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-acre quot;agricultural" empire.

The workers are demanding UFW recognition and wage increases. The battle is being fought in the courts and along 30 miles of border as well as in the fields.

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

In addition, UFW attorney Bruce Meyerstein 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.

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.

The growers are not having an easy time of it in the courts either. Several weeks ago, for example, growers' attorney Steve Schade convinced Yuma Judge John McGuire to grant an injunction against UFW picketing in the fields.

Interview With Chavez

Watsonville Apple Strike

Watsonville Apple Strike

(Continued on 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 Ignacio Tapia, 19, Rodrigo Davilla, 15, and Adam Romero, 15.

Mendez, also a member of the California National Guard, was killed by police officer Robert V. Mena, who claimed 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 fistfight.

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

The people at the festa, then became angry and started crawling around the police officers.

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

Upon arrival of this combined police force the crowd became larger than before, and two unknown members of the Bakersfield Police Department stepped off a car and walked around the occupants and began beating them up,

The people turned around the place, they then became angrier than before. The police responded by getting out their handguns and shotguns.

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

“By Bakersfield Police

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 blacklists to try to keep certain farmers from growing its grapes.

The Fresno based Wine Gaining Association, which made the request, claims the company 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 USDA members.

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

The WGA 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 prices and terms of sale this season."

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

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

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 not to join an association.

Our apologies to George Matlow

The photographs on page 12 of EJ Malcriado, Sept.
should have been credited to Mr. Matlow.

Latericolor explained why the Bakersfield City Council should hold an investigation of the shooting and not the police department.

Imperial called the official police report of the shooting "a whitewashing" because the two officers were not reprimended for using excessive force.

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**Desert Mining Strike Heats Up**

Borax, Calif.—Tensions came to a head September 23 in this small, dusty desert town when more than 20 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local No. 37, 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 sledgehammer.

**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 took the county roads leading to the Borax plants, waiting for the replacement workers to enter.

The strikers then made their appearance and declared the gathering an unlawful assembly. One minute after the announcement, the strikers 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 126 workers walked off 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 tables with more and more limiting proposals which the union finds unacceptable.

**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—Cleveland).

The fast was initiated last Friday by 15 workers, 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 effort to secure fair and decent working conditions."

In addition, Frank J. Valenta, President of the Cleveland Fed. of Labor, AFL-CIO, also supported Medina saying, "UFW is the most representative that 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 or Western Lettuce and does not intend to until the growers allow a free and secret ballot election among the farm workers.

I am an opponent of the support of farm workers. I am also concerned about your personal health. It would serve no useful purpose for you to continue fasting and I urge you to reconsider your fast. The United Farm Workers need your effective service as a lawyer and as a human being.

Representative Stokes said, "Your courage, determination and dedication to the farm workers struggle is felt throughout the nation and we should be all people whose concerned with human rights. My office has always supported your fight and will continue to do so in the future."

Medina, also a member of the National Executive Board of the UFW, ended his fast, after losing 20 pounds, by calling a tortilla and orange juice."The UFW faster slept every night in a red van (which has union eagle painted on the side) parked in front of one of the Fazio supermarkets where people who support and will continue to do so in the future."

(Continued on page 15)

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

Tokyo, Japan—The United Rubber Workers (URW), AFL-CIO, has signed an agreement with its Japanese counterpart, the Japanese union's convention, providing 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 health and safety 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."

El Malcriado—October 18, 1974—3

**Scab Contractors**

The principle source of strikebreakers comes from contractors who bring in workers they know to do special work, such as carpentry, at the plant, but who are now doing strikebreaking.

Many of the strikebreakers brought in to picket are former members of the Building Trades Union. Local 60 of Bakersfield, Bakersfield, California newspaper Los Angeles Times, asking for help to replace the strikers, but so far the turn-out has been minimal and many of the applicants are going to the union and instead signing up on the union's books.

Ron Hopperman, union spokes­man, says the union is willing to supply a full crew at a fair rate of wages with production down to 80% of normal. It was longer before the company bends.

He continued by saying that the management group is "fan­atically" high and with the people who get the goods, 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 Maurillo Urias, one of the organizers, "One hundred percent successful because the growers have only 300 working— a majority of them illegals."

Normally, Stockton tomato growers do not use strikebreakers at this time of the year due to the remaining green fro­men. (Green tomatoes ripen to red ones after being picked and sold as fresh produce. Red to­men who have harvest over are used for canned products.)

The green tomato harvest ends with the first warm weather in Nov. 10, but Urias sees the possi­bility of winning contracts very shortly.

The tomato strikers, who went on strike July 22, are seeking UFW recognition at the equivalent wages.

Borax is also advertising in the Western Times, supply­ing fourth of the state's tomato pro­duced and the UFW to con­centrate its efforts on some of them Hatanaka and C&A, West­ern Tomato Co. and others.

Three hundred investigators are still searching for the growers and the UFW continues to devote their efforts on some of them Hatanaka and C&A, West­ern Tomato Co. and others.

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The union was quite critical of the action of the San Joaquin County Jail and Sheriff's department during the early part of the strike, charging them with charging 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 are visiting labor camps all over the state and the picket line activities are mini­mal. The union was quite critical of the action of the San Joaquin County Jail and Sheriff's department during the early part of the strike, charging them with charging the side of the ranchers.

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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 it is the constant threat to layoffs and intimidation and intimidation to break "la huelga."

The strike began when growers at one point were following strict rules pitting their cars against trucks and thus destroying the fresh product and figures. On another occasion, the police arrested and beat up several UFW members when they tried to remove the workers for alleged vandalism.

Inefficent Scabs
In addition, pressure exerted by just 40 full-time "huelgista's" has forced growers to rely on inexperienced and inefficient labor, causing large amounts of produce to be wasted, according to inside sources.

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

But, said Ybarra," I think the growers took a bigger loss this year because they fought back."

In addition, the strike leader said that the "huelgista's" are fighting themselves because they approached the strike on the basis of what was going to be lost this year. 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, if they were doing too early, because of the threat of a strike, and they were taking their chances."

"If they waited until the fruit matured and by that time the fruit was big and ripe, they lost both ways."

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

Reports from packing houses indicate that 50 percent of the scar fruit was "full curl" or produce thrown away because it was too small. (The normal grower-away rate is seven to ten percent.)

Fruit Dumped
Growers troubles were compounded when half of the fruit that was produced this year also had to be dumped because it was damaged.

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

The "huelga workers knew they were going to get picketed so they were going to get picked."

"You'd watch them pick tree fruit. They would throw the fruits down in a bucket on the ground and it wouldn't bounce out of the bucket because it was so small."

Ybarra, who lives 15 miles east of Fresno, said "Growers are also dumping a lot of grapes. The grapes are no good, for what reason I don't know."

"Maybe its experience 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 undamaged grapes.

The union estimates that 15% of the scar workers are "illegals" without papers.

Ybarra said "I know we can organise them but it's 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 picking, the mirasol (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 polled one work stoppage involving 125 workers, of which 121 had no papers, from a labor camp. "The mirasol called 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 workers."

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

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 strikebrokers hired by ranchers.

The Littlest 'Huelgista' Goes to Battle

Davis, Calif.—The Sacramento Delta's tomato strike entered its second month as a superior court judge barred 164 growers from hiring replacement pickers to break "la huelga."

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

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

In addition, one of the restraining orders requires the growers to re-establish 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 restrictions against workers who indicated an interest in the UFW.

A.C. Alonzo and Sons farm near Davis, Calif., said "You'd come in the morning for three or four days three weeks ago so they could have time to clear out their refrigerators bulging with undamaged grapes."

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Davis Strike

"Court Order Enjoins Growers"

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Al Rojas, UFW strike organizer in Davis, Calif., writes in pain after being thrown to the ground by Yolo County sheriffs deputies at struck tomato field.
**Workers Strike Apple Orchards**

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.

**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 demands of militant union members.

Strikers are fighting to win back the sweetheart contract Gallo and the Teamsters union compticed 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 boycott which has forced a nine to 10 percent drop in sales.

UFW organizer Gilbert Rodriguez reported that well over 500 workers have left the fields since the strike began forcing Gallo to hire undocumented workers and bring in help from scales outside of California as Fresnos, 50 miles south.

The strike in costing Gallo money by forcing the winery to hire help with transportation for most of its scale breakers.

The police initially maintained a constant surveillance over UFW members but that policy has apparently been dropped.

Rodriguez reports that the situation is peaceful and "right now, they are going to picket by threats 'and rec­tek­ ngs' The workers left work and two of them, Oscar Mondragon, 18, and 18 of only 25 workers voted to remain on the picket line.

The UFW's exhausted ranks are part of a group of 1,200 hours to qualify as a "regular employee" under the contract when it was voted upon and 18 of only 25 workers voted for it.

UFW organizer, Oscar Mondragon, was arrested.

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 "war" against him and his og­ri­busi­ness co­ horts.

**UFU Sues Citrus Barons**

Yuma, Arizona — The UFW has filed a demand for an injunction against Yuma county growers and is asking for $25,000,000 in actual damages and $1 million in punitive damages.

Several UFW attorneys also accused the growers of knowingly induc­ ing "illegal" aliens across the border into the Yuma area to break the union's current contract when it was voted upon and 18 of only 25 workers voted for it.

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

Santo 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 $0.50 per bin for filling a box 20x20x20 in size.

**Piece Rate**

Within a normal 10 hour work period, a fruit picker can fill six bins, but at the end of the week, he grosses only $616, even before the deductions are made, which - if he's lucky - he should be able to earn in that three days," said Roberto Castro, 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 pick­ ing for the company.

The United Farm Workers Union has claimed a victory here already, winning a strawberry contract last week with People's Farms.

Watsonville lies near the coast approximately 50 miles south of Santa Barbara and receives a consistent inflow of moist marine air. This climate makes it suitable for the growing of apples, strawberries, and vegetables.

El Malcriado — October 18, 1974 — 5
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 1,350 people last Sept. 14 celebrating International Boycott Week. The week was called by the National Executive Board of the UFW to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the famed Delano strike. The demonstrators marched from the Detroit riverfront 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 Bonnecou, 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. Also speaking was an unknown minister by the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Some of the others included Marcellius Ivory, U.A.W. Executive Board Member; Tom Turner, President of the Detroit Metropolitan AFL-CIO and assisted by National Director of the U.A.W. In addition, proclamations were read from Detroit Mayors Coleman Young and local City Council President Carl Levin and an assortment on the platform were two members of the Detroit City Council, Clyde Cleveland and Nicholas Hood.

Ma, 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 Oglah Madar, former U.A.W. Vice-President.

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

Motor City Boycott

Black, Canadian Leaders Attend UFW Rally

L.A. Boycott

Grape Sales Plummet

In addition, the city's intricate web of freeways (there are 81 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 mustache, has turned it all around with the help of 73 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 professional workers. The "Angelou" boycott, as a result, has now expanded into 41 community organizations that have participated in this "Motor City" where the boycott added up to $843,700.

L.A. Takes on Gallo and the Ripple Effect

According to Jim Drake, the boycott committee has picked up an average of 10 to 25 stores per week forcing store managers to empty their shelves of Gallo wines.

UFW officials, meanwhile, continue to charge the public boycott by the union has been astute. The boycott 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 Ripello) 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 Police

Boycott Grape Sales

Plummet

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 massive leafleting campaign throughout the state. The 100 field workers here, under contract with Coca Cola, Minute Maid, picketed and leafleted supermarkets, shopping centers, and Disneyworld in an effort to build support for According to Black, you UFW Director here and a member of the UFW's National Executive Board. We are hoping that through International Boycott Week, consumers will decide to vote for companies that are Fair for the farm workers here. The boycott committee has circulated petitions at several local universities challenging Ernest Gallo to deal with farm worker leader Chavez.

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Winnipeg Police

Break-up UFW Rally

Winnipeg, Canada – Two policemen here broke up an already-dispersing UFW informational pickets line at the request of Dominion Stores Management September 6th.

The management, apparently hoping to see the threat of legal action to stop the boycott grapes and lettuce pickets lines, said "we're not really interested in pursuing 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, responding support from many of the consumers. In addition, several stores employees took leaflets and express support of the union's activities.

labor support

Local Labor unions provide much of the support of the UFW here. Throughout the summer, United Steel Workers, Teamsters for the UFW, CWA, Carpenters, and PSA members have flocked to rallies and helped 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.
The Kansas City Boycott Committee recently noted the following statement by Representative John J. Randall who will be conducting hearings on the use of "illegalals" as strikebreakers.

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

"We see this opportunity to testify you have agreed to hear on October 9 from the United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO. We understand you will receive at this time Petitions to Congress containing more than 25,000 signatures asking Congress to exercise its power over 100 illegal aliens working to break farm worker strikes, displace farm workers from their jobs, and depress agriculture salaries.

"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. 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 that your subcommittee's laudable role is to investigate the supposed 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 H. Peterson's refusal to set aside as Boycott Week all non-Union, non-United Farm Workers lettuce, cantaloupe, and grapes, according to 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 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, Oh. - The boycott of California grapes and lettuce received new support here when Governor John J. Gilligan and Charles M. O'Malley, Mayor of Columbus, both declared September 9-15 to be Boycott Week in this state.

"Governor Gilligan's statement 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, has led to New England's support of the boycott."

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. The Solidarity Demonstration, sponsored by the local UFW Committee, drew wide support as employees displayed boycott signs outside each store in most of the city hall building. Following the demonstration, the workers loaded buses provided by local labor unions and picketed the major retail stores, including Dominion Stores, Dominion and St. Lawrence, for their anti-UFW policies.

Base of Support

Boycotters in Canada have begun to build a base of support among labor, clergy and the public here.

For example, during Boycott Week, UFW staff held meetings in Toronto, Oshawa and Hamilton, where boycott organizers have been successful in building support from local unions and community organizations.

"Strikes and the boycott are the United 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."

Boycotters to Demonstrate Against Strikebreaking

Kansas City, Missouri - A demonstration against the use of "illegalals" as strikebreakers is expected to draw hundreds of supporters from four states on October 16 when President Gerald Ford attends the national convention of the National Farmers of America here.

A subcommittee spokesman called the demonstration to focus attention on the UFW's testimony against "illegalal" aliens that is scheduled to be presented to a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. William J. Randall (D-Mo.) on October 3 in Washington, D.C.

The committee announced plans for the demonstration in a letter sent to Randall on September 29. The White House announced on September 23 that Ford will address the 16,000-F.F.A. 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 informed Ford will meet in person with national convention president to discuss the issues before the House Judiciary subcommittee sometime in early October.

His testimony before that committee, "may mean left-handed Kate Bush is A.W.O.L."
THE BRACEROS AND THE GROWERS

The infamous "Bracero Program" of 1945-54 stands as one of the shocking examples 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, "illegal"s, to no avail.

EFFORT TO CRUSH UFW

Now, the growers hope to finally crush the farm workers movement by having the workers settle the "Chavezite" in a classic divide-and-conquer scheme.

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

The besieged government of Mexico's Luis Echeverria, on the other hand, wants more than to "export its poverty," thus de-fuelling 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 if it never finished.

In the past two years, for example, the Mexican working class has become increasingly militant; the dispossessed "campesinos" have nothing to lose; the student movement has been on the verge of a new surge; and Lucido Cabanas' guerrilla movement has gained strength.

There is the state of Guerrero, southeast of Mexico City. Echeverria, therefore, in a desperate man who would have no scruples about exporting hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens to be exploited by U.S. agri-business in an effort to forestall revolutions, has vowed 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 Vietnam's "madness" that toppled his takeover; the student movement has been on the verge of a new surge; and Lucido 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 about exploiting hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens to be exploited by U.S. agri-business in an effort to forestall revolutions. He vowed in his own country.

This Is an incorrect position where the union stewards, for giving his support to the union and the UFW does not condemn IN a common enemy, they are your brothers. The UFW position and the UFW does not condemn IN a common enemy, they are your brothers.

In short, what this means is that the labor movement is on the verge of a new surge; and Lucido Cabanas' guerrilla movement has gained strength. There is the state of Guerrero, southeast of Mexico City. Echeverria, therefore, in a desperate man who would have no scruples about exploiting hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens to be exploited by U.S. agri-business in an effort to forestall revolutions. He vowed in his own country.

THE UNION FAMILY

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

EL MALCRIADO

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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 United Farm Union treats its own members.)

Dear Mr. Chavez,

I have a problem and I am hoping for help to solve it.

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 see who could unload the most 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 Mr. Coleman, the union steward. They've given me their permission to get you Mexicans off of this dock."

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

From there I went to local 429 union office. There they told me that they couldn't do anything about it because it was too late and they were busy with other important matters.

I told Harold Kachadoorian (the secretary-treasurer of the union) that I wanted to make a grievance charge 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 Tempo Trucking, I unloaded all over Fresno then I got a load for United Grocers where I had been working and made a grievance charge where Gary Coleman was, track-

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 Tempo Trucking.

Sir, I know that 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 complaints that pertain from employer to all workers are entitled to, but not discrimination.

I called a lawyer in San Francisco telling me that you can't do anything even though I was a victim of discrimination.

I telephoned the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco telling me that you can't do anything even though I was a victim of discrimination.

The union is opposed to strikes in general and to strike-breaking by agricultural laborers who cross an international boundary to break a strike.

In summary, the growers hope to finally crush the farm workers movement by utilizing the same methods that led to the success of the Bracero Program, and they are 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 'illegal's' must either be granted full democratic rights... or they must go."

This is an incorrect position to take for the following reasons; the law, which is in this country is determined to be, and enforced by the ruling class. It is a "legalism" game.

It is the oldest game in the world and tactics of "divide and conquer."

The UFW position is the same game under a new name, "legalism".

There is no such thing as an "illegal alien". 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, as the growers 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 N, H, or, and, etc.

United together you can win, it will be a long hard pull, but you can win. If you allow the growers to go unpunished you will be in vain, your struggle will be ripped apart.

Among brothers and sisters, there are no 'legalized' or "illegal"s, there are only brothers and sisters.

Yours incause, 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 a common enemy, they are your brothers. The UFW position and the UFW does not condemn IN a common enemy, they are your brothers.

Sincerely,
Your supporter,
Tony Soto
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 5,000 Dow Chemical employees struck for 14 days in mid-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 toox.

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 in U.S. Boxers and RAG Diane Company dragged on (see EL MALCRIADO, July 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 18-23 as a preliminary show of force 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 steadily 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 Atwood'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 Atwood.

"17 Points"

They are also seeking to overturn the "17 Points" negotiated into their contract in 1972. Incredibly, these points include no breaks, no wash-up time, an 18-minute lunch break and mandatory overtimes.

In sports, the historic 18-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 30% 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 blazin 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 Lucas, 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 - a social and agricultural revolution led by Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers of America, (UFWA) which has taken the land owners 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 35c an hour, shoveling less than eight years of schooling and who had a life expectancy of 30 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 and 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 UFWA, and to "La Huelga," and it was inevitable.

It was inevitable because the landowners, in denying farm workers the most democratic rights, invariably created a powder keg...

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 its 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 affected 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 union, direction and a fighting spirit."
"This time the stores knew how to fight us better."

The first time around they didn't know how to fight us. They were scared and they were ready. They thought that they could get away with it. They thought that they could get away with what they were doing. They thought that they could get away with exploiting the workers and the community. But this time they knew how to fight us better.

We were better prepared. We had more resources. We had more support. We had more solidarity. We had more backing. We had more strategies. We had more tactics. We had more power. We had more determination. We had more resolve.

And because of that we were able to get the stores to really change their ways. We were able to get them to really change their policies. We were able to get them to really change their behavior. We were able to get them to really change their mindset.

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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 Service (INS), is coming under further attack from U.S. congressmen.

Representative Leo J. Ryan (D.-Calif.) chair of the House subcommittee that he or his undercover agents purchased entry documents from at least six border officials in 1972. He told the subcommittee, which was investigating the INS's fledgling Operation Clean Sweep, that he had the affronted agents arrested at the INS's southwest region office in San Diego, but that some are still on duty.

For his part, Representative George L. Miller (D.-Calif.) disclosed that 15 INS officers of which 10 grew tomatoes as a way to augment their INS salaries and 4 were used by U.S. immigration officers in an attempt to compromise the Clean Sweep operation.

See page 14 of this issue.

Prostitutes Used

Mexican attorney Sam 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 was investigating the INS's fledgling Operation Clean Sweep, that he had the affronted agents arrested at the INS's southwest region office in San Diego, but that some are still on duty.

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See page 14 of this issue.

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

He then decided the offers could have been an attempt to compromise him. Pellerzi, in testifying about the prostitution ring, is thought to have been referring to Former INS Director Farmers, 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 entertainments in Mexico designed to compromise Representative Peter Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.).

Rogers was inspecting immigration officials during that time as a member of the House Watergate investigation committee.

Operation Clean Sweep, which began in 1974, has resulted in the conviction of 43 persons—35 civilians, two customs officers, and five INS officials. 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 heart of the INS, the executive branch, and even Congress.

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

"Campesinos on the Move

Don't Play Games"

Davis, Calif.—We climbed up the stairs, cautiously, to the second floor of the large white house where we were met by a large, white-browed dog of some species. We couldn't tell if its black-

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

This is tough. The growers have all kinds of ways to keep the campesinos down. 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 Davis we saw growers use pick-up truck horns to drown out the bullhorns of UFW strikers.

The picket line

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 confused, and few might be hard core scalawags who don't give a damn about any movement.

You have the tendency to blame these guys but do you understand that they live constantly under the watchful eyes of the grower managers—him—but you also understand the struggle really means. This is to convince workers to leave the fields.

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 people's lives depend on our efforts.

As UFW reporters we feel we too must make our contribution. And maybe we're a little crazy, because we get up at 2 a.m. and spend all day dashing from field to field, fighting off the ungodly heat shooting out from the sun, barely tolerating the abuse from the enemy, feeling the thirst and dirt creep all over our bodies...

There are you in the midst millions and billions of tomatoes... a malodorous scent of rotting catsup...

You sprint across the field trying to catch something of importance and you hear the succinct of big round red ones flattened thoroughly by your bustling, bustling, bustling, splutter, spatter, sploosh.

For the hell of it you try to imagine yourself installed by a plush, comfortable, air-conditioned car overlooking if you could sip cool drinks at the rank

like himself, his same sense of

then compromise Representative Peter Rodino, Jr. (D.-N.J.).

The charges were received to the Union's immigration employees in the Clean Sweep investigation.

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

Rogers was inspecting immigration officials during that time as a member of the House Watergate investigation committee.

Operation Clean Sweep, which began in 1974, has resulted in the conviction of 43 persons—35 civilians, two customs officers, and five INS officials. 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 heart of the INS, the executive branch, and even Congress.

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

"Campesinos on the Move

Don't Play Games"

Davis, Calif.—We climbed up the stairs, cautiously, to the second floor of the large white house where we were met by a large, white-browed dog of some species. We couldn't tell if its black-
...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 get contracts with growers.

Undocumented workers, or "illegal," as they are often called, are being brought across the border from Mexico to break strikes and then 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.

Marcos Angeles, a UFW organizer, has revealed to El Malcriado a number of insights on undocumented workers living at three labor camps, a dozen miles from here.

Angeles, who lived with the aliens for four weeks, said they were open with him, drank beer with him, and told him that they were stealing from the police, giving him a looking out for the police.

The "aliens" pay coyotes $20, 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 use "paloses" across the border at Tijuana and some are even sneaked through a pipe which runs under the freeway in groups of 40, at a large house, for several hours.

The network is now so extensive, for example, that it encompasses such divergent areas as the white-collar area of Salinas; the "hip" community of Santa Cruz; the working-class cities of Wellington and Pico Rivera; the Chicano barrios of East Los Angeles; and the "modern" campuses of UCLA and the traditional University of Southern California.

As the camps repeat themselves in each area, the network is loosened, they tell the coyotes, and the aliens are tossed out of work. They have to start paying the coyote again to bring them back.

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.

Angeles also confided that food they buy and keep in refrigerators is sold to others by about $700, in taken by other workers, a situation which leads to fights.

Angeles reported that "many are sick; they are seen lying in the dirt." Some of the camps don't have any bathrooms or showers and the workers have to bathe in canals.

One camp owner acts as a labor supplier because "when another rancher needs 50 or 50 workers, he needs 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.

LOS ANGELES BOYCOTT

most regularly in 36 cities and five college campuses.

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Cont'd from page 3

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

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 bag 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 Frederick, a Lutheran minister, had taken over the fast 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 Pacific in solidarity with Medina and included Local 400 of the United Auto Workers (UAW) UAW Local 1005; the Firefighters union; the Postal workers; the Metal Polishers; the Apparel-gated Clothing Workers of America; the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; the CBI, Chemical and Atomic Workers; and the Letter Carriers union.

For more information call the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, in the Los Angeles area at (213) 381-1155.
Eleventh Anniversary of NFWA

THE LONG ROAD FROM DELANO

By retelling the story of the first medical clinic to serve the Mexican-American farm workers in California's Central Valley, the article highlights the challenges and the dedication required to provide healthcare in such environments. The clinic was established in Delano, marking the beginning of a movement that led to the founding of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and later the United Farm Workers of America (UFW). The clinic's success was not just a medical feat but also a testament to the power of collective action and the fight for better living conditions and worker rights. The story underscores the importance of such initiatives in addressing the healthcare needs of marginalized communities and the broader implications for social and economic justice.
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 Streekroth and Howard Dulling.

NFWA Anniversary

(Continued from page 16)
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 of 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, 1965, 12 years of struggle since then. By 1974 there were few who could not find their way to Delano. The date marks the birth of a new union, a new people, and a place.

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 California Allied Printing Trades Conference, polled his Board and the members unanimously agreed to the issuance of the label.

Strong Endorsement
Cesar Chavez, president of the Southern California Allied Printing Trades Conference, submitted a resolution to that Conference on Aug. 14. 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.

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EL TALLER
GRAFICO

STAND WITH US
BOYCOTT GRAPE$ REVISION OF ANDY ZERMENO BY XAVIER VIRAMONTES PAINTING

XV Brilliant Multi-colors $2.50 #XV

FWP
English - $1.50 # FWP
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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

QUANTITY ITEM # PRICE PER ITEM Total

# XV 2.50
# FWPS 1.50
#FWS 1.00
(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

El Malcriado - October 18, 1974 - 17

(reprinted from the Los Angeles Citizen)
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 "workers' compensation." Whether you may claim benefits depends on where you are working and what kinds of activities you are involved in, such as the tasks of your job, etc. If possible, go to a union clinic doctor before going to the company doctor. The doctor 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.

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. The doctor 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.

Go to one of your union representatives:
1) You question that the company doctor has notified you of your condition. 
2) You aren't sent for medical treatment.
3) The company doctor says your injury is not work related, although you are still sick or in pain.
4) You question that the employer has notified your insurance company and the state or
5) You are threatened in any way because you have reported an accident to either your employer 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. If you have notified your employer (foreman or 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, you lose the right to workers' compensation. If you accept medical attention of your own choosing, you don't accept company doctors or company lawyers or company representatives or company physicians or company dentists or company chiropractors or company physical therapists or company psychologists.

In addition to money, meals, and other advantages furnished by the employer to be included in determining the compensation, the facts that this is the result of a hit, and the person employing the hit is liable for the injury. If the person employing the hit is your employer, the employer or insurance company must tell you when your benefits will start and when they will stop, and why, if your employer disputes your claim, he must tell you so promptly.

You have the right to appeal through the proper channels to the Labor Commissioner's office for help with this. If the commissioner fails, you can appeal to the Labor Court of Appeals for help with this.

Materials and equipment furnished by the employer should not be considered compensation.

Payments are made for temporary (partial or total) disability, and for permanent (partial or total) disability. Approximately 98% 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 use of a leg, arm and hand, eye, ear, or nose, 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 amount which can be paid.

A life pension is paid where disability is 90% or greater.

An injured worker who may benefit from vocational rehabilitation training may receive payment from the employer on a plan to provide services to help re-employment in a suitable occupation. Where the injury results in death the compensation, in addition to the total dependency is $40,000, and death benefit is $40,000.

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Named as co-defendants in the injunction are Benito, Benito, and Benito. So the court in this case orders UFW to vacate the premises, and the court awards damages to UFW in the amount of $5,000, and to the extent of $5,000 and

Child Labor Bill Passes

Sacramento, Calif. - Assemblyman Lee L. Soto, Jr., McCarthy's child labor bill, AB 3244, passed both the Assembly and the Senate last month, and is still 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, however, supported by the fact that the governor's representatives are not opposing the bill during committee hearings. The administration claims that 50,000 youngsters are currently being employed illegally in California farms.

He says that the punishments under present law are "a mere slap on the wrist" for violators. He continues by saying that his bill would carry stiffer fines for "various violations" of the law, with fines of $1,000 to $5,000 and "misdemeanor" fines of $500 to $1,000.

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In addition to money, meals, and other advantages furnished by the employer, the employer or insurance company must tell you when your benefits will start and when they will stop, and why, if your employer disputes your claim, he must tell you so promptly. The biggest problem with Workers' Compensation for the farm worker for any other employer is that the employer, or his insurance company, has full control of the medical program, this means that he can get a medical decision that is not in the worker's own interest, or insurance company is the major source of a doctor's income, that drives down the contributions to the injured worker's disability.

Free Doctor Choice

Workers' Compensation claims are paid with the source of their income. Gov. Reagan headed a bill in the California legislature this year granting workers free choice of doctors. The governor's representatives argue that the worker's health may be affected by dust, wind, the hot sun, weeds, dust, pesticides, grime, bed bugs, lice, ants, rats, lice, saw dust, toxic fumes, etc.

Be aware of the symptoms of work-caused diseases, whenever you are sick or injured get help from your Campeño center.

DELANO CLINIC

(Continued from page 10)

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

Complaints of the insensitive or incomprehensible understanding of care of patients in the Delano clinic, perhaps farm workers work often 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 continue to form, form, and form, in Florida, and Texas.

Clinics already exist in Calexico, the Fresno area, Salinas, and Atlin Park, Florida, and Florida.

But, as a sign to one of the Delano examining rooms says, "if no hay contratos, no hay clientes," (There are no contracts, there are no clients.)

According to Chavez, "medical care without a contract is like trying to keep dry in a storm. Farm worker patients must be able to see the health benefits they truly deserve."
“Crooks and scams and schemes and hiding, we know nothing at all of these evil things. So put your back to our pension fund coffers, and just ignore those noisy old scoopers. ‘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 the Teamster's plan.

Four of its distributors, like John Erlichman, H. R. Haldeman, and John Dean. The Teamsters' president gave gangsters access to the rivers of cash that employers were pouring into one of the country's fastest growing pension fund. 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

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. Bally is based in Las Vegas, Nevada, and has acquired 900 shares of Bally stock in 1970 but refuses to say whether he has disposed of them or not.

Who else has owned stock in the gambling machine operation? S. C. Attorney General William W. Rids, Beverly Ridges stripped hundreds of acres of land while environmentalists complained in vain that it collapsed, lacking the money to proceed with the construction.

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 Owings Magazine, employers allocate $17 a week of each employee’s earnings to the retirement plan.

Members Hurt
A consultant to the Providential Life Insurance Company, which handles the Teamsters West Coast Pension Fund, estimated in the 1960s 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 “Nice print in the plan may keep more than 51 percent of the Teamsters’ covered members hurt.”

The Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons likes to meet National Crime Syndicate executives there-like Louis “The Tailor” Horowitz, nicknamed 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 bank of mobsters also used to cavort about at Rancho La Costa; you know, the household names like John Tribichman, R. Haldeman, and John Dean. The Justice Department, in 1975, dropped an anti-trust suit against Bally and agreed to stop its alleged practice of allocating sales territories to its distributors.

The company was acquired, last year, of conspiring to violate federal anti-racketeering laws. Four of its distributors, however, were convicted of shipping to Louisville, Bally's biggest rolling machines for use in illegal gambling.

Bergman and DeSena write, “Bally Manufacturing is one of the nation's fastest growing pension fund. The Justice Department, in 1975, dropped an anti-trust suit against Bally and agreed to stop its alleged practice of allocating sales territories to its distributors. The company was acquired, last year, of conspiring to violate federal anti-racketeering laws. Four of its distributors, however, were convicted of shipping to Louisville, Bally's biggest rolling machines for use in illegal gambling.

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