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British dock workers stop grapes



Photo: Jose Alvarez

Rotten grapes in Sanger, Ca. trash bin symbolize the tightening noose of the boycott around the necks of the growers. Eyewitnesses report a full dumpster and a semi-trailer full of grapes were thrown out here in mid-December. Similar reports are coming in from other parts of the San Joaquin valley.

Attacks Teamster boss Donnelly urges bishops to act on pro-UFW stand

HARTFORD, CONN. -- Bishop Joseph Donnelly, chairman of the Catholic Bishops Committee on Farm Labor, has urged each of the bishops to take concrete steps to implement their recent unanimous endorsement of the UFW grape and lettuce boycotts.

Bishop Donnelly's request was contained in a letter in which he also attacked Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons for criticizing the Bishops' support of the boycotts.

"Personally, in private, and in public, we should support the boycott by our practice," Bishop Donnelly wrote to the members of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB).

"Institutions under the jurisdiction of the bishops should be advised of the boycott and asked to support it," he said. "Priests and religious people should be asked to support the action of the bishops, bring it to the attention of the people, and request organized support of the boycott."

"Diocesan newspapers should convey the concern of the Bishops. Priests' Senates should be requested to take action. Religious communities, universities, hospitals should be requested not to purchase the products under boycott."

After the November 16, 1973, Bishops' Conference in which they endorsed the boycotts, Fitzsimmons wrote to John Cardinal Krol, president of the NCCB, calling the boycotts illegal and demanding that the endorsements be rescinded.

AFL-CIO President George Meany immediately responded by writing to Krol that Fitzsimmons' version of the Teamster-UFW conflict contained "a number of misrepresentations and mis-statements whose transparency is obvious enough."

In his letter to the Bishops, Donnelly pointed out that the UFW boycotts were not illegal because farm workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

"In my opinion," he said, "the action of the Bishops in this matter, and the action of church groups generally throughout America, is a noble instance of protest against injustice and of support for the poorest of workers. Please make our November action effective in your area of jurisdiction."

The Bishops' endorsement of the boycotts was an unprecedented collective action. They voted to support the UFW demand for free, secret union elections for farm workers and endorsed the grape and lettuce boycotts until such elections were held.

Victory in the South

Major grape market cracked

ATLANTA, Georgia -- The UFW boycott in the South won a major victory in the drive to destroy one of the most important markets for scab grapes, lettuce and wines, and the boycott campaign against Colonial, a supermarket chain of 84 stores in Atlanta, is being temporarily halted.

According to Atlanta boycott organizer Jim Lynch, no further details of the victory can be released at this time.

No refuge for growers

Victories such as this one are particularly important because in the past the growers have sought refuge from UFW boy-

cotts by increasing their shipments to the South.

Lynch attributed the boycott's success in Atlanta to widespread support among labor, the clergy, and especially the Black community.

"Very few black people cross our picket lines," he said. "Atlanta was the home of Martin Luther King and under his leadership the black community learned the power of the boycott."

Lynch said UFW president Cesar Chavez will participate in a march to celebrate King's life and work on January 15, the date of King's birthday in 1929.

grapes scheduled to arrive in London within the next few weeks.

Support despite hardship

"Not unloading these grapes is the best way these workers can support American farmworkers," a TGWU spokesman told El Malcriado in a telephone interview. "And it's part of our own class struggle as well."

He said the workers' action will mean increased hardship for them in these days of economic crisis in Britain and harsh government policies against labor. "They are going to suffer for not working, but they understand why they are doing it."

400 workers joined in the decision not to unload the Wild Curlew, but the TGWU spokesman said that all 10,000 dockers in London and in fact the entire TGWU membership stood ready to back them up should the government attempt retaliation.

TGWU blocks law

An anti-labor law passed in 1970 by the Conservative government prohibits 'sympathetic actions' by one union in support of another. The law is similar in many ways to the American Taft-Hartley Act of the NLRA, which prohibits secondary boycotts for all but agricultural workers.

"But the government doesn't want any more trouble than it already has with the workers," said the TGWU spokesman. "They do not want a general strike on their hands."

"The last time they tried to use that law against us," he continued, "in the summer of 1972, three million workers went out on strike and they had to release five of our members from jail 1 day after they were thrown in. But even so we had a dock strike for two weeks."

Rejects Teamsters

The executive board of the TGWU voted to support the UFW and condemn the Teamsters at its September, 1973 meeting. At that time the union also turned down an offer from the Teamsters for an educational exchange.

According to UFW representative in England, Donna Haber, this rejection was of extraordinary importance because the TGWU and the Teamsters have similar memberships and have had fraternal relations in the past.

"We have such an effective boycott in the U.S.," she said, "that the growers have to look for new markets elsewhere. Because of this, it's really necessary that the workers in Europe join us."

"We have to thank the British dock workers for their solidarity with our struggle."

New Membership and Dues Policy

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News from the valleys



Workers Report from Delano refuse to scab

DELANO, Ca. -- The growers here can't get enough workers for pruning because the workers won't scab, reports UFW organizer Guadalupe Murguia, and the Teamsters are having a hard time getting anyone to sign up with them. And the Delano boycott has almost entirely cleaned Gallo wine out of the area.

Murguia reports that in recent weeks the Teamsters have stepped up their campaign attempting to sign farm workers under their sweetheart contracts. They are charging \$7 a month in dues and \$16 for a medical plan,

he says.

Many ranchers are telling the farm workers who work for them that they must sign with the Teamsters or leave, and Murguia reports that the majority are leaving.

Growers hurting

At White River Farms (formerly the Schenley Ranch), the foremen can't get enough workers for pruning. Murguia says it's their own fault. "They are very hard on the people," he says, "but the people can't be pushed around like before. They see the difference be-

tween one union and the other."

The San Lucas Ranch near Delano, one of the first to try to go over to the Teamsters, is having even more problems. Each night observers have seen boxes of unsold rotten grapes from last year's harvest being thrown out. The pruning is also far behind last year's. The ranch is hurting so badly that it is reported that it cannot obtain loans from local banks.

Some of the smaller growers have indicated that they want to return to their UFW contracts but huge ranches like Gallo and Giumarra won't let them move. One grower, Jack Radovitch, is reported to have said that he can't sign a contract until the big ranches are beaten.

Delano boycott

Most stores in Delano are cooperating with the Gallo boycott, reports Murguia, and the stores that agreed not to restock Gallo haven't even been able to sell what they have on hand.

And the farm workers continue to picket Safeway. On the picket line there on December 26, several striking workers from the Lucky food chain came over to show their support for the UFW. The next day a truck filled with merchandise for the Safeway refused to cross the UFW picket line. The driver, a Teamster member, told the picketers he will refuse to cross UFW picket lines wherever he sees them.

Murguia reports, "At Safeway we are really hurting them. Only the growers' families buy there now. And it's getting so that even they don't go because that Safeway doesn't have the variety of merchandise that they used to have."

Farm workers demand state board seat

SAN FRANCISCO, Ca. -- 30 farm workers picketed a meeting of the California Industrial Welfare Commission January 2 and 3 demanding an opportunity to address the commission about wages and working conditions in the fields. They were refused by a 15-14 vote.

The farm workers, mostly strikers from the Gallo ranch in Livingston, also demanded that a farm worker be allotted a seat on the commission. Members are appointed by the

L.A. boycotters take 'Las Posadas' to Safeway

LOS ANGELES, CA. -- Over 115 clergy celebrated a special Christmas Mass December 21 and joined 700 East Los Angeles residents in a candlelight march to dramatize the Safeway Boycott.

The chief celebrant of the ecumenical Mass held in St. Isabel Church was Father Jeru, who was assisted by 15 other priests, and over 100 nuns and clergy of many faiths.

The candlelight march to the Safeway store at 4th and Soto Streets was no ordinary march, but a reenactment of 'Las Posadas', a traditional Mexican Christmas procession in which the tired pilgrims 'seek room at the Inn.'

UFW first executive vice president Dolores Huerta, who was present for the evening's activities, told the people the procession was a march of solidarity to bring the Christmas spirit to Safeway. East Los Angeles residents were asked not to shop at Safeway and to continue boycotting scab grapes, lettuce and wines.

Days earlier UFW President Cesar Chavez said 'It is our hope the Mass and procession will soften the hearts of Safeway executives to our people's basic struggle against poverty and injustice.'

When the 'pilgrims' arrived at the Safeway store, they were turned away from the 'Inn' by actors dressed as supermarket clerks. The short act (play)

that followed hit at the way Safeway has repeatedly denied the simple requests of justice and equality to this nation's farm workers.

The act featured 'Gallo', an actor dressed as a large rooster, that also turned the marchers away.

The pilgrims then sang the traditional Posada song heard before Christmas throughout Latin America, but sung with special verses written by the boycotters. Some of the verses are translated below:

Boycotters:

Tired we come
from the picket line,
We are farm workers,
we don't like your wine.

Safeway:

What do I care,
so let me sleep,
For I tell you now,
I'll not open a peep.

Boycotters:

Down with Safeway
liberty will be ours,
We are farm workers
God will help our Cause.

Safeway:

You better get going,
and bother me no more,
If you push me too hard
I'm going to beat you from my door.

Service Center opens in Oxnard

About 30 people gathered for the inauguration of the Oxnard Service Center on December 16. The service center, which helps farm workers with welfare, income tax, legal, and other problems, will serve all of Ventura County.

The director of the Service Center is Lorenzo Moreno, and the secretary is Juanita Zalazar. The madras and padrinos who organized the reception and provided refreshments are Maria Reyes, Carmen Rios, Theresa Rios, Irene Ruiz, Angelina Hernandez, Graciela Granados, Antonio Martinez, Joe Garcia, and Jose Rocha.

Cal-Date strikers win

INDIO, CA. -- The 350 workers of the Cal-Date/Tenneco Company here returned victoriously to their jobs January 2 following a hard-won strike involving mass arrests and tear-gassing by police and the use of scabs by the company.

The workers, members of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Local 78B of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union, won a 10-cent per hour pay raise effective immediately, increasing the base wage from \$1.98 to \$2.08. An additional 5 cents will be paid starting April and another 5 cents January, 1975.

All charges against the strikers arising from picket line arrests have been dropped by the police.

From the beginning of the strike the workers, mostly women, fought hard to organize and win their demands. They walked out November 15 after contract negotiations came to a halt with Cal-Date/Tenneco and filed charges against the company for unfair labor practices. They set up a 24-hour picket-line and succeeded in preventing the use of scabs.

Cal-Date/Tenneco likewise did everything it could to abort efforts of the militant and spirited strikers, most of whom are also members of the UFW. It obtained an injunction that limited the number and spacing of pickets. When the strikers ignored the injunction on December 9 the Indio police used tear gas to



Members of Local 78B of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters picket Cal Date/Tenneco packing shed in Indio, Ca.

drive them out of the packing shed and into the streets.

The latest charge against Cal-Date/Tenneco came from the international vice president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, Max Osslo. He said the company brought in busloads of illegal immigrants from Mexico during the month of December, as well as scabs recruited from other parts of California.

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Bad grapes, bad wine

Mechanized grapes inferior quality admits J. Gallo

MODESTO, CA. -- E and J Gallo Winery Co. suffered a major defeat last month in its attempt to advertise its way out of the tightening grip of the UFW wine boycott.

The company was forced to admit that many of the varietal grapes it uses in its wines are of inferior quality because they are picked by machines.

"The 1973 deliveries of mechanically harvested grapes were very poor," according to company president Julio Gallo. "The machines lacerated the grapes, exposing them to oxidation, and the leaf content was high, imparting undesirable characteristics to the juice."

"Without improvements to avoid deteriorating the quality of the grapes, we will no longer receive mechanically harvested grapes."

Boycott fears?

"What he's really saying," according to Gallo boycott organizer Aggie Rose, "is that he's afraid of the boycott. We tell people that Gallo makes cheap

L.A. Boycott costs Gallo \$750,000

SANTA ANA, CA. -- E. & J. Gallo Winery's monthly sales have now fallen a total of \$750,000 a month with the defeat of another major liquor chain, Key Liquor, reports Orange County boycott organizer Vivian Drake.

The three Key stores, in Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, and Laguna Beach had sold about \$10,000 worth of Gallo a month, according to its owner, Barry Hermanson, who once worked as a Gallo salesman for four years.

In mid-December the chain removed Gallo from its shelves after a meeting with Gallo workers and boycott organizers. But within a week the wine was back on the shelves and the chain had obtained an injunction limiting picketing to two at the entrance to each store.

The injunction also restricted picketers to requesting customers not to buy Gallo rather than asking them not to shop at Key Liquors.

Direct attack on Gallo

At that point, the chain seemed to be threatening a long fight, and told the boycott committee that Gallo would be paying their legal fees.

"This made the fight an important symbolic battle against Gallo itself," said Ms. Drake.

On December 28, the UFW began picketing all three Key stores, keeping only two pickets at the entrance but as many as 25 on the sidewalk.

wine that's full of leaves and dirt and twigs. He knows its true."

Although Gallo has been experimenting with machines for several years, they were used even more extensively than usual last summer in an attempt to break the UFW strike in the Livingston area.

The strike by nearly all of Gallo's 150 regular workers left acres of grapes unpicked by the end of the summer, forcing Gallo to turn to machines in a last desperate attempt to harvest the grapes.

At that time, the machines could be seen in the fields outside the labor camps where the strikers lived. They rumbled up and down the rows like giant insects, throwing off huge clouds of dust and leaves.

In their wake they left broken vines stripped of their leaves, giving the vineyards the appearance of having been chemically defoliated rather than picked.

Gallo said that the machines' beaters had to flail so hard at the vines in order to pick the grapes that the resulting pulp was virtually useless.

Once grapes are broken open in this fashion, they immediately begin to ferment, losing their sugar content in the sun. Chemicals are sometimes added to slow this process down, but time is still the important element. Within hours, the grapes may be too rotten for use.

"They're paying a lot for those machines," says Aggie Rose, who was UFW field office director in Livingston during the strike. "Maybe they're realizing that there's no substitute for skilled workers."

The picketers also requested the customers not to shop at the stores, in violation of the injunction.

Quick surrender

The next day, Hermanson called the UFW promising to remove the wine. "We didn't believe him because he had lied to us before," said Ms. Drake.

The following Monday, UFW representatives and Orange County AFL-CIO labor council leader Pete Rimmel met with Key representatives. Rimmel demanded that the chain drop the injunction as well as clean out the wine or face picketing by the 84 unions in the Orange County Labor Council.

Hermanson surrendered, the shelves are clean, and the injunction is being eliminated.

Since their arrival in October, the Gallo workers and their supporters have destroyed nearly three quarters of a million dollars in Gallo sales a month. Among the chains now clean is Thrifty Drugs, a chain with 420 drug stores in California and Arizona, that was doing \$250,000 worth of Gallo sales a month. Thrifty agreed to cooperate without a fight.



UFW supporters in San Diego list different names of Gallo wines in recent MARCHA HASTA LA VICTORIA through the city's center. photo: Vince Compagnone

San Diegans dump scab wine

SAN DIEGO, Ca. -- 400 residents of San Diego conducted a colorful and cheerful MARCHA HASTA LA VICTORIA (March to Victory) through the center of the city December 15, as part of an extensive boycott drive against scab wines.

During the five mile march the boycotters, singing and chanting, including several Gallo workers from Livingston, stopped into every liquor store and demanded that Gallo, Franzia and Guild wines be removed from the shelves until those companies renew contracts with the UFW.

Boycotter Gary Brown reports that some stores removed the wine and some didn't. Those that didn't he said, "have felt the sting of the picket line. A little followup and downtown San Diego won't have Gallo wine to sell anymore."

Liquor stores picketed

Boycotters who picket stores that sell scab wine are being harassed by San Diego police and by a special police unit called the "Red Squad."

During the campaign against Big City Liquor, picketers were constantly surveyed and photographed from nearby rooftops, and three were arrested recently. In two weeks the store agreed to remove the wine, prompting two nearby stores to surrender also.

Meanwhile, 15 stores in southeast San Diego have been cleared of scab wine, including one store that returned 25 boxes of Gallo to the warehouse.

Gallo leaflet

In central San Diego the boycott has met stiff opposition from Jay Cees Market, which published large newspaper ads advertising

scab wine, grapes and lettuce. The store also uses a leaflet that is well known to Gallo boycotters across the state, attacking the UFW and distorting the history of the Gallo strike.

According to Gary Brown, the leaflet was originally written by Jay Cees Market not Gallo as originally supposed. "This market knows nothing about the farm worker struggle," he reports. "It went to the nearby Teamster office and got some lies there, then made up a few lies of its own and printed them up."

"A Gallo salesman got ahold of the leaflet, sent it up to Gallo in Modesto where it was changed a little and sent back to where it's been showing up all over California."

"Already there have been two arrests at the store, but our determination is high."

SI SE PUEDE,"

Wine boycott tactics feature special leaflet

Gallo wines have become the target of many UFW support committees in small towns throughout the U.S. In this report, Karl Foreman of the Bellingham, Washington, boycott committee outlines their campaign against Gallo and the stores which sell it. -- EL MALCRIADO

UFW Support Committees here are talking to local merchants, explaining the issues involved in the strike against Gallo and asking them not to reorder Gallo products when their current stock runs out. Already three taverns and a wine shop are cooperating.

While we approach the merchants on the basis of goodwill, economics are involved. The city's 32 taverns are heavily dependent on students and trade unionists for their business. A leaf-

let we distribute to these merchants says in part,

"Since the Whatcom County Central Labor Council (representing 9,000 trade unionists and their families) has voted to support the UFW (also an AFL-CIO union), and since we are certain that a majority of the students at Western Washington State College support the boycott, you can see that it is good business to comply."

After all the stores that sell liquor have been approached, we will print leaflets listing those who are cooperating and those who aren't. The leaflets will urge residents to patronize the establishments supporting the boycott.

These stores and taverns will be given signs to post saying that they are supporting the boycott.

Massive pressure will be needed to clean out the larger supermar-

kets and the state-owned liquor stores. For that reason we are sending copies of materials we have produced to other UFW support committees in the Northwest to share our experiences.

Patronize This



Establishment

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS COMPLYING
WITH THE BOYCOTT OF GALLO
WINES IN SUPPORT OF THE
UNITED FARM WORKERS (AFL-CIO)

United Farm Workers Support Committee, 1011 Third Street, N.E., Bellingham, WA.

Leaflet requests shoppers to patronize stores not selling Gallo

EL MALCRIADO

January 18, 1974 3



UFW supporters held 24 hour Thanksgiving vigil outside A & P headquarters in Boston. A & P is the only major chain store in Boston not cooperating with the boycott.

Northeast Boycott builds on early Boston victories

4 new cities hit

The New England boycott organization has expanded in recent months to cities and states not previously covered by committees working with the UFW. There are now committees in Maine, Western Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

This expansion was made possible by major victories achieved in June and July in east Massachusetts. During that time the

UFW won commitments from four of the five largest chain stores in New England to support the boycotts of grapes and lettuce. A & P was the exception.

Nick Jones, Boston boycott director, reports that the tentative strategy of the UFW boycott effort throughout New England is to concentrate all picket line activity on A & P. He estimates that A & P would probably give up after a

Building coalitions

short struggle under such conditions, leaving the New England committees to work on the wine boycotts and to go after other chain stores carrying scab produce.

The New England committees, staffed mostly by volunteers, are in the process of forming an effective coalition of religious, labor, and political organizations and people to work on the boycotts, says Jones.

For example, he reports, financial support from Massachusetts' 2500 local unions pays for most of the Boston staff's food and phone bill, as well as raising between \$4,000 and \$5,000 each month for the union.

The labor councils of Boston, Somerville, Lowell, Cambridge, and Florence have endorsed the boycotts.

The New England chains themselves have published statistics showing that the UFW has effectively blocked the sale of scab produce, or else replaced it with UFW produce to the point of influencing 21% of the entire market.

Boycott reports

Other reports coming in from boycotters throughout New England give the following picture of boycott activity:

****The Springfield, Mass. Support Committee is boycotting Big Y and Food Mart chain stores.** The Committee, directed by Robin German, is getting assistance from the Task Force on Justice for Farm Workers.

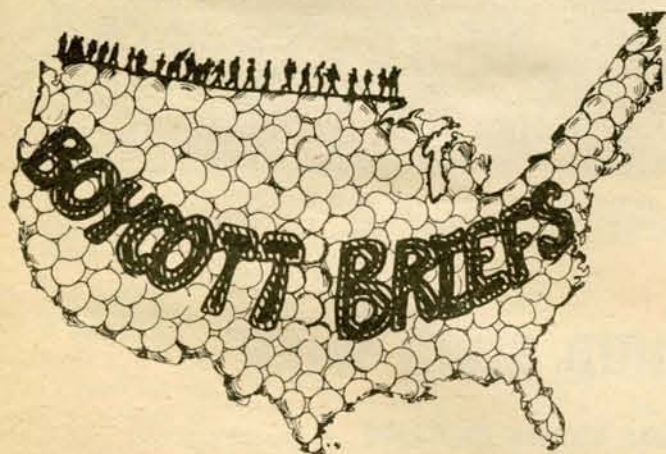
Task Force members include religious people and members of such organizations as the Springfield City Council, Church Women United, and the Pioneer Valley AFL-CIO Council.

****The Worcester, Mass. Farm Workers Support Committee is boycotting Iandoli's, the largest chain in the county.** Recently, the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group charged Iandoli's with having a policy of 'discriminatory food prices to a captive market of elderly and low-income residents in the Worcester area.'

Iandoli's carries scab lettuce and grapes, as does Honey Farms, another chain owned by Louis Iandoli. According to a Griffen Report on New England food marketing, one of every five food dollars spent in the county is spent at Iandoli's.

Worcester's office is located in St John's Rectory, thanks to the Worcester Urban Ministry. Ac-

Continued on page 5



18 arrested in New York City



First four of 18 New York City boycotters are arrested December 18. From left, Sister Pearl McGivney, Danny Guenzburger, Dave Widemelansky, and Francisco Ordaz (of Fresno, Ca.).

Brooklyn, NY. -- 18 picketers were arrested at the largest Shop-Rite supermarket here on December 22 while on a picket line involving more than 90 people.

The arrests occurred following an attempt by the store's manager to disrupt the picket line by having his employees drive cars at the boycotters and harass the picket line with shouts, according to Brooklyn boycott staff member Pablo Massa.

Massa said that police first told the store manager that the UFW members and friends had the right to picket, but then arrested the 18 when they refused to leave after being ordered to do so for 'blocking traffic.'

The 18 were charged with criminal trespassing, and angrily refused an offer to drop charges if they would halt the picket line.

Prisoner denied UFW gifts

Atlanta, Ga. -- Authorities at the Leavenworth Federal Prison in Kansas refused to allow a gift of UFW Christmas cards and a union calendar to be given to a prisoner by the Atlanta boycott staff. No reason was given for the refusal.

The prisoner, John Gibbs, apparently saw an ad for El Taller Grafico material in the Great Speckled Bird, an Atlanta newspaper with a wide national distribution. He wrote to the Atlanta boycott office requesting the cards and calendar free as a Christmas present.

Boycott director Jim Lynch sent the material along with Christmas greetings and a request that Gibbs help organize the boycott inside the prison.

A week later, the material was returned, having been opened and stamped, 'not allowed.'

Jersey boycott hits Shop-Rite



Cold weather doesn't stop Jersey City boycotters from picketing Shop-Rite. photo: Joe Levine

Jersey City, N.J. -- The Jersey boycott is zeroing in on the Shop-Rite chain in northern and central New Jersey. Two Christmas vigils were conducted by UFW supporters, one at the Shop-Rite which is the largest single store on the East Coast and one at the home of Shop-Rite's owner, Joseph Saker. The boycott committee hopes to picket 25 Shop-Rites by mid-January.

Gate collections at union shops have met with good success, and a state-wide labor support committee for the union is being formed. The committee held a New Year's fund-raising party featuring slides and a film.

Lettuce propaganda film

San Francisco, Ca. -- The lettuce growers are joining the grape growers in producing propaganda attempting to rescue sales of their produce from the grip of the UFW boycott.

The Western Iceberg Lettuce, Inc., is promoting a new half-hour film about 'America's favorite salad green' called, 'Lights, Cameras, Lettuce!'

MECHA organizes food drive

Oxnard, Ca. -- The Oxnard high school MECHA, a Chicano student group, carried out a food drive December 15, collecting 6 carloads of food to be distributed at the Oxnard UFW field office to farm worker strikers.

About 30 participants went door to door collecting food and some clothes. Among the people who organized the drive are Veronica Vasquez, Berna Dian, Christina Tauger, Mr. Lopex, Mr. Fountain, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez.

Another food drive by the Friends of the Farm Workers in Santa Barbara recently provided three carloads of food, which were also delivered to the Oxnard field office.



Members of Oxnard High School MECHA who conducted extensive food drive for the United Farm Workers Union.

Send us News
of your boycott

To

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Keene, Ca. 93531

New Executive Board holds first meeting

LA PAZ, CA. -- The UFW National Executive Board gathered here at the union's headquarters December 17-22 to plan the expansion of the boycotts and of farm worker organizing for the coming year.

For the nine members of the Board it was their first quarterly meeting since their election by 400 delegates representing 60,000 farm workers at the union's first National Convention in September, 1973.

The Constitution adopted at the convention empowers the Executive Board to control the affairs of the union in the two-year periods between conventions.

Board members

The members of the Board came to La Paz from their assignments in California and major boycott cities around the country. They include Cesar Chavez, President of the union; New York boycott director Dolores Huerta, first executive vice president; Washington, D.C. boycott director Gilbert Padilla, secretary-treasurer; Philip Veracruz, second executive vice president; and Stockton Field Office director Pete Velasco, third executive vice president.

The other Board members present were, Detroit Boycott director Richard Chavez; Canada Boycott director Marshall Ganz; Florida Field Office director, Mack Lyon; and Ohio boycott director, Eliseo Medina.

Meeting 12-14 hours a day for five days, they discussed and voted on measures dealing with UFW strikes and boycotts. They heard progress reports from Cesar Chavez and the directors of the union's departments, and voted on a financial budget covering the union's operations for the next three months.

Major actions

Among the major actions and decisions of the Board were the following:

■ No union dues will be accepted from known strikebreakers.

■ Union members in Calexico-Mexicali and San Luis, California

may use union clinics while they are not working by paying \$3.50 a month to the union under a 'Special Health Plan Membership' program.

■ Under Article 68 of the new Constitution, seven unchartered Organizing Committees were approved: Santa Maria, Marysville, Calexico, and Mendota in California; San Luis, Arizona; Yakima Valley, Washington; and Texas.

■ More people-power is needed to expand the boycott in North America so that 65 cities may have full-time boycott staff members. An intensive recruitment campaign will be launched to find volunteers for the boycott as well as for the Service Centers and Clinics.

■ A special non-voting, non-dues paying membership program was established for the boycott cities.

■ The union will encourage other groups to join the fight against the Teamsters, and will encourage other unions and organizations who have grievances against the Teamsters to take action on them.

No scab produce in Vancouver Safeways

VANCOUVER, British Columbia-Labor support for the UFW boycotts is so strong here, that not even the Safeway stores in the area carry scab grapes or lettuce, reports Gail Borst, director of the boycott in Vancouver, the largest city in the Canadian province of British Columbia (B.C.).

The B.C. Federation of Labour key to the building of labor support all over the province, is now engaged in a public relations war in the B.C. press with Super-Valu stores, the only major chain in B.C. selling scab produce.

Super-Valu has had an injunction against virtually all picketing activity since October of 1973. This injunction has been repudiated and repeatedly violated by the Federation of Labour and by other UFW supporters.

In November, Federation president George Johnston told the annual provincial convention of the New Democratic Party that the



Members of the National Executive Board discuss Union budget for 1974. From left, Cesar Chavez, Phillip Vera Cruz, Marshall Ganz, Eliseo Medina, Pete Velasco, and Dolores Huerta.

■ The boycott offices were instructed to participate in the drive to impeach Nixon.

■ The union endorsed the efforts of the Wounded Knee Defense Committee. (See story on page 10)

Federation would ignore the injunction. The NDP has also endorsed the boycott.

Another significant endorsement has come from B.C. Minister of Health Dennis Cocke, who has ordered that grapes not be served in hospitals and other institutions under his control.

Ed Lawson, provincial president of the Teamsters Union, attacked Cocke in a november press conference for helping to boycott grapes and lettuce bearing Teamster labels, which are considered scab by the UFW and its supporters.

At that time, Lawson said the Teamsters might take action against the government if the policy was not reversed, and refused to rule out the possibility of the Teamsters refusing to handle government supplies. But the threat was never carried out.

The Teamsters in B.C. are suing the Federation of Labour and the Retail and Wholesalers Union because they are unable to market their produce as a result of the boycott.

According to Gail Borst, John Squire of the Retail and Wholesalers is responsible for the fact that all major wholesalers as well as Safeway stores in B.C. don't carry scab produce.

On January 1, the British Columbia legislature passed a new labor code which in effect outlaws all usual UFW boycott activity. Gail Borst said she is not yet sure what effects the new code will have on their determination to continue boycotting in full force.



Vancouver labor union members join UFW picket line at Super Valu chain. From right to left, Penny Powney, Upholsterers Union; Tom Baker, Carpenters Union; and John Squire, Retailer, Wholesale and Dept Store Workers Local 400.

Labor Rally for Norfolk Boycott



Wilbur Hobby of the Tobacco Workers International Union greets Norfolk boycott organizer Leonard Herrera, family and friends at Durham, North Carolina. photo: CULA

New England boycott, continued from page 4

According to Terry Dix, Worcester boycott head, diocesan Bishop Flannigan intends to speak with Iandoli, a Catholic, about the boycott. Also, the College of Holy Cross, a Jesuit school, serves no scab lettuce or grapes.

■ Portland, Maine's all volunteer staff headed by Kathy and Tom McColka is boycotting Shaw Markets, which have obtained an injunction against some picket activity. IGA, another chain, promised to carry UFW produce whenever it could, said Kathy McColka, but is not living up to the agreement.

■ Finast, the store that has been

mislabelling scab produce to show, falsely, that it is UFW produce, in Hartford, Connecticut, is clean in the rest of New England.

■ In Providence, Rhode Island, Almacs (25% of the market) and Big G (8% of the market) are the primary targets of the boycott. Almacs has carried scab produce since the first grape boycott and has never cooperated with the UFW. The Ecumenical Task Force on Justice for Farm Workers is helping the Providence boycott staff, headed by Anne Smith, to get good press coverage. In Providence, as in Hartford, leafletting is a main activity.

New Membership and Dues Policy

Adopted by the First Constitutional Convention
of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO

September 23, 1973

Membership policies

1. Who can become a member of the United Farm Workers of America?

- a, All farm workers,
- b, All volunteers who have served the Union full time for at least six months,

2. Who cannot become a member of the United Farm Workers of America?

- a, Any person whose membership has been terminated and who has not complied fully with the terms of his fine, suspension or expiration.
- b, Any person who is an active participant in or active proponent of another labor organization in the trade jurisdiction of the UFW. (This does not apply to persons who are forced to join or pay dues to a competing union, such as the Teamsters, as a condition of employment and who give no other assistance or support to such a union,
- c, Any person acting on behalf of an employer or having the right to hire or fire,

3. Does this mean that lettuce workers paying dues to the Teamsters Union cannot be members of the United Farm Workers?

No, Since the lettuce workers are forced to pay Teamster dues against their will and as a condition of employment, they are not disqualified from UFW membership. However, if these lettuce workers are giving other assistance or support to the Teamsters Union, they cannot be UFW members,

4. How about in the grapes?

There is a strike at all the grape ranches, so anyone working in the grapes at all, whether under Teamster contracts or not, is breaking a strike and cannot become a UFW member,

5. If a person works under a UFW contract for nine months and then works in a cannery for three months, paying Teamster dues, does he become ineligible for UFW membership?

No, Since the canneries are not the jurisdiction of the UFW, UFW members do not lose their membership for voluntarily paying Teamster dues while working in the canneries,

6. Who is considered a new member?

- a, A worker who has never been a member of the Union,
- b, A worker whose membership has been terminated and who otherwise qualifies for membership under the terms of the Constitution,

7. How is membership in the Union terminated?

- a, Death,
- b, Expulsion,
- c, By accepting a position which renders a member ineligible for membership. (Unless a member temporarily assumes such a position. In such a case, a member may retain his membership for thirty (30) days, but may not hold any Union office or participate in any Union election during those thirty (30) days.)
- d, For full time volunteers, By leaving the full time service of the Union and accepting a position outside of the Union's jurisdiction,
- e, For full time volunteers: By failing to make an initial dues payment within sixty (60) days of the last day of Union service,
- f, By being in default in payment of dues for sixty (60) days,
- g, By failing to return to the Union's jurisdiction within two (2) years of being issued a Withdrawal Card,
- h, For failing to renew an Authorized Leave of Absence one (1) year after it was issued. (An Authorized Leave can be renewed every year.)

8. How does a worker become a member?

- a, Complete and sign an official application form for the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO,
- b, Pledge to meet his Union obligations and obey the Constitution, by-laws and rules of the Union,
- c, Pay an initiation fee of \$25.00,

9. When do the new members take the Union Pledge?

New members sign the Union Pledge when they apply for membership, but they officially take the pledge at the next local Union meeting, administered by a Union official or representative,

10. Can a farm worker who is not working under Union contract become a member of the Union?

No. A worker who is not working under a Union contract cannot become a Union member unless there is an Organizing Committee in his area,

11. What is an Organizing Committee?

An Organizing Committee is a group of workers joined together to organize a union and gain contracts in their areas. They must, however, be recognized as such by the National Executive Board of the Union,

12. How can workers become members of an Organizing Committee?

Workers who wish to form an Organizing Committee should contact the President of the Union in writing at P. O. Box 62, Keene, California 93531,

Initiation fees

1. Who must pay the \$25 Initiation?

All persons who become new members beginning January 1, 1974,

2. Who does not have to pay the \$25 Initiation Fee?

- a, Workers who were already dues-paying members before January 1, 1974,
- b, Volunteers who become members by reason of full time Union service,
- c, Workers who join an Organizing Committee in an area where there are no contracts, and where the National Executive Board has waived or reduced the Initiation Fee,
- d, Agricultural workers who leave their jobs to join a strike sanctioned or authorized by the union, if the National Executive Board waives or reduces payment,

3. What if a worker applying for membership cannot immediately pay the Initiation Fee?

An applicant who cannot immediately pay the Initiation Fee may sign an authorization for his employer to deduct the Fee from his paycheck within seven (7) days,

Withdrawal card

1. What is a Withdrawal Card?

It is an official card issued to members in good standing who cannot find work or who are leaving the jurisdiction of the Union. Members must apply for the withdrawal cards; it is not issued automatically,

2. What is the jurisdiction of the United Farm Workers of America?

The jurisdiction of the UFW is all agricultural workers

in the United States. For example, if a worker leaves the fields to get a job in the canneries or in the city, he is leaving the jurisdiction of the UFW and should obtain a Withdrawal Card,

4. How does a worker obtain a Withdrawal Card?

Withdrawal Cards can be obtained at the nearest Union office or from the Ranch Committee.

5. Why should a member without work or leaving the Union's jurisdiction get a Withdrawal Card?

a, So that a worker can be exempt from payment of dues and assessments falling due during the period of his withdrawal,

b, If a worker returns to the Union's jurisdiction within one (1) year of the date of withdrawal, the worker may apply for readmission to membership without being required to pay the \$25 Initiation Fee,

c, If a worker returns to the Union's jurisdiction within two (2) years, but over (1) year of the date of withdrawal that worker shall be readmitted to membership upon paying an Initiation Fee of \$15.00,

6. What is the status of a member who applies for readmission more than two (2) years after acquiring a Withdrawal Card?

He is considered a new applicant and must pay the required \$25 Initiation Fee,

7. Does a member who has obtained a Withdrawal Card keep his membership rights?

No, A member who acquires a Withdrawal Card withdraws from membership and loses all rights and privileges of membership until he applies for readmission. This means he cannot vote or participate in Union meetings,

8. Does a member with a Withdrawal Card lose his Union benefits?

No, A Withdrawal Card does not cancel his benefits which a member has earned, such as medical and death benefits,

9. Is a Withdrawal Card obtained in one Field Office valid in another Field Office? For example, if a worker obtains a Withdrawal Card in Calexico and returns to work a year later in Lamont, will his withdrawal be recognized?

Yes, A Withdrawal Card will be recognized in any UFW office,

Leaves of absence

1. What is a Leave of Absence?

A Leave of Absence is an authorized absence from employment with a company or from service with the Union,

2. What's the difference between a Leave of Absence and a Withdrawal?

A member on Leave of Absence may continue to be an active member without paying dues. A withdrawn member has no membership rights or privileges during his withdrawal,

3. For how long can a member have a Leave of Absence?

For up to one (1) year, but it can also be renewed annually for good reasons,

4. For what reasons can a member get an authorized Leave of Absence?

UFW contracts provide for Leaves of Absence for a reasonable period for the following reasons, without loss of seniority:

- a) for jury duty or witness duty,
- b) for illness or injury of worker requiring absence from the job (up to 2 years),
- c) for military service pursuant to the Selective Service Act (without loss of seniority, job rights or other benefit. Upon return from such service, such worker shall be granted a job equal to that he would have had with Company had he remained on Company's continued employ,)
- d) for valid personal reasons,
- e) for workers elected or appointed to a full-time office or position in the Union (15 days notice must be given to leave or to return to work),
- f) For conducting Union business, a temporary leave will be granted, provided reasonable notice is given to Company,

Dues

1. Who pays dues?

Every Union member. No dues will be accepted from known strikebreakers.

2. Is anyone exempt from paying dues? Yes:

a. Full time volunteers are exempt from dues while they are serving the Union or its affiliated bodies,

b. Members of Organizing Committees, strikers, and boycotters may be exempted from dues by the National Executive Board.

3. Does this dues exemption apply to strikers who are now serving the Union full time on the boycott?

Yes.

4. How much does the Union member pay in dues?

Delegates at the First Constitutional Convention in Fresno on September 21-23, 1973, adopted a new dues structure based on 2% of each member's Union wages.

5. Will members still pay the \$1/week strike assessment?

No. The strike assessment is included in the 2% of the Union wages which members pay as Union dues.

6. How does a Union member pay his dues under this new 2% system?

Each time the worker is paid, the grower deducts this 2% from the Union member's paycheck and sends it to the Union.

7. Who authorizes the company to deduct 2% of a member's wages for Union dues?

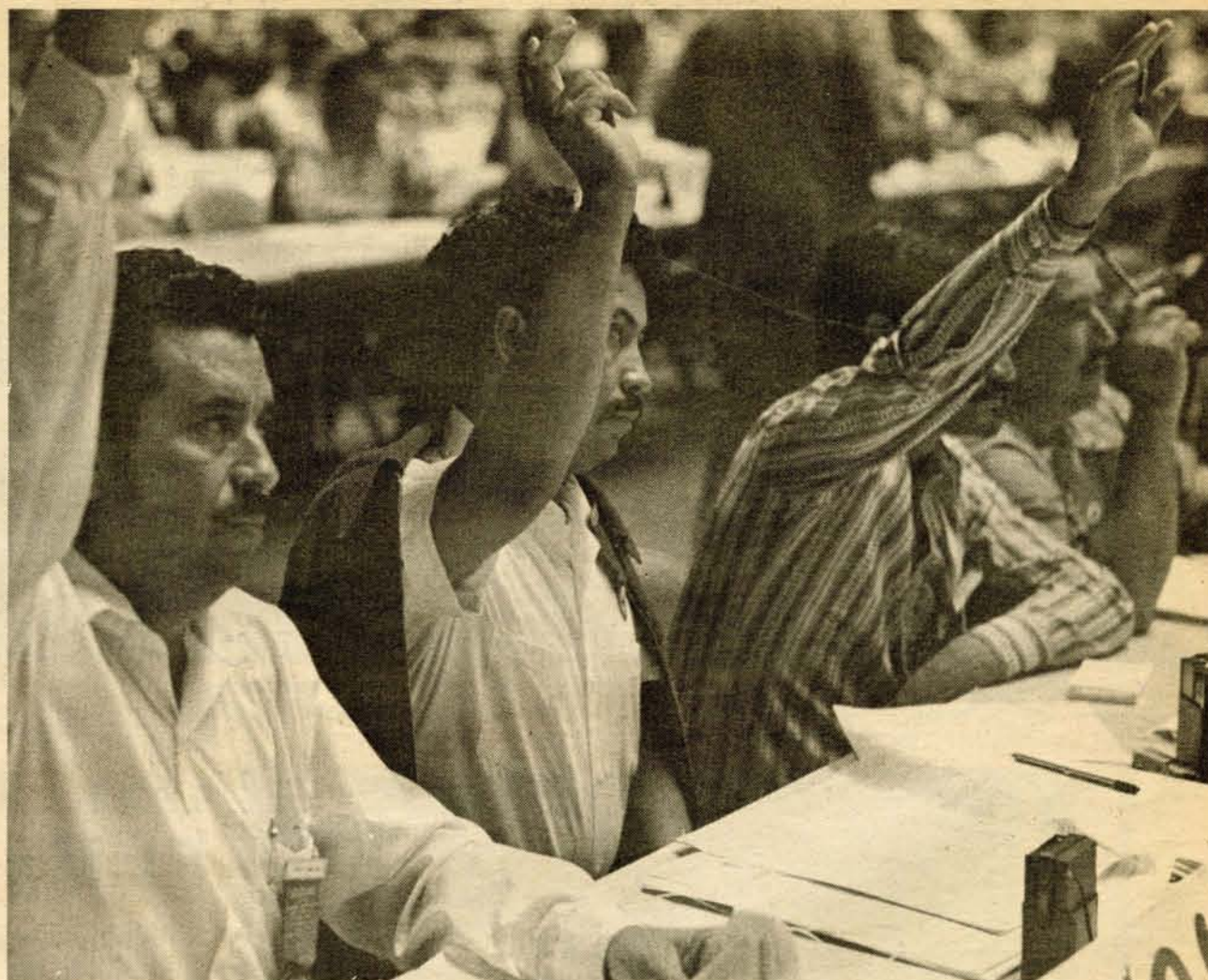
Before earning Union wages, each Union member must sign an authorization for the percentage deduction from the paycheck.

8. What should a member do if he finds, after examining his check stub, that the company has failed to deduct 2% for Union dues?

The member must then pay the required dues at the nearest Union office within seven (7) days of pay day. The worker should also inform the company that the deduction has not made and that he would appreciate it if the company would make the deduction beginning with the next paycheck.

9. What happens if the company does not deduct the 2% and the member does not pay the required dues at the nearest Union office?

Payment of dues is the member's obligation. Failure to do so subjects him to suspension or expulsion from the Union or loss of his job.



Delegates to the 1973 First Constitutional Convention approved the Union's new membership and dues policy after thorough debate.

10. What happens if a member does not sign the necessary authorization for dues deduction?

Failure to do so subjects the member to suspension and expulsion or loss of the job.

11. Can a member automatically be suspended or expelled from membership if he fails to pay his dues?

Yes. A member in default of payment for any installment of dues for thirty (30) days from the date such amount becomes due shall be automatically suspended from the rights of membership. If the default continues for an additional thirty (30) days, he shall be expelled from the Union.

12. Can a worker expelled in this way be readmitted to membership?

a. He must pay all dues owing at the time he was expelled.

b. He must pay any assessments which accrued during the time that he was expelled.

c. He must pay the regular \$25 Initiation Fee.

d. He must wait ninety (90) days from the date that he was expelled.

13. What will happen in the case of members who paid their dues (\$3.50 per month) in advance for several months of 1974?

Unless they qualify to continue under the Union's Limited Membership and Death Benefit Program, the Union will return this money paid for 1974. It is necessary for all other members working under contract to pay 2% of their wages for dues from January 1, 1974 on.

14. Who qualifies to continue under the Union's Limited Membership and Death Benefit Program by paying \$3.50 per month?

The delegates at the Convention in September 1973 voted to terminate this program. However, they decided that those members in good standing on October 1, 1973, who did not qualify for benefits under the Robert F. Kennedy Plan could continue under this program. No new members will be admitted into this program. However, the National Executive Board in December 1973 voted to extend coverage under this program to those members who are no longer working under a Union contract but who struck in support of the Union between April and August of 1973.

15. Do these workers who struck between April and August of 1973 have to pay dues to have coverage under this program?

It depends:

a) If they are serving the Union full time on the boycott, they are exempt from dues and are members in good standing.

b) If they are not serving the Union full time they must pay \$3.50 per month.

c) If they are working at a struck ranch, they are no longer members and their dues will NOT be accepted.

16. Do these workers have to pay dues for the time they were on strike?

No. They were exempt from dues while they were on strike.

17. What happens if a worker shall become eligible for both RFK and Union Death benefits?

In this case only the RFK Medical Plan will pay the benefit. The Limited Membership Program is extended to those members to give them coverage when they are no longer eligible for benefits under the RFK Medical Plan.

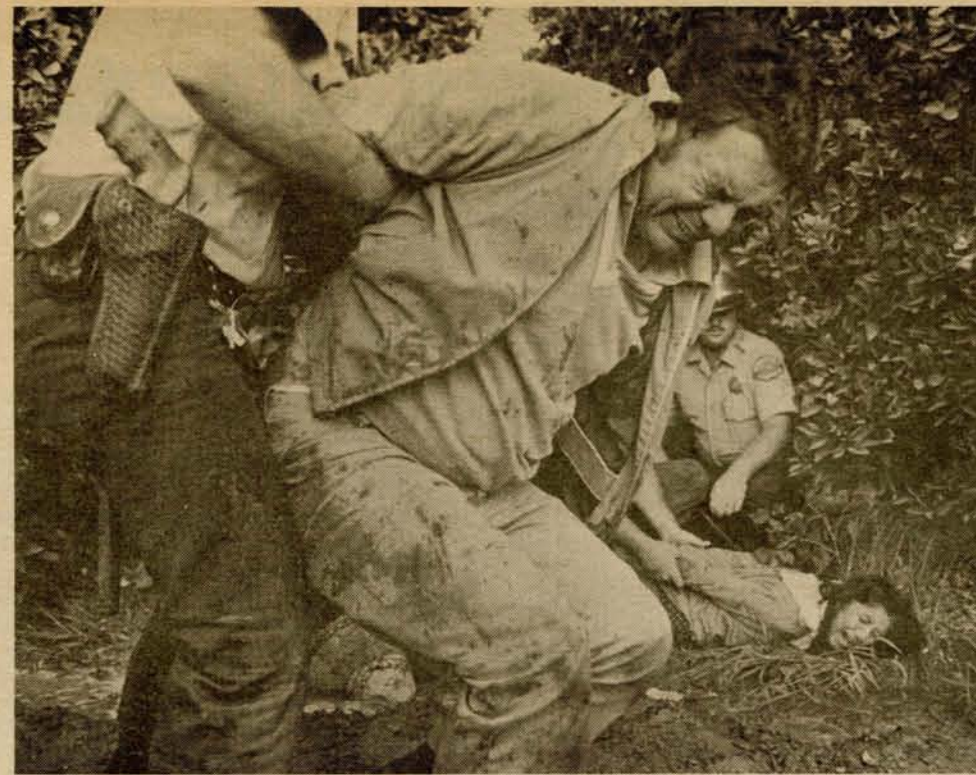
'No dues will be accepted from known strikebreakers'



Following a California Supreme Court ruling that Teamster lettuce contracts were obtained without consulting the workers, UFW general counsel Jerry Cohen filed a \$128 million suit in January 'charging the Teamsters conspired to deny farm workers' rights'.



More than 60 D'Arrigo strikers travelled 4000 miles across the country to live in Chicago, Boston, and New York to boycott the company's produce distributors. Some of the group gathered in Prawley, California, prior to departure.



Police in Kern County shocked the nation by attacking non-violent UFW picket lines. Union members charged that police acted solely as agents of the growers in an attempt to break the effective strikes.



Police arrested more than 4000 farm workers in attempting to break the strikes. But arrests only served to strengthen the picket line.



Enemies of the union began their 1973 campaign by dynamiting the gas station at Forty Acres, UFW office and clinic complex in Delano. Plaster blew an 18 inch hole in a three foot thick wall. In other attacks in 1973 several union offices were destroyed

1973 - 1974

El Malcriado..weapon of the farm worker

The beginning of every year is a time of reflection over the advances and setbacks we have experienced in our struggle during the past year, so that we may be able to better ourselves for the new year.

We, your sisters and brothers, on the staff of El Malcriado, want to share with you our thoughts on the progress El Malcriado has made during the last two years. We took on the responsibility of publishing El Malcriado without any prior experience in newspaper work. All we now know, we learned only with dedication and long hours of struggle, many times day and night, to get the paper out on time every two weeks - one edition in English and one in Spanish.

Many volunteers -- workers, teachers, journalists and artists -- spent their weekends in La Paz working with us on the "Crunch,"

the production of the paper. From them we have learned very much. Without them, we would still be far, far behind.

After the new editions came off the press, we would hit the roads across California organizing El Malcriado Committees among farm workers and our supporters to take the paper door-to-door in the communities. Many sister and brothers volunteered their Sundays and holidays to help us with this important work.

Not only did they take the paper door-to-door, but they also distributed it in front of churches, on the picket lines, in schools and through small stores in their communities.

In the large cities of the country, boycott organizers began to see the importance of using El Malcriado as an organizing tool to inform the American public about our movement.

All of these efforts, the firm and constant support of our leader Cesar Chavez, and the fast-moving and hard struggle against the Teamster-grower alliance and their lackeys, have contributed to the growth and development of El Malcriado. In the past year, the circulation of the paper has doubled to a peak of 30,000 per edition.

But we still have a long way to go. The circulation of the paper has not yet stabilized. We are just beginning to gather and write the news effectively.

To improve the content of El Malcriado and to resolve the circulation problems, we have initiated the following measures: (1) analyze critically the content of the newspaper and make the necessary changes to improve it. (2) reorganize our production and circulation operation here in La Paz.

(3) put together a proposal for individual subscriptions that would better serve the needs of many of our readers, especially in the cities.

But only with your help will we succeed in making El Malcriado what it should be: a truthful, but not impartial voice of farm workers.

El Malcriado must be a newspaper of combat that exposes the greed, cynicism and racism of the growers and their allies. And it must chronicle the struggles of farm workers to win justice, dignity and power over their own lives.

El Malcriado must be a newspaper of solidarity that helps strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and sisterhood within our movement. To achieve this El Malcriado must serve as a forum in which farm workers and Union supporters share their experien-

ces and ideas.

El Malcriado must contribute to the spirit of unity that moves such a vast number of unions, churches, community groups and individuals to back our strikes and boycotts. To do this El Malcriado must cover other struggles for liberation in this country.

Clearly, we have a lot of work to do. We need your criticisms and suggestions. For the upcoming editions of El Malcriado, we need your contributions of news, photographs, opinions and poetry. (Send to El Malcriado, P.O. Box 62, Keene, Ca. 93531).

May the new year bring our Union new victories and may we together make El Malcriado an effective weapon at the service of La Causa. SI, SE PUEDE!

Si Se Puede!



Thousands of farm workers struck against grape growers in Coachella Valley in the spring and summer of 1973 causing them \$7 million in losses during the harvest. Teamster goons failed to intimidate strikers from fighting to get their contracts back.



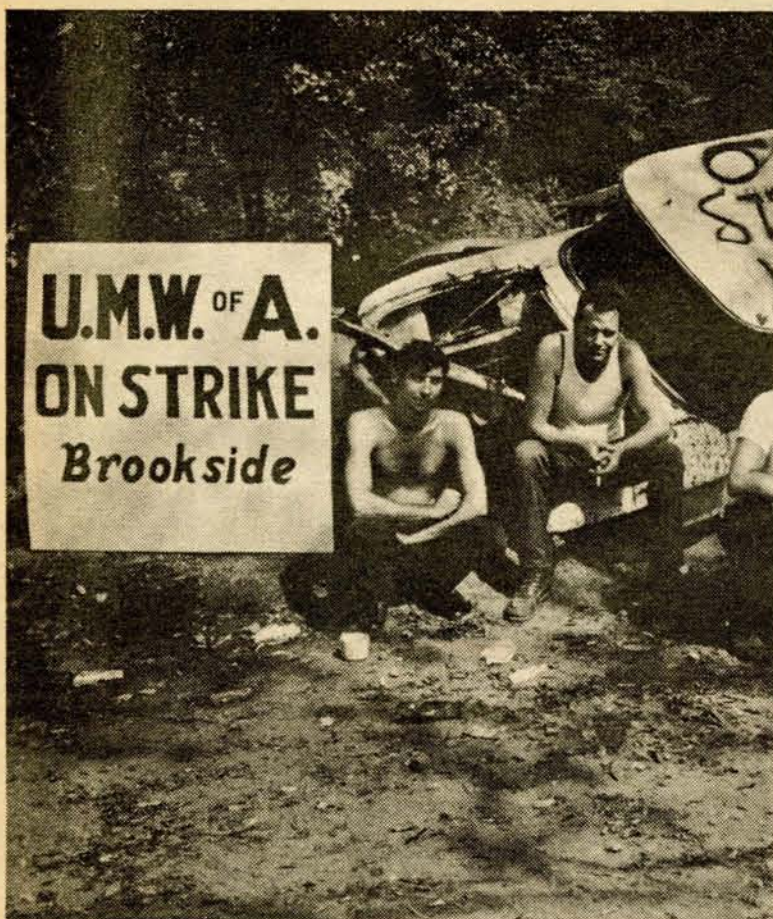
In cities around the country men and women of all ages rallied to support UFW boycotts in 1973. Here, marchers picket Red Owl chain in Minneapolis after a 3 mile march, while Richard Chavez speaks to the manager inside.



400 farm workers from around the country gathered in Fresno in September 1973 to adopt the Union's first constitution, and elect officers. Here, delegates acclaim Cesar Chavez president of the Union.



In August, 1973, two strikers were killed, one by a sheriff and one by a scab. At the funeral of Juan de la Cruz, one of the first Di Giorgio strikers in 1965, thousands of farm workers rededicated themselves to the non-violent struggle to build the UFW.



Mine workers at Brookside mine gather at picket line near Eastover Coal Co.
Earl Dotter/UMW Journal/LNS

Kentucky Miners strike for right to join UMWA

Brookside, Ky. -- The refusal of a huge coal company to accept its workers' choice of the United Mine Workers of America as their representative touched off a militant strike here that is now in its fifth month.

Bolstered on the picket line by their wives and families, nearly 200 miners have closed down the Eastover Mining Co. mine in this small eastern Kentucky town.

No scabs have entered the mine since late October when nearly fifty of the miners' wives joined the picket line to break an injunction which limited picketing to two at each mine entrance.

The company had obtained the injunction in response to the tightly organized 24-hour picket line set up in late July when the strike began.

Safety the main issue

The main issue in the strike, as in many mine strikes, is the safety conditions in the mine. Over 100,000 miners have been killed in the last fifty years in the United States, mostly due to unsafe working conditions.

Before the July elections in which the workers chose the UMWA, they had been supposedly represented by a company union called the Southern Labor Union.

Under the SLU contract, the miners could not refuse to work even in a dangerous emergency situation. In addition, local hospitals refused to treat miners under SLU contracts because the union did not pay its bills.

Under UMWA contracts, a safety committee of miners is estab-

lished to fight the company on safety issues, and medical benefits are guaranteed.

'The coal will be mined safely or not at all,' UMWA president convention in December. 'Our legal staff will defend your right to walk out of an unsafe mine.'

Duke Power Co., which owns Eastover Mining, is currently under heavy pressure from the federal government to open its mines for extensive safety inspections. The company's profits totalled \$90 million in 1972.

UMWA organizing efforts

The UMWA's efforts to win a contract at Eastover is part of its larger effort to bring a strong miners' union back to eastern fiercest union battles in American history were fought in the 1930's and 1940's.

15,000 of the area's 21,000 miners are now unorganized, and some of the veteran organizers of the earlier strikes have returned to Brookside to fight alongside Eastover Mining Co.

NEWSBRIEFS

Police given new search powers

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Police may search people they have arrested on minor charges for evidence of more serious but unrelated charges, according to a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision.

In a 6-3 ruling, the Court stated that as long as an arrest is proper, any search is proper and any evidence obtained may be used to prosecute a person for charges other than the one for which he or she was arrested.

The decision has been attacked as a serious blow to the 4th amendment constitutional protections against unreasonable search and seizure. In voting against the decision, Justice Thurgood Marshall pointed out that it raises the 'possibility that a police officer, lacking probable cause to obtain a search warrant, will use a traffic arrest as a pretext to conduct a search.'

Wounded Knee Trials begin

ST. PAUL, MINN. -- An historic trial of 24 Native Americans begins here January 8. They are among the 300 Oglala Sioux who occupied the Pine Ridge reservation village of Wounded Knee for 71 days in early 1973 in an attempt to expose the plight of the American Indian and the corruption of the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A federal grand jury has returned more than 120 indictments, with charges including burglary, civil disorder and assault on federal officers.

As part of a nation-wide protest to the Wounded Knee trials, demonstrations were held December 12 at the Federal Court Houses in San Jose and Los Angeles, California.

Promising more demonstrations until charges are dropped, the American Indian Movement spokesmen said 'Indians throughout America will not allow the U.S. Government to conduct a 'kangaroo' court to railroad innocent citizens into government jails for political purposes.'

At its recent executive board meeting, the UFW voted to endorse the efforts of the Wounded Knee Defense Committee.

Heat cut-off kills

SCHENECTADY, N.Y. -- A married couple both in their 90's were found frozen to death in their unheated home here on Christmas Eve. Police said that Katherine Baker, 91, and her husband Frank, 93, had been dead for two days.

A spokesman for the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. said electricity to the Bakers' home had been cut off because they had not paid their bill for five months.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charged the fuel shortage will affect the 'aged, disabled, and poor' the hardest.

Women workers hold conference

PHILADELPHIA, PA. -- Three hundred women from nearly forty labor unions met December 8 in Philadelphia to organize an East Coast regional division of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

The conference was part of a series of such meetings around the country designed to build a national working women's organization.

Among the issues discussed by the delegates were the problems of organizing unorganized women, the battle for daycare facilities, and the problem of the rising cost of living which hurts working women and women on welfare.

Latin unionists blast scab politician

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- An organization of Latin trade unionists has blasted Texas Congressman Henry Gonzalez for backing the Farah Pants Company against 3500 striking Farah workers.

Gonzalez has offered to aid the Farah Co. in obtaining federal money to reopen two factories in San Antonio, Texas, which were closed because of the effectiveness of an AFL-CIO-sponsored boycott of Farah pants.

In a December 19 telegram to Gonzalez, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement described Farah as 'the worst type of reactionary employer,' and told the Congressman, 'Your identification with scabs and support for union-busting tactics are cause for great concern.'

National hospital union formed

NEW YORK, N.Y. -- A new national union of hospital and health workers was founded here in late November to organize and unify more than 3 million unorganized workers.

The new union, called the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, plans to organize professionals, service workers, technical employees, clerical, and all other health care workers. 106 delegates representing over 80,000 workers attended the founding convention.

The already existing Local 1199 of the Hospital Workers, with locals in 14 states and Washington, DC., forms the base for the building of the new union. It was Local 1199 that led an important strike in New York that challenged the Nixon Administration's right to control wages.

Coretta Scott King and UFW president Cesar Chavez were among those who addressed the convention. Chavez urged the workers to take political as well as economic action to fight the Nixon administration.

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Workers' anger to explode in 1974 strikes

As thousands of farm workers prepare to resume their strikes in 1974, millions of other American workers are also readying themselves for strikes to protect and expand their union contracts and to fight the Nixon administration's economic policies.

Fueled by the 'energy crisis,' discontent over increasing prices and decreasing wages may explode in 1974, making farmworker strikes part of a wave of strikes unparalleled in recent years.

Over 5 million workers belong to unions whose contracts either expire this year or contain provisions for negotiable wage increases. Among them are workers in such critical industries as steel, communications, railroads, and clothing manufacturing, as well as longshoremen, machinists, miners, and metal workers.

Many of these workers and their unions have generously supported the United Farm Workers of America in its strikes and boycotts.

Increase in strikes

More strikes took place in 1973 than in 1972, already reflecting increased determination by workers to fight against the deteriorating economic situation. In the first nine months of 1972, according to government statistics, there were 3,585 strikes, while during the same period of 1973 there were 4,200.

But now with the industry-induced 'energy crisis,' workers everywhere are feeling even more restless than before. They are trapped on one side by never-ending price increases in food, gasoline, and other commodities, and on the other side by the Nixon wage freeze.

Prices have increased 30% since 1969, while the buying power of wages has steadily diminished. Even though wages appeared to increase on paper in 1972, their actual value decreased by 3.3%.

'Nixon and all his rich friends who jet around the country keep telling us to sacrifice,' said a

hospital worker recently. 'But we don't have anything left to sacrifice.'

Fighting unemployment

Adding to workers' anger will be rapidly increasing unemployment at a time when corporate profits continue to rise. Some economists estimate that unemployment may double by spring because of the fuel shortage. Already 86,000 auto workers have been laid off by one company alone, General Motors.

But as evidence mounts that the fuel shortages are being deliberately created by the oil companies, workers may turn to strikes to prevent further layoffs and to prevent their employers from speeding up the work pace of remaining workers at the cost of their health and safety.

Organize the unorganized

1974 will also see extended efforts by unions to organize workers who are now unorganized. On a nationwide level, only one of every four workers belongs to a union.

Such unions as the United Mine Workers of America, the Hospital and Drug Workers, and the Textile Workers, as well as the United Farm Workers of America are waging campaigns to increase the number of workers under union contract.

In the southern part of the U.S., new organizational drives will take on special importance, because very few workers there belong to unions and because the opportunities for fighting racism are so evident.

But for these millions of unorganized workers to win union recognition, many long and hard strikes will be necessary.



Farm worker strike picket line in 1973 provides model for workers of many unions in 1974 in the fight against corporate power.

Woodcutters promise new strikes

CHATHAM, Ala. --2500 black and white woodcutters of the Gulf-coast Pulpwood Association have temporarily halted their strike against giant paper and pulpwood companies in the South.

According to GPA leader Delbert Carney, a combination of economic necessity and a company injunction prohibiting picketing led the woodcutters to return to work in late November.

'We'll strike again when the time comes,' says Carney.

Sharing resources

The strike lasted for two months through the most critical wood-cutting season. And through it all the workers supported each other and their families by sharing food and money through the GPA, which could not afford to pay strike benefits.

In a similar fashion they won a strike in 1971 that brought important wage gains through highly organized inter-racial unity.

Wood dealers

are labor contractors

This year's strike was aimed at improving safety conditions for the woodcutters and at fighting the control that wood dealers, who act as agents for the companies, have over their lives.

Among the demands were the publication of payment rates from the companies to the wood dealers, and participation by the woodcutters in the weighing of the wood.

'To us, wood dealers are like the labor contractors are to farm workers,' says Carney. 'They are the middlemen -- we sell the wood we cut to them and they sell it to the companies.'

'But they don't tell us how much the companies pay them, so we don't know how much they keep before paying us. It's probably half the money.'

Demand union recognition

In late September, a federal judge in Alabama ruled that the woodcutters were legally employees of the paper giants despite the companies' claim that they were independent contractors.

Following this ruling the woodcutters pressed their demand that the GPA be recognized as their union for contract bargaining. But the companies appealed the ruling and obtained the anti-picketing injunction.



Woodcutter at work in Alabama.

Continuous organizing

Meanwhile, many of the woodcutters are travelling throughout the back roads of the southern forests spreading the message of the strike to their fellow workers. Already the union has nearly 2 dozen locals in four states.

'And we know there are many woodcutters who haven't joined yet who are in sympathy with us,' says Carney. 'They just can't afford to strike yet.'

'We're just cutting enough wood now to get by, especially through the holiday season. But we'll be back on the picket lines soon.'

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The Case for Impeachment Of Richard M. Nixon — Now

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by creating a special and personal secret police, answerable only to the White House and operating totally outside the constraints of law.

In mid-1971, President Nixon, by direct and secret order, created within the White House a special investigations unit known as the "plumbers."

Not only was its creation secret, but its existence and functions were secret. E. Howard Hunt, one of the "plumbers" and a convicted member of the Watergate burglary team, once described it as "above the FBI and CIA."

On May 22, 1973, President Nixon acknowledged his creation of the unit:

"This was a small group whose principal purpose was to stop security leaks and to investigate sensitive security matters. . . . The unit operated under extremely tight security rules. Its existence and functions were known only to a very few persons in the White House."

This was the group which plotted and carried out the burglary of the office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg. The "plumbers" committed this crime with the clear knowledge that it was a crime. They committed this crime under the clear impression that they were ordered to do so by the President of the United States.

Why did the "plumbers" think they were operating under the orders of the President of the United States?

President Nixon admitted, in his May 22 statement, that he personally told Egil Krogh, head of the "plumbers" unit, to "find out all it could about Mr. Ellsberg's associates and his motives" for making the Pentagon Papers public. The President added: "I did impress upon Mr. Krogh the vital importance to the national security of his assignment."

So certain was Mr. Krogh that he was under presidential orders that he sent a memo to Presidential Assistant John Ehrlichman stating: "We would recommend that a covert operation be undertaken to examine all the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist."

So certain of presidential approval was Mr. Ehrlichman that he sent the memo back marked: "approved—if done under your assurance that it is not traceable."

John Dean, counsel to the President, testified that Mr. Krogh twice told him that the orders for burglary came "from the Oval Office" of the President. Mr. Krogh, now under indictment for lying under oath about his role in the Ellsberg case burglary, has pleaded not guilty, claiming that he was ordered to lie in order to preserve the secrecy of the "plumbers" and its operations.

Mr. Ehrlichman later told the Senate Watergate Committee that the President had told him in March of 1973 that the Ellsberg case burglary "was an important, vital national

security inquiry well within the constitutional function of the President."

Not only did Mr. Nixon order that the existence and operations of the "plumbers" be kept secret, but he personally took extraordinary steps to keep it hidden.

He obstructed justice by personally ordering that evidence of the "plumbers" involvement in the Ellsberg case burglary be kept from the judge presiding over the Ellsberg trial.

On April 18, 1973, Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen went to Mr. Nixon to tell him that if details of the Ellsberg case burglary were not disclosed to the judge, the Department of Justice would be party to a conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Mr. Petersen testified that as soon as he raised the matter of the burglary with Mr. Nixon, the President told him: "I know about that. This is a national security matter. You stay out of that."

The President did finally release the information—but only after Mr. Petersen and then Attorney General Richard Kleindienst threatened to resign.

Mr. Nixon has gone to other extraordinary lengths to keep the existence and the operations of the "plumbers" secret.

He directly ordered that the investigation of the Watergate break-in be limited to keep the "plumbers" activities hidden. On May 22, he stated that he had "instructed Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman to ensure that the investigation of the break-in not expose . . . the activities of the White House investigations unit," and that this effort be "personally coordinated" with top officials of the FBI and the CIA.

He has insisted that the "intelligence" activities of the "plumbers" had no connection with the Watergate break-in—despite the fact that both G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt were members of the "plumbers" unit and now are convicted principals in the Watergate break-in.

He has sought to preclude further revelations of the "plumbers" activities by classifying these as "national security" matters. In revealing the creation of the unit, he added that he "also assigned the unit a number of other investigatory matters. . . . Additional assignments included tracing down other security leaks."

At this time no one knows what these assignments were, or, for that matter, whether they too were illegal.

Richard M. Nixon has committed an impeachable offense by creating a special and personal secret police, by hiding its illegal activities behind "national security," and by obstructing justice in the name of "national security."

Therefore, Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, should be impeached—now.

From:
Letters to Fitz



To: Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons
President
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Neither moral nor legal'

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons,

It is difficult for me to write to you in a calm and rational tone for I am seething inside. Seething because you have once again used your power to deceive and cheat not only farm workers but also the millions of Americans who support their just cause.

The idea that you would even use the words, 'legal and moral obligation'! For you, legality is something you buy and morality is whatever works -- you have bought injunctions and murdered farm workers to control field workers in California.

But, Mr. Fitzsimmons, your kind of control will never dominate the free spirit which is willing to struggle and sacrifice, and yes, even die for what is right and just. Farm workers have fought for their own union now for eight years. They have brought their cause to the people of this nation, and the people have, and will continue to support that cause.

The Teamster hierarchy has long been identified with corruption. Your 'deals' with the growers and your lies to the public strengthen the belief that you are just another Hoffa. It took time to bring Mr. Hoffa to justice, but the poor and weak always have time on their side. We will fight until justice has overcome.

Viva la Huelga!
Bonnie Chatfield
Sacramento, California

'Just plain disgusted'

Mr. Fitzsimmons,

It seems unbelievable that all of a sudden you are concerned with your 'moral and legal obligation to the grape growers of California.' I am appalled, disappointed, and just plain disgusted with the recent decision by you and the Teamsters Union regarding the grape growers. Apparently it has not occurred to you that going against the agreement you reached with the UFW and the AFL-

Intermountain Express, where the only 3 black drivers out of 108 were all laid off several weeks ago.

The lawsuit demands \$50 million in damages from both the trucking companies and the Teamster Union for minority workers who were victims of discrimination. The damages would provide compensation for minority workers not hired, not advanced, or laid off unfairly, as well as pay for the establishment of extensive training programs.



Richard Nixon meets with Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons urges that Nixon not be impeached; Nixon supports Fitzsimmons and Teamsters against UFW.

CIO in September of this year involves a moral act also, namely a repudiation of your own actions and words.

Really, I guess I should not be surprised at this most recent decision, outrageous as it is. Your past actions and words have been nothing but violence, corruption, and dishonesty with regards to the UFW and its efforts. Your style of operating is definitely parallel to Nixon and his Watergate mess.

Someday, but not because of your efforts, justice will reign.

Sister Elaine Hagedorn
Des Moines, Iowa

'Campesinos will overcome'

Mr. President,

When will you ever learn? Aren't you a man of your word? I believed that a business man like yourself had integrity, now I wonder if you have a heart? The campesinos will overcome. You shall regret your methods of deceit.

Si Se Puede,
Lupe De Leon
State Chairman,
Indiana La Raza Unida Party

'Your kind will never dominate'

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons,

You said recently that the Teamsters would honor 'moral and legal' obligations to California grape growers. Because there have been no free union elections for farm workers in California during this past year in which farm workers could choose the union to represent them, contracts negotiated by the Teamsters can be neither moral or legal.

We people of the churches of Southern California had fervently hoped that your agreement with

Mr. Meany in ~~the~~ Teamster would be the first step towards peace with justice for all in the agricultural community. We are outraged by what is in effect a repudiation of that agreement.

Watergate and what has followed has sensitized Americans to political and social corruption and dishonesty wherever it is found. We want our unions, as well as our government, to be democratic and representative. We expect that you will be aware that violent and corrupt union practices will be resisted, and that you will do whatever is necessary to honor your agreement with Mr. Meany and the United Farm Workers. Sincerely yours,
Rev. Priscilla A. Chaplin
Executive Director,
Southern California Council of Churches

'Basic dishonesty'

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons,

This letter is sent to express my displeasure at your announcement of November 7, 1973, that the Teamsters will honor their 'moral and legal commitment to the grape growers of California.'

I abhor the Teamster intervention in the grapes and basic dishonesty regarding the agreement with the UFW. I really write this letter in the hope that you will be sensitive to the opinion of a concerned citizen who would like to see an injustice righted and honorable agreement reached for the United Farm Workers.

Sincerely yours,
George W. Webber
President
New Theological Seminary

Have you written to Fitz?

Send a copy of your letter to:

EL MALCRIADO
P.O. Box 62
Keene, California 93531

Truckers hit racism in Teamsters Union

SAN JOSE, C. -- Seven truck drivers have joined cannery workers and farm workers in charging the Teamsters Union with racism in hiring and advancement.

A lawsuit filed by the drivers on December 20 charges that the Teamsters and a group of large trucking companies are involved in "vicious and systematic racial discrimination against Chicanos and blacks," excluding them from high-paying long-distance driving jobs.

Within the past month, similar lawsuits were filed by a group of Teamster cannery workers in Modesto, charging racism in promotion and job assignment, and by a group of UFW farm workers in the Coaches' Hall. Teamsters are

'Choke off' minorities

"The Teamsters use their hiring hall to choke off blacks and Chicanos," according to attorney William Gould, who filed the truckers' suit. "They keep separate seniority lists for over the road drivers and for local drivers and warehouse workers. Almost all the minority workers are on the second list and can't transfer to the other."

"We want the seniority lists opened up," he said.

Gould said that his suit applies not only to drivers who have been discriminated against in promotion, but also to people who didn't

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FARM WORKER FORUM

'Our struggle'

To whom it may concern:

My name is Freddie Tabarez. I live in a small town of about 1,500 people.

The reason that I'm writing these few lines is rather simple. When the first picket lines were thrown up I was working for Caratan cold storage.

Mrs. Dolores Huerta told us that we would not lose our jobs if we and some other men walked out. In this case I was very much concerned because I know that it would benefit us all.

I did not only tell her that I would talk to my fellow workers, but later on I left the job to prevent from breaking the strike.

I moved south to where I'm presently residing.

I now have a good job working for Glass Bottle Blowers Association, but nevertheless, since I was raised in Delano since I was 5 years old and worked in the fields, I cannot and will not forget what struggle our people are going through.

I am presently subscribing issues of EL MALCRIADO. I received the first bundle of 50 issue which I distributed to all the neighborhood which consists mainly of farm workers.

Yours truly,

Freddie E. Tabarez
"Que viva La Causa"

'Thanks to El Malcriado'

Pablo Espinoza, Director
Oficina UFW
Lamont, California

Dear brother Editor:

In behalf of the United Farm Workers of America in Lamont, California, we want to commend you and the entire staff of EL MALCRIADO for your fine work and the news you bring us through the paper, especially the news from our union in Florida, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and, of course, California. The paper is very important to both the general public and the farm worker.

Also, we don't want to forget two persons who helped us with their technical assistance during the month of October this year, Clemente Macias and Bartolo Aragon. They helped to repair the floor of the Union office, which is located at 10913 Main Street, Lamont, California 93241.

These brothers lifted a great burden off our shoulders, which would have cost the Union \$250. Once again we want to give these brothers our most sincerest thanks.

Venceremos siempre,

Pablo Espinoza, Director
Lamont Field Office

Sisters fast for boycott

(The following letter was received by George Sheridan, director of the boycott in Connecticut.--EL MALCRIADO)

Dear Mr. Sheridan:

In response to your recent appeal in behalf of the UFWA cause, the Dominican Sisters of Northwest Catholic Convent (28 sisters) have agreed to support the UFW Boycott by abstaining from non-union lettuce and grapes, by not shopping at the local First National Stores until they comply with the UFWA policy, and by offering a day of prayer and fasting for the intentions of the peaceful and just cause of the farm workers. Enclosed is a check equivalent to the amount we would have spent for our main meal on that particular day of fasting. Please keep us informed of future developments and be assured of our continued prayers.

In Christ,

Sister Betsy McDonough
West Hartford, Conn.

(Enclosed check for \$42.00)

FARM WORKER ALERT: New Government payments for blind, aged, disabled

Farm worker, report to your nearest Campesino Center immediately if you are 65 or older, or disabled or blind. Federal money is now available for your support. This is a new program called 'SSI' It stands for Supplemental Security Income and is administered by the Social Security Administration. You do NOT have to have worked under social security to qualify. You do NOT have to be a citizen of the U.S.

Three million people who were not eligible for welfare are eligible for this money. You might be one of them.

Campesino Centers are located near the field offices of the United Farm Workers of America in Delano, Lamont, Coachella, Santa Maria, Oxnard, Stockton, Calico, and Selma, California, and in San Luis, Arizona.

These Centers are run by the National Farm Workers Service Center, Inc., and are open 6 days a week.

If there is no Campesino Center near you, apply in person (or by phone or letter) to the nearest Social Security office. If you cannot do this yourself, a friend or relative can apply for you. The program goes into effect January 1, 1974. Readers of El Malcriado: please help us find farm workers 65 or over, disabled (no minimum age limit), or blind. Tell them to go to a Campesino Center or Social Security office. Or send in their name, address, and a telephone number.

Replaces welfare

You can work and still receive SSI. You can be getting Social Security and still receive SSI. This is not a welfare program.

It replaces the present welfare programs for the aged, blind, and disabled which have been run by county welfare departments.

Grown children will not be asked to contribute to their parents. A claim will not be placed on the family home.

Eligible persons living in their own household, with no other income at all, will get a check (in California) for \$235 a month for one person, or \$440 for a couple. A blind person in California will receive \$265 a month.

Those with an additional income can receive at least \$20 more per month. In other states than California the amount may be different because each state legislature can add whatever it wants to the Federal payments.

You are eligible

*if you are not receiving welfare or social security and are blind, aged, or disabled, and have an income below a certain level.

*if you are now receiving social security but at the lowest end of the scale.

*if you are now receiving welfare for the aged, disabled, or blind, because it will be converted into SSI automatically.

*even if you are now receiving welfare as an 'incapacitated parent' under the Aid to Families with Dependent children program *even if you are now receiving general Welfare because you are physically unable to work. (Before, you had to be permanently disabled.)

You should also know

*your child may be eligible because of a birth defect or a later illness or injury.

*if you are older than 65 and in immediate need at the time of application, you may receive an advance payment of up to \$100.

*if you are disabled, you may receive payments for up to 3 months while your claim is processed. If it is finally determined that you are not eligible, you will not have to pay the money back.

*All SSI recipients will be eligible for Medi-Cal. Most will not be eligible for food stamps because their checks will be more than the amount for food-stamp eligibility.

Counseling available

Your Campesino Center will help you determine if you are eligible for SSI. They have been attending special meetings to learn everything possible about this new program. They will also help you apply by going with you to the nearest Social Security office.

You should come in immediately so that you don't lose any money by being late. If you apply anytime during a month, your check will be for the entire month.

In order to get money from the first of January (the beginning of the program) you must apply by

the end of January. But don't wait.

Right to appeal

You have the right to appeal if you are declared not to be eligible. A Campesino Center counselor will represent you in your appeal.

If there is no Campesino Center near you go at once to your nearest Social Security office to apply for SSI if you think you are eligible. Social Security offices are listed in the phone book under 'United States Government'

If you cannot go in person, call or write. Get your application in now.

And pass the word.

EL MALCRIADO



Official Voice of the United Farm Workers



'Fairy tales and slippery stories'

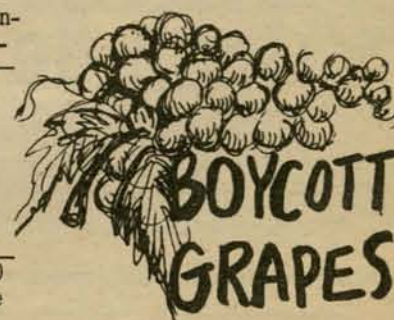
The organizer, or 'union lady' as they call them, could never answer our questions. Her only answer was, 'I don't know.' The only thing she would tell us was that we had a \$1,000 life insurance which was double in case of fatal accident. So we signed, with the hope that they had given us that we would work until the WetSort was finished, or until December.

One man there answered, "We can't do anything about it. There is no seniority the first year, no matter that those laid off have worked months and those that remain are just beginning. We can't do anything about it."

"Why didn't you leave if you don't like our union?" asked another Teamster.

But the truth is that the contract is designed to kill two birds with one stone: they kick out those who've already paid their dues because the company would have to pay them \$2.60 per hour. Meanwhile they exploit the new wor-

I said, "Yes I do. And it STINKS!"

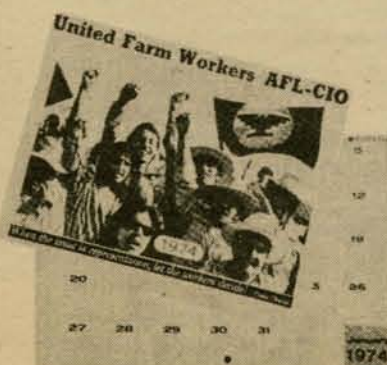


"Not able to contain myself any longer I told her, "Take your union, your lousy contracts with the company and cram it all the

And even though I have the dis-

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killed in a boycott car accident

Reina Olivas, 1968 - 1973

killed by a sheriff

Nagi Daifullah, 1948 - 1973

shot by a scab

Juan de la Cruz, 1913 - 1973

photo: Bob Fitch

LA CAUSA

(For the United Farm Workers of America
and for Christ at Christmas, 1973)

I will make it.

--Maximina de la Cruz

Her face is strong
Her fullness flows from folks who've known
The tears
That irrigate the human crop,
Who've spent the sweat that flavors face with
Earth's eternity.
Yes, she will make it.
Yes, she will make it.

REFRAIN:

(Our Lady of Guadalupe, pray for us;
Pray for us, Lady;
Guadalupe Lady, shed tears of
Compassion on our dry Earth;
Cause the gushing streams to flow,
The gardens to grow green again
Shepherd us, good Lady, into folds of life;
Lady of loam-brown we love,
Color of earth from which we grow,
Grant us compassion to love those who
Take lives in violence,
Who walk through the valley of the Earth
And its grace
Between purple shoes and scarlet umbrella.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, pray for us now in our need.)

Juan has not only given himself in life--but he has now given his
only life on this earth for us, for his children and for all farm
workers who suffer and who go hungry in this land of plenty.

--Cesar Chavez

Juan de la Cruz,
Son of Aguascalientes,
Son of Mexico, of man, and of America,
Your sweat flowing from 60 years of labor
Washes and wets our weary feet
As sooth and gushing waters of Sierras.
Your blood shed for us all
Makes fertile, strong and sure
Our stripped and sorrowing valleys;
Your face of smile and strength, remembered still,
Erases bitterness and fear and hatred.
The tears of widow and of mourning millions
Irrigate again the parched and hungry Earth
From which we grow.
We are stronger in our unity and love because of you.
In the valleys of our struggle,
In our mountains of achievement
We will celebrate you always.

REPEAT REFRAIN (Our Lady of Guadalupe,...)

The hand that struck Brother Nagi now trembles in fear. It too is the
victim of the climate of violence, racism and hatred created by those
men who own everything and kill what they cannot own.

--Cesar Chavez

Nagi Mohsin Daifullah,
24-year son of Yemen and of man and of America,
Allah be with those of us who mourn you
And who celebrate your sacrifice;
Allah, help us purge our hearts,
Scourge the evil of the sneaking whisperer
Who whispereth against ourselves and brother men.
Allah, lay the healing hand of ancient, forceful
Desert god on hearts of those who
Slay in violence and in fear.
Allah, lay your word of understanding on the
Powers that pay the slayers of the worthy
And the worshipful of Earth and God and Man in one.
Allah, help us in the law and logic of nonviolence;
Allah, help us all to, by our lives,
Make Nagi's death have meaning.
Hump our souls to hold long years of love and of endurance
In the struggle,
As you humped the camel's back
To give him strength in desert thirst.
Allah, gird us with the sword of brotherhood and love
And of nonviolence.
(In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful,
Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind,
The King of mankind,
The God of mankind,
From the evil of the sneaking whisperer,
Who whispereth in the hearts of mankind,
of the Jinn and of mankind.

--The Koran, Surah C IV: 1-6

The most striking feature of the world we live in is that most of
its inhabitants . . . are cut off from the future. Life has
no validity unless it can project itself toward the future, can
ripen . . .

--Albert Camus

Her body squeezed
Like grapes too soon from vine--
Green laughter, sprouts of love
Too soon ploughed back to soil;
But let her memory ripen
To a succulent, sweet fullness,
And scent our lives with meaning
As sachet of seasoned, ever-pungent leaves.

Reina, Reina, sacrifice of greatest sorrow,
Succour in the arms of sweet Our Lady
And our love;
Reina, Reina, child sweet and child loved
Beyond your short five years,
Mark our sorrow for the loss of innocence you represent;
Mark our dedication to the cause for which you died
From this day on.
Mark our lives with your sweet touch,
And watch us.

REPEAT REFRAIN (Our Lady of Guadalupe, . . .)

--Larry Godfrey