

Chavez Visits Pope Paul. . .see p. 9

UFW

AFL-CIO

## EL MALCRIADO

Voice of the Farm Worker

Vol. VII, No. 10

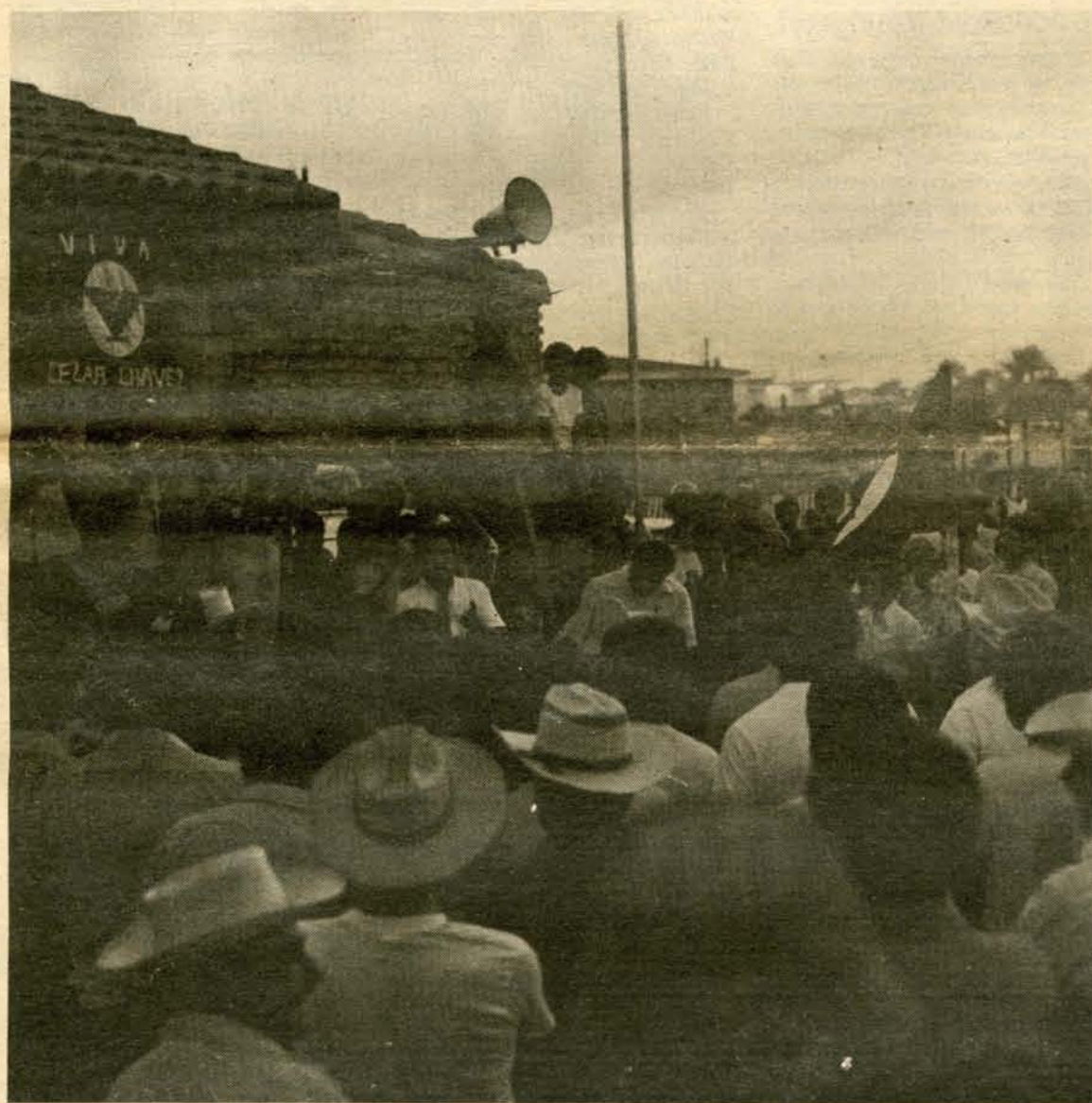
October 18, 1974

©EL MALCRIADO 1974

Donation - 10¢

# THE DESERT STRIKE

## Dispute Enters Seventh Week



Well organized Yuma strikers plan new moves against Citrus fruit growers who worry about orchards seriously damaged by effects of the "huelga".

### Demand Union Recognition

San Luis, Arizona - Three thousand determined strikers and a handful of UFW organizers and lawyers are locked in a six-week-old struggle in this tiny, dust-choked, border town against the Yuma Harvesting Association (YHA) and its fabulously wealthy 22,000 acres of lemon trees.

The workers are demanding UFW recognition and wage increases.

The battle is being fought in the courts and along 20 miles of border as well as in the fields.

UFW attorney Jim Rutkowski, recently won a reversal of an unconstitutional court injunction against UFW picketing.

In addition, UFW attorney Bruce Meyerson has filed a four million dollar suit against the growers charging they have willfully paid workers less than the minimum wage for the last three years.

### Striker Border Patrol

At the border, a 600-man "Lemon Striker Border Patrol" has so effectively dried up the usual flood of illegals that growers are seeking pickers 1,500 miles away in the state of Washington.

Even according to YHA's own reports, harvesting is proceeding at an incredible 15 percent of its normal rate.

Adding to YHA's troubles is the continuous sound of the breaking of heavily loaded lemon branches. According to expert estimates at least 30% of the lemon acreage is already in ruins.

Last season workers were paid \$18 for every field bin picked. The bins are huge, measuring 2 1/2 ft. square and 4 ft. deep,

holding approximately 1,200 pounds of lemons. Even rapid pickers cannot average more than three bins per day.

This season when growers tried to pay a mere \$14 per bin the workers left the fields in small armies.

In the first week more than 1,400 unhappy lemon pickers were being molded by San Luis UFW Director Catarino Torres into a well disciplined group of "huelgistas."

### Effective Leadership

Under the direction of Torres and the more recently arrived Manuel Chavez and Oscar Mondragon, the UFW has hit upon an imaginative solution to the problem of strikebreakers who sneak across the border from Mexico.

Approximately 600 men and women, all former lemon pickers, have been transformed into a day and night border patrol that is, according to one observer, "at least 50 times more effective than the highly paid U.S. Border Patrol."

The strikers work in eight hour shifts and are stationed in some places near San Luis in small groups no more than 100 yards apart. They have, as well, sewn the remarkably numerous holes in the fence with barbed wire.

At one place, not more than one mile from San Luis, there is approximately a 150 yard gap in the fence.

Tracks show trucks have been repeatedly driven through there, and 10 to 15 men presently are stationed round the clock at this amazing entry point.

Top UFW organizer Manuel Chavez is currently arranging for the rental of dune buggies, walkie talkies, and tents to extend the range of the patrol.

At a rally Oct. 3 attended by over 1,000 strikers Chavez said, "soon the only thing that will cross that border without our knowledge will be desert rats, and even those will have to go underground!"

YMH president Harold Ormsby recently admitted that "We can no longer look to Mexico for an easy and ample supply of workers. We are advertising elsewhere."

The growers are not having an easy time of it in the courts either. Several weeks ago, for example, grower's attorney Steve Schadle convinced Yuma Judge John McGuire to grant an injunction against UFW pickets limiting pickets to 50 per ranch.

(Continued on page 5)

### Interview With Chavez ...See Page 10



### Watsonville Apple Strike ...See Page 5



By Bakersfield Police

# Youth Gunned Down at Church Carnival

Bakersfield, Calif.—A Mexican Independence Day celebration turned into tragedy September 15 when one person was killed and three were injured after a Bakersfield police officer fired a shotgun into a crowd gathered at San Clemente Mission, located in the Chicano community here.

Dead is 18-year old George Mendez, a United Farm Workers union member, and injured are Ignacion Tapia, 19, Rodrigo De-Avilla, 18, and Adam Romero, 13.

Romero is in Kern County Hospital with a double "0" shotgun pellet lodged in his spine.

Mendez, also a member of the California National Guard, was killed by police officer Robert V. Mena, who claims the youth threw a rock at him causing the officer to stumble and fire his shotgun accidentally.

Witnesses at the scene, however, say the Mena fired his gun deliberately into the darkness where Mendez and the other three youths were gathered.

## Police Beat Youngster

Thirty minutes before the shooting, a plain clothes police officer attempted to arrest a teenager who allegedly had been involved in a fist-fight.

The officer caught the youngster, threw him to the ground and began beating him with a flashlight.

The people at the fiesta, then became angry and started crowding around the police officer.

The officer then became paranoid and requested aid from the Kern County Sheriff's Department, the Highway Patrol and the Bakersfield Police Department.

Upon the arrival of this combined police force the crowd began to disperse, until two unknown members of the Bakersfield Police Department stopped a car and pulled out its occupants and began beating them up.

This apparently aroused the people, who then became angrier than before. The police responded by pulling out their handguns and shotguns.

Witnesses say that at this point Mena fired his shotgun into the crowd, reloaded and fired again,

all very deliberately and without stumbling, killing Mendez and wounding the three other youths.

## Community Response

The killing has embittered the Chicano community of Bakersfield, and on the day after the killing a community meeting was held at a local high school to discuss the incident.

At this meeting, Ruben Imperial of the Chicanos Unidos for Progress reported that he had met with the city council and had requested that the council suspend Mena and that the Attorney General's office be called to conduct an investigation.

# Community Protests Police Brutality

Bakersfield, Calif.—Approximately 1,000 persons gathered Sept. 19 to pay their last respects to George Mendez 18, member of the United Farm Workers, who was slain by Bakersfield police officer Robert V. Mena, last Sept. 15.

Funeral mass was said at San Clemente Mission located in the Chicano community of Bakersfield and scene of Mendez's death.

The small church was packed with people which overflowed out into the churchyard and on to the street.

After the mass, Mendez' coffin was carried by six National Guardsmen to the cemetery over a mile's distance from the church. They were followed by a procession more than five blocks long.

## Demand for Justice

A small procession of about 200 persons marched to the police station, after the funeral services, and walked around the building demanding justice and asking that Mena be held accountable for the death of Mendez.

No incidents were reported and before the crowd broke up a vigil and rosary were planned for later that evening.

When people arrived at the police station that evening they

found that the police had saturated the street in front of the building with tear gas.

This, however, did not stop the people who held their vigil and rosary with handkerchiefs around their faces

Imperial said that it would be ludicrous for a department to investigate itself and besides the police departments' credibility was questionable in view of the fact that two officers were re-discharged for falsifying police records.

Imperial called the official police report of the shooting incident a "whitewashing" by the police department.

(To date the city council has taken no action on officer Mena.)

## UFW Offers Services

The United Farm Workers upon hearing of the shooting immediately offered its legal resources to the family of the victim.

Ray Huerta, representative of the UFW at a Sept. 16 community meeting, said that the union would place its legal department at the disposal of the slayed youths family, if it should ever wish to bring legal action against the Bakersfield police department.

No actions have been taken against the police department by the family to date, but it is hoped by many community members that the family will pursue the matter and bring to justice those responsible for the shotgun killing of Mendez.

## Harvester Kills Worker

Bakersfield, Calif.—Ruby Jones, a 52-year-old Wasco woman, died in Bakersfield Memorial Hospital on Sept. 12 from head injuries suffered after she was run over by an onion harvester.

The accident occurred a week before at Basic Vegetable Products' onion fields in Wasco, about 10 miles northwest of here.

The company, which has no union contract refused to provide any information to EL MAL-CRIADO and would no even comment on the accident.

Ruby Jones is the 40th worker to die in an agricultural accident this year, according to inside sources, and points out increasing negligence of growers towards farm workers' safety.

## Residents Win In Florida

Avon Park, Florida—Southside residents here, led by the UFW, recently won a struggle for better living conditions.

Following a series of demonstrations, rallies and petitioning, the City Council agreed to increase the number of street lights and safety markers.

In response to the local government's vote, Mack Lyons, UFW Director here, told EL MAL-CRIADO, "They know we are getting organized over here."

Maybe the Council members realize that once we get a taste of freedom, nobody can get away with treating us like slaves again.

## Gallo in Trouble With Grape Growers

E&J Gallo Winery continues to pile up troubles as a growers' association has asked the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to investigate the company for using blacklist tactics against members of the association.

The Fresno-based Wine Bargaining Association, which made the request by telegram, is attempting to establish contract prices for wine grape sales.

The telegram read, "Members of the board have been advised and have personal knowledge that certain vintners have and are using coercive and discriminatory tactics to discourage, frighten and otherwise influence WBA members."

"The principal tactic used is to advise members that the vintner will not purchase other varieties of wine grapes because of the growers' membership in the WBA."

The WBA charges that Gallo is acting in violation of federal law because it has told association members, who normally sell to the winery, that it would not buy their grapes.

The growers asked the USDA to investigate alleged violations

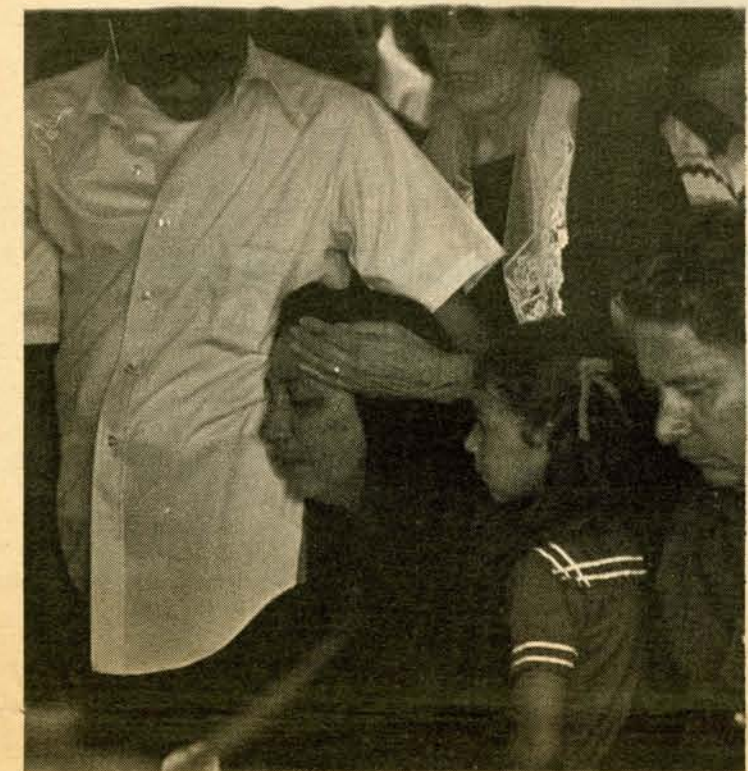
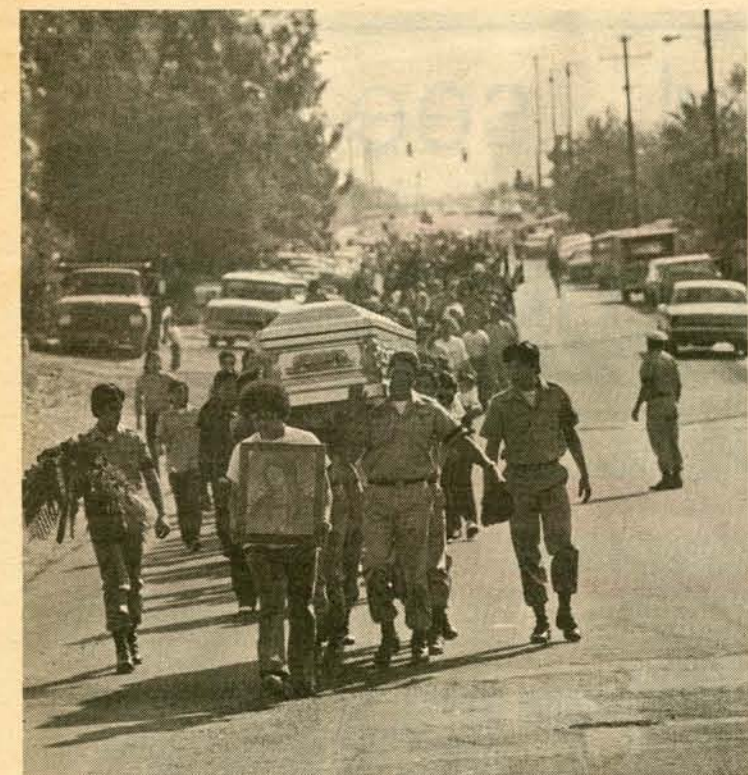
of federal law and added, "The continuation of these unlawful practices constitutes a real threat to the growers' effort to bargain for price and terms of sale this season."

The request for an investigation comes at a time when Gallo is experiencing a strike, a nation wide boycott, and a seven per cent drop in its relative share of taxable California production of wine.

A WBA spokesman said Gallo is the main target of the request, although no vintners were identified in the telegram.

Federal law makes it unlawful for any processor or company to coerce or discriminate against any grower because of his "exercise of the right to join or belong to an association."

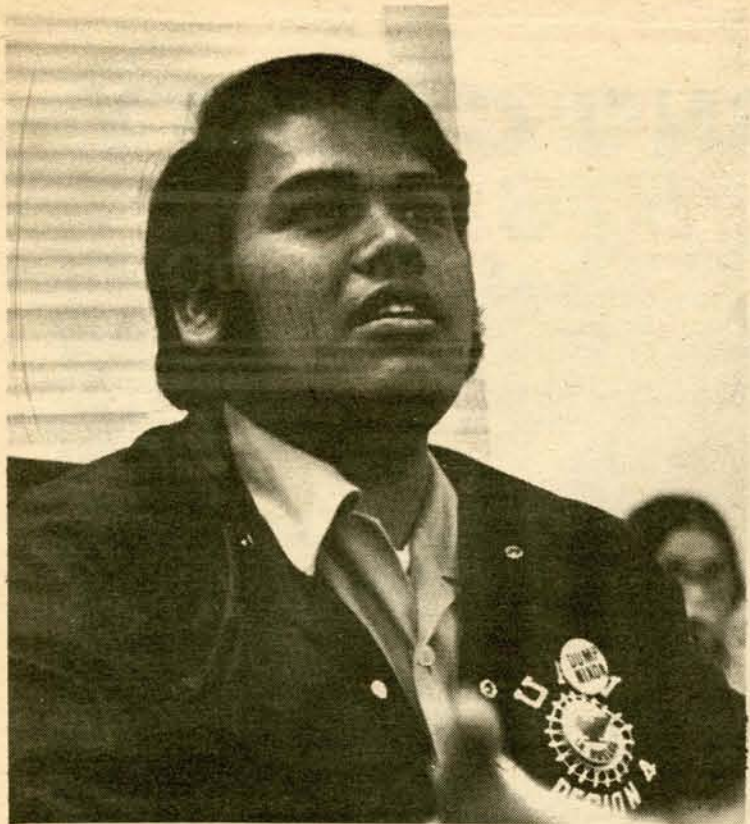
**Our apologies to James Matlow. The photographs on page 12 of EL Malcriado, Sept. 4, 1974 should have been credited to Mr. Matlow.**



Approximately 1,000 persons marched a mile to pay last respects to 18 year-old George Mendez, gunned down by a Bakersfield police officer at church carnival. His mother (bottom picture) receives comfort during burial ceremony.







Eliseo Medina, a UFW national executive board member, just finished a 14-day fast in Cleveland in protest against Fazio Supermarkets which is selling scab grapes and lettuce.

## Ohio Senator Endorses UFW Boycott

Cleveland, Ohio — Local UFW Boycott Director Eliseo Medina ended a dramatic 14-day protest fast today, Oct. 7, after gathering statewide endorsements, including support from U.S. Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D. — Ohio) and Congressman Louis Stokes (D. — Cleve.).

The fast was to protest Fazio's Supermarket chain stores, one of the largest in the state, which have refused to remove non-UFW grapes and lettuce.

Metzenbaum, in a telegram to Medina, said, "I support the United Farm Workers in their efforts. My own family has not purchased grapes nor Western lettuce and doesn't intend to until the growers allow a free and secret ballot election among the farm workers."

In addition, Frank J. Valenta, President of the Cleveland Fed-

eration of Labor, AFL-CIO, also supported Medina saying, "It's incomprehensible that in the United States, in this day and age, a group of American workers could be so terribly exploited."

### Metzenbaum Telegram

I support the United Farm Workers in their effort. My own family has not purchased grapes nor Western Lettuce and doesn't intend to until the growers allow a free and secret ballot election among the farm workers.

But in my support of the farm workers, I am also concerned about your personal health. It would serve no useful purpose for you to continue fasting and I therefore urge you to terminate your fast. The United Farm Workers needs your effective service as a living and well human being.

## "No Contest" in Teamster Bribe Case

San Jose, Calif. — A former Teamsters' Union official has pleaded no contest in federal court to charges he accepted a \$10,000 bribe from packers to block organizing efforts by the UFW in the Salinas Valley four years ago.

Two Salinas packing plant executives, James R. Martin and Theodore Hitchcock, remain on trial for their roles in giving Ted Gonzales the money.

A former aide of Gonzales testified he delivered \$10,000 from Martin to the one time secretary-treasurer of Teamster Modesto Local 748.

Teamster official William Grami (who obviously wouldn't like to see further charges

of corruption against his union's leadership) testified Gonzales did not have Teamster sanction for his Salinas actions.

Grami said Gonzales used a tactic called "caravanning" in the strike, driving a parade of vehicles between UFW pickets and farm workers in the fields.

Wayne B. Hoss, former manager of the Townhouse Hotel in Salinas, testified a \$2,000 bill was charged to Gonzales during the summer of 1970.

Gonzales ultimately was ousted from the union after Local 748 members objected to his use of their dues in Salinas.

He will appear for sentencing in November.

## U.S., Japanese Rubber Workers Sign Pact

Tokyo, Japan — The United Rubber Workers (URW), AFL-CIO, have signed an agreement with the Japanese Federation of Rubber Workers' Unions calling for broad cooperation between the two organizations.

The agreement, signed in Tokyo after URW President Peter Bommarito had addressed the Japanese union's convention, provides for "a continuing program for the exchange of information, materials and personnel on a regular and periodic basis."

Specifically, the URW and the Japanese union will exchange knowledge and information on the impact of multinational corporations on the economies of both nations.

They will also share information on occupational safety and health among rubber workers.

The organizations pledged to develop a joint action program to win mutual goals "in our common pursuit of dignity, equity and security for the rubber workers of Japan and the United States."

## Sheriffs Attack Picket Line

# Desert Mining Strike Heats Up

Boron, Calif. — Tensions came to a head September 23 in this small, dusty desert town when more than 20 International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Local 30 (ILWU) members striking U.S. Borax Co. were arrested during a confrontation with the Kern County Sheriff's Department.

Among those arrested were two women, one of them pregnant, who according to witnesses was roughly handled by the sheriffs and was hit in the stomach with a night stick.

### Company Ultimatum

The arrests came as a result of an ultimatum given to the strikers by the company telling them that if they did not return to work that day, the company would begin hiring replacement workers.

More than 800 strikers refused to return to work and instead lined the county roads leading to the

Borax plants, waiting for the replacement workers to enter.

The sheriffs then made their appearance and declared the gathering an unlawful assembly.

One minute after the announcement, the sheriffs attacked the strikers and began making arrests, beating many persons in the process.

All those arrested have since been released on bail.

This is the largest number of arrests made in one day since the strike began June 15, when ILWU members walked off the job after negotiations for a new contract failed.

### Pay Increase

The union is asking for a 25% pay increase to meet the high cost of living and is also bargaining for more benefits.

Before the old contract expired, the union and the company were holding negotiation meetings, but the company refused to meet any of the union's demands. Twenty-six hours before the two-year contract expired, the British-owned company called off negotiations and this prompted the union to call a strike.

Since the strike started, company officials and the union have met more than 25 times, but no agreements have been reached.

Instead, the company has been coming to the meeting table with

more and more limiting proposals which the union finds unacceptable.

The company is presently operating with about 400 supervisors, salaried employees and strikebreakers; before the strike, 1200 employees worked at the plant.

### Scab Contractors

The principle source of strikebreakers comes from contractors who bring their own men to do special work, such as carpentry, at the plant, but who are now doing the strikers' work.

Many of the strikebreakers brought in by the contractors are members of the Building Trades Union Local 460 of Bakersfield.

Borax is also advertising in the Los Angeles Times, asking for workers to replace the strikers, but so far the turn-out has been minimal and many of the applicants are going to the union hall instead and signing up on the union's preferential hiring list.

Ron Roquemore, union spokesman, says the union is willing to reach a fair agreement and that with production down to 20% of normal, it won't be long before the company bends.

He continued by saying that the morale of the strikers is "fantastically" high and with the people the union has, it can't fail to win the strike.

## In the Wake of the Stockton Battle

Stockton, Calif. — A long and stormy strike against tomato growers here is heading toward a climax amid indications that it has been successful.

"The strike has been a success," said Maurilio Urias, one of the organizers. "One hundred percent successful because the

ranchers have only 300 working, a majority of them illegals."

Normally, Stockton tomato growers employ 3,500 to 4,000 workers at this time of the year to pick the remaining green tomatoes.

(Green tomatoes ripen to red ones after being picked, and are sold as fresh produce. Red tomatoes, whose harvest is over, are used for canned products.)

The green tomato harvest ends with the first autumn frost around Nov. 10, but Urias sees the possibility of winning contracts very shortly.

The tomato strikers, who went on strike July 22, are seeking UFW representation and more equitable wages.

Urias said, "Right now I'm sure the ranchers are losing half a million dollars a day with this beautiful hot weather."

Farms in San Joaquin County, in central California, supply one fourth of the state's tomato produce and the UFW is concentrating its efforts on three of them: Hatanaka and Ota, Western Tomato, and Triple Ace.

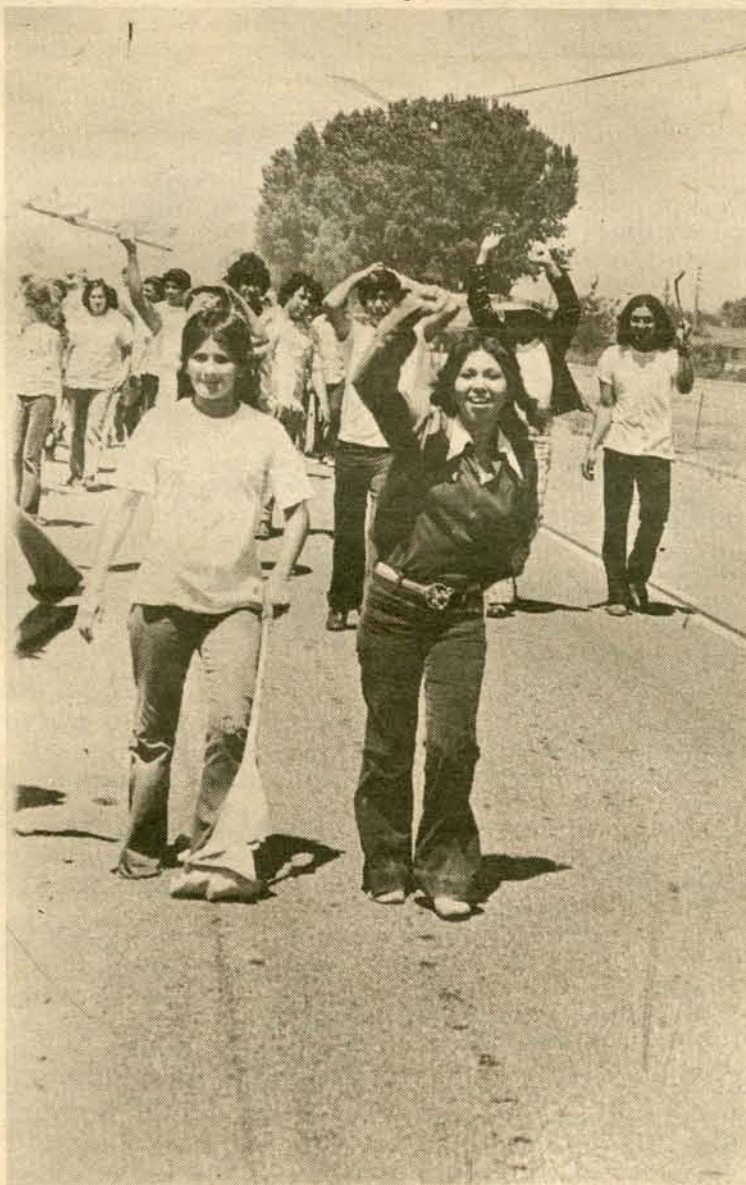
Three hundred huelgistas are still receiving strike benefits but 1700 were earning them three weeks ago. Urias said, "Now we decided to let them go and work somewhere else, not in tomatoes. A lot of people have gone back to Mexico."

Strikers are visiting labor camps almost every night while picket line activities are minimal.

The union was quite critical of the actions of the San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department during the early part of the strike, charging them with taking the side of the ranchers.

Now, Urias said, "The growers are jumping on them because they (farmers) want to see us destroyed. The sheriffs have been acting fair, I would say."

For Urias, "The strike has been a new experience for all of us and with each day that passed it was a new lesson."



Strikers chase scabs during long and stormy tomato strike in Stockton, in the San Joaquin Valley of central California.



# THE ORDEAL IN FRESNO COUNTY

Fresno, Calif.—A bitter strike against tree fruit growers in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley entered its sixth month as the UFW seeks to regain contracts which expired in April 1973.

The strike, according to one newspaper reporter, has been, "scary . . . a war of nerves since the growers have resorted to harassment and intimidation to break 'la huelga.'"

The reporter also stated that growers at one point were following strikers' caravans and pelting their cars with rocks and dirt clods—and on another occasion the police arrested and beat up several UFW members when called in by the growers for alleged vandalism.

## Inefficient Scabs

In addition, pressure exerted by just 80 full-time 'huelguistas' has forced growers to rely on inexperienced and inefficient labor, causing large amounts of wasted produce, according to inside sources.

This is the second consecutive year the UFW has struck the 52 growers—strike organizer Tanis Ybarra said the union had a very effective strike last year when 50 per cent of the workers walked out.

But, said Ybarra, "I think the growers took a bigger loss this year, in loss of fruit."

In addition, the strike leader said the fruit growers "screwed" themselves this year because they approached the strike on the basis of what happened in 1973.

Last year, fifty workers began laying the foundations for the strike two or three months before it was called. Once the strike started, 2,000 workers were manning the picket lines within a week's time.

This year's harvest was different, however.

Says Ybarra, "Normally, the workers give the tree fruit at least three pickings, and many times four—going through and picking the choice in size and color, etc."

"This year, it's safe to say, all the growers picked everything in one picking—small, big, green, rotten, ripe, everything."

"They were doing one of two things. Either they were picking too early, because of the threat of a strike, and they were taking it too green or not big enough."

"Or they waited until the fruit matured and by that time the fruit was too ripe. So they lost both ways."

In addition, the inexperienced scab labor, hired by the growers, picked an undersized fruit which according to Ybarra "was really bad this year."

Reports from packing houses indicate that 50 percent of the scab fruit was "cull fruit" or produce thrown away because it was too small. (The normal throw-away rate is seven to 10 percent.)

## Fruit Dumped

Growers troubles were compounded when half of the fruit of sufficient size also had to be dumped because it was damaged.

Ybarra said the growers "were doing all kinds of weird things we've never seen them do before."

"The scab workers knew they were going to get fired."

"You'd watch them pick tree fruit—they would throw the fruit down into a bucket on the ground and it would bounce out of the bucket. They couldn't care."

Ybarra, who lives 15 miles east of here in Sanger, said "growers are also dumping a lot of grapes. The grapes are no good,



Lots and lots of peaches head for Fresno, Calif. area packing houses where many of them will get rejected because they were picked by inexperienced strikebreakers hired by ranchers

for what reason I don't know. Maybe its inexperienced labor."

Growers had to stop harvesting for three or four days three weeks ago so they could have time to clear out their refrigerators bulging with unused grapes.

The union estimates that 75% of the scab workers are "aliens" without papers.

Ybarra said "I know we can organize them but its an endless cause. What do I do with them if I pull them out? How

are we going to house and feed them?"

"As long as they're scabbing, the migra (Immigration and Naturalization Service) won't pick them up, but they will be picked up as soon as they show sympathy with the union."

The union pulled one work stoppage involving 125 workers, of which 121 had no papers, from a labor camp. The "Migra" raided the camp that night and the next morning all the "illegals" were gone.

Ybarra said, "We spend two or three weeks to convince them to pull a work stoppage. The minute they pull a work stoppage for the UFW they're gone. So what happens to our work?"

The Fresno area strike, headquartered in Selma, is "the quiet strike," yet steady and successful. Ybarra doesn't go about clamoring for publicity although he feels "the strike has been very effective this year. I never realized so few people could give the growers such hell."

## Davis Strike

### Court Order Enjoins Growers

Davis, Calif.—The Sacramento Delta's tomato strike entered its second month as a superior court judge barred 164 growers from taking retributions against employees who show an interest in unionization.

The strike began Sept. 4 when 400 workers walked off the fields in Yolo, Solano and Sutter counties, demanding recognition of the UFW and wage increases.

The two restraining orders, issued against Nor Cal United Growers, prohibits the ranchers from firing or evicting workers for pro-union sympathies or activities.

In addition, one of the restraining orders requires the growers to reinstate workers who have

been dismissed for pro-UFW activities.

The restraining orders against the growers, issued on Sept. 16, were based on a set of declarations which said the growers undertook unfair retributions against workers who indicated an interest in the UFW.

Juan Angel Iniquez and Bernardo Carrasco said they were evicted without warning at a camp operated by Andco Farms for alleged pro-UFW feelings. (Andco Farms is the world's largest tomato producer.)

Another declaration stated that four workers were fired at the A.C. Alonzo and Sons farm near Davis, after they had been seen talking to union organizers.



Al Rojas, UFW strike organizer in Davis, Calif., writhes in pain after being thrown to the ground by Yolo County sheriffs deputies at struck tomato field.

## The Littlest 'Huelgista' Goes to Battle

Davis, Calif.—The lone striker had been on the bullhorn for an hour and a half asking scabs to leave their harvesting machines in support of tomato workers striking Northern California growers.

It was 2 a.m. and the day had been long for the 'huelgista' with the endless picketing on the fields and the organizing in Yuba City.

After the continued verbal pressure from the lone 'huelgista', the strikebreakers started to get uneasy, then embarrassed—so embarrassed that they left the fields, stopping the machines.

So goes the Davis area tomato strike, sometimes described as the "mellow strike"—where spunky eight year-old Desiree

Rojas runs around stopping farm machinery in the middle of the night.

The early morning triumph of Desiree is not the only success for the other little 'huelgistas'—who have also shamed Teamster organizers into leaving a camp at Madison.

Elena Rojas says the kids are very enthusiastic and hard to restrain. She said, "They will go into the field, they can't be stopped and they're not afraid. I've never seen this before."

I feel very old because these kids start organizing at three. They're super-huelgistas. The best thing a mother can do is to take her children to the picket line."

## Tomato Casualty

### Sheriffs Injure Strike Leader

Davis, Calif.—UFW organizer Al Rojas was severely injured three weeks ago when he was pushed to the ground by Yolo County deputy sheriffs during a melee in the current tomato strike.

Rojas, who spent nine days at Yolo General Hospital, suffered back injuries and may have to undergo surgery for removal of a spinal disc.

Rojas then began a protest fast, while in the hospital, to call attention to the plight of farm workers.

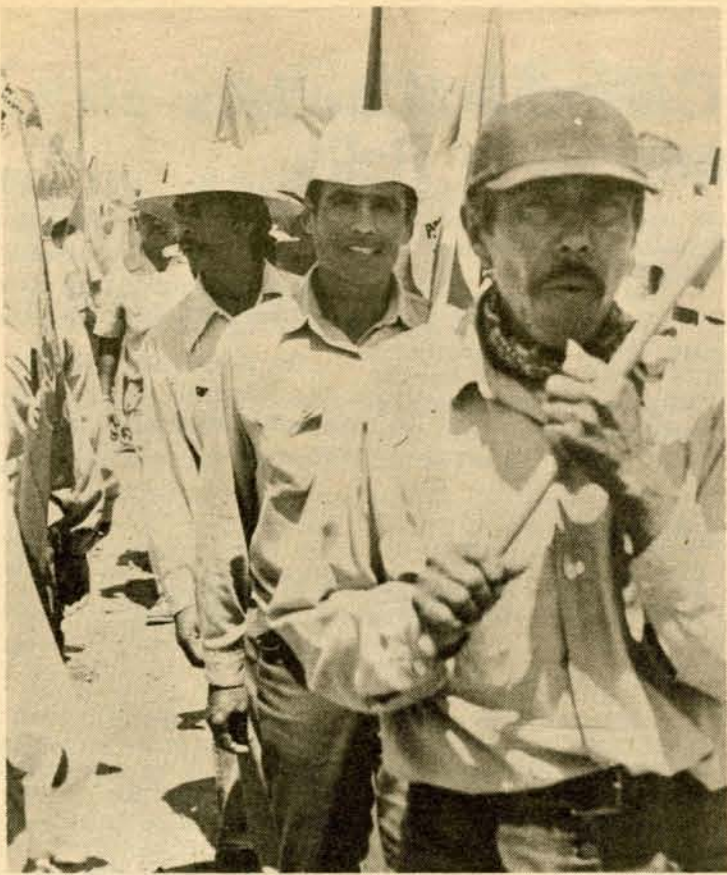
Said the UFW organizer, the workers want "union benefits such as a medical plan, protection from displacement by automation, and grievance procedures that will guarantee that growers will treat the farm worker with respect and allow us a measure of human dignity."

## DESTITUTE IOWA FARM WORKERS

Muscatine, Iowa—The Chicago Daily News revealed last week that about 400 migrant farm workers, most of them Chicanos, have been left jobless because an early cold wave destroyed the harvest, leaving them hungry and destitute.

The 400 are the last and most desperate of the more than 2,000 farm workers who arrived here to harvest the summer tomato crop in a five-county Iowa-Illinois area along the Mississippi River, near Muscatine.





Rancher William Buak is going to see many of his "delicious" red apples wilt away because his Teamster "union" puppets couldn't contain a wildcat walkout.

# Workers Strike Apple Orchards

Watsonville, Calif. — David Castro, secretary-treasurer of Teamster farm worker Local 1973 had to turn red in the face to explain to apple grower William Buak, why 125 workers under IBT contract walked out Monday, Sept. 23, halting his crucial harvest.

Buak's red "Delicious" apples, his most valuable crop, are falling from the overloaded branches and it is estimated he is losing \$32,000 each day.

The workers left work and immediately came to the UFW for help and support after being enraged at the exorbitant amounts of money being docked from their checks.

The most blatant example was one worker's check, which read: gross pay \$102.50; S.D. L. \$1.05; F.I.C.A. \$6; Teamster dues \$8; rent \$7; F.G. \$10; and sack \$11.

In the end, he received a net pay of \$59.40. There were several checks like this presented to UFW organizers.

"F.G." stands for Frank Garcia, a company supervisor,

charging \$10 to rent out social security numbers to workers who don't have them.

A deduction of 5.85% for social security (FICA) was frequently doubled when Buak made the subtraction.

Each worker must buy a picking sack before he can be hired even if he has one already.

Another serious problem is housing; cardboard huts were discovered behind Buak's company, covered with plastic, with two to four beds inside. For this incredible housing, workers were paying \$14 per week.

Buak affirmed in a Watsonville newspaper that he spent "several thousand dollars" fixing camp housing, however, one worker was staying in a wrecked car that lay in a creek bed.

## "Regular Employee"

Teamster members, led by Castro, played sore-losers by approaching the 125 member picket line with the purpose of provoking them, Sept. 24.

"They were jumping up and down like monkeys," said Alfredo Santos, UFW strike leader, "but everybody remained quiet and didn't say a word."

The 20 Watsonville apple growers signed with the Teamsters through the Apple Areas Negotiating Committee, representing the Associated Farmers of California in mid-July.

Jose Perez, local UFW strawberry picker, revealed that the workers first found out about the contracts when reading about it in the newspaper.

Santos pointed out that the workers never saw the Teamster

contract when it was voted upon and 18 of only 25 workers voted for the trucker's union.

A worker is required to work 1,200 hours to qualify as a "regular employee" under the contract.

Santos explained that the apple harvest lasts eight weeks at the most and that it would take seven and a half months to work 1,200 hours.

Workers pick the apples according to a piece rate, earning only \$5.50 per bin for filling a box 20"x20"x20" in size.

## Piece Rate

Within a normal 10 hour work period, a fast picker can fill six bins. But at the end of the week, he grosses only \$160, even before the deductions are made.

"By piece rate, you should be able to earn that in three days," said Roberto Garcia, UFW field director from Salinas.

William Buak who holds 588 of the 4,200 acres of apple orchards in Watsonville, is the largest apple grower here.

Eight Teamster members including union supervisors are trying to keep Buak happy by going out themselves and picking some of the harvest.

The United Farm Workers Union has claimed a victory here already, winning a strawberry contract last May with Pick'd Rite.

Watsonville lies near the coast approximately 50 miles south of San Jose and receives a constant inflow of moist marine air. This climate makes it suitable to grow apples, strawberries, and lettuce. (See EL MALCRIADO Sept. 4, 1974)

## Gallo Strike

### Irresistible Force Meets the Immovable Object

Livingston, Calif. — The UFW's small-scale strike against E&J Gallo Winery is coming to its end, but not before adding to the problems of the troubled company.

The giant winery, which produces one third of all wine consumed in the U.S., again had to go on the defensive by spending money and energy to combat the effects of the six-week strike.

Strikers are fighting to win back the sweetheart contract Gallo and the Teamsters union conspired to take away last year.

The strike, by itself, is not intended to win back the contract but is meant to complement an effective nationwide boy-

cott which has forced a nine to 10 percent drop in sales.

UFW organizer Gilberto Rodriguez reported that well over 200 workers have left the fields since the strike began forcing Gallo to hire undocumented worker and bring in scabs from places as far away as Fresno, 70 miles south.

The strike is costing Gallo money by forcing the winery to furnish transportation for many of its strikebreakers.

The police initially maintained a constant surveillance over UFW members but that pressure has apparently let up. Rodriguez reports that the situation is peaceful and "right now, they (the

Merced County Sheriff's Department) try to keep away from the picket line."

Deputy sheriffs, however, continue to enforce an injunction issued during last year's strike which forces strikers to picket on the opposite side of the roadway from where scabs are picking grapes.

No one has been arrested since the first four days of the strike when four UFW members were busted.

Rodriguez and another organizer, Juan Perez go to trial on misdemeanor trespassing charges Oct. 16, after charges of assault with a deadly weapon and malicious mischief were dropped.

Usually such cases are difficult to prosecute because workers are afraid to testify against the growers.

This, however, is a special case according to Meyerson. "These people know they have been cheated and aren't going to be pushed around anymore."

We have over 500 signatures of men and women more than willing to testify. This case will set an example for workers all over the country."

## Broken Branches

As devastating as the four million dollar suit is, growers are even more worried by the sight of countless lemon branches lying half-broken in their orchards.

According to Bob Grounds, a citrus expert working with the University of Arizona's Agricultural Extension in Yuma, "This

is a freak year. We had a long spring and fall which produced heavy loads of small fruit which are now tearing the branches off the trees. Some growers have 30% of their crop on broken limbs right now."

The best estimates are that it will take the broken trees five to six years to return to their present level of production.

The growers, beaten at the border, slowed down in the courts and seriously hurt by the breakage in the fields have begun to re-evaluate the strength of their new opponents.

Harold Ormsby head of YMA said recently "In the first week some packing house managers thought the UFW would dry up and blow away. Now we all know they are going to be here for a long, long time."

## LEMON STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

Shortly afterward, another injunction removed all pickets from 90% of the Yuma lemon acreage. UFW organizers were understandably furious at what they considered an unconstitutional order.

Manuel Chavez and others threatened to break the order with massive picketing as 50,000 pickets were expected by both sides. The governor later announced that the national guard was ready to be sent in.

Finally, Judge McGuire was convinced by UFW attorney Jim Rutkowski to rescind the order. Presently pickets are under the somewhat more tolerable restriction of 25 per ranch.

Concerning the whole court battle, Oscar Mondragon said, "Even when we could not picket they were hardly harvesting a lemon."

The growers were hiring as many winos and illegals as they could — but they couldn't find many.

I'm not satisfied with the present injunction — but at least we proved we could make that judge change his mind."

On the same day that old injunction was overturned UFW attorney Bruce Meyerson filed the four million dollar suit against the growers.

By law workers are allowed to sue employers for twice the amount that they have been defrauded of via payments less than the minimum wage.

## UFW Sues Citrus Barons

Yuma, Arizona — The UFW has petitioned for an injunction against actions by Yuma area citrus growers and is asking for \$500,000 in actual damages and \$1 million in punitive damages.

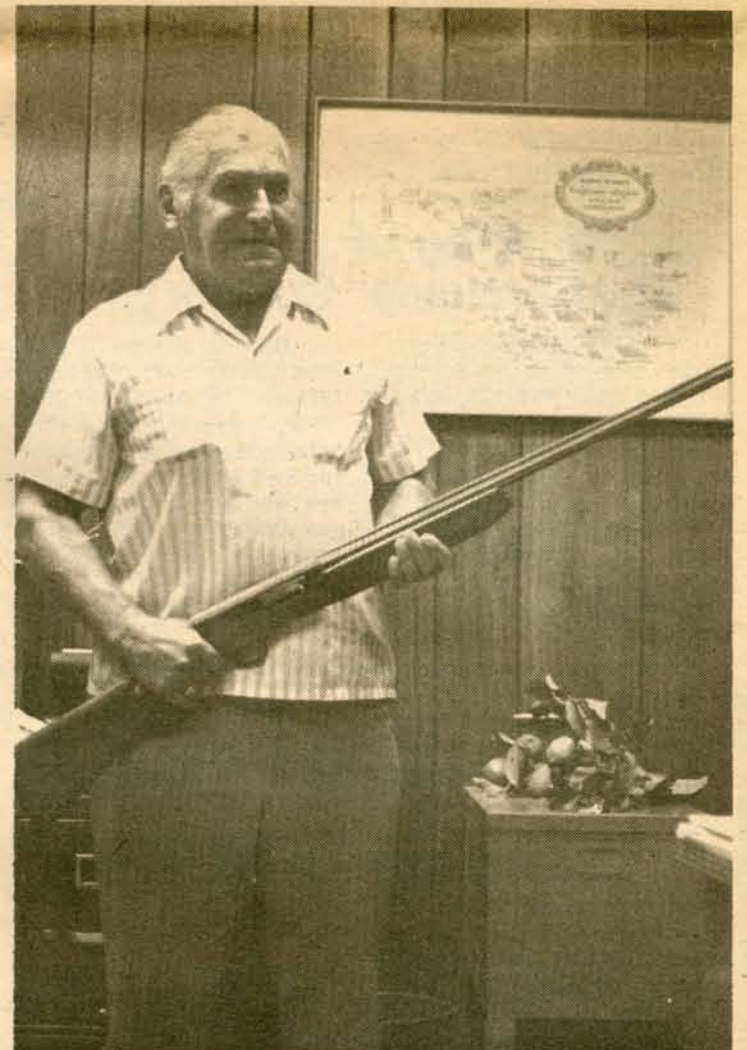
Seven UFW affidavits accused the growers of knowingly inducing "illegal" aliens across the border into the Yuma area to break the union's current strike.

The petition states that supervisory personnel and their agents have attempted to harass, intimidate, and obstruct the right

to picket by threats and reckless driving in the vicinity of pickets.

It also charges supervisory personnel of "reckless and indiscriminate discharge and brandishing of firearms near or in the direction of picketers."

Judge John A. McGuire, in response to the petition, issued a show-cause order asking the citrus growers to show why they shouldn't be restrained from taking a number of actions against UFW strikers.



One of the powerful citrus fruit ranchers in Arizona protects some of his lemons, at his office, pondering what to do about the UFW's strike against him and his agri-business cohorts.

## Yuma Strikers Arrested

Bard, Calif. — Fourteen UFW "huelgistas" were arrested Oct. 3 in this small desert community. Three of the arrested were minors, one was a woman and all were part of a group from Yuma picketing ranches here. Also arrested was Oscar Mondragon, UFW organizer from San Luis.

Charges brought against the strikers were trespassing, disturbing the peace, unlawful assembly and failure to disperse. Bail was set at \$500 each.

As of Oct. 4, nine of the group remained in jail. It is expected they will be released before the week is out.



## Motor City Boycott

# Black, Canadian Leaders Attend UFW Rally

Detroit, Michigan—Dolores Huerta, First Vice-President of the UFW, and a member of the Ontario Parliament were two of several key figures at a march of some 1,500 people last Sept. 14 celebrating International Boycott week.

The week was called by the National Executive Board of the UFW to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the famed Delano strike.

The demonstrators marched from the Detroit river front to Kennedy square in the downtown part of this "Motor City" where a rally was staged.

During the march a group of Canadians, led by Ted Bownsell, a member of the Ontario Parliament, marched across the Ambassador Bridge from Windsor, Ontario.

Highlighting the rally was Rosa Parks, one of the founders of the civil rights movement, who brought special greetings to the rally. Parks was the famous woman who refused to sit at the back of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama which eventually led to the bus boycott led by a then unknown minister by the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Other speakers included Marcellus Ivory, U.A.W. Executive Board Member; Tom Turner, President of the Detroit Metropolitan AFL-CIO; and Russ Leach National Director of the U.A.W.

In addition, proclamations were read from Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and local City Council President Carl Levin and assisting on the platform were

two members of the Detroit City Council, Clyde Cleveland and Nicholas Hood.

Ms. Huerta also participated in a rally at the University of Michigan and later attended a reception sponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women

(CLUW), which was hosted by leading women trade unionists in the area including Olga Madar, former U.A.W. Vice-President.

Ms. Huerta later appeared on two television and radio programs and received extensive coverage from the Detroit press.

## L.A. Boycott

# Grape Sales Plummet

Los Angeles, Calif. — Local Boycott Director Jim Drake announced here last week that grape sales had plummeted drastically in this sprawling metropolis costing the growers almost \$1 million.

Drake, a former Protestant minister and a co-worker of Cesar Chavez since 1962, said that grape shipments were down by 135,000 boxes this year in comparison to previous years.

The noticeable drop, according to Drake, has cost the growers a loss of sales of \$843,750.

## Surprising Boycott

Observers say that the Los Angeles boycott has been a surprising development and note that grape sales actually went up as much as 10 percent during the 1965-70 boycott.

UFW President Cesar Chavez has stated that L.A. has traditionally been difficult because its proximity to California fields has made the city a "dumping ground" for produce.

In addition, the city's intricate web of freeways (there are 21 altogether in the area) and the massive areas have made it a living nightmare for movement organizers.

But the "Reverend Drake," a tall and husky fellow with a burly mustach, has turned it all around with the help of 75 experienced organizers.

Since he arrived a little over 10 months ago, Drake has recruited staff personnel, and has opened up the UFW boycott to activists, students, church and religious groups, trade unionists and professionals.

The "Angelino" boycott, as a result, has now expanded into 41 community organizations that

(Continued on page 15)

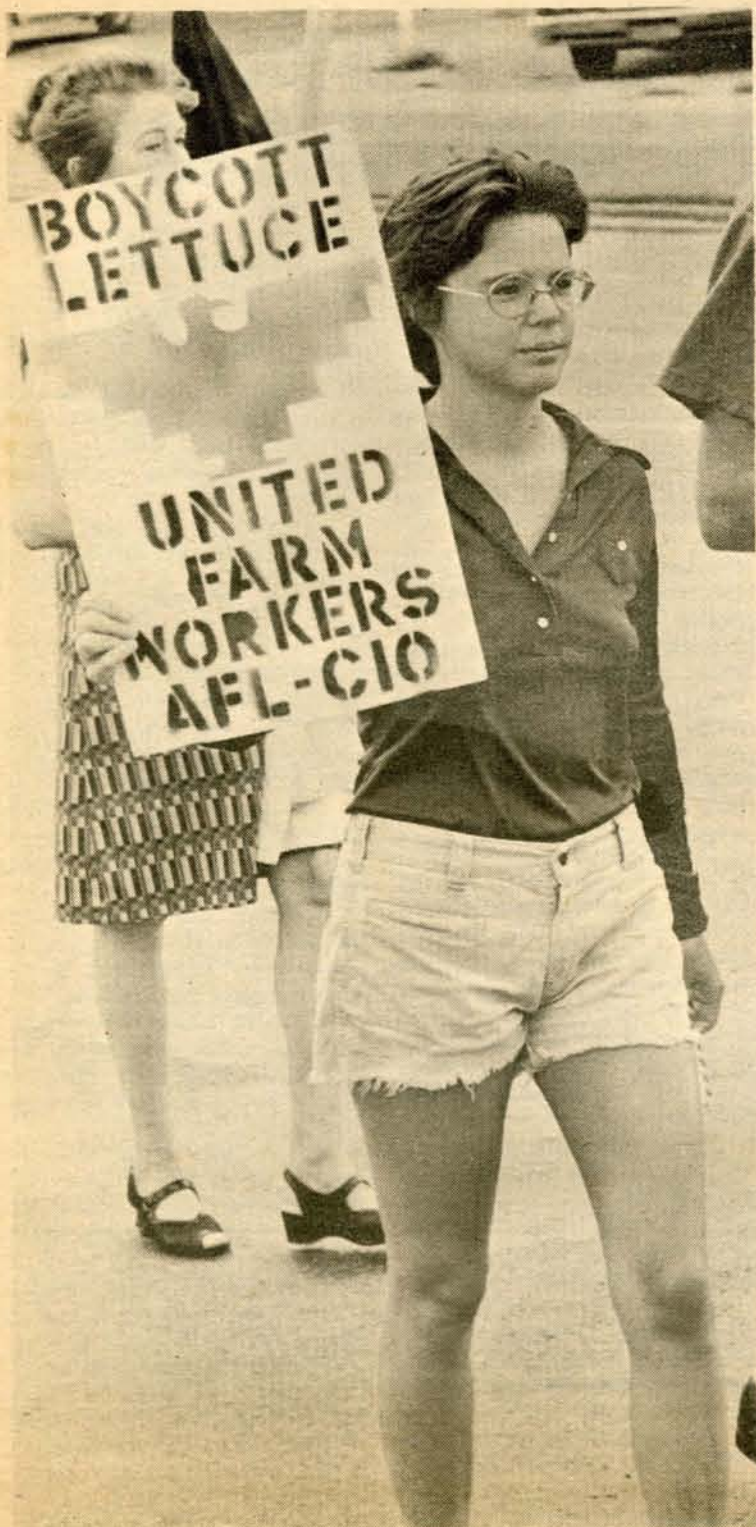
# Farm Worker Festival Draws 4,000 L.A.

Los Angeles, Calif. — Over 4,000 people, most of them Chicanos and Mexicanos, attended a farm worker festival last Sept. 29 at Lincoln Park to draw support for the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

Carlos Calderon, a representative of UFW President Cesar Chavez, addressed the crowd briefly announcing the union leader's visit with Catholic Pope Paul VI.

The festival, coordinated by UFW member Paulino Pacheco, included a wide panorama of Mexicano and Latino music provided by several well-known bands.

In addition, the festival was broadcast live by KALI, a local Spanish radio station, and was co-sponsored by the Community Concern organization and Federation de Musicos Unidos.



More and more Americans from all walks of life quit eating lettuce and some time off to give visible backing to farm workers' struggle against agricultural corporate owners.

## Florida UFW Asks Consumer Support

Avon Park, Florida — Farm workers here celebrated Boycott Week in a mass leafletting campaign throughout the state.

The 100 field workers here, under contract with Coca Cola Minute Maid, picketed and leafletted supermarkets, shopping centers, and Disneyworld in an effort to build support for

According to Mack Lyons, UFW Director here and a member of

the Union's National Executive Board, "We are hoping that through International Boycott Week, consumers will decide to vote in our behalf by withholding their food dollars from growers who exploit farm workers and deny them the chance to participate in our democracy. A boycott of grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines is a vote for justice in the fields."

# L.A. Takes on Gallo and the Ripple Effect

Los Angeles, Calif. — The UFW Boycott Committee has circulated petitions at several local universities challenging Ernest Gallo to debate with farm worker leader Cesar Chavez.

UFW Boycott Director Jim Drake said last week that the union had leafleted at six different colleges and universities including the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Southern California.

Chavez' union has been boycotting Gallo wines ever since July, 1973 when the winery signed "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters.

According to Jim Drake, the boycott committee has been picketing an average of 20 to 25 stores per week forcing store managers to empty their shelves of Gallo wines.

UFW officials, meanwhile, continue to urge the public to boycott all Gallo wines in support of Chavez' union and have repeatedly emphasized that not all of the company's wine carry the Gallo label.

Some of the wines, for example, carry other labels (such as Ripple) but all wines that say Modesto, California are Gallo wines since that is the only winery in that city.

# Winnipeg Police Break-up UFW Rally

Winnipeg, Canada — Two policemen here broke up an already dispersing UFW informational picket line at the request of Dominion Stores Management September 21st.

The management, apparently hoping to use the threat of legal action to stop the boycott grapes and lettuce picket lines, said "We're not really interested in pressing charges right now. We will wait to see if they (the pickets) come back."

The UFW supporters, carrying boycott signs and the union's black eagle flags, receiving support from many of the consumers. In addition, several stores

employees took leaflets and expressed support of the union's activities.

labor support

Local Labor unions provide much of the support for the UFW here. Throughout the summer, United Steel Workers, Teamsters for the UFW, CUPE, Carpenters, and PSA members have flocked to rallies and picket lines to help spread the boycott message to the consumer.

Canadian labor has been in the leadership in supporting the fight for fair working conditions of their brothers and sisters across the border.



McDog, the most successful boycotter on four legs, is now barred by the police from participating in any more picket actions. Store management found the dog too effective in advertising the boycott.



# Kansas City UFW Calls for "Illegals" Investigation

The Kansas City Boycott Committee recently sent the following statement to Rep. William J. Randall who will be conducting hearings on the use of "illegals" as strikebreakers.

"We believe the investigation of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service which your subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs is conducting has an unprecedented opportunity to expose the most crucial problem facing American farm workers today.

"We see that opportunity in the testimony you have agreed to hear on October 9 from the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO. We understand you will receive at that time Petitions to Congress containing more than 25,000 signatures asking Congress to exercise its power over INS to stop the grower's use of illegal aliens to break farm worker strikes, displace farm workers from their jobs, and depress agricultural wages.

"The Kansas City farm worker support committee will make public the UFW testimony in an appeal for justice to President Ford when he addresses the 16,000 delegates of the national Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City on Oct. 16. Our group is calling for a public demonstration at that time by UFW supporters from the four-state area of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri.

## LAUDABLE INVESTIGATIVE ROLE

"The public will be told then about your subcommittee's laudable role in exposing the apparent cover-up by the Justice Department of the INS corruption and the illegal importing of hundreds of thousands of aliens to break farmworker strikes. Your criticism of Assistant Attorney General Henry Peterson's refusal to testify before your subcommittee about the cover-up (N.Y. Times News Service, June 12, 1974) will earn you our public support at that demonstration.

"The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has reported that there is a flourishing underground railway for Mexicans that moves through St. Louis on the way from Texas to Chicago. Traffic on the underground system is increasing rapidly, a spokesman for the director of the Immigration Service office in Chicago said (Aug. 5, 1973).

"On Sept. 9, 1974, an undocumented farm worker from Gallo told UFW staff that there are between 75 to 100 illegal aliens working at Gallo. . .

"UFW staff received reports of 100 150 illegal aliens living in condemned buildings on the Arakelian Ranch in Livingston. These illegals are sometimes used by Gallo when extra workers are needed.

The UFW reported this information on illegal aliens at Gallo to the U.S. Border Patrol at Fresno, California on Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. Each time, the patrol replied, "We cannot check it out. . . no, we can't give you a date when it will be possible."

"Mexican President Luis Echevarria told the Mexican Congress on Sept. 1, 1974 that he will meet with President Ford to reinstitute the bracero program. He said one million Mexican farm workers will eventually be admitted to the U.S., starting with 200,000 right away.

"We therefore urge you to write Attorney General Saxbe to insist that he enforce existing immigration laws. We ask that you help protect farm workers' right to strike for better living and working conditions as well as to help eliminate the exploitation of all farm workers—alien and domestic—which the importation of illegal aliens intensifies.

"Yours truly, Kansas Citizens for United Farm Workers."

## Toronto Torpedoes Grape Sales

Toronto, Canada—Over 1,400 people rallied at City Hall Square here at the height of "International Boycott Grapes and Lettuce Week" activities.

The Solidarity Demonstration, sponsored by the local UFW committee, drew wide support as employees displayed boycott signs and black eagle flags in most of the city hall windows.

Following the rally, the demonstrators loaded into busses provided by local labor unions and picketed five supermarkets, including Dominion Stores. Dominion owners are notorious for their anti-UFW policies.

### Base of Support

Boycott organizers here have built a base of support among labor, clergy and the public beyond most expectations.

For example, during Boycott Week alone, the UFW received aid from such groups as the English-Catholic Teachers Association, Civil Service Association of Ontario, the United Church, Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops, Canadian Council of Churches, the NDP, Liberal Party, Canadian Labor Congress,

the Steel Workers, and the Ontario Federation of Labour.

In addition, the deputy mayor of this city proclaimed the city government's endorsement of the boycott.

An unusual aspect of the Canadian boycott is the wide amount of favorable media coverage. During Boycott Week, local newspapers ran several articles on the UFW, while the Globe and Mail (equivalent to the N.Y. Times in the U.S.) ran almost a full-page on the Union.

In addition, national television networks gave full coverage to the boycott for several nights.

Although no major chain stores here have removed grapes from their stock, grape imports have declined 29%. In July and August of 1973, grape imports totalled 5,316,000 pounds while during the same period this year, they only totalled 3,767,000 lbs.

The UFW committee here plans a fall campaign to drive scab grapes out of Canada. September and October are traditionally a peak season for grape sales, but the organizers plan to end that tradition.

## FRONT LINE



"Strikes and the boycott are the Union's front line of defense."

— Cesar Chavez, June, 1974



Ohio Governor John J. Gilligan signs proclamation declaring Boycott Week in his state and affirming support for the UFW's "continuing efforts to gain collective bargaining agreements in the grape and lettuce fields of California."

## Ohio Governor Endorses Boycott

Columbus, Ohio—The boycott of grapes and lettuce received new support here when Governor John J. Gilligan and Charles M. O'Malley, Mayor of Brunswick, both declared September 9-15 to be set aside as Boycott Week in this state.

Gov. Gilligan's statement said, in part: "Whereas, the United Farm Workers of America, through their continuing efforts to gain collective bargaining agreements in the grape and lettuce fields of California, have significantly improved the lives of thousands of farm laborers throughout the United States, and

"Whereas, the union has asked Americans to support its efforts by boycotting non-UFW grapes and lettuce from California, and

"Whereas, the leadership of the AFL-CIO, the UAW, church groups and political leaders all over the nation have lent their support to these efforts, . . .

"I . . . urge Ohioans to join me in refraining from the purchase of non-United Farm Workers lettuce and grapes from California."

Mayor O'Malley's proclamation was similar in content. The endorsements received the support of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, the Greater Cleveland Inter Church Council and the United Auto Workers.

## Rally to UFW Cause

Baltimore, Maryland—The United Farm Workers drive against non-union products picked up mounting support here in this historic city as the prestigious Johns Hopkins University pledged not to serve scab lettuce and grapes, according to Boycott Director Pete Velasco.

Velasco also said, in a telephone interview that the Baltimore AFL-CIO Council had renewed its pledge to support the UFW boycott and that Council President Thomas Bradley had appointed a committee to "rally people for the picket lines."

The Baltimore boycott director also added that collegians at

three other schools were organizing to have non-UFW grapes and lettuce removed from their respective cafeterias.

In addition, Hopkins Hospital announced that it would not serve scab lettuce in its lunch room or in its meals to its patients.

Said Velasco, "This is real beautiful and shows how the boycott has been picking up ever since Cesar came here on September 15.

### "Grapes Are Rotting"

Another UFW organizer, Luis Cantu, also stated that the boycott has been so effective that "the grapes are rotting in the stores." The UFW has, to date, received pledges from Country Pride, Food Fair, Acme chain stores and Big Value, all representing 85 stores in the area, to buy only UFW lettuce.

Velasco, a Philipino farm worker, is not only local boycott director but is also Third Vice-President of the UFW and a member of the union's National Executive Board.

## Archdiocese Pledges UFW Support

Baltimore, Maryland—Catholic Archbishop William D. Borders announced here Sept. 22 that the local Archdiocese had voted to back the UFW boycott of grapes and iceberg lettuce not harvested by Cesar Chavez' union.

The archdiocese, according to union officials, has "pledged to provide financial support on a monthly basis and has urged the 12 area councils to take up collections at masses to aid the UFW."

In addition, the archdiocese asked the area councils to collect food for the Baltimore volunteer boycott staff.

## Chavez Lauds New England Support

Bridgeport, Connecticut—New England's boycott of grapes and lettuce received a shot in the arm last September when Cesar Chavez, UFW president, visited this state.

Chavez, on a tour of the East Coast, congratulated New En-

glanders for their hard work which has led 65% of the retail stores here to honor the boycott.

UFW sympathizers here are aiming their work at Pathmark Stores, a large chain which continues to stock scab produce.

Chavez joined a mass picket line at Pathmark and later spoke at St. Mary's Church where he said, "a deep tradition and feelings about injustice, the underdog and the rights of human beings" have led to New England's support of the boycott.

## Boycotters to Demonstrate Against Strikebreaking

Kansas City, Missouri—A demonstration against the use of "illegal" aliens as strike-breakers is expected to draw hundreds of UFW supporters from four states on October 16 when President Gerald Ford attends the national convention of Future Farmers of America here.

The Kansas City farm workers support committee called the demonstration to focus attention on the UFW's testimony about "illegal" aliens that is scheduled to be presented to a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. William J. Randall (D.-Mo.) on October 9 in Washington, D.C.

The committee announced plans for the demonstration in a letter sent to Randall on Oct. 1. The White House announced on Sept. 25 that Ford will address the 16,000 FFA delegates on the 16th.

A subcommittee spokesman said "Whether Ford shows or not, the demonstration will be held. Ford changes his mind as fast as Nixon used to.

Since announcing the Kansas City visit, the White House has reported Ford will submit in person to questioning about his Nixon pardon before the House Judiciary subcommittee sometime in early October.

His testimony before that committee . . . may mean he'll cancel the Kansas City Trip. The FFA convention plans are set one year in advance, so we may be demonstrating for a President who is AWOL."



# THE BRACEROS AND THE GROWERS

The infamous "Bracero Program" of 1945-54 stands as one of the shameful chronicles of exploitation ever practiced by this country's agri-business cartels...and now there is ominous talk of instituting it again.

The reasons for implementing the program are, of course, very obvious to anyone familiar with the political and economic situation on both sides of the Rio Grande.

U.S. agri-business philosophy, first of all, is and has been to reap the maximum profits regardless of the human cost...regardless of the human suffering.

Furthermore, the agricultural monopolists would like nothing more than to break the back of Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, which has offered the first rays of hope to this country's most downtrodden class.

The land barons, however, have tried to destroy the hopeful UFW by using the police, the courts, the Teamsters and, finally, "illegals," but to no avail.

## EFFORT TO CRUSH UFW

Now, the growers hope to finally crush the farm workers movement by bringing in "Braceros" and thus pitting the Mexicanos against the "Chavistas" in a classic divide-and-conquer scheme.

Furthermore, the growers hope to break UFW strikes by using cheap Mexicano labor, which, conceivably, can be intimidated easily or deported if it gets too "uppity."

The besieged government of Mexico's Luis Echeverria, on the other hand, would like nothing more than to "export its poverty," thus de-fusing an explosive revolutionary situation.

Mexico, like any other Third World country, is suffering from injustices it cannot bear; from foreign economic strangulation it cannot escape; from hungry people it cannot feed; and from a revolution that it never finished.

In the past two years, for example, the Mexican working class has become increasingly militant; the dispossessed 'campesinos' have initiated land takeovers; the student movement has been on the resurgence; and Lucio Cabanas' guerrilla movement has gained strength in the state of Guerrero, southeast of Mexico City.

Echeverria, therefore, is a desperate man who would have no scruples in exporting hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens to be exploited by U.S. agri-business in an effort to forestall revolutionary turmoil in his own country.

U.S. President Gerald Ford, however, is no humanitarian either.

He is, after all, a man who continually attacked the hawkish President Lyndon B. Johnson for the Texan's "soft" line during the Vietnam War, for his Medicare program and for his War on Poverty.

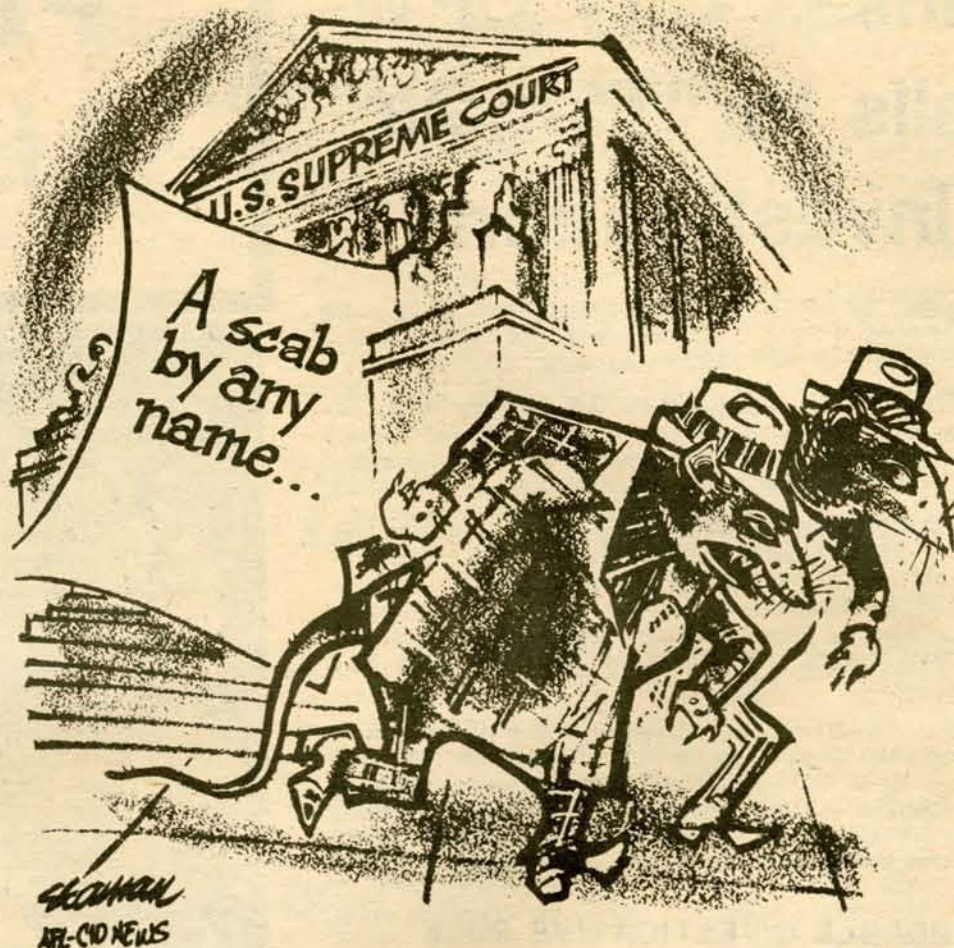
He is a man who, according to the AFL-CIO, voted against pro-labor legislation nine out of 10 times during his tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives.

President Ford may not have Watergate, and he may not have Checkers, and he may be a better football player than his predecessor, but he still wears the same right-wing cloak and would like nothing more than to help the agri-business cartels that have traditionally allied with his reactionary party.

The sad truth, moreover, is that the new president does not need congressional approval in order to reinstate the Bracero Program - already the U.S. government has made agreements with countries such as Yemen and Haiti, allowing these countries to bring over quotas of "green card" agricultural workers.

The Bracero Program, therefore, could very well become a reality overnight and without congressional approval...and that is the only way that it could become law, since the liberal-prone congress would not be likely to approve a bill harmful to the labor movement.

The United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, consequently, takes an unequivocal stand against the reinstitution of the "Bracero Program" and, furthermore, urges all progressive-minded people to resist any attempts to introduce such a program which is a blight in the annals of human decency and civilization.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(The following letter, written by Tony Soto, was sent to UFW President Cesar Chavez and shows another example on how the Teamsters union treats its own members.)

Dear Mr. Chavez,  
I have a problem and I am hoping you'll be able to help me.

I was working, unloading trucks, at the United Grocers warehouse here in Fresno since 1967. Gary Coleman was also unloading trucks there, just like me.

He was going to college and when he finished his course he was made some kind of boss there at work. We became enemies because he was trying to unload my trucks and I was trying to unload his trucks. We were trying to beat each other out of trucks, that's how that job is.

As soon as he was made boss, he came up to me and told me, "We don't want you Mexicans working on this dock. You brought your sons to unload trucks here too, I've already talked to the higher bosses and I've talked to Larry Keller, the union steward. They've given me their permission to get you Mexicans off of this dock."

I still couldn't believe it so I told him to call the bosses and they came and confirmed what he had said.

From there I went to Local 431's union office.

There they told me that they couldn't do anything about it because it was private property, that they could kick out anybody they wanted.

I told Harry Kachadoorian (the secretary-treasurer of the union) that I wanted to make grievance charges against Larry Keller, the union steward, for giving his permission to get me off the dock. Kachadoorian refused.

Later on I got a job driving a truck for Tempco trucking. I unloaded all over Fresno then I got a load for United Grocers where I had been working before - to the same dock where Gary Coleman was. I back-

ed up my truck to unload it, but he refused to take the load because it was me who had brought the load and it was me who was going to unload it.

Because of that I lost my job at Tempco Trucking.

Sir, I know that's discrimination. I have been to see many lawyers and I can't get any one of them to take my case. They all say they take drunk driving, car accidents or other cases, but not discrimination.

I filed charges at the Unfair Labor Practices. After eight months they let me know that they couldn't do anything about it because they only handle cases that pertain from employer to employee and I wasn't employed by United Grocers. I was just unloading trucks from different places and I work for the truckers.

I got a telephone call from the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco telling me that I didn't have to belong to the union to unload trucks.

When I first went to work unloading they told me I had to belong to the union to be able to work.

The truck drivers want me to unload for them but I can't because I am not allowed in the United Grocers warehouse.

Mr. Chavez, I have always been your supporter and I think you're doing a fine job.

A supporter,  
Tony Soto  
Fresno, Calif.

### 'ILLEGALS' POSITION

Dear Friend,

It has come to my attention that the UFW has taken a position which says, "that the 'illegals' must either be granted full democratic rights...or they must go."

This is an incorrect position to take for the following reasons.

Legal or illegal is decided by law, which in this country is determined to be, and enforced by, the ruling class. It is a "legalist" game.

It is the oldest game in the book. Historically called "divide and conquer." The UFW position is the same game under a new name - "Legal/illegal".

There is no such thing as an illegal worker.

These so-called "illegal aliens" are your brothers and sisters.

They are victims of the same system that you are not your enemy, they are your brothers and sisters.

Your enemy is the Teamsters Union and the agri-business capitalists.

The correct position to take is not an either/or position.

All workers are entitled to their rights. The UFW must take the position that all the brothers and sisters must be given their rights as workers. No if, and, but, etc.

United together you can win. It will be a long hard pull, but you can win. If you allow the brothers and sisters to be divided, I'm afraid your struggle will be in vain, the movement will be ripped apart.

Among brothers and sisters, there are no "legals or illegals", there are only brothers and sisters.

Viva la causa,  
Thomas J. Morgan  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

### THE E.M. REPLIES...

Dear Brother Morgan,

Your concern for the well being of the union is exemplary, but you fail to take into account that the UFW does not condemn IN TOTO all "illegals."

The UFW has consistently taken, in practice, a position of supporting and protecting those "illegals" who have honored picket lines, many of which have later become outstanding union activists and leaders.

The union IS opposed to scabbing in general and to strike-breaking by professional scabs who cross an international boundary to break a strike.

For further clarification read our interview with UFW President Cesar Chavez, which appears in this issue.

## EL MALCRIADO



Published by

United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO

La Paz, P.O. Box 62  
Keene, California 93531



# Greatest Strike Wave Since World War II

American industries are reeling from "the most sweeping nationwide strike wave of the post-World War II era," according to the Federal Mediation Service.

The recent surge of strike activity, which reached its peak in mid-July of this year, has involved a quarter of a million American workers on 600 different strike lines in every industry imaginable.

The strike call has extended from Arizona's copper mines to New England's classrooms.

## Fair Share

Workers hurt by the skyrocketing cost of living, are demanding a fair share of the profits from the industrial giants.

For example:

More than 5,300 Dow Chemical employees struck for 121 days in Midland, Michigan.

Twenty-six unions covering 30,000 workers finally won an agreement with Kennecott Copper Corporation, number one copper producer in the U.S.

National Airlines machinists struck, and government employees walked out in Ohio and Baltimore, tying up everything from garbage collection to state universities and zoos.

By the time summer's giant strike wave subsided and negotiations began, however a new rash of walk-outs began in late August.

In addition, old strikes such as the ones at U.S. Borax and

R&G Sloane Company dragged on (see EL MALCRIADO July 31, 1974), all in the wake of a probable walk-out of about 100,000 United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) members in November when contracts expire in the "soft coal" industry.

A walk-out of this magnitude would "send shock waves through the nation's economy almost immediately," according to U.S. News & World Report, Sept. 2, 1974.

UMWA members staged a five-day nationwide walk-out August 19-23 as a preliminary show of force and in memory of the 100,000 mine workers killed in mine accidents in this century. (see EL MALCRIADO, Sept. 4, 1974.)

## Urban Struggle

City workers in Akron, Ohio and bus drivers in southern California joined the swelling ranks of workers dissatisfied with "just barely making it" under endlessly spiraling food and gas prices.

Other workers, mostly Chinese, of the Great Chinese American Sewing Company of San Francisco, are striking for recognition of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) as their bargaining agent.

According to ILGWU representatives, a victory won by these 100 employees would be the key to organizing Chinatown's almost totally non-union garment shops.

Farther South in Los Angeles, workers are striking Alcoa's plant because of inhumane work schedules. Employees change shifts every third day for 30 days — then for 3 months they rotate shifts for one month each.

Workers have complained of constant exhaustion, increased accidents on the job, and no time for family life or extra schooling under this scheduling "experiment" by Alcoa.

## "17 Points"

They are also seeking to overturn the "17 Points" negotiated into their contract in 1971. Incredibly, these points include no breaks, no wash-up time, an 18-minute lunch break and mandatory overtime.

In sports, the historic 58-day National Football League (NFL) strike also erupted this summer as the athletes sought to change the "option clause" in their contract.

The clause allows management to hold a player for a year past expiration of his contract, if they so desire, at 90% of his former salary.

After the option year, the athlete cannot switch teams unless another team can pay an exorbitant compensation fee to the player's management.

With strikes surprising every industry throughout the U.S., it is clear that the farm workers' strikes now blazing through California are part of a much larger movement of American workers.



## "La Huelga" and a New Era of Struggle



They have unlikely sounding names, like San Luis, Santa Paula, Parlier, Yolo, Patterson, Watsonville, Mendota, and they are sleepy little towns during normal times.

But these are anything but normal times—because at this moment there's a revolution going on—an agricultural revolution led by Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, which has shaken the land barons as they have never been shaken before... and not without good reason.

For, leading the "Chavista" revolution are farm workers who, a decade ago, were making 75¢ an hour, who averaged less than eight years of schooling and who had a life expectancy of 39 years.

## Migratory Life

These are farm workers who migrated from town to town with their families following the harvest and hoping that the little ones would not get sick or that the car would not break down. And at the end of the harvest, they would go back home to a place called Pecos, Texas or Brownsville or Laredo hoping that the winter would not be too long or too harsh.

But, these are new times and the quiet hopelessness of the 1950's has given way to "La Causa," to Chavez

and the UFW, and to "La Huelga." And it was inevitable.

It was inevitable because the land barons, in denying farm workers the most democratic rights, invariably created a powder keg... and that powder keg has been lit.

In the space of 18 months, for example, more agricultural strikes have broken out than in the past 18 years and they have erupted in places that have never seen a picket line.

And now, the non-violent revolution, as Chavez calls it, has come. In the past month alone, almost 5,000 farm workers have gone out on strike in Stockton, Santa Paula, Patterson, Delano, California; Yuma, Arizona; and Albany, New York.

The strikes have effected tomatoes, grapes, lemons, mushrooms, nectarines, plums and peaches which were valued at 30 million dollars according to inside observers.

The strikes have just begun and their importance lies in that they signal a new era of struggle and, perhaps, the development of a new society.

As Chavez said, "The farm worker is no longer afraid of the growers because now there is a union, direction and a fighting spirit."



EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an interview with Cesar E. Chavez, President of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, conducted by EL MALCRIADO Editor Carlos R. Calderon and photographer Jose Salazar.

E.M.: Cesar, what is the status of the boycott? In particular, the Gallo boycott?

C.C.: I think that we have a very successful consumer boycott on grapes and lettuce and Gallo wine. I would have to first give you an explanation of what happened in the last boycott and then to give you a comparison.

In 1970 when we won the grape boycott, we won by cutting the sales 13% in nine Eastern Cities.

Then on the West Coast, sales went up 10%.

In the South, I think they went up 44% and then overseas like 900%—that was when the Pentagon was buying the grapes for Vietnam.

So with that kind—just with that kind of a cutback, 18% in the nine Eastern states we're able to win the boycott. It put tremendous pressure on the growers.

Now, during the first boycott Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City and all those Midwestern and Western cities, the sales went up. Now this year the sales are down already.

For instance, in the last grape report, the sales in unloads in grapes alone in New York City are down 25% which is very considerable.

It's down about 48% in all of Canada.

In Los Angeles it's even which is a good thing for us. If it holds there's it means that we are doing good because it's dump market.

San Francisco is down by about 20%. And Boston is down maybe like 40%-30%. And so even the South is down in some of it's cities.

So it means that we have a broader boycott. There's more involvement and it's a better-based boycott.

On lettuce: In 1970 when we were negotiating with the growers, the big issue, one of the issues was that they were making people work 60 and 70 hours a week.

The workers would complain because they had to work long hours. So we fought to get a 48-hour week in the contracts.

Now the issue right now is that they're only working something like 18 to 23 hours a week because the market is so depressed it can't sell the grapes and the lettuce.

It is not so much that we have that many stores co-operating with us. The strength of the boycott is that we have the consumer and we're getting them more and more—that's where the strength is.

Now on the Gallo boycott, we estimate these sales are down by 25%. There's a normal drop in sales because the wine industry is just glutted you know.

That's just natural but on top of that we're hitting it. We think we've got Gallo by 25% and which is probably the most effective boycott of all three.

And so the boycott is doing well. It's based on the people and that kind of boycott can't be turned off—you can't lose that kind of boycott. See what I mean?

If you have the stores take off the stuff, you can lose the boycott because they can get together and say, "We'll put the stuff on again and we'll fight with the farm workers union."

So here we've got to go back again and fight them and that's what we did in 1970.

### "This time the stores knew how to fight us better."

The first time around they didn't know how to fight our secondary boycott. This time they did, they just used the injunction and they kept us tied up in the courts.

In April when we gave up—the first week in April we gave up the secondary boycott, we had probably 40 or 50 places in the states where we were in courts over injunctions on the secondary boycott.

So they can't take us to court anymore.

We're in court on the picketing but not on the secondary boycott, but see what did happen, we've seen

able to get the consumer which is much different than Farah boycott which didn't get the consumer, you know.

They got the stores and we have to get the consumer because, you know, dry goods are different.

There's a big difference when you're talking about grapes and lettuce. Gallo's different. It's easier you see, the label it's there. But, when your dealing with produce, hijol! It's a difficult one.

E.M.: OK, a lot of people around the country are wondering about the significance of the AFL-CIO endorsement of the boycott. How helpful has the endorsement been from the AFL-CIO?

C.C.: See, you have to look at the endorsement not only how effective it is in terms of the boycott.

But you have to realize that in order to win we need to have labor on our side. Right! And so just the fact,



just the endorsement itself means then that the Teamsters are literally isolated.

They're the only labor union out there and all the other labor unions, the AFL-CIO and other independents are supporting what we're doing.

So this by itself gives a lot of a... gives the whole appeal that we give the people, gives it a boost.

But then it varies from international to international and it varies from labor council to labor council, it varies from state to state you know.

The endorsement opens the doors and it's up to us then to get the individual support.

So the support varies, like very good in the Los Angeles County area; like, oh, just fantastic in the New England area.

Then in New Jersey it is so good that last week on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday they had something like 20 picketlines that were made up of labor people. Besides the ones made up of students and all that.

The labor endorsement is good because it opens the door, verdad? It's there! And psychologically it puts pressure on the Teamster, because you know it's the biggest organization in the U.S.

E.M.: The AFL-CIO endorsement of the Farah Boycott was instrumental in winning that strike. Don't you think?

C.C.: Yea, sure it was. See on that strike there were no Teamsters and there were no other unions that were being stepped on their corns, see we have a complicated mess.

We have unions with contracts like lettuce being pre-cooled by an AFL-CIO union.

See what I mean? Handled at the stores by AFL-CIO unions, and then we have two unions with a contract with Gallo. And then the Teamsters.

E.M.: So what was the significance of giving up the secondary Boycott? A lot of people around the country are very much concerned with that particular issue because they felt that in giving up the secondary boycott the union was giving up one of its more powerful weapons.

C.C.: Because they don't know, see? They don't know we had... during the secondary boycott we were getting labor against us like the retail clerks union, the butchers union and because they were getting... they were influencing whole areas, not only central labor council, but whole regions.

Labor wasn't endorsing us because they were saying "We can't endorse you if you boycott our stores. You boycott where our guys are working and your cutting down their jobs and they're laying off our people."

"How can we endorse what your doing? We can't. Our numbers won't let us do that and members are mad at us..."

Their endorsement would be an illegal act not only for them but for us. It's an illegal act which means

# UFW LEADER TALKS WITH EL MALCRIADO



they'd then be subject to sanctions by the board (NLRB) immediately, which runs into money, court and all that.

So the choice was very simple, do we fight by ourselves or with all our friends?

And it was a good decision.

And we have also noticed since the AFL-CIO endorsement came... you recall; that in Ohio, Michigan, in New York, even in Boston and a few other places they were running ads. Ads against us, AFL-CIO unions you know... that was devastating.

How do you go to the public if people are saying, "Well how come the AFL-CIO unions are against you?" How do you explain it to the public? You can't explain it, you know.

If you're right, how come the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters are against you? How come? So what we did we negotiated long and hard from October of 1973 to April of 1974.

### "We negotiated for what we needed—what we wanted."

So anyway I think it was a good decision. It was hard for us because we've always done a secondary boycott.

And we told the federation, "So we give up the secondary boycott and then we're giving up one of our weapons, now if you guys don't come help us how are we going to win? We can't win unless you do that."

And so they said, "No! If you give up the secondary boycott, of course we will help you. And we'll stay with you until you win."

"Okay, you stay with us until we win." And see, they haven't abandoned us... they'll do more yet.

E.M.: Why didn't the AFL-CIO help in 1974... didn't provide financial support as they did in 1973?

C.C.: You see, the AFL-CIO doesn't have money. The AFL-CIO lives off the chapters. So they don't have, like, a lot of money.

Now we're still getting money.

We're getting it from unions. And it's quite a bit of money; 90 percent of all the money we use comes from labor unions. But it comes from locals and internationals like the Montana AFL-CIO Convention... \$6,000, amazing! and with two hundred people there.

E.M.: How strong has the union support been for the boycott in the key areas of the country?

C.C.: Excellent in the New England area. In the Washington, Philadelphia, New Jersey area, very very good. In Los Angeles, in California... in the West Coast, good.



Very good in Chicago. No not in Chicago. Chicago hasn't been that good at all. In Ohio where they were attacking us, now, very, very good. We turned them around you know.

They keep telling their members and they keep preaching and they keep printing in the papers. That's where the help comes.

That's what makes the primary boycott a success. So you can't measure that kind of help, there's no way of measuring it.

E.M.: So—what about the Teamsters union? I understand that the Teamsters have been pulling these raids with other affiliated unions within the AFL-CIO. What effect is this having on the current situation?

C.C.: Well many unions are pissed off at the Teamsters because they raid them. Many of the unions are worried because they depend on the Teamsters.

Some unions depend entirely on the Teamsters, they have their contract. If a Teamster doesn't respect their picketline they're in trouble.

You have that to consider. Well we have one example in the New England area with the meat cutters.

The vice-president of their region was very uptight about taking the Teamsters on.

And then he got raided by the Teamsters and well, he turned around and published an article in his newspaper condemning the Teamsters, saying that he was going to support the farm workers.

The moment he did that the international of the meat cutters gave us the endorsement that they were holding back. See?

If the Teamsters weren't involved we'd get more help. No question about that.

E.M.: The Teamsters have had a history of doing this, of signing "Sweetheart" contracts and raiding unions. Don't you think that even after they get run out of the fields that they'll still be doing a lot of this?

C.C.: Oh yea, sure they will, that's how they grow. See, they're growing by taking members from AFL-CIO unions. And sooner or later the AFL-CIO is going to have to do something about it.

The Teamsters could not stand a raid by the AFL-CIO.

I always feel badly about raiding another union. You know it's just... like that's anti-labor.

And so a lot of guys in the AFL-CIO are very... what's the word, very moral about these things, they don't want to break, they don't want to break the Teamsters.

If there was an all-out raid the Teamsters would crawl on their knees in 48 hours to go ask for peace, because they just couldn't stand it.

But they keep doing it and they keep getting away with it. It's amazing, I don't know how they get away with it.

E.M.: They're currently having a lot of problems in the canneries. Particularly on the West Coast.

C.C.: Well, there's a big Black-Chicano membership and they're getting a lot of discrimination there.

Their own workers are fighting them. They want equal protection, they want equal rights, and they want

And because of that they're in trouble. They don't understand what we're doing.

And they say "even though it may cost you to lose your union we don't want the illegals hurt."

These people don't know, they think that we made, that the leadership of the union, a decision—that we said; O.K., we're against the illegals, we're against Chicanos, we're against Mexicanos. It's the leadership of the farm workers union who sold out, you know, all that stuff.

They don't really know because they're not workers. They don't really know because they've never felt the insecurity of being on strike.

And they don't know because really they haven't talked to the workers, see.

Now, if they came—if they were to come down and talk to the workers then I'm sure that half of them would change their mind immediately.

It has to be explained that the position came at the UFW convention from our membership.

The first problem that came to us was that the illegals were taking the jobs away from the people in the places where we don't have a union, like in citrus.

The local people were coming to me for at least two years ago saying "Look, we got to do something about illegals because they're taking our jobs and knocking the wages down and we're down and we're having a heck of a time."

Now once we got into a strike we saw how the growers were using the illegals as strikebreakers. Our position in the union has always been that anyone who breaks the strike is a scab, even, if my mother breaks the strike, she's a scab, a strikebreaker.

### "Well, hell in the union we have brothers break strikes."

It's a serious matter, and so we've never made an exception."

We've never said, "O.K., we're going to condone it because my wife, the wife of the president of the farm workers union, the leader of the farm workers union, is breaking the strike, but she's a Chicana so we shouldn't say anything." But everybody says, "No, she's a strikebreaker and we're going to deal with that issue."

Now many of the illegals really, are strikebreakers.

We tell the people go to the fields and talk to the illegals "look there's a strike there, you may not know that because they brought you. We want you to know that you're breaking a strike and we're going to give you three days, to get out."

Well, a lot of people leave in those three days, 50% leave, right?

The illegals who say, "No we don't want to break the strike," leave and the others become professional strikebreakers. Then we go to the picketlines and the strikebreakers come to the picketlines and take us on.

They tell us exactly the same line that the growers use, "The reason you're not working is because you're a bunch of dumb lazy heads. You don't want to work. How come we work, and we just got here from Mexico yesterday and we're already working."

They're coming here because they're being recruited specifically to come to break the strike. It's not their idea. They are contracted by well-paid recruiters getting them to come specifically to break the strike.

And so they're being brought out, but for every one that comes there's ten who say "no, we don't want to break any strikes."

One out of every ten will say "sure I'll go break Cesar's strike." Hell, he is a damn scab before he crosses the border. He's the same guy that would break a strike on the other side of the border.

Amazing, it's a big racket. I mean it's bigger than drugs. Can you imagine?

# VIVA LA HUELGA!



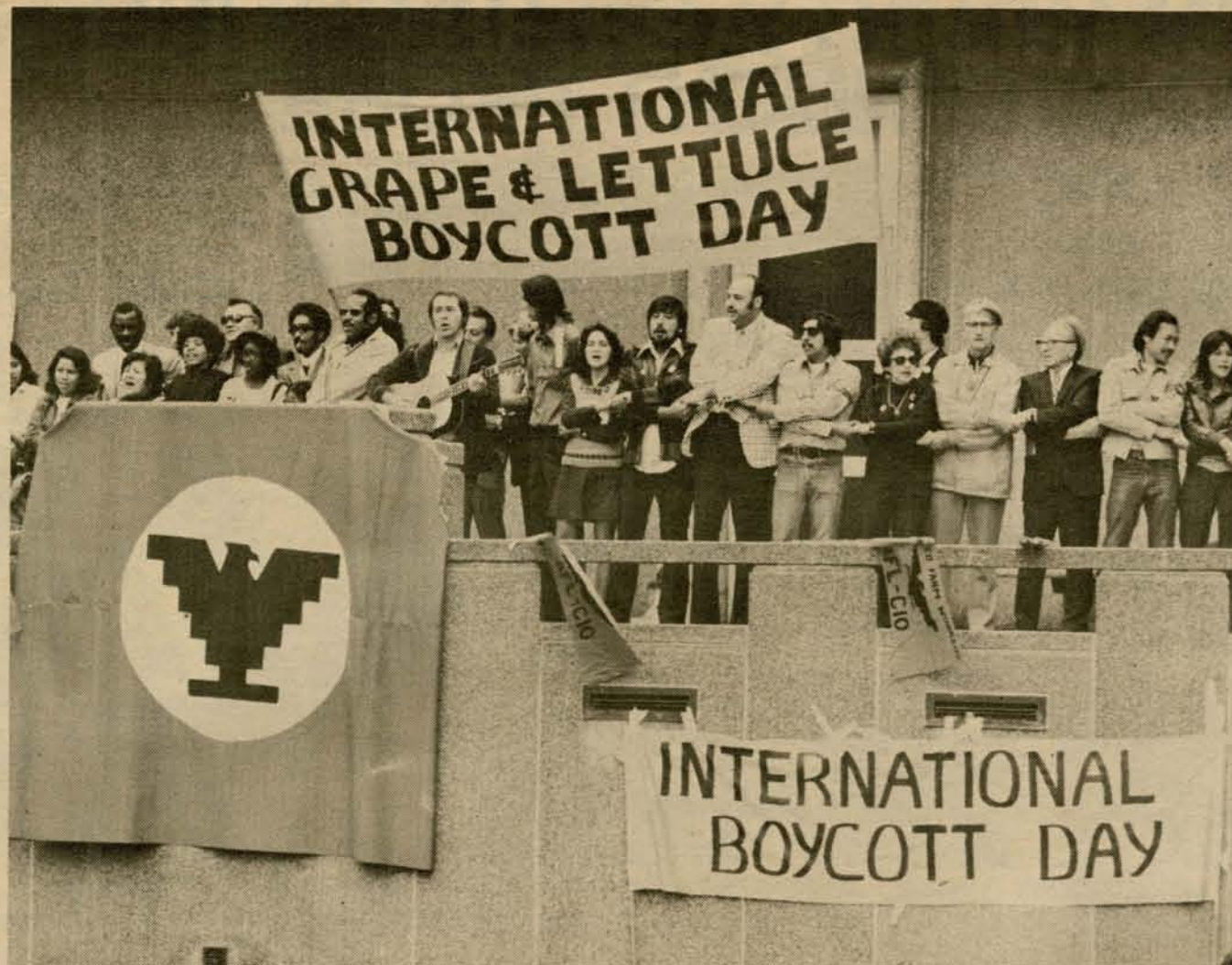
# UFW Leader Meets With Pontiff



**CESAR  
IN  
ROME!**

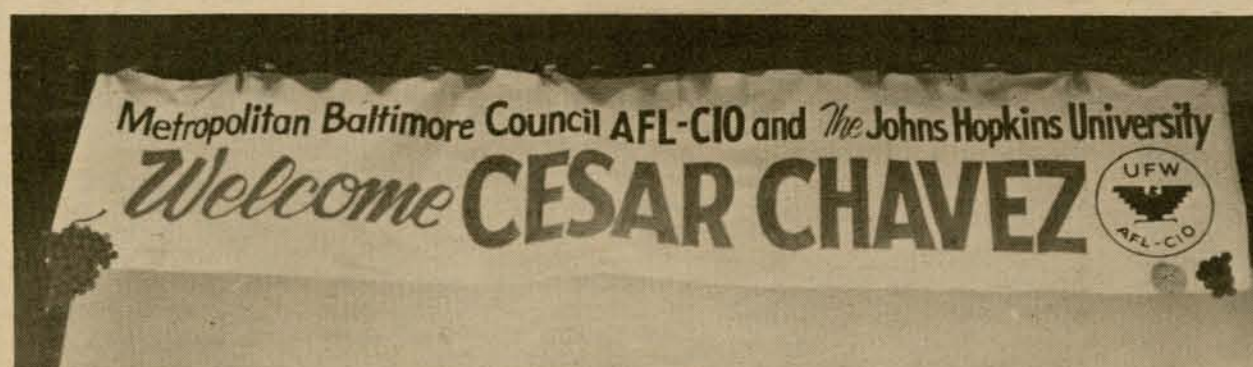






**SI SE PUEDE!**

**The Boycott Grows**





## Operation Cleansweep

# CRITICISM MOUNTS ON HANDLING ON GOVERNMENT PROBE

Washington, D.C. — The U.S. Department of Justice, criticized for its halfhearted handling of corruption within the Department of Immigration and Naturalization (INS), is coming under further attack from U.S. congressmen.

Representative Leo J. Ryan (D.-Cal.) labeled the Justice department's probe, Operation Clean Sweep, as "incompetent" despite assurances by Deputy Attorney General Laurence H. Silberman that the investigation was receiving "top priority."

The criminal division of the Justice department is recommending removal of the entire management-level staff of the INS's Southwest Region in an obvious move to appease critics. (The INS is a branch of the Department of Justice.)

### Prostitutes Used

Mexican attorney Saul Rodriguez, attached to the Clean Sweep operation, testified before the House legal and monetary affairs subcommittee that he or his undercover agents purchased entry documents from at least six border officials in 1972.

He told the subcommittee, which is investigating Operation Clean Sweep, that he has the officers' names to the U.S. Attorney's office in San Diego, but that some are still on duty.

Former Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi disclosed to the committee that prostitutes were used by U.S. immigration officers in an at-



Tijuana, Mexico to San Ysidro, Calif., a heavy traffic of drugs, prostitutes, and illegal contraband enter because of the corruption of the Border Patrol.

tempt to compromise the Clean Sweep investigation.

Pellerzi, who left the Justice department last year, said he rejected the offers of prostitutes three times when spending an evening with five or six immigration officers during an inspection trip to El Paso in June, 1969.

He said that one evening, after dining with the immigration officers in the border city of

Juarez, Mexico, he was taken to a nightclub, where he rejected the owner's offer of a woman.

Later the group took him to a roadhouse en route back to his hotel, purportedly to have more drinks. Pellerzi said he was solicited there by four prostitutes.

Pellerzi closed out the night of rejections when he told another

prostitute to leave his El Paso hotel room, when she was shoved in after he answered a knock at his door.

Pellerzi said he first had thought the offers were "misguided hospitality" by his hosts. But a year later one of the officers was accused of helping operate a prostitution ring on the border.

He then decided the offers could have been an attempt to compromise him.

Pellerzi, in his testimony about the prostitution ring, is thought to have been referring to Norman D. Summers, a former immigration officer who was indicted along with six other former immigration employees in the Clean Sweep investigation.

Summers previously told subcommittee investigators that in 1971 he helped arrange entertainment in Mexico designed to compromise Representative Peter Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.).

Rodino was inspecting Immigration Service facilities at that time as a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Operation Clean Sweep, which began in 1972, has resulted in the conviction of 42 persons—35 civilians, two customs officers, and five INS officers.

Fifteen more civilians and two immigration officers are under indictment.

A number of congressmen, federal investigators and prosecutors have recently charged Operation Clean Sweep is being stifled because it is reaching into the highest levels of the INS, the executive branch, and even Congress.

Observers, however, are sceptical that the really juicy aspects of INS's corruption will never be known because its being investigated, in part, by the very agency it is a portion of.

## "Campesinos on the Move Don't Play Games"

Davis, Calif. — We climbed up the stairs, cautiously, to the second floor of the large silent house — where we were met by a large, whitish, brownish dog of undetermined species.

We couldn't tell if its quizzical looks were friendly, aggressive, or just don't-give-a-damn-who-the-hell-you-are; so we went downstairs, conferred, and decided to try it again.

The dog was o.k. . . but a sleepy man with a beard opened his bedroom door.

"Do you know where the UFW strikers are?"

"No, and I don't give a (expletive deleted); I really don't!"

Our first encounter with a Davis, Calif. resident.

Davis is one of many Northern California areas experiencing tomato strikes late this summer.

We are UFW reporters and our job is to run around to as many places as we can and report what the tomato strike is all about.

We run into many different kinds of people, experiencing many new things. . . all kinds of opinions, emotions, facts, decisions, final judgements, etc., etc.

### Exciting Work

It's exciting, it's tedious, it's dull, it's moving, it's exhausting, it's uplifting, it's real, it's unreal, it's happening. . .

It's gratifying because you see first hand what the meaning of a real struggle is.

Campesinos on the move don't play games. Neither do the growers, cops, or Teamsters.

Anyway, we're here in Davis looking for the UFW Campesino Center located somewhere in this home for students and people,

associated with the University of California at Davis.

The house is run by a Christian group called the California Aggies. We never really found out what an "Aggie" was but we figured it has to do with agriculture.

After all, this is a heavy agricultural area and the university has a lot to do with farming education and research and development.

It turned out the campesino center was in the back of the house in the basement and the man with the dog is not entirely typical of all Davisites.

This is, in some respects, a "White liberal university community." True to form, many of the residents are sympathetic to the union; they work for it, donate food, money, etc.

The UFW has visible, wide-ranging support from the community in its organizing efforts in this area.

### Guards Attack

In San Joaquin County, about 80 miles to the south, we saw how the sheriff's department there allowed private guards to attack innocent strikers, even injuring children.

They wouldn't arrest the guards but allowed them to make unjust citizens arrests on the strikers, and denied the same practice to the union.

If you're a union organizer you get into your car, leave the Stockton strike office at 803 S. Lincoln, and you get tailed by the sheriffs.

They follow you to the fields, labor camps, the store, gas station, your home, everywhere—all the time you see them communicating to other units or head-

quarters over their two-way radios, reporting your exact whereabouts, who and how many people are in your car, your business, probable destination.

### The Picket Line

The heart of a strike is the picket line. Its primary purpose is to convince workers to leave the field.

This is tough.

The growers have all kinds of ways to keep the campesinos working. They threaten the workers to kick them out of labor camps they own if they go on strike. This is illegal.

At one tomato field in Patterson we saw growers use pickup truck horns to drown out the bullhorns of UFW strikers.

The campesinos who scab apparently don't know what the struggle really means.

They cross a picket line and some seem scared of the repercussions if they join the union, some look confounded, and a few might be hard core scabs who don't give a damn about any movement.

You have the tendency to blame him — but you also understand that they live constantly under the watchful eyes of the grower who makes sure he filters out any information threatening his system.

The scab worker toils 10 to 12 hours a day on the field, goes "home" tired to the labor camp controlled by the employer, buys food or cigarettes at inflated prices at the camp's store, takes a shower in unsanitary facilities, and finally sleeps for a while in a dreary tin-walled room.



His is a struggle — albeit a futile one. Unless he somehow wakes up his children are going to wind up with no education like himself, his same sense of futility, and those same cancerous pesticides which eat up your lungs and kill you down before you turn 50.

### The Union's Struggle

We're involved in a struggle, also. Sometimes it may seem futile, but we know it is not because too many peoples' lives depend on our efforts.

So as UFW reporters we feel we too must make our contribution. And maybe we're a little crazy, because we get up at 3 am and spend all day dashing from field to field, fighting off the uncaring heat shooting out from the sun, barely tolerating the abuse from the enemy, feeling the thirst and dirt creep all over our bodies. . .

There you are in the midst millions and billions of tomatoes . . . some people don't dig the

smell of millions and billions of tomatoes. . . a malodorous scent of rotten catsup. . .

You sprint across the field trying to catch something of importance and you hear the squish of big round red ones flattened thoroughly by your hustling, bustling boots. . . splatter, splash, sploosh.

For the hell of it you try to imagine yourself tantalized by a plush, comfortable, air-conditioned bar; wondering if you could sip cool Bloody Mary's tinged with Tabasco and augmented by parsley.

. . . the day finally comes to a close. You go to bed around midnight wondering what will happen in a couple of hours when the picket lines form again.

Like we said, these strikers don't play games. They do it all day, every day, regardless whether it's supposed to be a day of rest or holiday.

. . . But this is a movement and in a movement as important as this there can be no rest.



# THE ILLEGALS...



# ...AND THE COYOTE EXPRESS

Fresno, Calif. — The scene repeats itself in each area where the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, is organizing, striking and trying to win contracts with growers.

Undocumented workers (or "illegals" as they are often called) are being brought across the border from Mexico to break strikes and then are discarded by the growers when they are no longer needed.

Fresno County, in central California's San Joaquin Valley, is an area where the farm labor movement is particularly affected by the influx of workers without papers.

Marcelino Angeles, a UFW member, has revealed to EL MALCRIADO a number of insights on undocumented workers living at three labor camps, eight miles from here.

Angeles, who lived with the aliens for four weeks, said they were open with him, drank beer with him, and "they confided with me, as I was a worker there too."

The "aliens" pay coyotes \$250, in payments, to get them inside the U.S. and transport them to areas of work. (Coyotes are smugglers who illegally carry Mexican nationals, without papers, to the U.S.).

Coyotes walk "aliens" across the border at Tijuana and some are even sneaked through a pipe which runs under the freeway going from San Ysidro, Calif. to San Diego.

From the border town of San Ysidro they are driven to San Clemente, where they are kept in groups of 40, at a large house, for several hours.

The coyote watches the high-

way checkpoints run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and when its vigilance is loosened, they tell the drivers to take the Mexicanos north.

Coyotes have other undocumented workers do all the driving.

The coyotes, some which are also "illegals," make \$3,000 to \$4,000 for each group they bring up, according to Angeles.

Many of the aliens, after being in the U.S. three months, don't have enough money to send to their families because they are still paying the coyote.

## Vicious Cycle

When they finally pay him off, they are busted by the police, sent back to Mexico by the INS; and have to start paying the coyote again to bring them back.

Angeles told EL MALCRIADO that undocumented workers earn \$2.00 to \$2.25 an hour, some even less. They use the camps merely to eat there and often sleep under vines in the fields.

UFW organizer Tanis Ybarra said, "I feel sorry for the dudes because they're really getting ripped off bad. They're getting wages at around \$2.45 an hour. They're getting ripped off on room and board. They pay \$30 for sleeping under a damn tree or vine."

Angeles knew of undocumented workers who were paid for only three of four hours of work a day. They were not told how long they actually worked when they received their pay checks and there was no way they could make a claim on hours they were not paid for.

A common complaint heard at the camps was the low wages paid by the farmer. Furthermore, a large portion of the wages goes to the coyote.

Aliens also complain that food they buy and keep in refrigerators (old ones they buy for about \$70), is taken by other workers, a situation which leads to fights.

Angeles reported that "many are sick; they are seen lying in the dirt."

(Continued from page 6)

## LOS ANGELES BOYCOTT

meet regularly in 36 cities and and five college campuses

The network is now so extensive, for example, that it encompasses such divergent areas as the white collar area of Santa Ana; the "hip" community of Long Beach; the working class cities of Wilmington and Pico Rivera; the Chicano barrio of East L.A.; and the "mod" campus of UCLA and the traditional University of Southern California.

Drake's charges are now embarking on a door-to-door campaign which will reach 800,000 homes according to inside sources.

Said Drake, "We think we will reach 25 percent of the residents of L.A. County and we have a sound base for the campaign since we are choosing areas by

Some of the camps don't have any baths or showers and the workers have to bathe in canals.

One camp owner acts as a labor supplier because "when another rancher needs 20 or 50 workers, he sends them to him." This same owner regularly bails aliens out of jail when they get busted for alleged fighting or drunkenness.

This saves the alien a trip back to Mexico because he is released

before the police inform the "Migra" (INS) he has been arrested.

Some aliens told Angeles that a farmer had told them he paid a lot of money to the "Migra" to keep the agency out of his camp.

Angeles observed only three women out of a total of 150 people staying at the three camps. Most of the women the coyotes bring across the border are left in Escondido or Los Angeles.

## Cont'd from page 3

Said Medina, "The fast was just fantastic because of the support and publicity we got. At one point a guy stuck his head inside the van and dropped a wad of 24 one dollar bills and said, 'You've got my moral support all the way.'"

The fast, according to Medina, "Is a people's fast in which different people take turns fasting so that the protest can continue indefinitely."

The UFW board member also added that George Hrebeck, a Lutheran minister, had taken over the fasting and would be followed by three medical students and then labor activists, students and religious people.

About 300 people demonstrated on Saturday, Oct. 5 in front of Fazio's in solidarity with Medina and included: Local 420 of the United Auto Workers (UAW); UAW Local 1005; the Firefighters union; the Postal workers; the Metal Polishers; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the International Ladies Garments Workers Union; the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; and the Letter Carriers union.

how they voted in Proposition 22."

(Proposition 22 was the anti-farm worker bill that was put on the ballot by the state's growers during the 1972 elections and which was defeated.)

The boycott organizers are each enlisting 10 volunteers and will be asking residents to post signs on their houses which simply say, "We Boycott Grapes and Gallo Wines."

In addition, the "Angelino" boycotters are planning mass demonstrations on Saturday, Oct. 26 which they have code-named "Super Saturday" and which is intended to drum up support for the UFW.

For more information call the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, in the Los Angeles area at (213) 381-1136.



# THE LONG ROAD FROM DELANO

**Editors's Note**—This past Sept. 30 marks the 14th anniversary of the founding of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA), a forerunner to the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

The following article was written by EL MALCRIADO to commemorate that historic occasion.

In the late 1960's Delano had an almost mythical status in the minds of many Americans, especially Chicanos and college youth.

Everyone knew it existed, everyone knew it was the home of Cesar Chavez and everyone knew it was the birthplace of a young but amazing union for farm workers. But no one seemed to know quite where it was.

It was not only the events of Sept. 30, 1962 that put Delano clearly on the map, but this date may be singled out as a convenient focus and beginning point for a decade of vigorous strike and boycott activity.

On this date Cesar Chavez called together 200 delegates from all parts of the San Joaquin Valley. His purpose, along with Dolores Huerta and others, was to found a union—a union extending beyond the traditional labor movement.

## Fifty Year Struggle

For the previous half century farm worker unions had sprung from the fertile ground of farm worker discontent.

Growers traditionally dealt so unfairly with workers that they bred unions and were so strong that they killed them as well.

Since the formation in the 1900's of the famous Industrial Workers of the World, better known as the "Wobblies," until 1959 when the AFL-CIO formed the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (AWOC) all unions representing farm workers had either faltered or failed.

In April, 1962, only five months before Cesar was to call a historic meeting he arrived in Delano with his wife, Helen, and their eight sturdy, vigorous children.

He had learned his craft of organizing under a master, Fred Ross, who, in the early 1950's was working for Saul Alinsky's Community Service Organization (CSO).

The CSO had proved itself an effective agent in organizing poor people, especially in urban areas. Rent strikes had been especially effective.

Ross developed the technique of house meetings which he still teaches to young UFW organizers. The technique is simple, the execution more difficult.

## CSO Experience

Cesar had worked with Ross and the CSO for 10 years becoming a skilled and articulate organizer of Chicanos.

One of Cesar's clearest successes with CSO was the voter-registration drive he manned which signed up more than 4,000 poor and previously powerless Chicanos.

Ross later recalled, "It was the first time there had ever been a voter-registration drive among Mexican-Americans and the local Republicans were plenty worked up."

It was prematurely hot in Delano that April of 1962. Chavez had turned down a \$21,000 job with the then popular Peace Corps to risk his small life savings on a daring scheme.

With a hand drawn map he sketched out all the farm labor camps and communities from Bakersfield in the south to Stockton further north. There were a backbreaking 86 in all.

Cesar describes this period as "one of incredible difficulty. We were very poor. Our car was, at best, unreliable. We worked hard and lived from day to day on hope."

He, his wife and children, began passing out small cards in each of the 86 places on his map and took nearly five months.

The cards were, in fact, miniature questionnaires—the major question: "How much do you think you should be paid?" Incredibly, 80,000 cards came back. This was the birth of "Delano" and which was to mean

so much to progressive people in the decade to follow.

The founding of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) took place during an excited convention attended by more than 200 delegates from all over the area which Cesar and his family had tirelessly canvassed.

The formation of the NFWA was approved Sept. 30; Chavez was to be director, and the spirited Dolores Huerta, secretary.

What had been formed was a traditional union insofar as it sought to improve working conditions for its members. But it also was something more.

It centered itself upon the daily problems of farm workers that extended beyond their jobs. It tackled the multiple problems of insurance, workmen's compensation, and credit difficulties, (solving the latter with a Credit Union).

(Continued on page 17)



Delano, Calif. is very important in the history of the United Farm Workers Union. At top, volunteers help with the construction of Agbayani Village for retired Filipino farm workers; and at bottom, is the trailer, housing the original campesino clinic.

## Delano Clinic - New Hope For Farm Workers

When Rodrigo Terronez, a 27-year-old farm worker and UFWOC leader, was seriously injured in an automobile accident in January 1966, his friends hoped he would live.

After they rushed him to Delano Hospital, and Roger's fellow workers had gathered at the hospital in a vigil, the doctor appeared from the emergency room, his smock covered with Terronez' blood.

He refused to perform the tracheotomy desperately needed to save Roger's life because, as he said, "Your friend's neck is too fat...and...besides...he's going to die anyway."

A tracheotomy is a surgical operation performed on the throat to facilitate breathing.

Rodrigo soon died without ever having the simple operation he needed to make a fight for his life.

Eight years later, this Oct. 26, marks the eighth anniversary of the founding of Rodrigo Terronez Memorial Clinic in Delano, named for the young campesino who never lived to see his union win its first great victories.

## Common Story

Rodrigo's story was nothing unusual to the 10,000 farm workers living in the Delano area, who find themselves the victims of the most hazardous occupation in the United States, according to government statistics.

This clinic, the first of a chain planned by United Farm Workers, was built to combat these statistics; statistics that tell us that farm workers can only expect to live 49 years while other Americans enjoy a life span of

70 years on the average; statistics that show that farm workers have three times the national incidence of tuberculosis.

The clinic, located at Forty Acres, UFW's former headquarters in Delano, provides 24-hour service and emergency care to union members in the Delano area.

There is total outpatient service, complete laboratory and pharmacy, outreach and counseling. It is currently staffed full-time by one doctor, two nurses, and several aides who see about 70 patients a day.

Most medical bills are paid by the Robert F. Kennedy Medical Plan (RFK Plan), into which all growers who sign with the UFW must contribute at the rate of 10¢ per hour per worker.

When the union won its first major contracts in 1970, staff members of the RFK Plan and the clinics consulted the workers to determine what needs they most wanted covered by their health plan.

Workers chose as their highest priorities doctor visits, medicine, prenatal care, blood tests, and x-rays and voted overwhelmingly for preventive measures rather than cures.

All these needs were put under RFK Plan coverage along with a small hospital and surgery benefits, and a death benefit.

Since the clinic has never used federal funds, wanting to remain under control by the workers, the strikers have had to pay a high price to build it.

During the first grape strikes in 1966 local doctors often refused to care for strikers, so volunteer doctors from Los

Angeles and San Francisco made the five-hour trip on weekends to treat workers in a house in Delano.

The following year the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) donated a healthmobile full of medical equipment plus \$12,000 to the clinic.

When grape contracts were finally won, in October 1971, and dues and RFK Plan money began coming in, union construction workers and volunteers had constructed the big permanent building that now houses the clinic at Forty Acres.

## 10,000 Doctor Visits

In the first six months of operation, there were 10,000 doctor visits. Patients saved an estimated \$75,000 in medical bills because of the clinic.

The farm workers finally found doctors they could trust, a real blessing when one looks at information compiled by the clinic.

Because of bad experiences with other doctors, exorbitant medical costs, and language difficulties (many area workers speak only Spanish, Arabic, or Tagalog, a Filipino dialect), 50% of the patients at the new clinic had not seen a doctor in the past two years.

Ninety percent of the patients had never seen a dentist, and 70% of the farm worker mothers had had no more than one pre-natal visit to a doctor.

Saving a life is more important than a paycheck at the UFW clinic.

Though preventative care and education is vital to maintaining good

(Continued on page 18)



# UFW Gets Bugged; Council Grants Printing Label



Cesar Chavez displays Allied Printing Trades Council bug which the UFW is now authorized to use. Pictured with Chavez are Barbara Nardella, Union Label Council; Allied President George Smith; and Council members Bernie Hughes, John Sullivan, and Paul Kelly. In bottom row are Chuck Matlow, Andy Strickroth and Howard Dulling.

## NFWA Anniversary

(Continued from page 16)

Its early strategy was to avoid strikes until it had gained in strength. Mass meetings were held infrequently; instead organizing went on in the time tested Fred Ross method of holding small meetings in private homes.

In 1965 the NFWA merged with AWOC to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. Yet, in its short history its accomplishments, beginning with that Sept. 30, were significant.

By 1965 the NFWA had enrolled more than 1,700 families and had become strong enough to take on, and beat, two growers near Delano.

### Rose Contract

In May, 1965, John McFarland, a rose grower, had the distinction of being the first grower to capitulate to the new union. He gave in to union wage demands after only four days resistance. Several months later another Delano grower fell into line as well.

But it was not these victories that were important. For the first time farm workers were being led by one of their own, who was, as well, a brilliant organizer and a strong moral leader.

Sept. 30, 1962; 12 years of struggle since then. By 1974 there are few who could not find their way to Delano. The date marks the birth of a new union, a new people, and a place.

(reprinted from the Los Angeles Citizen)

Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers, was presented the Allied Printing Trades union label at special ceremonies held at the County Federation of Labor.

George Smith, president of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, made the presentation, authorizing the Farm Workers to use the Los Angeles "bug" on all materials printed by the union.

How Chavez and his union received authorization to use the bug is a good story in labor brotherhood. He contacted Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the County Federation of Labor, stating that the UFW was having problems with printing and the use of the union label.

### Visit to La Paz

In turn, this information was passed on to Smith who took representatives of the Allied Printing Trades Council to the UFW international headquarters in La Paz. The union has a complete printing department there.

After checking over the equipment and layout, the Allied representatives recommended that the International Allied Printing Trades Association union label be granted to the UFW.

Considerable discussion then proceeded throughout the State of California between the various conferences regarding the issuance of the label.

During the week of the California Federation of Labor convention in San Diego, officers and representatives of the conferences were contacted as to their opinions on issuing the label in the jurisdiction of La Paz for the UFW.

Jim Rice, representing the Northern Allied Printing Trades Conference, polled his Board and the members unanimously agreed to the issuance of the label.

### Strong Endorsement

Gino Petrella, president of the Southern California Allied Printing Trades Conference, submitted a resolution to that Conference on Aug. 18. The resolution to issue the Allied label to the UFW was unanimously endorsed.

Smith contacted the International president of the Allied Printing Trades Association notifying him that it was the unanimous desire of all the Allied Conferences in California to approve the issuance of the Allied Printing Trades union label to the United Farm Workers.

The label has been approved by the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council and was appropriately issued to the United Farm Workers as of Labor Day, Sept. 2, 1974.

The entire membership of the Los Angeles Allied showed up for the presentation with every union represented. The bug was presented to a grateful Chavez in the spirit of union cooperation.



## Get the Spirit of Huelga '76

### EL TALLER GRAFICO

STAND WITH US

BOYCOTT GRAPES

REVISION OF ANDY ZERMENO

BY

XAVIER VIRAMONTES

PAINTING

XV

Brilliant Multi-colors \$2.50 #XV

FWP

English - \$1.50 # FWP

Spanish - \$1.50 # FWPS

QUANTITY	ITEM #	PRICE PER ITEM	Total
	# XV	2.50	
	# FWP	1.50	
	#FWPS	1.50	

Subtotal -

(Calif. Residents add 6% Sales Tax)

Please add 10% for Shipping -

Contributions -

Total -

Please include your check or money order made out to El Taller Grafico.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

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

El Taller Grafico  
P.O. Box 62  
Keene, Ca. 93531



# THE RANCH COMMITTEE

## Workmen's Compensation the Farm Worker

Farm work is one of the country's most dangerous occupations. If you become injured while working, or if you become sick because of your working conditions, you may be able to collect benefits called 'Workmen's Compensation.'

Whether you may claim benefits or not depends, first of all, upon the state in which you are working. In California all farm workers are covered, for example, but in Arizona only those workers using machines have this protection.

You don't have to be a citizen or resident of the United States for coverage.

If you become injured or sick on-the-job you must report the injury or illness immediately to your foreman or other appropriate company official. Don't go home until this is done.

Also, report the injury or illness immediately to your ranch committee president or other union representative. Again, don't go home until this is done.

State that you have an injury or illness caused by your work. Get the names and addresses of all witnesses (keep a copy for yourself) and give this information to your union representative.

Be certain to state the date of injury or when you became ill and all other dates which are involved, such as the dates of treatment, etc.

If possible, go to a union clinic doctor before going to the company doctor. This will make sure that the diagnosis of the injury or illness is correct. Then, go to the company doctor.

Don't sign any blank papers or papers you don't thoroughly understand.

Don't make statements to company lawyers or company representatives without witnesses or without qualified advice and assistance.

Don't minimize the importance of taking proper and immediate care of an injury or illness.

After you have notified your employer (foreman or other company official) of your injury or illness, it is then his responsibility to provide necessary medical treatment and to report the injury to the insurance company and the state.

If you fail to report an injury promptly (within 30 days) or don't accept medical attention offered, you may lose your rights to benefits.

Go at once to your union representative if:

1) You question that the company has been notified by your foreman or

2) You aren't sent for medical treatment or

3) The company doctor says you can go back to work although you are still sick or in pain or

4) You question that the employer has notified the insurance company and the state or

5) You are threatened in any way because you have reported an injury or sickness, 'laid off,' fired or anything else or

6) In any way given the run around or brush-off.

The employer or insurance company must tell you when your benefits will start and when they will stop, and why. If your employer denies your claim, he must tell you so promptly.

You have the right to appeal any action or inaction. Ask your Campesino Center for help with this or any Workmen's Compensation problem or question.

By law Workmen's Compensation is designed to assure injured workers the prompt payment of benefits in the event of wage loss, payment of medical care and to provide rehabilitation services.

The liability of employers is limited to the benefits spelled out in the law.

An injured worker is entitled to receive all medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies necessary as the result of the on-the-job injury or disease and also includes workers injured while living in camps furnished by the employer.

### Daily Expenses

Workmen's Compensation also provides payments to help the injured worker meet daily expenses while recovering from an injury.

Payments are based on earnings. To figure the weekly benefit, multiply the regular weekly wage by 61 3/4 per cent. The maximum weekly disability payment is \$119.

In addition to money, meals, room, and other advantages furnished by the employer are to be included in determining earnings for compensation. Be certain that this is done.

Payments are made for temporary (partial or total) disability, and for permanent (partial or total) disability. Approximately 90% of all accidents involve workers with temporary total disability.

An example of a temporary total disability would be a broken leg. In other words, a disability which is temporary and which leaves no permanent physical impairment.

Permanent 'partial' disability involves injury resulting in the loss or loss of use of a leg or arm and injuries involving the back, head and nervous system.

A value is placed on the various parts of the worker's body. There is a maximum limit on the number of weeks for which benefits can be paid and the amounts which can be paid.

A life pension is added where disability is 70% or greater.

An injured worker who may benefit from vocational rehabilitation may agree with his employer on a plan to provide services directed toward re-employment in a suitable occupation.

Where the injury results in death, the benefit in cases of total dependency is \$40,000, and to a widow with dependents, \$45,000.

In addition, a burial allowance of up to \$1,000 is allowed. The law also provides for those only partly dependent upon the deceased worker for support.

Also, in California, an injured employee who is entitled to medical treatment under Workmen's Compensation law, is entitled to reasonable expenses of transportation, meals and lodging incident to treatment.

The biggest problem with Workmen's Compensation for the farm worker (or any other employee) is that the employer, or his insurance company, has full control of the medical program.

This means that it is difficult to get a medical decision that is fair. When an employer or insurance company is the major source of a doctor's income, that doctor will minimize the extent and permanence of the injured worker's disability.

### Free Doctor Choice

Doctors are very conscious of the source of their income. Gov. Reagan vetoed a bill in the California legislature this year granting workers free choice of doctors.

Campesino centers helping farm workers with Workmen's Compensation claims are getting good results. The hazards of farm work are many.

Not only do accidents happen but the worker's health may be affected by dust, wind, the hot sun, wet and icy fields, twigs, vines, stalks, pesticides, other chemicals, tools, stooping, thorns, unsanitary water, toilets, washing facilities, etc.

Be aware of the symptoms of work-caused illness. Whenever you are sick or injured get help from your Campesino center.

## LEGAL BRIEFS

### Death Looms For Farm Worker Bill

Sacramento, Calif. — A farm workers unemployment insurance bill was sent to Governor Reagan's desk last month for the fourth consecutive year and is expected to be killed by the governor as were the preceding bills.

The bill, which was introduced to the Assembly by Jack Fenton (Dem. Montebello) and carried through the Senate by Sen. David Roberti (Dem. Los Angeles), would provide for 26 weeks of compensation with payments as high as \$90 a week.

Roberti feels, however, that the bill will die on Governor Reagan's veto.

"He vetoed it three years in a row, so you take it from there," Roberti said after the bill had passed the senate with a vote of 21 - 15.

Opponents of the bill say that it would be an inflationary bill since the cost of the unemployment insurance would have to be passed on to the consumer by the farmers.

The governor feels that the federal government and not the individual states should take action in the field of unemployment insurance.

Sen. Roberti, on the other hand, says the bill only requires farmers to give their workers the same benefits which other workers have had for the last 40 years.

He says it would trigger payments of \$60 million a year for farm workers and would replace \$13 million in welfare payments.

Robert continues by saying that farm workers are on the "bottom rung of the economic ladder" and that unemployment insurance for them is "long overdue."

Unfortunately, other observers here agree with Roberti and say that the bill will meet its death on Reagan's desk and that it will be a long time before farm workers enjoy the benefits of unemployment insurance.

### Child Labor Bill Passes

Sacramento, Calif. — Assembly Speaker Leo T. McCarthy's child labor bill, AB 3244, passed both the Assembly and the Senate last month and is now sitting on the governor's desk to be signed.

McCarthy says he is unsure as to whether the governor will sign the bill or not. He says he is encouraged, however, by the fact that the governor's representatives have not opposed the bill during committee hearings.

The Assemblyman claims that 50,000 youngsters are currently being employed illegally in California farms.

He says that the punishments under the present child labor law are a "mere slap on the wrist" for violators.

He continues by saying that his bill would carry stiffer fines for "serious violators" of the law, with fines of \$1,000 to \$5,000 and for "lesser violations" fines of \$500 to \$1,000.

McCarthy said that the bill would also:

Find both the property owner and the person employing the minor liable, if the landowner knowingly permitted the hiring of a minor.

Limit the number of hours a minor can work in the fields to 20 hours a week, with 16 to 17 year-olds limited to six hours a day and 14 to 15 year-olds to four hours a day.

--Prohibit a child under the age of 12 to enter an "agricultural zone of danger" even though accompanied by his or her parents. A zone of danger is defined as an area where moving equipment, pesticides, and water hazards are found.

--Prohibit children under the age of 16 to work in a service station.

### Merchants Gang-up on UFW

Keene, Calif. — Kern County grocers and retail liquor stores have joined forces in obtaining an injunction limiting the picketing activities of the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO.

Presiding Superior Court Judge Walter Osborne granted 32 grocers and 50 liquor store dealers an injunction which will limit the number of pickets — two at each entrance — the UFW can place at each store.

The picketing is a result of the union's efforts to strengthen its boycott of Gallo and other non-union wines and products.

Named as co-defendants in the injunction are Pablo Espinoza, Roberto Espinoza and Gilberto Soto all of the Lamont UFW field office. Also named in the injunction are 500 John Does. (A John Doe warrant is a warrant usually limiting picketing and demonstrations, without naming the defendants.)



### DELANO CLINIC

(Continued from page 16)

health, speed and responsiveness is more crucial than the patient's ability to pay in emergency cases.

Because of the extensive and understanding care of patients in the Delano clinic, perhaps farm workers won't always suffer the nation's highest mortality and disease rates.

Delano was only the first. Soon the UFW will celebrate the anniversaries of other UFW clinics, as they expand throughout California, Florida, and Texas.

Clinics run by UFW already exist in Calexico, the Fresno area, Salinas, and Avon Park, Florida.

But, as a sign in one of the Delano examining rooms says, "si no hay contratos, no hay clinica" ("If there are no contracts, there is no clinic.")

According to Chavez, "Medical care without a contract is like trying to keep dry in a storm. Farm worker patients must sacrifice so that they might share the health benefits they truly deserve."



# SI SE PUEDE

## BOYCOTT DIRECTORY

**BOYCOTT INFORMATION**  
P.O. Box 62  
Keene, Ca. 93531  
805/822-5571

**ARIZONA**  
Phoenix  
Barbara Abeytia  
P.O. Box 1531  
Phoenix, Ariz. 85003  
602/254-3153

**CALIFORNIA - Northern**  
San Francisco (area headquarters)  
Fred Ross, Jr.  
3477 - 22nd Street  
San Francisco, CA 94110  
415/826-7731  
Dan Sudran  
316 - 29th Street  
San Francisco, Ca. 94131  
415/824-6616

**Oakland**  
Bob Purcell  
1422 - 8th Ave.  
Oakland, Ca. 94601  
(o) 415/444-6008  
(h) 415/452-4579  
(h) 415/836-2779

**San Jose (Santa Clara County)**  
Martha Diepenbrock  
P.O. Box 373  
San Jose, Ca. 95103  
(o) 408/292-4651  
(h) 408/292-7181  
(h) 408/275-6737

**Hayward (So. Alameda County)**  
Fred Eyster  
25793 Bryn Mawr  
Hayward, Ca. 94552  
415/538-1536

**Marin County**  
Ann McDowell  
1595 Casa Buena Drive, #12  
Corte Madera, Ca. 94925  
415/924-4626

**CALIFORNIA - Southern**  
San Diego  
Scott Washburn  
1825 National Ave.  
San Diego, Ca. 92102  
714/233-5648  
714/234-5024

**Los Angeles (area headquarters)**  
Jim Drake  
1434 W. Olympic Blvd.  
Los Angeles, Ca. 90015  
(o) 213/381-1136  
(h) 213/221-9277

**Orange County**  
Juan Salazar  
1613 E. Pamona  
Santa Ana, Ca. 92703  
714/542-7419

**San Bernardino**  
Joe Rios  
1441 Union Street  
San Bernardino, Ca. 92411  
714/889-6689

**COLORADO**  
Denver  
Jerry Ryan  
1108 Santa Fe Drive  
Denver, Colo. 80204  
(o) 303/825-2137  
(h) 303/922-3185

**CONNECTICUT**  
Bridgeport  
Steve Rivers  
389 Kossuth Street  
Bridgeport, Conn. 06608  
203/366-5685

**Hartford**  
George Sheridan  
120 Sigourney Street  
Hartford, Conn. 06105  
(o) 203/527-5064  
(h) 203/233-7239

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
Washington, D.C.  
Gilbert Padilla, Sec'y Treasurer  
7332 Piney Branch Road  
Takoma Park, Md. 20012  
301/587-0510

**FLORIDA**  
Avon Park (state headquarters)  
Diana Lyons  
820 S. Delaney  
Avon Park, Fla. 33825  
813/453-4662  
813-453-5362

**Miami**  
Jerry Kay  
2206 NW 27th Ave.  
Miami, Fla. 33142  
(o) 305/633-7071  
(h) 305/691-4751

**GEORGIA**  
Atlanta  
Chris Byrne  
325 - 2nd Ave., SE  
Atlanta, Ga. 30317  
404/373-0201  
404/378-2613

**HAWAII**  
Honolulu  
David Alcott  
547 Halekauwila Street, #216  
Honolulu, Hawaii

**ILLINOIS**  
Chicago  
Marcos Munoz  
1300 S. Wabash Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. 60605  
(o) 312/939-5121 (5120)  
(h) 312/743-6853

**MARYLAND**  
Baltimore  
Pete Velasco, Third V. Pres.  
2020 E. Lombard Street  
Baltimore, Md. 21231  
301/342-2007

**MASSACHUSETTS**  
Boston (New England hqtrs.)  
Nick Jones  
173 Harvard Street  
Dorchester, Mass. 02024  
(o) 617/536-9465  
(h) 617/288-4347

**MICHIGAN**  
Detroit (Area headquarters)  
Sam Baca  
3419 Michigan Ave.  
Detroit, Mich. 48216  
(o) 313/894-4920  
(h) 313/554-0587  
(h) 313/345-9360

**Grand Rapids**  
David Martinez  
403 Stockings, NW  
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49504  
616/454-1834

**Kalamazoo**  
Debbie Duke  
630 Gibson  
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49006  
616/381-1668

**Lansing**  
David Shopick  
719 E. Grand River  
Lansing, Mich. 48910  
(o) 517/332-1932  
(h) 517/337-0638

**MINNESOTA**  
Minneapolis  
Ross Williams  
1235 N. Vincent  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55411  
613/920-4090

**MISSISSIPPI**  
Jackson  
Rick Abraham  
(h) 7904 Whitworth  
Jackson, Miss. 39209  
601/969-6741  
(o) 520 N. President St.  
Jackson, Miss. 39205  
601/355-4795

**MISSOURI**  
St. Louis  
Richard Cook  
P.O. Box 8177  
St. Louis, Mo. 63108  
(o) 314/534-6093  
(h) 314/664-4310

**NEW JERSEY**  
New Brunswick  
Ellen & Juan Garza  
197 George St.  
New Brunswick, N.J. 08901  
Orange  
Charles March  
494 Hillside Ave.  
Orange, N.J. 07050  
201/673-6155

**NEW YORK**  
New York City (area hqtrs.)  
Richard Chavez, Executive Board  
Member  
Dolores Huerta, First Vice President  
331 - W. 84th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10024  
(o) 212/799-5800  
(h) 212/595-5666

**Brooklyn**  
United Farm Workers  
1342 Lincoln Place  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11213  
212/771-3813

**Long Island**  
Susan Sachen  
880 Willis Ave.  
Albertson, N.Y. 11507

**Queens County**  
Robin Schoenthaler  
1219 - 154th Street  
Whitestone, N.Y. 11357  
212/767-0055

**Westchester**  
Pablo Lopez - Danny Sanchez  
145 Mt. Vernon Ave.  
Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10550  
914/668-4812 ext. 12

**Staten Island**  
Nancy Schwartz  
395 Manor Road  
Staten Island, N.Y. 10314

**OHIO**  
Cleveland (area headquarters)  
Eliseo Medina, Executive Board  
Member  
2705 Detroit Ave.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44113  
(o) 216/696-2686  
(h) 216/651-7934

**Akron**  
Nancy Hickey  
475 W. Market  
Akron, Ohio 44303  
216/376-7096

**Cincinnati**  
Wendy Schaezel  
1604 Race Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45210  
(o) 513/721-8594  
(h) 513/579-0479

**Columbus**  
Mark Pitt  
1295 E. Mound  
Columbus, Ohio 43215  
(o) 614/258-9571  
(h) 614/258-7568

**Dayton**  
Dave Koehler  
P.O. Box 3  
Dayton, Ohio 45402  
(o) 513/222-6747  
(h) 513/278-8597

**David Hernandez (farm worker ministry)**  
513/228-8465  
513/222-6747  
513/275-7973

**Toledo**  
Robin Semer  
P.O. Box 4520  
Toledo, Ohio 43620  
419/244-2397

**Youngstown**  
Susan Koepecher  
139 Clarendale  
Youngstown, Ohio 44512  
216/782-33547

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
Philadelphia  
Ruth Shy  
309 N 37th Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104  
215/222-5686  
215/386-8434

**Pittsburgh**  
Frank Ortiz, Barbara Macri  
P.O. Box 7598  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213  
(o) 412/681-4880  
(h) 412/683-0103

**TEXAS**  
Houston  
Bill Chandler  
P.O. Box 15415  
Houston, Texas 77020  
713/237-0173

**UTAH**  
Salt Lake City  
Betty Ortiz  
126 Kensington Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115  
801/487-1897

**WASHINGTON**  
Seattle  
Dale Van Pelt  
6521 - 21st Ave., SW  
Seattle, Washington 98106  
206/763-1649

**Spokane**  
Jesus Lemus  
1011 N. Cedar  
Spokane, Washington 99201  
509/325-1885

**WISCONSIN**  
Milwaukee  
Richard Baldwin  
1417 N. 24th Place  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53205  
414/931-8742  
Madison  
Rufugio Guajardo  
6742 Dogwood Place  
Madison, Wisconsin 53715  
608/256-4375

**CANADA**  
Montreal  
UFWA  
3521 University (temp. address!)  
Montreal, Quebec  
514/392-5890  
514/282-0597

**Toronto**  
Marshall Ganz, Executive Board  
Member  
P.O. Box 461  
Adelaide St. Station  
Toronto, Ontario M502J5  
(o) 416/961-4434  
(h) 416/535-7229



# The 'Godfather' Baptizes The Temos

## IBT AND THE MAFIA

"Crooks and scams and schemes and things, We know nothing at all of these evil flings. So pay your bucks to our pension fund coffers, And just ignore those nosey old scoffers."

"Cause the Teamsters are clean, The Teamsters are clean, The Teamsters are clean...."

In 1970, the Teamsters union Central States Pension Fund loaned \$1.4 million to Gaylur Products, Inc. (now defunct) to bail out a bankrupt New Mexico toy making company.

The money was supposed to be used to set up a plastic pail and tape cassette manufacturing operation.

A Chicago grand jury found instead, that the money went to Chicago mob figures for wiretap equipment, legal fees, a private plane, house payments, a car for a Mafia family member, and financial backing for a gift shop in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Furthermore, Ron De Angeles, a reputed specialist in supplying getaway cars which can monitor police communications, formed an engineering company with \$190,000 for the purpose of designing a pail mold.

Wouldn't you know it that another firm designed it, received payment, but De Angeles and his cronies pocketed much of the \$190,000.

The New Mexico company went bankrupt again after the gangsters looted the company's assets through fraudulent bankruptcy— an operation mobsters call "scamming".

(The \$1.4 million loan to finance the plastic products operation was questionable initially because the company's first bankruptcy followed after it received a \$4.2 million loan from the very same Teamsters pension fund).

The grand jury indicted seven of the looters for milking the pension fund.

Teamster rank and filers might be interested in learning about the Plastic Pail Capers and the \$5.6 million in loans which were wasted on the company.



Unidentified woman protests the Teamsters' involvement with organized crime as she pickets outside the union's Local 2477 office in Salinas, Calif. Recent revelations show that a Teamsters pension fund has been used to finance mafia operations.

After all, 400,000 members are covered by the fund, and according to Overdrive Magazine, employers allocate \$17 a week of each employee's earnings to the retirement plan.

### Members Hurt

A consultant to the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which handles the Teamsters West Coast Pension Fund, estimated in the 1960's that over 60 percent of those contributing would never receive anything back.

The usually secretive Central States fund headquarters in Chicago released figures, in 1970, indicating that "fine print" in the plan may keep more than 91 percent of the Teamsters "covered" from ever seeking a pension.

Pacific News Service reporters Lowell Bergman and Jim Drinkhill write, "Nearly three-fourths of the Fund is tied up in speculative real estate development—a highly unusual investment policy for a retirement fund."

One high ranking federal official declared, "My observation is that the Teamster fund is sort of an open bank to people well connected in Las Vegas and well connected in organize crime."

Millions of pension fund dollars have been lent to build Las Vegas casinos and developments such as the Teamster financed Rancho La Costa Country Club near Carlsbad, Calif., in San Diego county.

A Justice Department attorney described La Costa as "the West Coast R and R (rest and recreation) center for all sorts of hoods from throughout the country."

Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons likes to meet National Crime Syndicate executives there—like Louis "The Tailor" Rosanova, lieutenant to Chicago crime boss Sam Giancana.

The syndicate, by some standards, is the largest business in the U.S., estimated at grossing more than \$70 billion a year!

Ex-President Richard Nixon's own band of mobsters also used to cavort about at Rancho La Costa; you know, the household names like John Erlichman, H. R. Haldeman, and John Dean.

A FBI agent, seeing all these privileged hoodlums run around, said, "This whole thing of the Teamsters, the Mob, and the White House is one of the scariest things I've ever seen."

The Central States Pension Fund (CSPF) has been a major source of capital for the Bally Manufacturing Co., the world's largest gambling machine producer.

Its most recent loan from CSPF a \$12 million loan at the very low interest rate of 6 1/2 percent, was only one of a series which have helped Bally acquire over 30 wholly owned overseas subsidiaries.

The Justice Department, in 1972, dropped an anti-trust suit after Bally agreed to stop its alleged practice of allocating sales territories to its distributors.

The company was acquitted, last year, of conspiring to violate federal anti-racketeering laws. Four of its distributors, however, were convicted of shipping to Louisiana, Bally bingo-type pinball machines for use in illegal gambling.

Bergman and Dee Stevens write, "Bally Manufacturing is one of the National Crime Syndicate's more visible operations and, not coincidentally, an important link in the chain connect in the mob's Las Vegas casinos with the Teamsters."

Teamster boss Fitzsimmons acquired 900 shares of Bally stock in 1969 but refuses to say whether he has disposed of them or not.

Who else has owned stock in the gambling machine operation? U. S. Attorney General William B. Saxbe, that's who. Saxbe sold his 600 shares of Bally stock in 1970 after obtaining them the year before.

### Defunct Development

The fund also loaned \$15 million to a now defunct Los Angeles development called Beverly Ridges. Beverly Ridges stripped hundreds of acres of land while environmentalists complained in vain—then it collapsed, lacking the money to proceed with the construction.

Its officers were indicted for fraud and embezzlement; the fund's \$15 million has disappeared.

Lester Velle, in a Reader's Digest article called "The Strange Saga of James Hoffa," revealed how the former Teamster's president gave gangsters access to the rivers of cash that employers were pouring into one of the country's fastest growing pension funds.

Hoffa dictated that the CSPF be run by trustees whom he controlled, and that the fund go into the lending business. Unions usually turn over pension fund management to an insurance company or bank or invest fund reserves in securities.

Mobsters in New York City, Chicago and elsewhere who had helped elevate Hoffa to the Teamster presidency in 1956 were soon receiving millions in loans.

Bergman and Drinkhill write, "Hoffa has said his relationship with gangster elements was born of necessity. To control the labor situation in any locale, he would go first to the thugs—the men whom management could traditionally rely upon to break a strike, whether by crossing picket lines or by more brutal means."

"This connection helped build the Teamsters into the nation's most powerful union."

