials began in Livingston last week on charges stemming from alleged picket-line incidents during the 3 month strike at Gallo this summer.

18 trials are scheduled over the next 6 weeks, most of them involving two or more defendants. Merced County District Attorney Pat Halford scheduled the trials at two day intervals, but Union attorneys have made it clear that they consider that two days is too short a time to ensure fair trials.

Most of the trials stem from an incident on the Gallo picket line August 29 when 60 strikers were arrested after trying to enter the field to talk to strike breaking workers. Their efforts were broken up by Gallo security guards and Merced

County sheriff deputies. Most of the 60 were charged with trespassing or failure to disperse.

45 of these strikers spent 9 days in jail while Union attorneys fought in court to obtain their release on their recognizance rather than on high bail set by Livingston Court Judge Walter Lane.

Lane is presiding over these current trials and early this week told the Union that he would interrupt and delay this weeks first trial and begin the next one if it weren't completed in two days.

"They are trying these cases even though the defendants have been punished by spending 9 days in jail," said Union attorney Peter Haberfeld. "This threat of interrupting the trial

is the most outrageous attempt to subordinate people's rights to the administrative needs of the court. We will refuse to sacrifice our clients' interest."

In the first of this series of trials Haberfeld is defending a defendant against a rock-throwing charge from July. Jury selection for this alone took two days.

That trial has also been delayed for a week so Judge Lane could consider a motion for mistrial made by Haberfeld last Friday. D.A. Halford had asked the defense witness if he too had been arrested this summer in connection with the strike. Haberfeld angrily attacked the question as "inflammatory" and demanded that charged be dismissed.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE HEARING

Guadalupe, California: A state senate committee headed by Senator Mervyn Dymally will hold hearings in Guadalupe October 10 to determine the progress the elementary school district has made in correcting the discipline practices of teachers.

developed testimony from then principal Annette Stewart wife of Guadalupe Justice Court Judge, Robert Stewart, that she approved of taping children's mouths and suggested that a teacher use it on Mrs. Stewart's own child if necessary.

The district has been involved in controversy for nearly two years as parents have worked to protect their children from unusually harsh disciplinary practices.

The civil rights commission hearing in May, 1972,

Then superintendent Kermit under oath also gave his approval to taping children's mouths.

The district has been restrained by a Santa Maria court from punishing children in any way that is not described in a school district discipline policy.

FARMWORKERS BUILD THEIR UNION  
SI SE PUEDE!  
IT CAN BE DONE!



by the Salinas Citizens Committee in Defense of Farmworkers

PUBLICATION UNAUTHORIZED

LA PAZ, California -- "The publication of the United Front Press, "Si Se Puede" has no relation with the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO," charged Union President Cesar in a strongly worded letter to all Union staff October 5.

Chavez ordered Union staff to stop distributing the publication and asked that all Union supporters do the same. "The official newspaper of the United farmworkers is EL MALCRIADO," he said. "All efforts on the part of our staff should be supportive of this publication and not any other."

Chavez charged the United Front Press with "acting in bad faith" by attempting to appear as an official UFW publication. As evidence, he cited a letter mailed by the United Front Press August 26, 1973 to all Union offices and boycott committees stating that Union has no objection to their distributing the publication.

The name of his Administrative Assistant, Jose Gomez, Chavez said, was used in a manner to deceive Union staff into thinking the publication was approved by the Union.

"Some of the devious methods this group (United Front Press) has used to distribute this publication lead me to believe the group is not working in the best interests of our Union," he said.

earlier, on September 27, Jose Gomez sent out a memo to all Union offices, outlining the Union's major objections to the United Front Press' publication "Si se Puede!":

"(1) This group is exploiting the farm workers' movement to make money.

(2) Publications such as these should be made in cooperation with (not independent of) our Union. We must let individuals and groups know that if they don't want to help us the way we want to be helped, then we don't want their help;

(3) This group is trying to use our field offices and boycott offices as their free network for distribution of this publication. Any of our people who distribute it are letting themselves be USED as free distributors.

(4) Use of my name to promote this publication was done without my knowledge or permission."

ARIZONA FARM LABOR LAW CHALLENGED

The Arizona Farm Labor Law (H.B. 2134), which prohibits secondary boycotts and limits strike activity, is currently being challenged in Federal District Court.

On August 27, the suit brought on by UFW was amended further to enjoin the Arizona Agricultural Relations Board (created by the law) from implementing the law at all.

H.B. 2134, passed by the Arizona State Legislature in 1972, prompted Union Director César Chávez to go on a 24-day fast to call attention to injustices suffered by farm workers in Arizona. A recall campaign was also launched against Arizona governor Jack Williams, who signed the bill.

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# BOYCOTT SAFEWAY

# BOYCOTT A&P

## SAFEWAY HASSLED

ALBERTA, Canada (Canadian Press) -- The Alberta Supreme Court September 17 ordered Canada Safeway Ltd. to practice uniform pricing in Edmonton and Calgary for six years and restricted the number of new stores the company may open in these cities.

An order signed by Mr. Justice W.K. Moore prohibited Safeway, a Winnipeg-based subsidiary of Safeway Stores Inc. of Oakland, California, from increasing its existing "total grocery building square footage" in either city for 3 1/2 years, though the company may replace space it ceases to occupy.

During the same 3 1/2 year period, Safeway may add one more store--not exceeding 35,000 square feet--in each city.

During the year following the first 3 1/2 years, Safeway is permitted to open not more than two new stores in each city.

Mr. Justice Moore's order said for six years, Safeway is prohibited from changing grocery prices for the purpose of meeting or undercutting competitors in Edmonton and Calgary unless the price changes are "applied uniformly and simultaneously" by the food store chain.

Defense Counsel J. Peter van der Hoop of Vancouver admitted that Safeway was generally able to choose desirable store locations in shopping centers in these cities, discouraging competitors from entering new market areas.

Van der Hoop said Safeway increased the number of its stores in Calgary to 39 from 32 between January 1, 1965, and October 10, 1972--more than the total number of stores operated by all its competitors.

During the same period, Safeway increased the number of its stores in Edmonton to

35 from 25 making it the largest food store chain in that city.

The order prohibits Safeway from obtaining control or acquiring the shares or assets of any competitor engaged in the grocery business in either Edmonton or Calgary for five years.

The company also will be restricted in the amount of advertising it will be able to do until 1978.

According to Crown Prosecutor P. J. McCaffery, the prohibition on advertising

would prevent the company "from engaging in the sort of market saturating advertising which has characterized Safeway's marketing policy."

The move by the Alberta Supreme Court was later praised by Mrs. Beryl Plumptre, chairperson of the Canadian federal food prices review board as "a very positive step" to foster full market competition which "is necessary to ensure healthy prices."

## SAFEWAY "MILKS" FOR RECRUITS

### SAFEWAY "MILKING" FOR NEW RECRUITS

Safeway Stores is has a new product--the Navy. Seen in Northern California and Nevada Safeway Stores are cartons of Lucerne Milk which on the side "Join the Navy and see the world." Included on such cartons are Bay Area recruiting station phone numbers. There containers now on the market.

"As far as I know, this is the first time we've ever used this method in our drive for recruits," said Fred Larson a spokesman for the Bay Area Navy recruiting district. It's strictly a Safeway donation," he added, saying, "We couldn't afford to pay for something like this."

Larson explained, "It's just too early to tell how effective it's been for us."

"milk seems a natural product for appealing to the volunteers we're after, kids from 17 to 24 who need a job," he noted.

"A message on, say, a good bottle of scotch wouldn't be as appropriate. Scotch drinkers, it's likely, would be older and more established," the recruiter said.

## NOT SO JOLLY GREEN GROCER

On Thursday September 13 1973, three members of the Delegation Crew from San Francisco went to radio station KCBS to talk with Mr. Wagner, program director of the station. The Delegation Crew went to voice a protest over consumer reports by Joe Carcioni, known as the "Green Grocer". In his reports, Mr. Carcioni was urging consumers to buy Thompson Seedless grapes, saying they were a good buy and people should

buy them to bring the prices down.

On September 14, 1973, the station extended a written apology to Nani (Mission Organizer) by Mr. Wagner.

Since September 14, 1973, there has not been any further reference to grapes on the consumer reports of KCBS (we know because someone is listening out for it).

SI SE PUEDE.

Pam Richard

## COASTWIDE ENDORSEMENT

Among convention visitors were Lois and Jess Stranahan from Portland Oregon. The Stranahans are responsible for what they believe was the first Pacific coastwide endorsement of the grape boycott in 1965.

Jess Stranahan is a long-time member of the International Longshoremen Workers Union and Lois has been a member of the wives' auxiliary of the union.

Through the auxiliary Ms. Stranahan introduced a resolution supporting the grape boycott. The auxiliary adopted the resolution and passed

it along to the union itself for additional support.

From that section of the union, the Columbia River District Council which includes the state of Oregon and the Washington State section of the Columbia River, the support for the boycott was extended coastwide by the longshoremen union.

Today the Stranahans are leaders in the Portland boycott and are proud of the injunction their group won against Fred Mayer's Supermarkets for selling non-union grapes that were displayed in United Farm Worker Union label boxes.

## ACLU FOR WORKER'S RIGHTS

The Southern California American Civil Liberties Union recently unanimously voted to support the United Farm Workers Union in its efforts to survive and allow farm workers the opportunity to be represented by the union of their choice.

An ACLU committee recently reported farm workers suffered substantial civil liberty violations during July and August and that efforts were being made to destroy the Union. These investigators

uncovered evidence of denial of First Amendment and other Constitutional rights by "intimidation, physical abuse and harassment by authorities."

Kern County anti-picketing injunctions were labeled "ineffective" protection under the First Amendment. Members said since the District Attorney of Kern County is acting as private attorney to Roberts Farms, he "has overstepped his role." The latter case involves a civil suit against UFW for picketing

## Report from Eureka

BY MEL AND KAREN TOSCH

EUREKA, California--The Eureka Boycott Committee has been very active recently. A March for Justice was conducted along Hwy 101 and supporters walked ten miles from Eureka to Arcata. Truck drivers waved fists of solidarity. A picket line was established at Safeway in Arcata at the end of this march.

Union items were sold out during the local fair in July.

Volunteers have been picketing Safeway weekly. For every person who is convinced not

to shop at Safeway there are at least ten who do not buy grapes or lettuce! At least 90% of the store managers in the area have been given information packets about the lettuce labor dispute and grape boycott. Many local union members endorse the boycott.

Planned for the future are a benefit concert for Farm Workers which is being organ-



Among 80 leaders of the boycott in Cleveland.

6 EL MALCRIADO October 19, 1973



A grower's dream....



# Cleanup in Cleveland even at the Sheraton

Compañeras y Compañeros:

Best regards from Cleveland! We all arrived here September 9 anxious to clean up this town of 3 million people of all the scab grapes and lettuce. On the way here we stopped in other big Ohio cities, Columbus, Dayton and Akron and had big picket lines to publicize La Causa.

When we got to Cleveland we had a big welcome meeting with over 200 supporters. They had gotten us 2 big church facilities to live in that are very comfortable and donated lots of food and other things that we will need to help with winning the boycott.

The first week here we found out that two Teamster organizers, Hank Mesa and Sam Rivera, had been sent here from California to try and counter-act our boycott support.

They are living at the Sheraton Hotel in Cleveland so we went there to picket them.

The press showed up, TV and newspapers and gave us more good publicity, and then the Teamsters drove up in a brand new big car. The hotel manager came out all nervous and explained to the press that we weren't picketing the hotel--just the Teamsters.

We found out that a local supermarket chain was having a big meeting there so we let them know we would be picketing their stores soon if they didn't get rid of their grapes and lettuce.

We have divided up into trios and one half of our group is cleaning out one half of the city and other trios are cleaning up the other half.

In two weeks we have been visiting stores and with our picketing we have had results we hadn't expected.

We have already cleaned up 2 local chains which account for about 55 stores and we have cleaned out about 10 other independents.

While we are busy collecting all the scab grapes and lettuce from these stores to throw into the garbage, we are still aiming our big campaign at the biggest chain in Cleveland -- Fisher-Fazio (who also own Shopping Bag Markets in California). They have already admitted that we have hurt them--but they haven't seen anything yet. We haven't even been here long enough to find out where all of their stores are at.

In the evenings we have all been going to different meetings to spread the word of the boycott. We have covered



Members of St. Alayseus bring food to the altar.

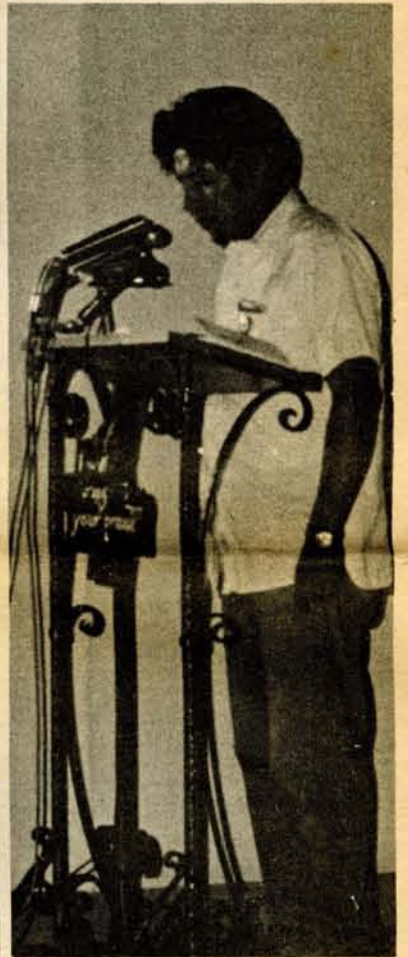
about 15 church meetings and 15 labor meetings and about 10 other types of meetings. We have collected almost \$5,000 to send back to La Paz to help finance our Campaña ("Campaign"). Last week we had a special farm worker Mass with about 500 supporters. The Bishop of Cleveland, Monsignor William Cosgrove, presided at the Mass with another 12 priests. We collected \$500.00 and got a lot of donated food and picketers.

This is our report for our first two weeks. We hope to have news from the rest of our sisters and brothers in the boycott cities as soon as possible.

Until then, VIVA EL BOYCOTE!!! VIVA LA UNION!!!

of us present were very moved by the generosity of the many friends here in Cleveland.

With such strong support, we know we shall win this struggle soon. Si, se puede!



Boycotters worship in their new home in Cleveland.

## WARM WELCOME IN OHIO

by Dorothy Johnson

On September 28, 1973, UFW strikers were given a warm welcome to Cleveland, Ohio. Bishop William Cosgrove presided over a special mass celebrated in honor of this nation's farm workers.

The mass was planned by Tony DiNardo and other friends from St. Malachi Catholic Church. Priests from all over the city participated in the mass, as did many sisters and lay people. In all, there were about 475 people present.

The offering was given to the United Farm Workers. People also brought cans of food with them and during the service the food was collected and placed in front of the altar.

Most of the strikers were present for the mass, and Jose and Josefina Moreno, Socorro Zavala, and Juan Salazar participated in leading the mass.

The spirit of love and sharing was strong and all

## COLORADO BOYCOTT NEWS

by Elaine Graves

boulder, colorado-- Colorado United Farm Worker organizers and Boycotters spoke to a large student rally sponsored by the University of Colorado's Farm Labor Task Force, Boulder recently.

They urged student support of the UFW boycotts of Safeway, non-Union lettuce and grapes.

Len Avila, UFW organizer, urged: 'If you really believe in justice for everyone, then stop the grapes, lettuce, and Safeway in this town!'

Richard Longoria, Denver Boycott Director, declared: 'It's impossible to lose this battle because when you have people who sell all their possessions and come to strange places with their families to work full-time for \$5.00 a week--you can't lose!

The strikers are here dedicating their lives to build a Union of their own!'

Jesus Valderrama, striker from Bakersfield, California, explained: 'We've come in search of victory for the farm workers. We've been suffering a long time. We'll suffer more and sacrifice for our cause. We need your help.'

Luis Garcia, striker from Arvin, California, stated: Farm Workers need the UFW contracts for their protection. It's your responsibility to see we get our fair share of everything. You're the future. We're counting on your help!'

## PARADE

DENVER, Colorado-- United Farm Workers supporters and boycotters joined thousands of Chicano march-

ers through downtown Center Monday (9/17/73) in the annual parade commemorating Mexican Independence day.

The parade ended at the State Capitol where a rally symbolized a 'day of protest until all Chicanos are free.' Behind the speakers, a large banner proclaimed: 'Boycott Safeway'

LeRoy Maes, UFW representative from Center, Colo, explained that farm workers are working to help themselves and urged support of the Safeway, non-Union lettuce, and grape boycotts from all consumers.

## GRAPES

DENVER, Colorado-- Denver boycotters Jerry Ryan, Luis Garcia, Jesus Valderrama and Koro Korukawa met with two chain store managers and convinced them to remove the non-Union grapes from their stores.

Friendly Market store manager Bob Johnson agreed to

remove them from his five Denver chain stores.

Manager Lloyd Trease of K-Mart promised that no scab grapes will be sold in Colorado's seven K-Mart stores.

Other stores not cooperating are being picketed by the Denver boycotters.

## PICKETS IN MICHIGAN

by David M. Martinez  
ANN ARBOR, Michigan.

Here is a brief word on our first picket in the renewal of the grape boycott for Western Michigan. Richard Chavez spent five and a half days here and helped us get the picket lines going, among a hundred other things, (at the Saturday August 25, picket line on A&P he personally turned away 53 cars--and we got 3 TV stations to do interviews plus one camera on the picket line.)

!VIVA LA CAUSA!

## ORGANIZING IN VIRGINIA

by Tomás Padilla  
TIDEWATER, Virginia:

A concerned, energetic conglomerate of supporters have now been organized in the "Tidewater" (Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Virginia Beach, Suffolk) area. In Roanoke, Va. we did four masses and were given a second collection "for the farm workers on strike in California." In Richmond retired Bishop Russell and Bishop Sullivan have endorsed the Boycott and are traveling to the Eastern Shore (72 unauthorized labor camps) to experience the "real situation" and visit with the Chicanos, Blacks and Whites who have traveled here for the tomatoe harvest. At the AFL-CIO Va. State Convention money was raised for the workers. So, "Si, se puede!" even in "Red Neck Country."



# Presenting the National Executive Board

**CESAR E. CHAVEZ**, President. Chavez was born in Yuma, Arizona in 1927 to a farm worker family. He began his life as an organizer in 1952 when he worked with the Community Services Organization (CSO). Ten years later, he resigned



from his position as state director of CSO, moved to Delano and began to organize farm workers.

In 1965 a general strike was declared by the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC). The two unions eventually merged to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO.

Since then, Cesar Chavez has led the Union along a victorious road in the table grape, wine, lettuce, citrus and melon industries, despite every kind of union-breaking scheme on the part of the growers and their allies.

**PHILLIP V. VERA CRUZ**, Second Vice President. Vera Cruz was born in the Philippine Islands September 25, 1904.

He was raised in Chicago and came to California in 1942 and moved to Delano in 1943.



Vera Cruz was one of the leaders of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) when it started the Grape Strike on September 8, 1965. Much of his organizing work has been among Filipino farm workers, as well as among college, university, church and Union groups. He is presently involved in the construction of Agbayani Village.

**GILBERTO PADILLA**, Secretary - Treasurer. His first contact with the Union was through the CSO. Ever since he started to organize farm workers in the Porterville area, he has organized farm workers in California and Texas. In Texas, his efforts were met by violence on the part of the Texas Rangers.



During 1970, Padilla served as director of the Selma Union Office. Also, he has done extensive boycott organizing and is presently directing the boycott in Washington, D.C.

**PETE VELASCO**, Third Vice - President. Pete Velasco came from the Philippine Islands at the age of 18 years and was one of the first strikers in the Delano area.

In 1969 he directed the Grape Strike in the Coachella Valley.



Also, he has served as Director of the Farm Workers' Defense Fund, during which time he became well-known for his famous 'SOS' letters to Union supporters across the country. Velasco is presently Director of the Stockton Union Field Office and has also served for some time as a member of the Union's Executive Board.

**DOLORES HUERTA**, First Vice - President. Dolores Huerta was born in New Mexico. When still a small child her family moved to Stockton where she went to work in the fields.



Years later, moved by children who went to school hungry and without shoes, Huerta decided to give up a career in teaching and became an organizer. She worked with CSO and then in 1962 worked with Cesar Chavez in founding the National Farm Workers Association.

Farm workers are now covered by Disability Insurance as a result of Huerta's efforts in lobbying at the California State Legislature to pass the necessary bill. Ms. Huerta is also responsible for a law that established drivers' license tests in Spanish in the State of California.

In 1972, Dolores Huerta served as co-chairperson of the National Democratic Convention. She has been a major figure in the success of past Union boycotts and is presently directing the boycott in New York.

**MACK LYONS**, Executive Board Member. He was elected to be President of the ranch committee from Di Giorgio during the first strike there in 1965. He has worked in organizing farm workers in Lamont and Delano areas, and has participated in the boycott in Cleveland, Ohio. Presently he is Director of the Union Office in Florida.



**ELISEO MEDINA**, Executive Board Member. Born in Huanasco, Zacatecas, Mexico, January 24, 1946. He came to the United States in 1956 and settled in Delano where he began working in the fields. In 1965, he joined the National Farm Workers Association. He has worked in the picket line and in farm worker elections throughout California and Texas.



**RICHARD ESTRADA CHAVEZ**, National Board Member. Born in Yuma, Arizona in November 12, 1929. He became involved with the National Farm Workers Association and in 1966, he became a member of the United Farm Workers.



He has held the position as a Director of Construction and of Director of Service Center. In 1967, he worked in the boycott in New York City. In 1969, he held the responsibility of the strike in Coachella and the melon strike in Blythe.

**MARSHAL GANZ**, Member of the Executive Board. Born in Michigan, March 14, 1943. he was involved with the Student Non-Violence Coordinating Committee in Biloxi, Mississippi. His early assignment included the Guimara strikes and the boycott in Canada. In 1973, his work



took him to strikes the length of the valleys of California. Presently he is the boycott Director in Toronto, Canada.

## New Board of Auditors assumes responsibilities



**JESSIE DE LA CRUZ**, Board of Auditors: She joined the UFW in 1965 and became the first woman from the fields to become an organizer, in 1968. Currently she continues to harvest grapes at Christian Brothers and served in the Constitution of the first national convention.



**JUAN GARZA**, Board of Auditors: was born in Earlimart, California, April 7, 1955. He began working in the fields at the age of 5, and in 1965 became involved with the UFW. He has participated actively in picketing in the Sierra Vista and Di Giorgio Ranches and boycotting in the Delano area. In the summer of 1973 he joined the strikers at Roberts Farms in McFarland. He is presently working on the boycott in Long Island, New York.

Photo not available



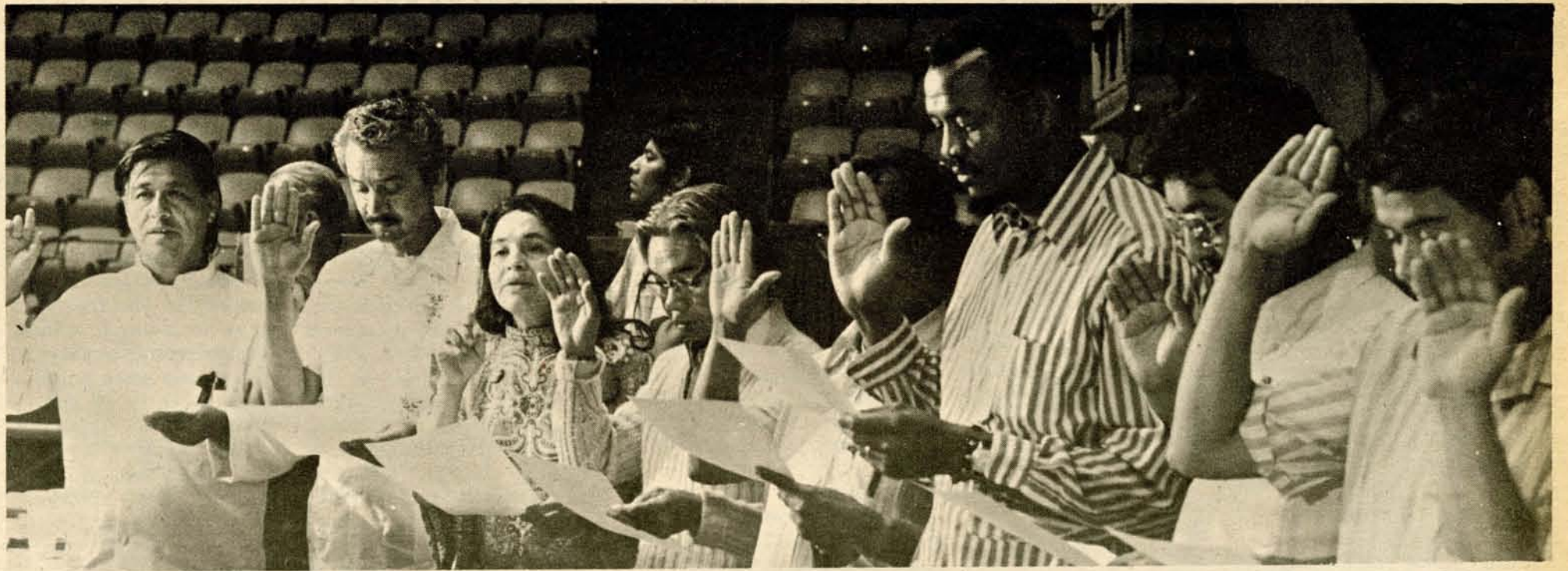
**ISMAEL SOLIS PALOMO**, Board of Auditors. Born in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, July 14, 1950. His first involvement was in the Cameron Brothers strike in 1966. He was elected to the ranch committee and the position of steward at the Robert and Lucas ranches. He participated in the march to Sacramento and in the human billboard picket against Proposition 22. Presently he is on the boycott in Cleveland, Ohio.



**CARLOS ENRIQUE VALENCIA**, Board of Auditors: was born in Mazatlan Sinaloa, Mexico. He is 27 years old. In 1960 he and his mother struck in the first lettuce strike in Imperial Valley. He was a member of UFWOC. In the lettuce strike against InterHarvest, he served as a negotiator, position which he still holds. Presently he is President of the ranch and grievance committees.

**HUMBERTO GOMEZ**, Board of Auditors: came to the United States at the age of 16. He joined the UFW in 1969 when the workers struck Roberts Farms. He was an organizer in the White River Farms and a campaigner against Proposition 22.





"I do hereby solemnly and sincerely pledge my honor, in the presence of the witnesses here assembled, to perform the duties of my office, as provided in the Constitution and laws of the United Farm Workers of America, to the best of my ability, and to bear true allegiance to this National Union. I will, at all times, conduct myself and carry out the duties of my office in a manner which will lend honor to my Union. I do further pledge to deliver to my successor in office all books, papers and other property of the Union that may be in my possession or under my control at the close of my official term."

*Marshall G. Hunt*  
*Humbert Gomez*  
*Josie L. De la Cruz*  
*Eliseo Medina*  
*Mark J. ...*  
*Samuel ...*

*Salme ...*  
*Philip ...*  
*Richard & Chang*  
*Clifford ...*  
*Pat. V. Masco*  
*Julius ...*  
*Edson & ...*

## TELEGRAMS TO THE CONVENTION

Among the many telegrams received at the United Farm Workers' Convention were the following:

From Bill Kircher:

"Yours is a cause that must not fail and to me it cannot fail simply because I know that you will never let it fail. NO ONE DELIVERED YOUR UNION TO YOU. YOU STRUGGLED TO GET IT. No one will ever take it away as long as your faith and determination holds fast."

From Arnold Miller, Pres., United Mine Workers:  
 "The United Mine Workers of America salute your courageous efforts to organize agricultural employees and end their exploitation."

Among the other people sending telegrams to the Convention were:

Bella Abzug, Congresswoman, Washington, D.C.  
 George E. Brown, Jr., Congressman, Colton, Ca.  
 Yvonne Braithwaite Burke, Congresswoman, Washington, D.C.  
 Phillip Burton, Congressman, Washington, D.C.  
 Alan Cranston, Senator, Washington, D.C.  
 George E. Danielson, Congressman, Washington, D.C.  
 Oxnard, California.  
 Ronald V. Dellums, Congressman, Washington, D.C.  
 Spike Evans, President URW Local 100, Southgate, Ca.  
 Don Edwards, Congressman, Washington, D.C.  
 William D. Ford, Chairman Subcommittee on Agricul-

tural Labor, House of Representative, Wash., D.C.  
 John J. Gilligan, Governor, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Mike Gravel, Senator, Washington, D.C.  
 Albin J. Gruhn, Pres, Calif. Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, San Francisco, Ca.  
 Joseph B. Guerrero, International Union Representative United Rubber Workers, Long Beach, Calif.  
 Robert Haley, President, Chicago Teachers Assoc., Chicago, Ill.  
 Karen Parker Kutter, United Methodist Church, West Los Angeles, Ca.  
 Rev Noe R. Lopez, Ministro Bautista, Fresno, CA.  
 Frank McKee, Director, USWA  
 Walter F. Mondale, Washington, D.C.  
 Joseph M. Montoya, U.S. Senator, Washington D.C.  
 Edward Muskie, U.S. Senator Washington, D.C.  
 National Lawyers Guild, New York City, New York.  
 John Pandora, President, IL-

WUlocal 13, Wilmington, Ca  
 Ogden Reid, MC, Washington, D.C.  
 Revolutionary Union, Maywood, Ill.  
 Soledad Alatorre, PResident of CASA, Los Angeles, Ca.  
 Edward R. Roybal, Congressman, Washington, D.C.

Sisters Ann, Anne, and Kahty, Apopka, Florida.  
 John V. Tunney, Senator, Washington, D.C.  
 Farm Labor Task Force-Southern California Conference of United Methodist Church, Yucaipa, Ca.  
 Jerome R. Waldie, Congressman, Washington, D.C.





# ght against forced sterilization

Last summer EL MALCRIADO reported Mary Alice Relf, 14, was sterilized as was her older sister, Katy, 17, under a program financed by the Montgomery, Alabama Community Action Commission, an agency of the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. The Relf Family lives on \$156 per month welfare subsistence.

This incident sparked national outrage when it was learned their mother had signed authorization for this action with an "X", later admitting she did not know what the paper was for.

The Southern Poverty Law Center filed suit on behalf of these two Black girls and removed in the process a cloak of secrecy regarding such acts. This year alone in Montgomery it was learned

11 persons had been sterilized under the same OEO-sponsored federal programs.

In addition similar instances have been revealed in North and South Carolina. In North Carolina it was reported thousands of people had been sterilized since 1933 under a law passed that year providing for the sterilization of "mental incompetents." Currently at least 14 states have considered or are considering laws which would require women on welfare to submit to sterilization.

Reports indicate that Black women are the main victims of such atrocities. A recent survey by a southern paper showed nearly 73 percent of the federally funded sterilizations in North and South Carolina were performed on Blacks.

## Agnew's future bleak

Vice President Spiro Agnew recently asked the House of Representatives to take over the investigation being conducted by the U.S. Justice Department via a federal grand jury in Baltimore concerning charges that Agnew received kickbacks from building contractors while a public official in Maryland. The charges against Agnew involve possible violations of bribery, conspiracy, tax and extortion laws.

In response, Agnew asked the House to take over the the investigation contending the U.S. Constitution forbids any criminal action against him while he is in office. He filed suit in federal court

to block the grand jury inquiry accusing Justice Department officials of prejudicing the proceedings against him by leaking news of the grand jury investigation.

The House of Representatives has until now refused to take over the investigation with members citing the case is before a federal court. House Speaker Carl Albert said, "I don't know when we'll decide" on the what action to take in the case.

Members said the House could place Agnew's request for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee, place it before a special committee or ignore it.

Attorneys for Agnew said

BY Marta Aponte

# Puerto Ricans

After many years of silence about the problem the press, radio and television of Puerto Rico have finally begun to concern themselves about the living conditions of Puerto Rican farm workers in the United States.

The "disagreeable discovery" of the effects of migratory policies of the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico happened after Marco A. Rigau resigned as director of the Office of Immigration in New York. It is alleged that Rigau resigned because the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico disagreed with his policy of assistance to agricultural migrants.

The process of recruiting Puerto Ricans as migrant labor is similar to the Bracero program which operated in the Southwest United States and which was strongly criticized and called "slave labor."

All this began during the Second World War when the

huge agricultural corporations in the U.S. voiced their need to import "cheap" labor from Puerto Rico, Mexico and other countries.

The Association of Growers of the State of New Jersey was the first agribusiness institution to sign a contract with the Associated Free State of Puerto Rico for the recruitment of farm laborers.

According to A.G. Ramos in an article published in the Puerto Rican magazine "Avance", "...in the more than 30 years since its foundation, the Office of Migration has been indifferent to the problems of the migrant worker, never brought charges against the growers for break-

ing contracts, in spite of numerous defects that were well known of." (Avance, 13, 1973 pg. 24)

The Puerto Rican farm worker must work in camps in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut that are comparable--according to witnesses --to concentration camps.

Presently some 30,000 men abandon the island and their families to go to these camps during the agricultural season. The Puerto Rican government openly recruits in the villages of the interior of the island like Arecibo and Ponce and within the worker settlements of the capital city. The high unemployment rate of the island contributes to this practice of recruitment.



## VICTORY FOR ONEITA WORKERS

ANDREWS, S.C.-- 700 Oneita textile workers ended their 6 month strike, scoring a major victory in their fight for a contract and union recognition from Oneita Knitting Mills.

Oneita had a firm white-only hiring policy until 1965, when the civil rights movement forced the federal government to outlaw such practices.

Two strikes in the past by black and white workers had been crushed by Oneita, typical of the union-busting tactics employed by the Southern textile industry.

## GROWERS' CHEMICAL WARFARE

"It is about time to start thinking about defoliation" according to Dave West, Kern farm advisor and cotton specialist.

A new method of facilitating cotton picking based on the use of defoliants like those used in Vietnam and Latin America are under consideration by growers. Defoliation done by airplane spraying causes early cotton leaf fall so machine picking is easier and "cleaner."

There is no mention made about the effect the use of defoliants will have on human, animal and vegetable life in the surrounding areas, on those who must work the machines which pick the cotton, nor on those who work in plants where processing and production are done.

## NEW MACHINE ROBS JOBS

Raleigh, N.C.-- For the first time this year machines are picking pickling cucumbers. Each one requires two people to operate them but will do the work of 20 farm workers.

The machine has been introduced in North Carolina which has the nation's largest acreage--30,000 harvested annually.

## AFL-CIO RAPS BAD TAX

The Executive Council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, announced opposition to Governor Reagan's Proposition No. 1.

"We've always called for abolishing regressive taxes which fall most heavily on those with the least capacity to pay," said the members of this labor group.

Representing the state's 1.6 million AFL-CIO union members, they went on to say, "such crisis areas as education, health, housing, welfare, racial equality, public transit and worker protection" would fail to have needs met under this proposal.

It is scheduled to be voted upon statewide during early November.

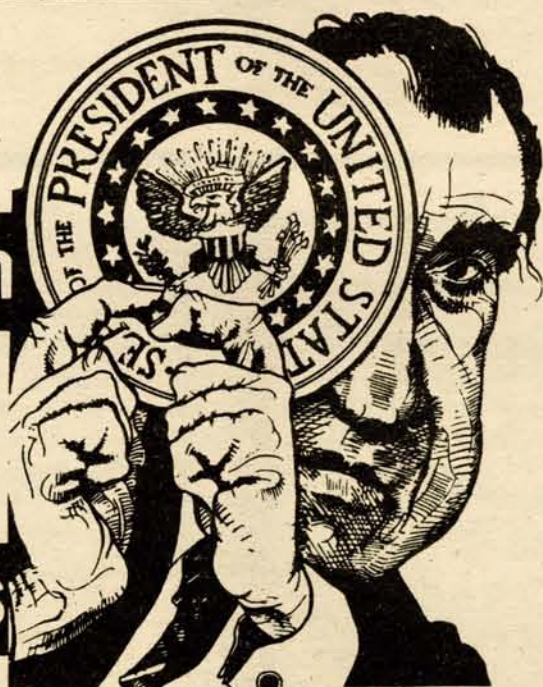
## NO RIGHT TO STRIKE

1.1 million California public employees have neither the right to strike nor rights to collective bargaining.

Despite the fact that the State Assembly has passed a bill which would give public workers these rights, Gov. Reagan has made it clear that he is 100% against allowing public employees to have the right to strike.

According to all reports, if the bill passes the upper house, Reagan will veto it.

## How Nixon pays taxes



President Richard Nixon paid a total of \$1,670 in federal taxes for 1970-71, receiving a total amount of \$131,503 in federal tax refunds for this two process. The taxes paid by Nixon are roughly the equivalent of those paid by a citizen who earns \$7,000 per year.

Nixon earns \$200,000 per year in salary paid the President. He and Mrs. Nixon paid \$792.81 in federal taxes for 1970 according to documents

recently released. These papers also showed the Nixons paid \$873.03 in taxes while taking in \$58,889.41 in refunds.

The President received the large tax refunds by claiming a gift of his vice presidential papers to the National Archives valued at \$570,000 as a deduction. Deductions for such claims were eliminated as of July 25, 1969. Nixon claimed he had made the gift before such deductions were eliminated.



At the same time President Richard Nixon declared during a recent press conference the allegations against Agnew are "serious and not frivolous". Nixon did not say he had told Agnew not to resign and the President did not assert his confidence in Agnew's innocence--although he had opportunities to do both.

their client is not "above the law or beyond its reach" but argued the Vice President is "as subject to the processes of the criminal law as anyone else" after being impeached. But this attempt to block the grand jury investigation failed.

Nixon defended Henry E. Peterson, the Justice Department official whom Agnew charges is trying to redeem his professional reputation by victimizing the Vice President.

Although Agnew refused to resign, his presidential hopes appear to be nearly non-existent. He has reportedly admitted privately he believes his political career has been destroyed.

In less than two weeks the statute of limitations will have run out on the charges for which Agnew is under scrutiny. After that he can no longer be tried. But the future does not seem good for Agnew. Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen recently said, "We've got the evidence, we've got it cold" against Agnew.



# International News

## CHILE BETRAYED

(During the UFW Convention in Fresno last month, a resolution was adopted condemning the military takeover of Chile. It is in light of that resolution that we print the following article -- EL MALCRIADO)

On September 11, a military junta violently overthrew the democratically elected government of Chile and assassinated its popular president, Salvador Allende. In the past weeks the junta unleashed one of the most brutal massacres of Latin American history.

Reports indicate that between 20,000 and 60,000 people have been murdered as the military bombed factories, universities and barrios. The stench of human bodies spreads across Santiago as crematoriums work night and day and corpses pile up in hospital wards.

Over 10,000 Chileans and foreigners have been rounded up and imprisoned in the national soccer stadium, military academies, on islands, or aboard ships. (See photo below) Recently released prisoners witnessed mass executions while being held in the national stadium.

The military junta apparently plans to stay in power for quite some time. It is rewriting the Chilean Constitution giving itself a permanent role in the government, and it has closed down Chile's Congress.

Popular parties have been outlawed or temporarily suspended, and opposition newspapers, radio and television stations have been closed. The entire leadership of the overthrown government is either dead, underground, under arrest, or hiding in sympathetic embassies.

The 800,000 - member Central Workers Confederation, largest of Chile's labor organizations, has been outlawed. The junta announced plans to

replace all university rectors with military appointees by October 10. Even popular books, murals, and movies have been publicly burned in an attempt to destroy all aspects of leftist culture in Chile.

Following the Brazilian model, the junta has reopened Chile to foreign investment and returned 350 previously nationalized factories to the original private owners. The military is determined to destroy in weeks what the Chilean people struggled for three years to build.

### WHY THE COUP?

The Allende government was democratically elected to carry out a program aimed at building a just, unexploitative society controlled economically and politically by the majority of the Chilean working people. 43% of the population favored a socialist economy which would break the monopoly control of the landowners, industrialists, and their foreign allies.

The most important advance of the Chilean working people were in the creation of seeds of popular power: worker control in over 300 factories, peasant control of farms making up 40 % of the farmable lands, and neighborhood control of food distribution in working class districts.

Such advances were intolerable to the Chilean upper-class. Their interests were threatened, and they have resorted to mass murder to assure the survival of their privileged position.

### THE RIGHT ORGANIZES

The swiftness and efficient brutality of the coup makes it impossible to believe that it was conceived overnight. Even before the 1970 elections which brought Allende to power, ITT was trying to convince the U.S.

government to cooperate in a plan to create economic chaos. This became the main strategy of the Chilean upper class and their American allies.

They sabotaged the economy -- slaughtering cattle, refusing to seed fields, speculating, hoarding, refusing to invest, and finally building a black market. Truck owners, shopkeepers and professionals organized strikes to deny the population of food, transportation, medical attention and other necessary services.

The workers of Chile were not provoked to violence however, but chose alternative forms of organized resistance. In the end, the right resorted to the brutal takeover of September.

### THE U.S. ROLE

The military in Chile could not have taken and held power without support from the United States.

A U.S. blockade against Chile was begun in 1971 to cut off needed food, spare parts, medicines, and credits... to starve the Allende government into submission. But while stopping all forms of aid to the Chilean working people, the U.S. provided over \$45 million to beef up the Chilean military.

In the past 20 years over 4,000 Chilean officers have been trained in the U.S. war schools in the U.S. and in the Panama Canal Zone. General Pinochet, now head of the military junta, is one of these.

Continued military aid and the assignment of key CIA men to the American Embassy in Santiago are more evidence that the U.S. contributed to the bloody overthrow of the popular government.

In spite of protests issued by farm workers and other responsible persons, the U.S. government has joined the repressive regimes of Brazil, Spain, and Uruguay in recognizing the Chilean junta.



General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte (seated), with aide.

In Venezuela 2 million workers stayed off their jobs to protest--the largest strike in this nation's history.

The Mexican government has condemned the coup and offered any Chilean asylum and protection, including the widow of President Allende. In Mexico City there have been constant demonstrations in solidarity with Allende's supporters.

In Havana, Cuba a quarter of a million people met in the Plaza of Solidarity to declare their support for the struggle being waged by the Chilean people.

Demonstrations likewise were held in London, Tel Aviv, Panama, Geneva, Madrid, in East and West German cities, in Yugoslavia, Finland, Switzerland, Russia, China, North Vietnam, North Korea, and in

many parts of the United States

### RESISTANCE TO THE COUP

All peaceful forms of liberation have now been outlawed in Chile, but reports indicate that the Chilean people will not bow to these oppressors. workers occupy factories, students their universities, campesinos defend their land. A guerrilla resistance has formed in the south, and secret training camps have been reported in the Andes.

A great cry of indignation and disbelief has arisen from around the world. Millions have joined the UFW Convention in denouncing the tragic events since September 11.

## INHUMANE CONDITIONS FOR FARMWORKERS IN CANADA

OTTAWA, CANADA. A federal report yesterday blasted crop growers in southwestern Ontario for swindling migrant farm workers and forcing them to live in "intolerable and inhumane conditions." The report noted that conditions were particularly "shocking" for Mexicans, some of whom had entered the country illegally and were unable to complain.

The report told of entire families working in the fields

seven days-a-week, although only the head of the family was paid-- and then only \$50-60 for the week's labor. Child labor, work by adults who were sick, pregnant or otherwise disabled.

"A Mexican family who came to Canada last spring was found living in indescribable squalor in a shack where cardboard and newspapers had been used to keep rain out," the report said. "The seven children in the family each had a hernia."





PROMOCION DE CENTROS DE SERVICIOS A PRIMER RANGO



LA PAZ, Center of Administration, UFW:

Directors of local Union Field offices from Arizona to Yolo County, met with President Cesar Chavez on October 5 and 6, to discuss the extention of social services to the Union membership

For two days, the discussion concentrated on the upgrading of social services, and to give the Centers more importance than in the past.

Ann McGregor, coordinator of social services, explained a Training Plan, that will be offered to all Field offices with Service Centers, BEFORE, offering the services to the membership. This training will eliminate loss of time in following cases to term.

Some problems faced by the Service Centers were discussed, such as: the lack of information regarding local public agencies and their procedures, what and how much does a public agency have to offer the public. Other Center problems seems to be the lack of cooperation and follow-up on the patient who

doesn't keep appointments, his information is seldom complete, he doesn't give much importance to necessary tems such as names, places,

dates, and figures. He expects 100% service with one fourth the information given.

There are at present, Service Centers in the Union areas of Delano, Coachella, Calexico, San Luis, Arizona, Oxnard, Santa Maria, Salinas, Selma, Stockton, King City, and Lamont. After training and extensive recruiting, the services are expected to be extended to areas with a majority of farm workers and no Field office.

The Union clinics will work in conjunction with the Service Centers and will give emphasis to services in fields of Disability, Workman's Compensation, Medicare, Aid to the Totally Disabled, and Social Security.

The effects of pesticides on farm workers was discussed thoroughly. Reaction to pesticides is so similar to the common cold, flu, headache, eye infections, fainting spells, and allergies, that it is difficult to determine if it's due to the pesticides without testing the cholinesterase level. For workman's compensation purposes, the level would have to be established. The electro-myo-graph, a new muscle-blood level testing device, will be looked into for the

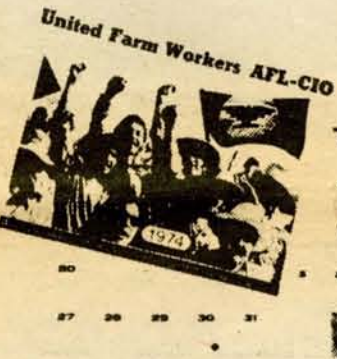
use of the clinics in determining pesticide poisoning.

Tony Gaenslen, attorney for the Union, will assist the Centers with cases that require the services of a lawyer. The assistance of Gaenslen will save the membership their much needed and hard-earned money.

John Gibson, UFW carpenter will do the remodeling of Field offices to include the Service Center.

The lack of interest on behalf of public agencies, regarding social problems of the poor, the lack of understanding of farm worker culture, the lack of bilingual personnel, the need to seek someone to do the interpreting, poor translators, the time involved in completing a case, the necessity to migrate from county to county and from state to state, the difficulty in establishing residency, and the need to have someone to trust and confide in, demands the need to establish Service Centers for the membership of the United FarmWorkers Union. It is necessary to upgrade the Centers to their just level--number ONE, the highest, the best.

Cards and Gifts which reflect the Spirit of all who struggle for Freedom.



FARM WORKER CALENDAR contains dramatic pictures that will not be ignored. They portray the long steep road which leads from oppression to dignity. An appointment type calendar, it will help you keep your year in order. A gift your friends will appreciate all year long. \$2.00



FARM WORKER CHRISTMAS CARDS by Union artist Susan Percy contain bold art vividly printed on brightly colored paper. They present themes of non-violence, justice, and peace for all men. Twelve dramatic Farm Worker stamps are included with each dozen. One dozen assorted cards with envelopes \$2.00



"THE GIFT OF LIFE ..." CORITA KENT has designed a lovely poster with a quote from Cesar Chavez printed in black on a green and orange background. "What a terrible irony it is that the very people who harvest the food we eat do not have enough food for their own children." 18 x 18 inches \$1.50

EL TALLER GRAFICO

P.O. BOX 62 KEENE, CA. 93531

Qty.	Item	Price	Total
	Calendars	\$2.00	
	Doz. Cards	\$2.00	
	Posters	\$1.50	
TOTAL			
ADD 10% FOR SHIPPING			
GRAND TOTAL			

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

LOS COMITES DEL MALCRIADO AVANZAN

In preparation for the journalism conference being held in La Paz on October 12-14, the staff of EL MALCRIADO and the Oficial Representatives of the paper are analyzing the accomplishments of El Malcriado Committees during the first Constitutional Convention held by the Union in Fresno on September 21-24.

One of the major advances scored by the committees was the passing by Convention delegates of a resolution which sets an official Union policy as regards EL MALCRIADO.

Following is the text of the resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:  
(1) EL MALCRIADO Committees and other sisters and brothers who distribute EL MALCRIADO be commended for their work and must re-cooperation of the Union members, field office directors, boycotters, Ranch Committees, and Union organizers;  
(2) The National Executive Board of the United Farm Workers of American support all efforts to further improve the quality and depth of news coverage in EL MALCRIADO, which include increasing the participation of Union members in the production of the paper, organizing and training Union members to be reporters and increasing the newspaper staff when necessary.

(1) A stand was built for the newspaper thanks to a contribution of \$40.00 and wood from compañero Librado Valdés de Sultano and the efforts of compañeros Hijinio Rangel, Alfredo Vasquez and their helpers;

(2) 261 interviews were conducted with Convention Delegates

During the Convention the compañeras and compañeros of El Malcriado Committees sold over 1,500 copies of EL MALCRIADO, under the direction of compañera Sofia Ybarra of San Diego.

They also accomplished the following objectives during the Convention:

ducted with Convention Delegates farm workers and supporters attending the Convention. The results of the interviews, which were carried out by Pam Whalen of Livingston, are still pending.

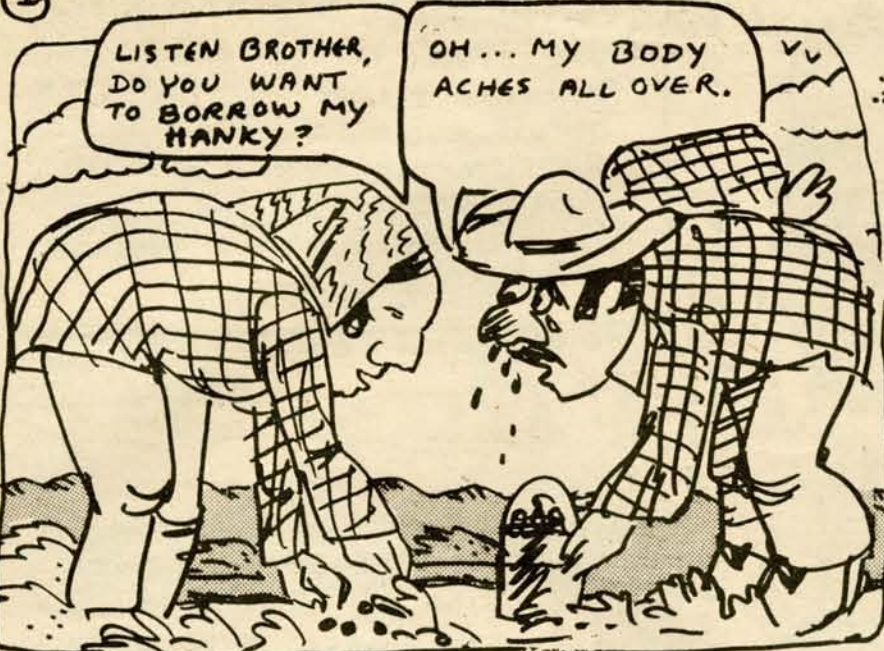
The EL Malcriado Committees include farm workers, students and other supporters of the Union.

The distribution of EL MALCRIADO has now reached 26,000 and is increasing by 1,000 copies each month. The paper is distributed throughout the U.S., in Canada, Europe, and in other parts of the world. ADELANTE CON LOS COMITES DEL MALCRIADO!





1



# EL SNEEZER

PRICE: FREE IN MEXICO  
GRATIS IN THE U.S.

PRODUCED IN THE  
ENCHANTING CITIES  
OF MEXICALI AND  
CALEXICO

NO: ONE  
TEXT BY  
CRISTI  
WILLSON  
CALEXICO  
CLINIC

2

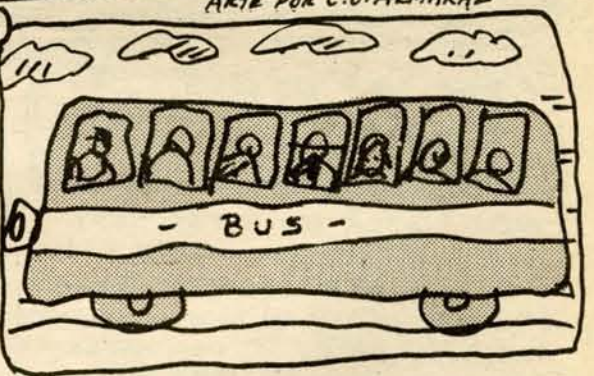


ARTE POR C.D. ALMARAZ

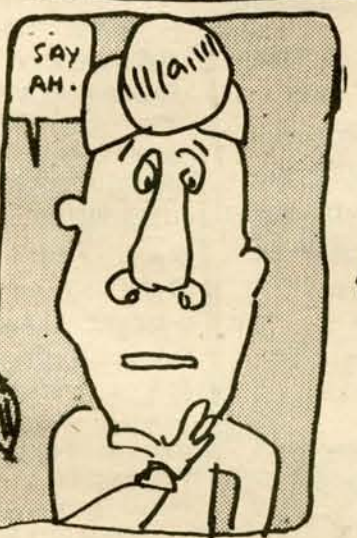
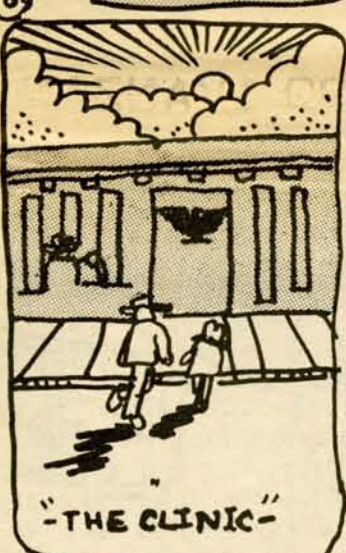
MY GOD, WHEN YOU  
START SNEEZING IT'S  
LIKE A HURRICANE.  
WHY DON'T YOU GO TO  
THE CLINIC?

TORTILLA IN HAND  
AND PREPARED  
FOR THE  
WORST...

OH, MY TONSILS!  
CAN I GO  
TOO?



THUS, OUR TWO BRAVE AND GALLANT  
FRIENDS, FATHER AND DAUGHTER PROCEED  
TO THE CLINIC...

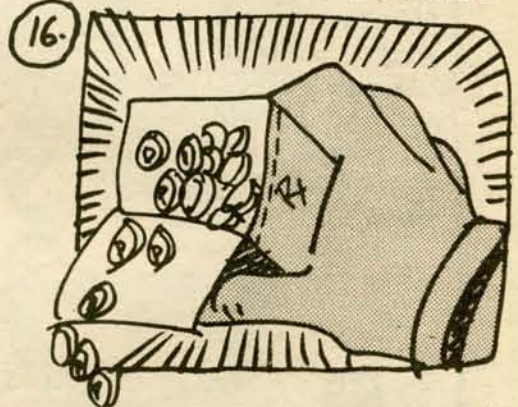


LOOK, YOU'RE HERE  
QUITE OFTEN SO I'M  
GOING TO LET YOU  
KNOW WHERE THESE  
THROAT INFECTIONS COME  
FROM AND WHAT YOU  
SHOULD DO ABOUT  
THEM.

1. EVERY TIME YOU  
SUFFER THESE  
AILMENTS YOU  
SHOULD SEE A DOCTOR.  
2. IF THE DIAGNOSIS  
SHOWS THAT THE  
INFECTION IS CAUSED  
BY A BACTERIA CALLED  
"ESTREPTOCOCCUS" A  
DOCTOR WILL TREAT YOU.

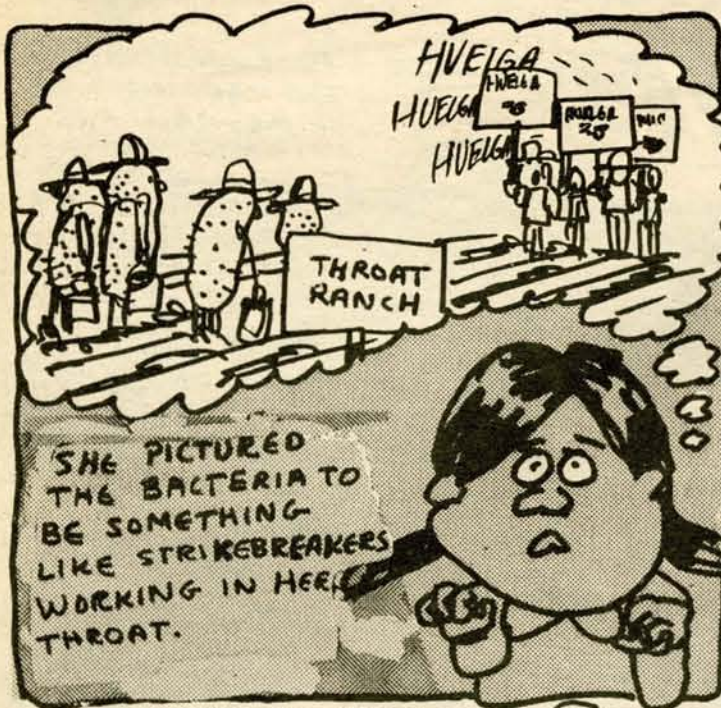


3. THIS IS DONE AS  
SOON AS POSSIBLE IN  
ORDER NOT TO INVITE  
A DISEASE EVEN MORE  
SERIOUS, BUT THAT I  
WILL EXPLAIN LATER.  
4. THE MOST EFFECTIVE  
MEDICINE TO COMBAT THIS  
KIND OF BACTERIA IS  
PENICILIN.



(KEEP IN MIND THAT  
SOME PEOPLE ARE ALLERGIC  
TO PENICILIN.) IT'S VERY  
IMPORTANT THAT YOU TAKE  
THIS FOR AT LEAST 10  
DAYS, EVEN THOUGH YOU  
MIGHT FEEL GOOD AFTER  
TAKING IT FOR ONLY  
ONE OR TWO DAYS.



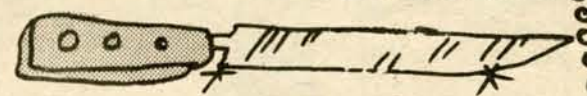


THE DISEASE THAT THE DOCTOR HAD MENTIONED EARLIER IS RHEUMATIC FEVER. IT CAN COME 15 DAYS OR SO AFTER HAVING STREP-THROAT. AND NOT HAVING IT TREATED



17. IT'S THE GREAT DECEIVER BECAUSE:  
\*THERE ARE NO SYMPTOMS (PERHAPS SLIGHT PAINS IN YOUR JOINTS AND FEVER. THIS COULD BE DETECTED AFTER A DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION.)  
\*IT CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR HEART.

18.



WAIT - THOSE OF YOU READY WITH THE KNIFE: OPERATING IS NOT THE SOLUTION --- IT CAN EVEN MAKE THINGS WORSE. WITHOUT YOUR TONSILS YOU CAN STILL CATCH THE SAME INFECTIONS MINUS SOME OF THE PAIN, BUT YOU'RE STILL IN DANGER OF CATCHING RHEUMATIC FEVER. SO WE'RE BACK WHERE WE STARTED, AREN'T WE?

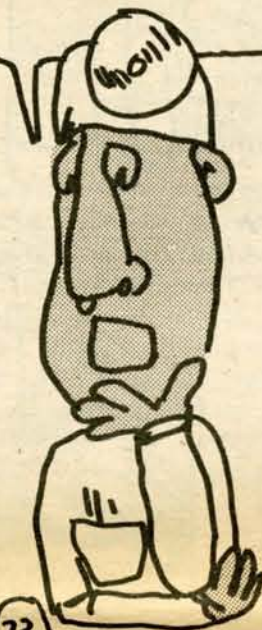
19. BUT LET US NOT FORGET PATIENT #2

WELL DOCTOR, MY ENTIRE BODY HURTS. STARTING WITH MY HEAD. WELL, I CAN'T FIGURE WHETHER IT FEELS HEAVY OR LIGHT. OH, THEN MY BACK! I CAN HARDLY TALK BECAUSE MY NOSE KEEPS RUNNING LIKE A LOOSE FAUCET. I WAKE UP HAVING NO VOICE. I HAVE A COUGH THAT'S DRIVING ME, AS WELL AS MY WIFE, MAD. I TIRE EASILY IF I'M NOT IN BED. HARSH LIGHT IRRITATES ME AND ... AND ... AND ...



20. ENOUGH! YOU HAVE THE FLU.

I NEED YOU TO TELL ME THAT.



CONTINUE... WE ARE NOT QUITE THROUGH.

21.

THE REAL TRUTH

BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT YET FOUND A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTION OF BEING FRAIL HUMANS WE REMAIN IN THE GRIP OF THE FLU.

DON'T LOSE FAITH FRIENDS - IT CAN BE DONE!



BUT...

24.



NOW WE FIND OUR FAVORITE PATIENTS AT THE RECEPTIONIST'S DESK READY TO RETURN HOME. ...

22. THERE ARE SOME MEDICINES THAT WILL RELIEVE THE DISCOMFORT. FOR EXAMPLE:

TRY TWO ASPIRINS EVERY FOUR HOURS. THIS WILL LOWER YOUR TEMPERATURE AND MAKE SOME OF THOSE ACHES AND PAINS GO AWAY.

ALSO, NEOSERENIN NOSE DROPS (ABOUT FOUR TIMES A DAY) BUT FOR NO MORE THAN FOUR CONSECUTIVE DAYS)



COLD CAPSULES, OF VARIOUS KINDS (CONTACT, ETC.) WILL HELP CLEAR THAT RUNNY-FAUCET NOSE.



23. NOW THIS SECTION IS JUST FOR LADIES WITH TINY BABIES ...

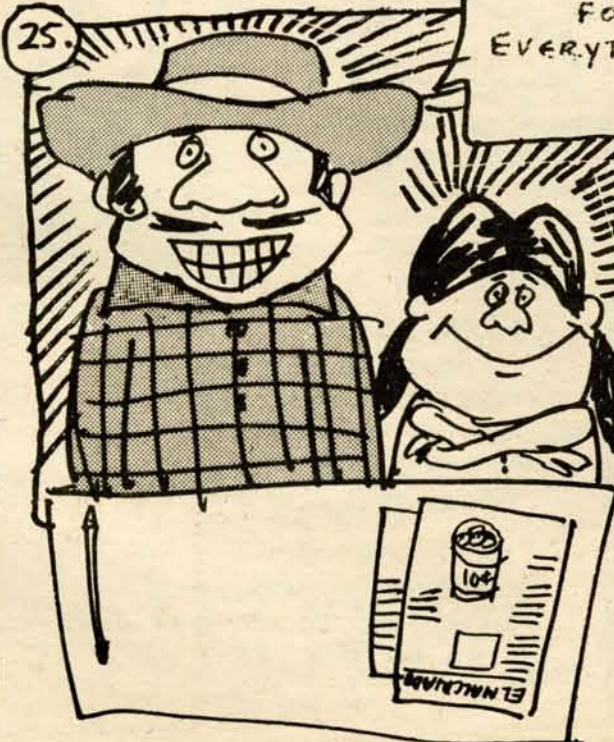
LITTLE TOTS WHO ARE YOUNGER THAN 4 YEARS ARE ALWAYS A TRIFLE MORE DELICATE IN THESE CASES.

\*TAKE HIS TEMPERATURE  
\*IF ASPIRIN DOES NOT HELP IN BRINGING DOWN THE BABY'S TEMPERATURE WITHIN 24 HOURS YOU SHOULD TAKE HIM TO THE DOCTOR - IT'S POSSIBLE THAT THE BABY COULD HAVE AN EAR INFECTION.  
\*OFTEN BABIES WILL BREATHE BETTER IF YOU CLEAR THE PHLEGM FROM THEIR NOSE



HERE IS THE # FOR THE CONSULTATION, MEDICINE, AND FOR A COPY OF "EL MALCRIADO". THANKS FOR EVERYTHING!

25.



REMEMBER! IF YOU HAVE A BAD COUGH OR ARE SNEEZING A GREAT DEAL OR HAVE A STOPPED-UP NOSE, THEN YOU HAVE THE FLU. YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO TO THE CLINIC! NOW'S THAT FOR CONSULTATION?

EVERY TIME THAT YOUR TONSILS HURT AND YOU HAVE A FEVER, YOU SHOULD GO TO THE DOCTOR. IF YOU'RE ABLE, TAKE PENICILIN TO PREVENT RHEUMATIC FEVER. OK?





# Farm Worker Forum



From "Florida Agricultural Magazine" (a Farm Bureau magazine): "It is our intention in the Farm Bureau to spread the truth and to expose the true colors of the Chavez organization as anti-farmer, anti-Christian and anti-American."

From "The Packer": C.B. Christensen, director of the California Dept. of Agriculture and outspoken union foe, believes that Boston is the only city with an effective grape boycott. "From what I've heard", said Christensen, "grape growers have had no problem with marketing their grapes in other parts of the country. Nationwide, the grapes are going on strong and the harvest is moving normally."

The table grape harvest is now several million boxes below what was predicted by USDA and State agricultural officials

From the "Arizona Farmer-Ranchman": An editorial discusses this magazine's view of American workers; "The great

majority, incited by union agitators and fog-headed sociologists demand more and more pay for less and less production. There is agitation for a work week of four 6-hour days with annual vacations of six weeks with pay."

From "Produce News": (San Francisco boycotters take note of this) The weekly market bulletin of the California Table Grape Commission reports from San Francisco, "Heavy number of pickets has slowed movement. Ads are quite scarce last week only one and only one mentioned in future."

However, the CTGC goes on to say that "displays are large and grapes seem to be getting more space than any other item."

Shipper": A crop summary in this magazine notes that, "cantaloupes have been in lighter than normal supply from the West Side (of the San Joaquin Valley) throughout the season leading to the conclusion that for some reason the yields are off this year, as there was an increase in acreage."

Perhaps the author of these words failed to read an article in the same issue concerning the UFW sponsored melon strike which seriously hindered the harvest. In fact, it was reported that for the first time there were no cantaloupes available at the annual cantaloupe festival in Mendota.

# MANIFESTO OF THE SCREWED



We, California's step children and "lazy" recipients of Reagan's Welfare Reform Program find ourselves undernourished and overscrewed and perfect scapegoats for the whole establishment.

We, are a football for politicians and an annoyance to Nixon. We are a pin cushion for property taxpayers and the slumlord's enjoyable headache. We are a fertile field for racists and loan sharks.

We are the employer's ash heap and capitalist's failures. We are a Godsend for legal aid's job-seeking lawyers and good subject matter for the preachers. We provide an

outlet for monopoly growers' "not to be sold or exchanged" commodities and we get no subsidy for NOT EATING.

We are a haven for the unwanted and unwed and are depicted as prolific animalistic breeders and herded into ghettos and barrios. We are an embarrassment to friends, neighbors and relatives and apparently a general nuisance and a necessary evil.

We provide "meaningful" employment for investigators, stoolpigeons, public defenders, counselors and God only knows how many generals and armies in the so-called War on Poverty.

Presently our trained hands and brains are in the waste basket and our life is in depletion without allowance. The superrich enjoy socialism but we are stuck with the dog-eat-dog free enterprise capitalist system. Even when we drive to doctors, dentists and hospital offices or commodity outlets in a '51 Cadillac all dressed up in "new" clothes bought at Good Will, we are accepted reluctantly.

We are the creation of the greedy rich-- they, with

wage slaves, build high walls and fences (prison bars for political rebels) to keep us out or keep us in "our place" --then they send our well-indoctrinated youth to foreign lands to repeat the process there.

We have been psychoanalyzed, mesmerized, criticized, ostracized, eulogized, victimized, vasectomized, circumcised and hysterectomized -- everything but organized.

In spite of all the blood, sweat and tears -- we still have our bodies and our brains -- so, keep the faith, Baby -- IT'S TIME FOR CHANGE!!

Earl Loughboro  
Welfare Rights Organization  
Ojai, California

## CREDIT UNION LETTER

Dear members of the Farm Workers Credit Union:

This is to advise you that the Delano branch of the Credit Union will be the only office open for business beginning October 1st. Please send all correspondence regarding your Share and Loan accounts to the Delano office.

Thank You  
FWCU  
PO Box 894  
Delano, Ca. 93215  
(805) 725-9750

## EL MALCRIADO

Publicado quincenalmente  
como la voz oficial de la  
Union Trabajadores Campesinos  
AFL-CIO

El Malcriado  
P.O. Box 62  
Keene, California 93531

No hay suscripciones.  
Solo se aceptan solicitudes en bulto  
Un bulto de 50 ejemplares:  
\$5.00 pagados por adelantado.

Favor de indicar el ejemplar que  
requiere: en español o en inglés.



## EL MALCRIADO

## Official Voice of the United Farm Workers



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 \_\_\_\_\_ (55.00 a bundle POST-PAID)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ With my order I am enclosing a check or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Convention Souvenir



Comemorative medallion of the historic 1st Constitutional Convention of the United Farm Workers of America. Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ medallions. Enclosed is \$2.00 for each plus 10% shipping.

EL TALLER GRAFICO • P.O. BOX 62  
KEENE, CA. • 93531



## ARTIST EXPLAINS CONVENTION MURAL

BY Carlos David Almaraz,  
assisted by Mark T. Bryon

The painted banner, "VENCEREMOS" measures 16' X 24'. It is painted on canvas with latex-acrylic paint. The border repeats the UFWA eagle, making it into an Indian motif. This border measures 1 1/2'. The paint is regular house paint.

In style, as well as in subject matter, the painting is in the tradition of social-realism. Much of this type of work was done here in the United States during the 1930's. This was possible under the WPA program. The painting makes an emotional appeal rather than a purely formal one, and the objective of this type of painting is political rather than just artistic.

The painting depicts farmworkers standing in the picket line being attacked by Teamster goons, growers, and police. The farmworkers, to the far left, stand passive yet steadfast. They hold a huelga sign that shields a child from the oncoming threat.

Behind the child can be seen a green field, perhaps a vineyard, where these people earn their only livelihood. To the right of this couple stands a young woman. Her features are a little more Anglo-Saxon and she has no companion. She represents a sympathizer to the Cause.

In front of her stands a boy holding up EL MALCRIADO, the official voice of the farmworker. He is very excited and appears to be yelling out the truth. He is accompanied by another boy holding up a sign that says strike. This could be a young Americano.

A poster of the Virgin of Guadalupe is being held up by a crowd off in the distance. The Virgin and the cross next to her represent or symbolizes the faith and spirituality that is the strength of the UFWA.

To the right, three menacing figures lunge forward. Each represents one aspect of the farmworkers' struggle. The Teamster goon holds a vine-stalk ready to smash anything that gets in his way. Likewise, the policeman holds a flash light (the very object used to strike down Daifullah, an Arab brother).

Lastly, the prosperous grower can be seen smoking a cigar, to represent this wealth, coming forward and ready to use his monstrous size to his benefit. His cigar gives off smoke of 'calaveras' and dollar signs. Behind him is another calavera that is also a dollar-sign-- a symbol of private gain.

Below this figure is a head of lettuce made of 5 and 10 dollar bills. The lettuce here is both a pun and a symbol of food; food which is private property in the hands of a prosperous few. The grapes below also show danger because to pick them is poison to the strikers.

In the center sits the UFW plaque with its black eagle and initials. We now come to the two faces yelling strike! or huelga! The words are written to depict wind. These are the four winds. And the words, like the wind, can travel the four corners of the world saying STRIKE wherever injustice prevails; HUELGA wherever private gain means more than human life

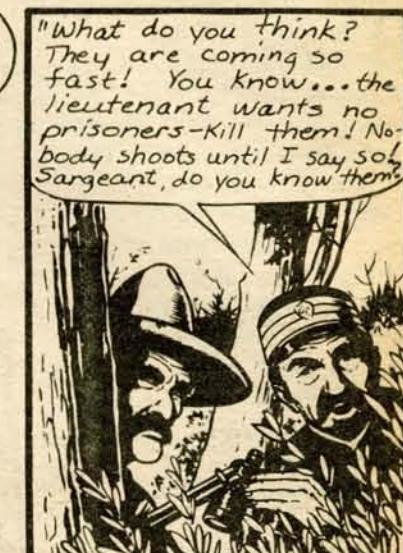


## #7 of a series *Emiliano* ZAPATA

GUION: RENE G. D. MONTEMAR

DIBUJOS: ROBERTO ALFONSO

In the heart of the state of Morelos, at the foot of the Sierra, events were taking place which the Diaz government did not consider important but which would begin a long, hard struggle. The Zapata brothers, like all the peasants, suffered the greed of the landowners...



CONTINUED...